1. United States allies or partners have advanced capabilities that could be directly incorporated in the prototype.

2. (2) The schedule, cost, key milestones, and leadership plan to rapidly design and build the prototype ground combat vehicle.

SEC. 237. PLAN FOR SUCCESSFULLY FIELDING THE INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE BATTLE COMMAND SYSTEM.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than February 1, 2018, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan to successfully field a suitable, survivable, and effective Integrated Air and Missile Defense Battle Command System program.

(b) LIMITATION.—Not more than 50 percent of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for research, development, test, and evaluation may be obligated by the Secretary of the Army for the Army Integrated Air and Missile Defense Battle Command System until the date on which the plan is submitted under subsection (a).

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Sec. 301. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 311. Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Siting Clearinghouse.

Sec. 312. Energy performance goals and master plan.

Sec. 313. Payment to Environmental Protection Agency of stipulated penalty in connection with Umatilla Chemical Depot, Oregon.

Sec. 314. Payment to Environmental Protection Agency of stipulated penalty in connection with Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Texas.

Sec. 315. Department of the Army cleanup and removal of petroleum, oil, and lubricant associated with the Prinz Eugen.

Sec. 316. Centers for Disease Control study on health implications of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances contamination in drinking water.

Sec. 317. Sentinel Landscapes Partnership.

Sec. 318. Report on release of radium or radioactive material into the groundwater near the industrial reserve plant in Bethpage, New York.

Subtitle C—Logistics and Sustainment

Sec. 321. Reauthorization of multi-trades demonstration project.

Sec. 322. Increased percentage of sustainment funds authorized for realignment to restoration and modernization at each installation.

Sec. 323. Guidance regarding use of organic industrial base.

Subtitle D—Reports

Sec. 331. Quarterly reports on personnel and unit readiness.

Sec. 332. Biennial report on core depot-level maintenance and repair capability.

Sec. 333. Annual report on personnel, training, and equipment needs of non-federalized National Guard.

Sec. 334. Annual report on military working dogs used by the Department of Defense.

Sec. 335. Report on effects of climate change on Department of Defense.

Sec. 336. Report on optimization of training in and management of special use airspace.

Sec. 337. Plan for modernized, dedicated Department of the Navy adversary air training enterprise.

Sec. 338. Updated guidance regarding biennial core report.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

Sec. 341. Explosive safety board.

Sec. 342. Servicewomen’s commemorative partnerships.

Sec. 343. Limitation on availability of funds for advanced skills management software system of the Navy.

Sec. 344. Cost-benefit analysis of uniform specifications for Afghan military or security forces.

Sec. 345. Temporary installation reutilization authority for arsenals, depots, and plants.

Sec. 346. Comprehensive plan for sharing depot-level maintenance best practices.

Sec. 347. Pilot program for operation and maintenance budget presentation.

Sec. 348. Repurposing and reuse of surplus Army firearms.

Sec. 349. Department of the Navy marksmanship awards.

Sec. 350. Civilian training for National Guard pilots and sensor operator aircrews of MQ–9 unmanned aerial vehicles.

Sec. 351. Training for National Guard personnel on wildfire response.

Sec. 352. Modification of the Second Division Memorial.
Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 301. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2018 for the use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for operation and maintenance, as specified in the funding table in section 4301.

Subtitle B—Energy and Environment

SEC. 311. MILITARY AVIATION AND INSTALLATION ASSURANCE SITING CLEARINGHOUSE.

(a) CODIFICATION.—Chapter 7 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 183 the following new section:

“§ 183a. Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Clearinghouse for review of mission obstructions

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall establish a Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Siting Clearinghouse (in this section referred to as the ‘Clearinghouse’).

“(2) The Clearinghouse shall be—
“(A) organized under the authority, direction, and control of an Assistant Secretary of Defense designated by the Secretary; and

“(B) assigned such personnel and resources as the Secretary considers appropriate to carry out this section.

“(b) FUNCTIONS.—(1) The Clearinghouse shall coordinate Department of Defense review of applications for energy projects filed with the Secretary of Transportation pursuant to section 44718 of title 49 and received by the Department of Defense from the Secretary of Transportation. In performing such coordination, the Clearinghouse shall provide procedures to ensure affected local military installations are consulted.

“(2) The Clearinghouse shall accelerate the development of planning tools necessary to determine the acceptability to the Department of Defense of proposals included in an application for an energy project submitted pursuant to such section.

“(3) The Clearinghouse shall perform such other functions as the Secretary of Defense assigns.

“(c) REVIEW OF PROPOSED ACTIONS.—(1) Not later than 60 days after receiving from the Secretary of Transportation a proper application for an energy project under section 44718 of title 49 that may have an adverse impact
1 on military operations and readiness, the Clearinghouse shall conduct a preliminary review of such application. The review shall—

“(A) assess the likely scope, duration, and level of risk of any adverse impact of such energy project on military operations and readiness; and

“(B) identify any feasible and affordable actions that could be taken by the Department, the developer of such energy project, or others to mitigate the adverse impact and to minimize risks to national security while allowing the energy project to proceed with development.

“(2) If the Clearinghouse finds under paragraph (1) that an energy project will have an adverse impact on military operations and readiness, the Clearinghouse shall issue to the applicant a notice of presumed risk that describes the concerns identified by the Department in the preliminary review and requests a discussion of possible mitigation actions.

“(3) At the same time that the Clearinghouse issues to the applicant a notice of presumed risk under paragraph (2), the Clearinghouse shall provide the same notice to the governor of the State in which the project is located and request that the governor provide the Clearinghouse any comments the governor believes of relevance to the
application. The Secretary of Defense shall consider the
comments of the governor in the Secretary’s evaluation of
whether the project presents an unacceptable risk to the
national security of the United States and shall include
the comments with the finding provided to the Secretary
of Transportation pursuant to section 44718(f) of title 49.

“(4) The Clearinghouse shall develop, in coordination
with other departments and agencies of the Federal Gov-
ernment, an integrated review process to ensure timely no-
tification and consideration of energy projects filed with
the Secretary of Transportation pursuant to section 44718
of title 49 that may have an adverse impact on military
operations and readiness.

“(5) The Clearinghouse shall establish procedures for
the Department of Defense for the coordinated consider-
ation of and response to a request for a review received
from another Federal agency, a State government, an In-
dian tribal government, a local government, a landowner,
or the developer of an energy project, including guidance
to personnel at each military installation in the United
States on how to initiate such procedures and ensure a
coordinated Department response.

“(6) The Clearinghouse shall develop procedures for
conducting early outreach to parties carrying out energy
projects that could have an adverse impact on military op-
erations and readiness and to clearly communicate to such
parties actions being taken by the Department of Defense
under this section. The procedures shall provide for filing
by such parties of a project area and preliminary project
layout at least one year before expected construction of
any project proposed within a military training route or
within line-of-sight of any air route surveillance radar or
airport surveillance radar operated or used by the Depart-
ment of Defense in order to provide adequate time for
analysis and negotiation of mitigation options. Material
marked as proprietary or competition sensitive by a party
filing for this preliminary review shall be protected from
public release by the Department of Defense.

“(d) COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW.—(1) The Secretary
of Defense shall develop a comprehensive strategy for ad-
dressing the impacts upon the military of projects filed
with the Secretary of Transportation pursuant to section
44718 of title 49.

“(2) In developing the strategy required by para-
graph (1), the Secretary shall—

“(A) assess the magnitude of interference posed
by projects filed with the Secretary of Transpor-
tation pursuant to section 44718 of title 49;

“(B) solely for the purpose of informing pre-
liminary reviews under subsection (e)(1) and early
outreach efforts under subsection (c)(5), identify distinct geographic areas selected as proposed locations for projects filed, or for projects that are reasonably expected to be filed in the near future, with the Secretary of Transportation pursuant to section 44718 of title 49 where the Secretary of Defense can demonstrate such projects could have an adverse impact on military operations and readiness, including military training routes, and categorize the risk of adverse impact in such areas;

“(C) develop procedures for the initial identification of such geographic areas identified under subparagraph (B), to include a process to provide notice and seek public comment prior to making a final designation of the geographic areas, including maps of the area and the basis for identification;

“(D) develop procedures to periodically review and modify, consistent with the notice and public comment process under subparagraph (C), geographic areas identified under subparagraph (B) and to solicit and identify additional geographic areas as appropriate;

“(E) at the conclusion of the notice and public comment period conducted under subparagraph (C), make a final finding on the designation of a geo-
graphic area of concern or delegate the authority to
make such finding to a Deputy Secretary of De-
fense, an Under Secretary of Defense, or a Principal
Deputy Under Secretary of Defense; and

“(F) specifically identify feasible and affordable
long-term actions that may be taken to mitigate ad-
verse impacts of projects filed, or which may be filed
in the future, with the Secretary of Transportation
pursuant to section 44718 of title 49, on military
operations and readiness, including—

“(i) investment priorities of the Depart-
ment of Defense with respect to research and
development;

“(ii) modifications to military operations to
accommodate applications for such projects;

“(iii) recommended upgrades or modifica-
tions to existing systems or procedures by the
Department of Defense;

“(iv) acquisition of new systems by the De-
partment and other departments and agencies
of the Federal Government and timelines for
fielding such new systems; and

“(v) modifications to the projects for which
such applications are filed with the Secretary of
Transportation pursuant to section 44718 of
title 49, including changes in size, location, or technology.

“(3) The Clearinghouse shall make access to data reflecting geographic areas identified under subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) and reviewed and modified under subparagraph (C) of such paragraph available online.

“(e) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FINDING OF UNACCEPTABLE RISK.—(1) The Secretary of Defense may not object to an energy project filed with the Secretary of Transportation pursuant to section 44718 of title 49, except in a case in which the Secretary of Defense determines, after giving full consideration to mitigation actions identified pursuant to this section, that such project, in isolation or cumulatively with other projects, would result in an unacceptable risk to the national security of the United States. The Secretary of Defense’s finding of unacceptable risk to national security shall be transmitted to the Secretary of Transportation for inclusion in the report required under section 44718(b)(2) of title 49.

“(2)(A) Not later than 30 days after making a finding of unacceptable risk under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Rep-
resentatives a report on such finding and the basis for such finding. Such report shall include an explanation of the operational impact that led to the finding, a discussion of the mitigation options considered, and an explanation of why the mitigation options were not feasible or did not resolve the conflict. The report may include a classified annex. Unclassified reports shall also be provided to the project proponent. The Secretary of Defense may provide public notice through the Federal Register of the finding.

“(B) The Secretary of Defense shall notify the appropriate State agency of a finding made under paragraph (1).

“(3) The Secretary of Defense may only delegate the responsibility for making a finding of unacceptable risk under paragraph (1) to the Deputy Secretary of Defense, an under secretary of defense, or a deputy under secretary of defense.

“(4) The Clearinghouse shall develop procedures for making a finding of unacceptable risk, including with respect to how to implement cumulative effects analysis. Such procedures shall be subject to public comment prior to finalization.

“(f) Authority to Accept Contributions of Funds.—The Secretary of Defense is authorized to request and accept a voluntary contribution of funds from
an applicant for a project filed with the Secretary of Transportation pursuant to section 44718 of title 49. Amounts so accepted shall remain available until expended for the purpose of offsetting the cost of measures undertaken by the Secretary of Defense to mitigate adverse impacts of such a project on military operations and readiness or to conduct studies of potential measures to mitigate such impacts.

“(g) Effect of Department of Defense Hazard Assessment.—An action taken pursuant to this section shall not be considered to be a substitute for any assessment or determination required of the Secretary of Transportation under section 44718 of title 49.

“(h) Definitions.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘adverse impact on military operations and readiness’ means any adverse impact upon military operations and readiness, including flight operations, research, development, testing, and evaluation, and training, that is demonstrable and is likely to impair or degrade the ability of the armed forces to perform their warfighting missions.

“(2) The term ‘energy project’ means a project that provides for the generation or transmission of electrical energy.
“(3) The term ‘landowner’ means a person that owns a fee interest in real property on which a proposed energy project is planned to be located.

“(4) The term ‘military installation’ has the meaning given that term in section 2801(c)(4) of this title.

“(5) The term ‘military readiness’ includes any training or operation that could be related to combat readiness, including testing and evaluation activities.

“(6) The term ‘military training route’ means a training route developed as part of the Military Training Route Program, carried out jointly by the Federal Aviation Administration and the Secretary of Defense, for use by the armed forces for the purpose of conducting low-altitude, high-speed military training.

“(7) The term ‘unacceptable risk to the national security of the United States’ means the construction, alteration, establishment, or expansion, or the proposed construction, alteration, establishment, or expansion, of a structure or sanitary landfill, that the Secretary of Defense can demonstrate would—

“(A) endanger safety in air commerce directly related to the activities of the Department of Defense;
“(B) interfere with the efficient use of the navigable airspace directly related to the activities of the Department of Defense; or

“(C) significantly impair or degrade the capability of the Department of Defense to conduct training, research, development, testing, and evaluation, and operations or to maintain military readiness.”.

(b) Conforming and Clerical Amendments.—


(2) Cross-Reference in Title 49, United States Code.—Section 44718(f) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting “and in accordance with section 183a(e) of title 10” after “conducted under subsection (b)”.

(3) Reference to Definitions.—Section 44718(g) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “211.3 of title 32, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on January 6, 2014” both places it appears and inserting “183a(g) of title 10”.

(4) Table of Sections Amendment.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 7 of
title 10 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 183 the following new item:

“183a. Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Siting Clearinghouse for review of mission obstructions.”.

(c) **Applicability of Existing Rules and Regulations.**—Notwithstanding the amendments made by subsection (a), any rule or regulation promulgated to carry out section 358 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (49 U.S.C. 44718 note), that is in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act shall continue in effect and apply to the extent such rule or regulation is consistent with the authority under section 183a of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), until such rule or regulation is otherwise amended or repealed.

(d) **Deadline for Initial Identification of Geographic Areas.**—The initial identification of geographic areas under section 183a(d)(2)(B) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall be completed not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) **Conforming Amendment Regarding Critical Military-use Airspace Areas.**—Section 44718 of title 49, United States Code, as amended by subsection (b)(3), is further amended—
(1) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (f) the following new subsection:

“(g) SPECIAL RULE FOR IDENTIFIED GEOGRAPHIC AREAS.—In the case of a proposed structure to be located within a geographic area identified under section 183a(d)(2)(B) of title 10, the Secretary of Transportation may not issue a determination pursuant to this section until the Secretary of Defense issues a finding under section 183a(e) of title 10, the Secretary of Defense advises the Secretary of Transportation that no finding under section 183a(e) of title 10 will be forthcoming, or 180 days have lapsed since the project was filed with the Secretary of Transportation pursuant to this section, whichever occurs first.”

SEC. 312. ENERGY PERFORMANCE GOALS AND MASTER PLAN.

Section 2911(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, the future demand for energy, and the requirements for the use of energy”;
(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “reduce the future demand and the requirements for the use of energy” and inserting “enhance energy resilience to ensure the Department of Defense has the ability to prepare for and recover from energy disruptions that affect mission assurance on military installations”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(13) Opportunities to leverage financing provided by a non-Department entity to address installation energy needs.”.

SEC. 313. PAYMENT TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY OF STIPULATED PENALTY IN CONNECTION WITH UMATILLA CHEMICAL DEPOT, OREGON.

(a) Authority to Transfer Funds.—

(1) Transfer amount.—The Secretary of the Army may transfer an amount of not more than $125,000 to the Hazardous Substance Superfund established under subchapter A of chapter 98 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Any such transfer shall be made without regard to section 2215 of title 10, United States Code.
(2) **Source of Funds.**—Any transfer under subsection (a) shall be made using funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2018 for Base Realignment and Closure, Army.

(b) **Purpose of Transfer.**—A transfer under subsection (a) shall be for the purpose of satisfying a stipulated penalty assessed by the Environmental Protection Agency in the settlement agreement approved by the Army on July 14, 2016, against the Umatilla Chemical Depot, Oregon under the Federal Facility Agreement between the Army and the Environmental Protection Agency dated September 19, 1989.

(c) **Acceptance of Payment.**—If the Secretary of the Army makes a transfer under subsection (a), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall accept the amount transferred as payment in full of the penalty referred to in subsection (b).

**SEC. 314. Payment to Environmental Protection Agency of Stipulated Penalty in Connection with Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Texas.**

(a) **Authority to Transfer Funds.**—

(1) **Transfer Amount.**—The Secretary of the Army may transfer an amount of not more than
$1,185,000 to the Hazardous Substance Superfund established under subchapter A of chapter 98 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Any such transfer shall be made without regard to section 2215 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) **SOURCE OF FUNDS.**—Any transfer under subsection (a) shall be made using funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2018 for Environmental Restoration, Army.

(b) **PURPOSE OF TRANSFER.**—A transfer under subsection (a) shall be for the purpose of satisfying a stipulated penalty assessed by the Environmental Protection Agency on April 5, 2013, against Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Texas, under the Federal Facility Agreement for Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, which was entered into between the Army and the Environmental Protection Agency in 1991.

(c) **ACCEPTANCE OF PAYMENT.**—If the Secretary of the Army makes a transfer under subsection (a), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall accept the amount transferred as payment in full of the penalty referred to in subsection (b).
SEC. 315. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY CLEANUP AND REMOVAL OF PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRINZ EUGEN.

(a) AUTHORITY.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Department of the Army may by used for all necessary expenses for the removal and cleanup of petroleum, oil, and lubricants associated with the heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen, which was transferred from the United States to the Republic of the Marshall Islands in 1986.

(b) CERTIFICATION.—If the Secretary of the Army does not use the authority provided by subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit a certification to the congressional defense committees not later than September 30, 2018, that the petroleum, oil, and lubricants associated with the heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen do not adversely impact safety or military operations.

SEC. 316. CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL STUDY ON HEALTH IMPLICATIONS OF PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES CONTAMINATION IN DRINKING WATER.

(a) STUDY ON HUMAN HEALTH IMPLICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, and, as ap-
appropriate, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, and in consultation with the Department of Defense, shall—

(A) commence a study on the human health implications of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contamination in drinking water, ground water, and any other sources of water and relevant exposure pathways, including the cumulative human health implications of multiple types of PFAS contamination at levels above and below health advisory levels;

(B) not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act (or 7 years after such date of enactment after providing notice to the appropriate congressional committees of the need for the delay)—

(i) complete such study and make any appropriate recommendations; and

(ii) submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on the results of such study; and

(C) not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until submission of the report under subparagraph (B)(ii), submit to the appropriate
congressional committees a report on the progress of the study.

(2) FUNDING.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act for the Department of Defense, $7,000,000 shall be available to carry out the study under this subsection.

(3) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the congressional defense committees;

(B) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, the Committee on Environment and Public Works, and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(b) EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, and, as appropriate, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, and in consultation with the Department of Defense, shall conduct an exposure as-
essment of no less than 8 current or former domestic military installations known to have PFAS contamination in drinking water, ground water, and any other sources of water and relevant exposure pathways.

(2) CONTENTS.—The exposure assessment required under this subsection shall—

(A) include—

(i) for each military installation covered under the exposure assessment, a statistical sample to be determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services in consultation with the relevant State health departments; and

(ii) bio-monitoring for assessing the contamination described in paragraph (1);

and

(B) produce findings, which shall be—

(i) used to help design the study described in subsection (a)(1)(A); and

(ii) released to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 1 year after the conclusion of such exposure assessment.
(3) **TIMING.**—The exposure assessment required under this subsection shall—

(A) begin not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) conclude not later than 2 years after such date of enactment.

d) **COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES.**—The Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry may, as necessary, use staff and other resources from other Federal agencies in carrying out the study under subsection (a) and the assessment under subsection (b).

d) **NO EFFECT ON REGULATORY PROCESS.**—The study and assessment conducted under this section shall not interfere with any regulatory processes of the Environmental Protection Agency, including determinations of maximum contaminant levels.

**SEC. 317. SENTINEL LANDSCAPES PARTNERSHIP.**

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, may establish and carry out a program to preserve sentinel landscapes. The program shall be known as the “Sentinel Landscapes Partnership”.

(b) **designation of sentinel landscapes.**—The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of the Interior, may, as the Secretaries de-
termine appropriate, collectively designate one or more
sentinel landscapes.

(c) COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES.—The Secretaries
may coordinate actions between their departments and
with other agencies and private organizations to more effi-
ciently work together for the mutual benefit of conserva-
tion, working lands, and national defense, and to encour-
age private landowners to engage in voluntary land man-
agement and conservation activities that contribute to the
sustainment of military installations, ranges, and airspace.

(d) PRIORITY CONSIDERATION.—The Secretary of
Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior may give to
any eligible landowner or agricultural producer within a
designated sentinel landscape priority consideration for
participation in any easement, grant, or assistance pro-
grams administered by that Secretary’s department. Par-
ticipation in any such program pursuant to this section
shall be voluntary.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MILITARY INSTALLATION.—The term “mili-
tary installation” has the same meaning as provided
in section 670(1) of title 16, United States Code.

(2) STATE-OWNED NATIONAL GUARD INSTALLA-
tion.—The term “State-owned National Guard in-
installation” has the same meaning as provided in section 670(3) of title 16, United States Code.

(3) SENTINEL LANDSCAPE.—The term “sentinel landscape” means a landscape-scale area encompassing—

(A) one or more military installations or state-owned National Guard installations and associated airspace; and

(B) the working or natural lands that serve to protect and support the rural economy, the natural environment, outdoor recreation, and the national defense test and training missions of the military- or State-owned National Guard installation or installations.

(f) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 312(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 729; 10 U.S.C. 2684a note) is repealed.

SEC. 318. REPORT ON RELEASE OF RADIUM OR RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL INTO THE GROUNDWATER NEAR THE INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT IN BETHPAGE, NEW YORK.

Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress an addendum to the report submitted to Con-
gress in June 2017 entitled “2017 Annual Report For Groundwater Impacts at Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant Bethpage, New York” that would detail any releases by the Department of Defense of radium or radioactive material into the groundwater within a 75-mile radius of the industrial reserve plant in Bethpage, New York.

Subtitle C—Logistics and Sustainment

SEC. 321. REAUTHORIZATION OF MULTI-TRADES DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.


(1) in subsection (d), by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking “2019” and inserting “2024”.


SEC. 322. INCREASED PERCENTAGE OF SUSTAINMENT FUNDS AUTHORIZED FOR REALIGNMENT TO RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION AT EACH INSTALLATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may authorize an installation commander to realign up to 7.5 percent of an installation’s sustainment funds to restoration and modernization.

(b) SUNSET.—The authority under subsection (a) shall expire at the close of September 30, 2022.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—The terms “sustainment”, “restoration”, and “modernization” have the meanings given the terms in the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation.

SEC. 323. GUIDANCE REGARDING USE OF ORGANIC INDUSTRIAL BASE.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall establish clear and prescriptive guidance on the process for conducting make-or-buy analyses for Army requirements, including the use of the organic industrial base.

Subtitle D—Reports

SEC. 331. QUARTERLY REPORTS ON PERSONNEL AND UNIT READINESS.

(a) MODIFICATION AND IMPROVEMENT.—Section 482 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—
(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “Each report” and inserting “The reports for the first and third quarters of a calendar year”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new sentence: “The reports for the second and fourth quarters of a calendar year shall contain the information required by subsection (j).”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS”; 

(B) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “Each report” and inserting “A report for the second or fourth quarter of a calendar year”;

(C) in paragraph (1), by inserting “and” after the semicolon;

(D) by striking paragraph (2); and

(E) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2);

(3) in subsection (d)(1), by striking “Each report” and inserting “A report for the second or fourth quarter of a calendar year”;


(4) in subsection (c), by striking “Each report” and inserting “A report for the second or fourth quarter of a calendar year”;

(5) in subsection (f)(1), by striking “Each report” and inserting “A report for the second or fourth quarter of a calendar year”;

(6) in subsection (g)(1), by striking “Each report” and inserting “A report for the second or fourth quarter of a calendar year”; and

(7) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(j) REMEDIAL ACTIONS.—A report for the first or third quarter of a calendar year shall include—

“(1) a description of the mitigation plans of the Secretary to address readiness shortfalls and operational deficiencies identified in the report submitted for the preceding calendar quarter; and

“(2) for each such shortfall or deficiency, a timeline for resolution, the cost necessary for such resolution, the mitigation strategy the Department will employ until the resolution is in place, and any legislative remedies required.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 117 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—
(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “QUARTERLY” and inserting “SEMI-ANNUAL”; and

(B) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking “quarterly” and inserting “semi-annual”; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking “each quarter” and inserting “semi-annually”.

SEC. 332. BIENNIAL REPORT ON CORE DEPOT-LEVEL MAIN-

TENANCE AND REPAIR CAPABILITY.

Section 2464(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(4) Any workload shortfalls at any workload breakdown structure category designated as a lower-level category pursuant to Department of Defense Instruction 4151.20, or any successor instruction.

“(5) A description of any workload executed at a category designated as a first-level category pursuant to such Instruction, or any successor instruction, that could be used to mitigate shortfalls in similar categories.

“(6) A description of any progress made on implementing mitigation plans developed pursuant to paragraph (3).
“(7) A description of core capability requirements and corresponding workloads at the first level category.

“(8) In the case of any shortfall that is identified, a description of the shortfall and an identification of the subcategory of the work breakdown structure in which the shortfall occurred.

“(9) In the case of any work breakdown structure category designated as a special interest item or other pursuant to such Instruction, or any successor instruction, an explanation for such designation.

“(10) Whether the core depot-level maintenance and repair capability requirements described in the report submitted under this subsection for the preceding fiscal year have been executed.”.

SEC. 333. ANNUAL REPORT ON PERSONNEL, TRAINING, AND EQUIPMENT NEEDS OF NON-FEDERALIZED NATIONAL GUARD.

(a) Annual Report Required.—Section 10504 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 1051, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “Report” and inserting “Report on State of the National Guard”; and
(B) by striking “The report” and inserting
the following:

“(2) The annual report required by paragraph
(1)”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new sub-
section:

“(b) ANNUAL REPORT ON NON-FEDERALIZED SERV-
ICE NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, TRAINING, AND
EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS.—(1) Not later than Janu-
ary 31 of each of calendar years 2018 through 2020, the
Chief of the National Guard Bureau, in coordination with
the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the recipients
described in paragraph (3) a report that identifies the per-
sonnel, training, and equipment required by the non-Fed-
eralized National Guard—

“(A) to support civilian authorities in con-
nection with natural and man-made disasters
during the covered period; and

“(B) to carry out prevention, protection,
mitigation, response, and recovery activities re-
lating to such disasters during the covered pe-
period.

“(2) In preparing each report under paragraph (1),
the Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall—
“(A) consult with the chief executive of each State, the Council of Governors, and other appropriate civilian authorities;

“(B) collect and validate information from each State relating to the personnel, training, and equipment requirements described in paragraph (1);

“(C) set forth separately the personnel, training, and equipment requirements for—

“(i) each of the emergency support functions of the National Response Framework; and

“(ii) each of the Federal Emergency Management Agency regions;

“(D) assess core civilian capability gaps relating to natural and man-made disasters, as identified by States in submissions to the Department of Homeland Security;

“(E) take into account threat and hazard identifications and risk assessments of the Department of Defense, the Department of Homeland Security, and the States; and

“(F) assess the budgets of each State to support the personnel, training, and equipment requirements of the non-Federalized National Guard.

“(3) The annual report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the following officials:
“(A) The congressional defense committees, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

“(B) The Secretary of Defense.

“(C) The Secretary of Homeland Security.

“(D) The Council of Governors.

“(E) The Secretary of the Army.

“(F) The Secretary of the Air Force.

“(G) The Commander of the United States Northern Command.


“(I) The Commander of the United States Cyber Command.

“(4) In this subsection, the term ‘covered period’ means the fiscal year beginning after the date on which a report is submitted under paragraph (1).”.

(b) Clerical Amendments.—

(1) Section heading.—The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

“§ 10504. Chief of National Guard Bureau: annual reports”.

(2) Table of contents.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 1011 of title 10,
United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 10504 and inserting the following:

“10504. Chief of National Guard Bureau: annual reports.”.

SEC. 334. ANNUAL REPORT ON MILITARY WORKING DOGS USED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) CAPACITY.—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Executive Agent for Military Working Dogs (hereinafter in this section referred to as the “Executive Agent”), shall—

(1) identify the number of military working dogs required to fulfill the various missions of the Department of Defense for which such dogs are used, including force protection, facility and checkpoint security, and explosives and drug detection;

(2) take such steps as are practicable to ensure an adequate number of military working dog teams are available to meet and sustain the mission requirements identified in paragraph (1);

(3) ensure that the Department’s needs and performance standards with respect to military working dogs are readily available to dog breeders and trainers; and

(4) coordinate with other Federal, State, and local agencies, nonprofit organizations, universities, and private sector entities, as appropriate, to in-
crease the training capacity for military working dog teams.

(b) MILITARY WORKING DOG PROCUREMENT.—The Secretary, acting through the Executive Agent, shall work to ensure that military working dogs are procured as efficiently as possible and at the best value to the Government, while maintaining the necessary level of quality and encouraging increased domestic breeding.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until September 30, 2021, the Secretary, acting through the Executive Agent, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the procurement and retirement of military working dogs for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year during which the report is submitted. Each report under this subsection shall include the following for the fiscal year covered by the report:

(1) The number of military working dogs procured, by source, by each military department or Defense Agency.

(2) The cost of procuring military working dogs incurred by each military department or Defense Agency.

(3) The number of domestically-bred and sourced military working dogs procured by each mili-
tary department or Defense Agency, including a list of vendors, their location, cost, and the quantity of dogs procured from each vendor.

(4) The number of non-domestically-bred military working dogs procured from non-domestic sources by each military department or Defense Agency, including a list of vendors, their location, cost, and the quantity of dogs procured from each vendor.

(5) The cost of procuring pre-trained and green dogs for force protection, facility and checkpoint security, and improvised explosive device, other explosives, and drug detection.

(6) An analysis of the procurement practices of each military department or Defense Agency that limit market access for domestic canine vendors and breeders.

(7) The total cost of procuring domestically-bred military working dogs versus the total cost of procuring dogs from non-domestic sources.

(8) The total number of domestically-bred dogs and the number of dogs from foreign sources procured by each military department or Defense Agency and the number and percentage of those dogs that are ultimately deployed for their intended use.
(9) An explanation for any significant difference in the cost of procuring military working dogs from different sources.

(10) An estimate of the number of military working dogs expected to retire annually and an identification of the primary cause of the retirement of such dogs.

(11) An identification of the final disposition of military working dogs no longer in service.

(d) MILITARY WORKING DOG DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term “military working dog” means a dog used in any official military capacity, as defined by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 335. REPORT ON EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Secretary of Defense James Mattis has stated: “It is appropriate for the Combatant Commands to incorporate drivers of instability that impact the security environment in their areas into their planning.”.

(2) Secretary of Defense James Mattis has stated: “I agree that the effects of a changing climate — such as increased maritime access to the
Arctic, rising sea levels, desertification, among others — impact our security situation.”.

(3) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Joseph Dunford has stated: “It’s a question, once again, of being forward deployed, forward engaged, and be in a position to respond to the kinds of natural disasters that I think we see as a second or third order effect of climate change.”.

(4) Former Secretary of Defense Robert Gates has stated: “Over the next 20 years and more, certain pressures-population, energy, climate, economic, environmental—could combine with rapid cultural, social, and technological change to produce new sources of deprivation, rage, and instability.”.

(5) Former Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army Gordon Sullivan has stated: “Climate change is a national security issue. We found that climate instability will lead to instability in geopolitics and impact American military operations around the world.”.

(6) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) has stated: “Many countries will encounter climate-induced disruptions—such as weather-related disasters, drought, famine, or damage to infrastructure—that stress their capacity to respond, cope with, or adapt. Climate-related impacts will also
contribute to increased migration, which can be par-
ticularly disruptive if, for example, demand for food
and shelter outstrips the resources available to assist
those in need.”

(7) The Government Accountability Office
(GAO) has stated: “DOD links changes in precipita-
tion patterns with potential climate change impacts
such as changes in the number of consecutive days
of high or low precipitation as well as increases in
the extent and duration of droughts, with an associ-
ated increase in the risk of wildfire. . . this may re-
sult in mission vulnerabilities such as reduced live-
fire training due to drought and increased wildfire
risk.”

(8) A three-foot rise in sea levels will threaten
the operations of more than 128 United States mili-
tary sites, and it is possible that many of these at-
risk bases could be submerged in the coming years.

(9) As global temperatures rise, droughts and
famines can lead to more failed states, which are
breeding grounds of extremist and terrorist organi-
zations.

(10) In the Marshall Islands, an Air Force
radar installation built on an atoll at a cost of
$1,000,000,000 is projected to be underwater within two decades.

(11) In the western United States, drought has amplified the threat of wildfires, and floods have damaged roads, runways, and buildings on military bases.

(12) In the Arctic, the combination of melting sea ice, thawing permafrost, and sea-level rise is eroding shorelines, which is damaging radar and communication installations, runways, seawalls, and training areas.

(13) In the Yukon Training Area, units conducting artillery training accidentally started a wildfire despite observing the necessary practices during red flag warning conditions.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) climate change is a direct threat to the national security of the United States and is impacting stability in areas of the world both where the United States Armed Forces are operating today, and where strategic implications for future conflict exist;

(2) there are complexities in quantifying the cost of climate change on mission resiliency, but the Department of Defense must ensure that it is pre-
pared to conduct operations both today and in the
future and that it is prepared to address the effects
of a changing climate on threat assessments, re-
sources, and readiness; and

(3) military installations must be able to effec-
tively prepare to mitigate climate damage in their
master planning and infrastructure planning and de-
design, so that they might best consider the weather
and natural resources most pertinent to them.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than one
year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees
on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of
Representatives a report on vulnerabilities to mili-
tary installations and combatant commander re-
quirements resulting from climate change over the
next 20 years.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report on vulnerabilities
to military installations and combatant commander
requirements required by paragraph (1) shall include
the following:

(A) A list of the ten most vulnerable mili-
tary installations within each service based on
the effects of rising sea tides, increased flood-
ing, drought, desertification, wildfires, thawing permafrost, and any other categories the Secretary determines necessary.

(B) An overview of mitigations that may be necessary to ensure the continued operational viability and to increase the resiliency of the identified vulnerable military installations and the cost of such mitigations.

(C) A discussion of the climate-change related effects on the Department, including the increase in the frequency of humanitarian assistance and disaster relief missions and the theater campaign plans, contingency plans, and global posture of the combatant commanders.

(D) An overview of mitigations that may be necessary to ensure mission resiliency and the cost of such mitigations.

(3) FORM.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 336. REPORT ON OPTIMIZATION OF TRAINING IN AND MANAGEMENT OF SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Bases, Ranges, and Airspace Directorate of the Air Force...
and the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall submit to Congress a report on optimization of training in and management of special use airspace that includes the following:

(1) Best practices for the management of special use airspace, including practices that—

(A) result in cost savings relating to training;

(B) increase training opportunities for airmen;

(C) increase joint use of such airspace;

(D) improve coordination with respect to such airspace with—

(i) the Federal Aviation Administration;

(ii) Indian tribes;

(iii) airports, civilian aircraft operators, and local communities; and

(iv) private landowners and other stakeholders; or

(E) improve the coordination of large force exercises, including the use of waivers or other exceptional measures.
(2) An assessment of whether the capacity of ranges, including limitations on flight operations, is adequate to meet current and future training needs.

(3) An assessment of whether the establishment of a dedicated squadron for the purpose of coordinating the use of a special use airspace at the installation located in that airspace would improve the achievement of the objectives described in subparagraphs (A) through (E) of paragraph (1).

(4) An assessment of the processes in place to consider, evaluate, and mitigate special use airspace impacts to the public right of transit through navigable airspace and the safe and efficient use of the National Airspace System by commercial and general aviation.

(5) Recommendations for improving the management and utilization of special use airspace to meet the objectives described in subparagraphs (A) through (E) of paragraph (1) and to address any gaps in capacity identified under paragraph (2).

(b) SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE DEFINED.—In this section, the term “special use airspace” means special use airspace designated under part 73 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations.
SEC. 337. PLAN FOR MODERNIZED, DEDICATED DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY ADVERSARY AIR TRAINING ENTERPRISE.

(a) Plan Required.—The Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Marine Corps shall develop a plan—

(1) to establish a modernized, dedicated adversary air training enterprise for the Department of the Navy in order to—

(A) maximize warfighting effectiveness and synergies of the current and planned fourth and fifth generation combat air forces through optimized training and readiness; and

(B) harness intelligence analysis, emerging live-virtual-constructive training technologies, range infrastructure improvements, and results of experimentation and prototyping efforts in operational concept development;

(2) to explore all available opportunities to challenge the combat air forces of the Department of the Navy with threat representative adversary-to-friendy aircraft ratios, known and emerging adversary tactics, and high-fidelity replication of threat airborne and ground capabilities; and

(3) to execute all means available to achieve training and readiness goals and objectives of the
Navy and Marine Corps with demonstrated institutional commitment to the adversary air training enterprise through the application of Department of the Navy policy and resources, partnering with the other Armed Forces, allies, and friends, and employing the use of industry contracted services.

(b) PLAN ELEMENTS.—The plan required under subsection (a) shall include enterprise goals, objectives, concepts of operations, phased implementation timelines, analysis of expected readiness improvements, prioritized resource requirements, and such other matters as the Chief of Naval Operations and Commandant of the Marine Corps consider appropriate.

(e) SUBMITTAL OF PLAN AND BRIEFING.—Not later than March 1, 2018, the Chief of Naval Operations and Commandant of the Marine Corps shall provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a written plan and briefing on the plan required under subsection (a).

SEC. 338. UPDATED GUIDANCE REGARDING BIENNIAL CORE REPORT.

To ensure that the biennial core reporting procedures of the Department of Defense align with the requirements of section 2464 of title 10, United States Code, and that each reporting agency provides accurate and complete in-
formation, the Secretary of Defense shall direct the Under
Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Lo-
gistics to update the Department of Defense Guidance, in
particular Department of Defense Instruction 4151.20, to
require future biennial core reports include instructions to
the reporting agencies on how to—

(1) report additional depot workload performed
that has not been identified as a core requirement;
(2) accurately capture inter-service workload;
(3) calculate shortfalls; and
(4) estimate the cost of planned workload.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

SEC. 341. EXPLOSIVE SAFETY BOARD.

(a) MODIFICATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF AMMUNI-
TION STORAGE BOARD.—Section 172 of title 10, United
States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “The Secretaries of the military
departments” and inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—The
Secretary of Defense”;
(2) by inserting “that includes members” after
“joint board”;  
(3) by striking “selected by them” and insert-
ing “selected by the Secretaries of the military de-
partments,”; 
(4) by inserting “military” before “officers”;

(5) by inserting “designated as the chair and voting members of the board for each military department” after “officers”; 

(6) by inserting “and other” before “civilian officers”; 

(7) by striking “or both” and inserting “as necessary”; 

(8) by striking “keep informed on stored” and inserting “provide oversight on storage and transportation of”; and 

(9) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(b) OVERSIGHT BY SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.—The Secretaries of the military departments shall provide research, development, test, evaluation, and manufacturing oversight for energetic materials supporting military requirements.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of section 172 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “Ammunition storage” and inserting “Explosive safety”.

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 7 of such title is amend-
ed by striking the item relating to section 172 and
inserting the following new item:

“172. Explosive safety board.”.

SEC. 342. SERVICEWOMEN’S COMMEMORATIVE PARTNER-
SHIPS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may
provide not more than $5,000,000 in financial support for
the acquisition, installation, and maintenance of exhibits,
facilities, historical displays, and programs at military
service memorials and museums that highlight the role of
women in the military. The Secretary may enter into a
contract, partnership, or grant with a non-profit organiza-
tion for the purpose of performing such acquisition, instal-
lation, and maintenance.

(b) PURPOSES.—The contracts, partnerships, or
grants shall be limited to serving the purposes of—

(1) preserving the history of the 3,000,000
women who have served in the United States Armed
Forces;

(2) managing an archive of artifacts, historic
memorabilia, and documents related to service-
women;

(3) maintaining a women veterans’ oral history
program; and

(4) conducting other educational programs re-
lated to women in service.
SEC. 343. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR ADVANCED SKILLS MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE SYSTEM OF THE NAVY.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2018 for the Department of Defense may be obligated for the enhancement of the advanced skills management software system of the Navy until a period of 60 days has elapsed following the date on which Secretary of the Navy makes the submission required under subsection (b)(3).

(b) BRIEFING AND CERTIFICATION.—The Secretary of the Navy shall—

(1) provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a briefing on any enhancements that are needed for the advanced skills management software system of the Navy;

(2) after providing the briefing under paragraph (1), issue a request for information for such enhancements in accordance with part 15.2 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation; and

(3) submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives—
(A) the results of the request for information issued under paragraph (2); and

(B) a written certification that—

(i) as part of the request for information, the Secretary solicited information on commercially available off-the-shelf software solutions that may be used to enhance the advanced skills management software system of the Navy; and

(ii) the Secretary has considered using such solutions.

(c) ADVANCED SKILLS MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE SYSTEM DEFINED.—In this section, the term “advanced skills management software system” means a software application designed to—

(1) identify job task requirements for Navy personnel;

(2) assist in determining the proficiencies of such personnel;

(3) document qualifications and certifications of such personnel; and

(4) track the technical training completed by Navy aviation maintenance personnel.
SEC. 344. COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF UNIFORM SPECIFICATIONS FOR AFGHAN MILITARY OR SECURITY FORCES.

Beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, whenever the Secretary of Defense enters into a contract for the provision of uniforms for Afghan military or security forces, the Secretary shall conduct a cost-benefit analysis of the uniform specification for the Afghan military or security forces uniform. Such analysis shall determine—

(1) whether there is a more effective alternative uniform specification, considering both operational environment and cost, available to the Afghan military or security forces;

(2) the efficacy of the existing pattern compared to other alternatives (both proprietary and non-proprietary patterns); and

(3) the costs and feasibility of transitioning the uniforms of the Afghan military or security forces to a pattern owned by the United States, using existing excess inventory where available, and acquiring the rights to the Spec4ee Forest pattern.
SEC. 345. TEMPORARY INSTALLATION REUTILIZATION AUTHORITY FOR ARSENALS, DEPOTS, AND PLANTS.

(a) MODIFIED AUTHORITY.—In the case of a military manufacturing arsenal, depot, or plant, the Secretary of the Army may authorize up to 10 leases and contracts per fiscal year under section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, for a term of up to 25 years, notwithstanding subsection (b)(1) of such section, if the Secretary determines that a lease or contract of that duration will promote the national defense for the purpose of—

(1) helping to maintain the viability of the military manufacturing arsenal, depot, or plant and any military installations on which it is located;

(2) eliminating, or at least reducing, the cost of Government ownership of the military manufacturing arsenal, depot, or plant, including the costs of operations and maintenance, the costs of environmental remediation, and other costs; and

(3) leveraging private investment at the military manufacturing arsenal, depot, or plant through long-term facility use contracts, property management contracts, leases, or other agreements that support and advance the preceding purposes.

(b) DELEGATION AND REVIEW PROCESS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Army may delegate the authority provided by this section to the commander of the major subordinate command of the Army that has responsibility for the military manufacturing arsenal, depot, or plant or, if part of a larger military installation, the installation as a whole. The commander may approve a lease or contract under such authority on a case-by-case basis or a class basis.

(2) NOTICE OF APPROVAL.—Upon any approval of a lease or contract by a commander pursuant to a delegation of authority under paragraph (1), the commander shall notify the Chief of the Army Corps of Engineers and Congress of the approval.

(3) REVIEW PERIOD.—Any lease or contract that is approved utilizing the delegation authority under paragraph (1) is subject to a 90-day hold period so that the Chief of the Army Corps of Engineers may review the lease or contract pursuant to paragraph (4).

(4) DISPOSITION OF REVIEW.—If the Chief of the Army Corps of Engineers disapproves of a contract or lease submitted for review under paragraph (3), the agreement shall be null and void upon transmittal by the Chief of the Army Corps of Engineers
to the delegating authority of a written disapproval,
including a justification for such disapproval, within
the 90-day hold period. If no such disapproval is
transmitted within the 90-day hold period, the
agreement shall be deemed approved.

(5) Approval of revised agreement.—If, not later than 60 days after receiving a disapproval under paragraph (4), the delegating authority submits to the Chief of the Army Corps of Engineers a new contract or lease that addresses the concerns of the Chief of the Army Corps of Engineers outlined in such disapproval, the new contract or lease shall be deemed approved unless the Chief of the Army Corps of Engineers transmits to the delegating authority a disapproval of the new contract or lease within 30 days of such submission.

(c) Military Manufacturing Arsenal, Depot, or Plant Defined.—In this section, the term “military manufacturing arsenal, depot, or plant” means a Government-owned, Government-operated defense plant of the Army that manufactures weapons, weapon components, or both.

(d) Sunset.—The authority under this section shall terminate at the close of September 30, 2020. Any con-
tracts entered into on or before such date shall continue in effect according to their terms.

SEC. 346. COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR SHARING DEPOT-LEVEL MAINTENANCE BEST PRACTICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a comprehensive plan for the sharing of best practices for depot-level maintenance among the military services.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The comprehensive plan required under subsection (a) shall cover the sharing of best practices with regard to—

(1) programing and scheduling;

(2) core capability requirements;

(3) workload;

(4) personnel management, development, and sustainment;

(5) induction, duration, efficiency, and completion metrics;

(6) parts, supply, tool, and equipment management;

(7) capital investment and manufacturing and production capability; and

(8) inspection and quality control.
SEC. 347. PILOT PROGRAM FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE BUDGET PRESENTATION.

(a) In General.—Along with the budget for fiscal years 2019, 2020, and 2021 submitted by the President pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives an annex for the following Operation and Maintenance sub-activity groups (SAG):

(1) For the Army:
   (A) SAG 111 – Maneuver Units.
   (B) SAG 123 – Land Forces Depot Maintenance.
   (C) SAG 131 – Base Operations Support.
   (D) SAG 322 – Flight Training.

(2) For the Navy:
   (A) SAG 1A5A – Aircraft Depot Maintenance.
   (B) SAG 1B1B – Mission and Other Ship Operations.
   (C) SAG 1B4B – Ship Depot Maintenance.
   (D) SAG BSS1 – Base Operating Support.

(3) For the Marine Corps:
   (A) SAG 1A1A – Operational Forces.
186

(B) SAG 1A3A – Depot Maintenance.

(C) SAG 1B1B – Field Logistics.

(D) SAG BSS1 – Base Operating Support.

(4) For the Air Force:

(A) SAG 011A – Primary Combat Forces.

(B) SAG 011Y – Flying Hour Program.

(C) SAG 011Z – Base Support.

(D) SAG 021M – Depot Maintenance.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The annex required under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) A summary by appropriation account with subtotals for Department of Defense components.

(2) A summary of each appropriation account by budget activity, activity group, and sub-activity group with budget activity and activity group sub-totals and an appropriation total.

(3) A detailed sub-activity group by program element and expense aggregate listing in budget activity and activity group sequence.

(4) A rollup document by sub-activity group with accompanying program element funding with the PB–61 program element tags included.

(5) A summary of each depot maintenance facility with information on workload, work force, sources of funding, and expenses similar to the ex-
hibit on Mission Funded Naval Shipyards included with the 2012 Navy Budget Justification.

(6) A summary of contractor logistics support for each program element, including a measure of workload and unit cost.

(c) FORMATTING.—The annex required under subsection (a) shall be formatted in accordance with relevant Department of Defense financial management regulations that provide guidance for budget submissions to Congress.

SEC. 348. REPURPOSING AND REUSE OF SURPLUS ARMY FIREARMS.

(a) REQUIRED TRANSFER.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and subject to subsection (c), the Secretary of the Army shall transfer to a suitable organic facility all excess firearms, related spare parts and components, small arms ammunition, and ammunition components currently stored at Defense Distribution Depot, Anniston, Alabama, that are no longer actively issued for military service and that are otherwise prohibited from commercial sale, or distribution, under Federal law.

(b) REPURPOSING AND REUSE.—The items specified for transfer under subsection (a) shall be melted and repurposed for military use as determined by the Secretary of the Army, including—
(1) the reforging of new firearms or their components; and

(2) force protection barriers and security bollards.

(c) ITEMS EXEMPT FROM TRANSFER.—M–1 Garand, caliber .45 M1911/M1911A1 pistols, caliber .22 rimfire rifles, and such additional items as designated by the Secretary in the annual report required under subsection (d) are not subject to the transfer requirement under subsection (a).

(d) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 5 days after the budget of the President for a fiscal year is submitted to Congress under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report specifying additional excess firearms, related spare parts and components, small arms ammunition, and ammunition components designated as no longer actively issued for military service and that are otherwise prohibited from commercial sale, or distribution, under Federal law. The Secretary of the Army shall designate these items to either be added to the transfer list for the purposes described under subsection (b) or the list of items exempted under subsection
(c) The report may not include the redesignation or change in status of items previously designated for transfer or exemption pursuant to subsections (a) or (c).

(e) ACTIONS PURSUANT TO ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of the Army may not take any action to transfer items designated in the report submitted under subsection (d) until the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for the fiscal year following the year such report is submitted. Upon enactment of such Act, the Secretary shall transfer or exempt the items so designated.

SEC. 349. DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY MARKSMANSHIP AWARDS.

Section 40728 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(i) AUTHORIZED NAVY TRANSFERS.—(1) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), the Secretary of the Navy may transfer to the corporation, in accordance with the procedures prescribed in this subchapter, M–1 Garand and caliber .22 rimfire rifles held within the inventories of the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps and stored at Defense Distribution Depot, Anniston, Alabama, or Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane,
1 Indiana, as of the date of the enactment of the National
3 “(2) The items specified for transfer under para-
4 graph (1)—
5 “(A) shall be used as awards for competitors in
6 marksmanship competitions held by the United
7 States Marine Corps or the United States Navy and
8 may not be resold; and
9 “(B) shall be rendered inoperable prior to
10 award and transfer to marksmanship competitors.”.

SEC. 350. CIVILIAN TRAINING FOR NATIONAL GUARD PI-
12LOTS AND SENSOR OPERATOR AIRCrewS OF
13 MQ–9 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES.
14
15 a) Contracts for Training.—Subject to sub-
16 section (c), the Secretary of the Air Force may enter into
17 one or more contracts with appropriate civilian entities in
18 order to provide flying or operating training for Air Na-
19 tional Guard pilots and sensor operator aircrew members
20 in the MQ–9 unmanned aerial vehicle if the Secretary of
21 the Air Force determines that—
22
23 (1) Air Force training units lack sufficient ca-
24 pacity to train such pilots or sensor operator aircrew
25 members for initial qualification in the MQ–9 un-
26 manned aerial vehicle;
(2) pilots or sensor operator aircrew members of Air National Guard units require continuation training in order to remain current and qualified in the MQ–9 unmanned aerial vehicle;

(3) non-combat continuation training in the MQ–9 unmanned aerial vehicle is necessary for such pilots or sensor operator aircrew members to achieve required levels of flying or operating proficiency; and

(4) such training for such pilots or sensor operator aircrew members is necessary in order to meet requirements for the Air National Guard to provide pilots and sensor operator aircrew members qualified in the MQ–9 unmanned aerial vehicle for operations on active duty and in State status.

(b) NATURE OF TRAINING UNDER CONTRACTS.—Any training provided pursuant to a contract under subsection (a) shall incorporate a level of instruction that is equivalent to the instruction in the MQ–9 unmanned aerial vehicle provided to pilots and sensor operator aircrew members at Air Force training units, as determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.

(c) AUTHORITY CONTINGENT ON CERTIFICATION AND NOTICE AND WAIT PERIOD.—The Secretary of the Air Force may not use the authority in subsection (a) unless and until the Secretary of the Air Force certifies to
the congressional defense committees in writing, 90 days
in advance of executing such authority provided in sub-
section (a), that the use of the authority is necessary to
provide required flying or operating training for Air Na-
tional Guard pilots and sensor operator aircrew members
in the MQ–9 unmanned aerial vehicle.

SEC. 351. TRAINING FOR NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL ON
WILDFIRE RESPONSE.

The Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the
Air Force may, in consultation with the Chief of the Na-
tional Guard Bureau, provide support for training of ap-
propriate personnel of the National Guard on wildfire re-
response and prevention, with preference given to military
installations with the highest wildfire suppression need.

SEC. 352. MODIFICATION OF THE SECOND DIVISION MEMO-
RIAL.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Second Indianhead Divi-
sion Association, Inc., Scholarship and Memorials Foun-
dation, an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of
the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax-
ation under section 501(a) of that Code, may place addi-
tional commemorative elements or engravings on the
raised platform or stone work of the existing Second Divi-
sion Memorial located in President’s Park, between 17th
Street Northwest and Constitution Avenue in the District
of Columbia, to further honor the members of the Second
Infantry Division who have given their lives in service to
the United States.

(b) Application of Commemorative Works
Act.—Chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code (com-
monly known as the “Commemorative Works Act”), shall
apply to the design and placement of the commemorative
elements or engravings authorized under subsection (a).

e) Funding.—Federal funds may not be used for
modifications of the Second Division Memorial authorized
under subsection (a).

TITLE IV—MILITARY
PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS

Subtitle A—Active Forces

Sec. 401. End strengths for active forces.
Sec. 402. Revisions in permanent active duty end strength minimum levels.

Subtitle B—Reserve Forces

Sec. 411. End strengths for Selected Reserve.
Sec. 412. End strengths for Reserves on active duty in support of the reserves.
Sec. 413. End strengths for military technicians (dual status).
Sec. 414. Fiscal year 2018 limitation on number of non-dual status technicians.
Sec. 415. Maximum number of reserve personnel authorized to be on active
duty for operational support.
Sec. 416. Number of members of the National Guard on full-time duty in sup-
port of the reserves within the National Guard Bureau.

Subtitle C—Authorization of Appropriations

Sec. 421. Military personnel.

Subtitle A—Active Forces

SEC. 401. END STRENGTHS FOR ACTIVE FORCES.

The Armed Forces are authorized strengths for active
duty personnel as of September 30, 2018, as follows: