

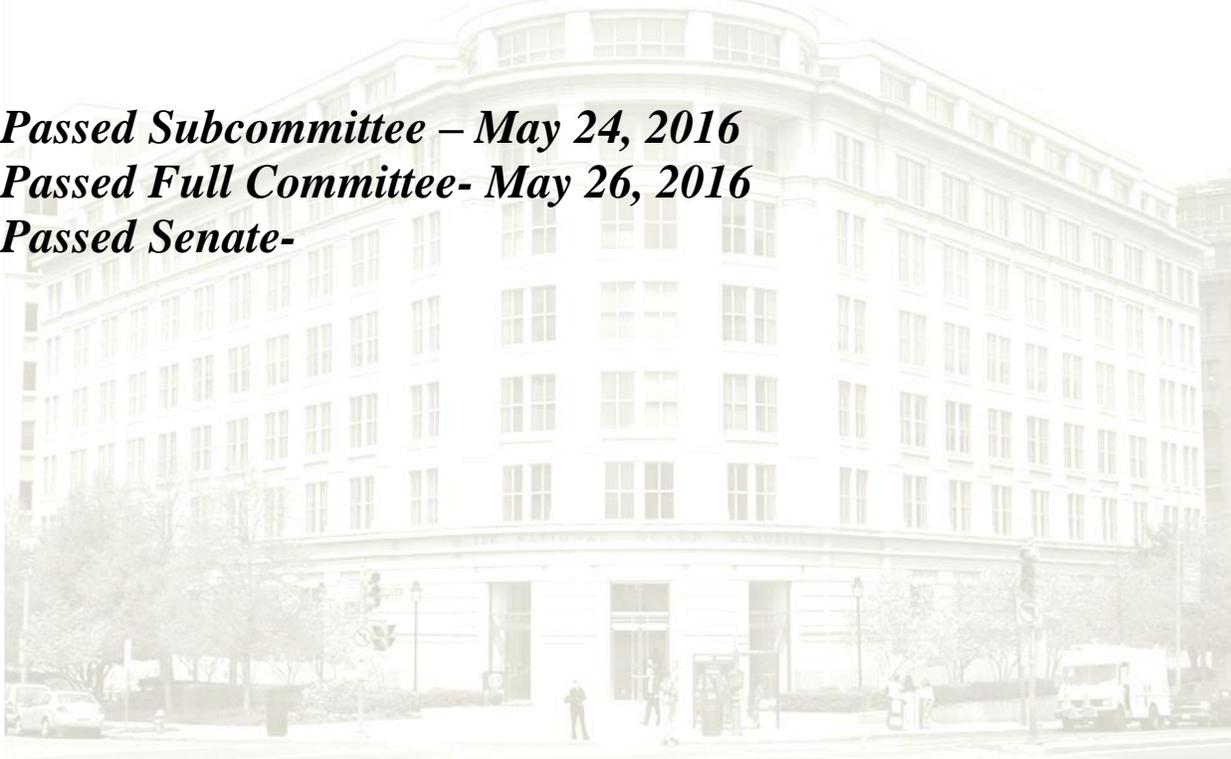


**NGAUS**  
The National Guard Association of the United States

# *Legislative Report*

## *Senate Defense Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2017*

*Passed Subcommittee – May 24, 2016*  
*Passed Full Committee- May 26, 2016*  
*Passed Senate-*



## ***Overview***

The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense approved their version of the Fiscal Year 2017 defense spending bill on May 24, 2016.

The FY2017 Defense Appropriations Bill recommends \$515.9 billion in base Department of Defense funding and \$58.6 billion in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding. The funding level is consistent with the Bipartisan Budget Agreement of 2015. The President's FY2017 budget request sought \$517.7 billion in base funding and \$58.6 billion for OCO.

## ***Bill Highlights***

**National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account** -The Committee appropriates \$900 million for the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account. \$250M for the ARNG and \$192.5M for the ANG, plus 2 C-130J aircraft.

**National Guard Counter-Drug Program** - The Committee appropriates \$214 million for the Counter-drug Program and \$20M for the Counter-drug Training Centers

**State Partnership Program** - The bill provides an additional \$million for the State Partnership Program spread across ARNG and ANG accounts

**National Guard Youth Challenge Program** – This bill adds \$4M to the Youth Challenge Program.

**STARBASE** - This bill adds \$30M to the DoD Starbase Program.

### **Army National Guard**

Additional \$187M for Light Utility Helicopters

Additional \$357.5M for ARNG UH-60 Blackhawk M Models

Additional \$60M for ARNG HMMWV Modernization

Additional \$60M for ARNG HMMWV Ambulances

### **Air National Guard**

\$305.65m for C-130J (+\$160m above PB)

\$93.34m for UH-1N Replacement (+\$75m above PB)

\$145.40m for F-15 modernization (+\$39.7m above PB)

\$34.16 for C-130 H modernization (+\$25m above PB)

\$97.33m for F-16 modernization (matches PB)



## Army National Guard Funding Overview Personnel

### Army National Guard FY17 Base Funding — Personnel

The Senate Appropriations Committee (SAC) defense bill contains **\$7.78 billion** for ARNG Personnel. This is an **DECREASE** of over **\$129.4 million** from the FY17 Budget Request.

#### All Dollars Listed in Thousands

| Army National Guard Account | FY16 Appropriation | FY17 Budget Request | FY17 SAC Mark | Delta From Request |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Personnel                   | \$7,892,327        | \$7,910,694         | \$7,781,224   | -\$129,470         |

### Army National Guard FY17 OCO Funding — Personnel

The Senate Appropriations Committee (SAC) defense bill contains **\$196.5 million** for the ARNG OCO Personnel Account. This is in line with the FY17 Budget Request.

#### All Dollars Listed in Thousands

| Army National Guard Account | FY16 Appropriation | FY17 Budget Request | FY17 SAC Mark | Delta From Request |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Personnel OCO               | \$166,015          | \$196,472           | \$196,472     | \$0                |



## Army National Guard Funding Overview Operations and Maintenance

### Army National Guard FY17 Base Funding — Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

The bill contains approximately **\$6.76 billion** for ARNG O&M. This is an **DECREASE** of almost **\$6 million** below the FY17 Budget Request.

#### All Dollars Listed in Thousands

| Army National Guard Account | FY16 Appropriation | FY17 Budget Request | FY17 SAC Mark | Delta From Request |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| O&M                         | \$6,555,945        | \$6,825,370         | \$6,765,385   | \$9,985            |

### Army National Guard FY17 OCO Funding — Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

The bill contains approximately **\$127million** for ARNG O&M. This is in line with the FY17 Budget Request.

#### All Dollars Listed in Thousands

| Army National Guard Account | FY16 Appropriation | FY17 Budget Request | FY17 SAC Mark | Delta From Request |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| O&M                         | \$135,845          | \$127,035           | \$127,035     | \$0                |



## Air National Guard Funding Overview Personnel

### Air National Guard FY17 Base Funding — Personnel

The SAC-D bill contains approximately **\$3.27 billion** for ANG Personnel. This is a **DECREASE** of **\$9.5 million** from the FY17 Budget Request.

All Dollars Listed in Thousands

| Air National Guard Account | FY16 Appropriation | FY17 Budget Request | FY17 SAC Mark | Delta From Request |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Personnel                  | \$3,201,980        | \$3,280,065         | \$3,271,538   | -\$9,527           |

### Air National Guard FY17 OCO Funding — Personnel

The SAC-D bill contains **\$5.28 million** for ANG Personnel. This is in line with the FY17 Budget Request.

All Dollars Listed in Thousands

| Air National Guard Account | FY16 Appropriation | FY17 Budget Request | FY17 SAC Mark | Delta From Request |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Personnel                  | \$2,828            | \$5,288             | \$5,288       | \$0                |



## Air National Guard Funding Overview Operations and Maintenance

### Air National Guard FY17 Base Funding — Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

The SAC-D bill contains approximately **\$6.6 billion** for ANG O&M. This is an **DECREASE** of **\$103.5 million** below the FY17 Budget Request.

#### All Dollars Listed in Thousands

| Air National Guard Account | FY16 Appropriation | FY17 Budget Request | FY17 SAC Mark | Delta From Request |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| O&M                        | \$6,649,972        | \$6,703,578         | \$6,600,000   | -\$103,578         |

### Air National Guard FY17 OCO Funding — Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

The SAC-D bill contains approximately **\$20 million** for ANG O&M OCO. This is in line with the FY17 Budget Request.

#### All Dollars Listed in Thousands

| Air National Guard Account | FY16 Appropriation | FY17 Budget Request | FY17 SAC Mark | Delta From Request |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| O&M                        | \$19,900           | \$20,000            | \$20,000      | \$0                |

## ***Personnel Tables***

### **Army National Guard Personnel (In thousands of dollars)**

| Reserve Component Training and Support | Base        | OCO       |
|--|-------------|-----------|
| Pay Group A Training                   | \$2,561,418 | \$33,702  |
| Pay Group F Training                   | \$550,868   |           |
| Pay Group P Training                   | \$46,202    |           |
| School Training                        | \$546,563   | \$47,658  |
| Special Training                       | \$576,909   | \$105,939 |
| Admin. Support                         | \$3,632,138 | \$9,173   |
| Education Benefits                     | \$2,496     |           |
| TOTAL:                                 | \$7,781,224 |           |
| ARNG Cyber Protection Teams            | \$6,900     | \$196,472 |

### **Air National Guard Personnel (In thousands of dollars)**

| Reserve Component Training and Support | Base        | OCO     |
|--|-------------|---------|
| Pay Group A Training                   | \$934,650   |         |
| Pay Group F Training                   | \$123,022   |         |
| Pay Group P Training                   | \$10,555    |         |
| School Training                        | \$349,904   |         |
| Special Training                       | \$167,077   | \$5,288 |
| Admin. Support                         | \$1,678,355 |         |
| Education Benefits                     | \$8,502     |         |
| TOTAL:                                 | \$3,271,538 | \$5,288 |

## ***Legislative Provisions of Interest:***

**Section 8038.** Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used to consolidate or relocate any element of a United States Air Force Rapid Engineer Deployable Heavy Operational Repair Squadron Engineer (RED HORSE) outside of the United States until the Secretary of the Air Force- (1) completes an analysis and comparison of the cost and infrastructure investment required to consolidate or relocate a RED HORSE squadron outside of the United States versus within the United States; (2) provides to the congressional defense committees a report detailing the findings of the cost analysis; and (3) certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees that the preferred site for the consolidation or relocation yields the greatest savings for the Air Force.

**Section 8044.** Funds appropriated in this Act for operations and maintenance of the Military Departments, Combatant Commands and Defense Agencies shall be available for reimbursement of pay, allowances and other expenses which would otherwise be incurred against appropriations for the National Guard and Reserve when members of the National Guard and Reserve provide intelligence or counterintelligence support to Combatant Commands, Defense Agencies and Joint Intelligence Activities, including the activities and programs included within the National Intelligence Program and the Military Intelligence Program. That nothing in this section authorizes deviation from established Reserve and National Guard personnel and training procedures.

**Section 8054.** Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau may permit the use of equipment of the National Guard Distance Learning Project by any person or entity on a space-available, reimbursable basis. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall establish the amount of reimbursement for such use on a case-by-case basis.

**Section 8062.** Notwithstanding section 12310(b) of title 10, United States Code, a Reserve who is a member of the National Guard serving on full-time National Guard duty under section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, may perform duties in support of the ground-based elements of the National Ballistic Missile Defense System.

**Section 8064.** Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, or his designee, may waive payment of all or part of the consideration that otherwise would be required under section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, in the case of a lease of personal property for a period not in excess of 1 year to any organization specified in section 508(d) of title 32, United States Code, or any other youth, social, or fraternal nonprofit organization as may be approved by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, or his designee, on a case-by-case basis.

## ***Report Language:***

### **Reserve Component Budget Reporting.-**

The Committee continues its requirement for the Department to provide a semi-annual detailed report to the congressional defense committees showing transfers between subactivities within the military personnel appropriation. Reports shall be submitted not later than 30 days following the end of the second quarter and 30 days following the end of the fiscal year.

### **Equipment Modernization Reporting.-**

The Committee continues to support maintaining fully modernized reserve components. However, the methods used by the services to characterize and report the status of military equipment modernization hinder Congress' ability to determine relative levels of modernization across the active and reserve components. The services must establish and codify modernization principles that articulate the definition of the term "modern equipment" in such a way as to allow

for transparent appropriation decisions. The Committee also notes that equipment listed on service divestiture lists is not acceptable for characterization as "modern" if fielded to the reserve components. The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to promulgate service standards for reporting modern equipment in time for those standards to be reflected in the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Report for Fiscal Year 2018.

#### **Equipment Transparency Report.-**

The Committee strongly supports the Department of Defense's policy of transparency and traceability of procurement funding for the reserve components. However, the Committee notes that the Department continues to have difficulty tracking funding requests for equipment for the reserve components. The Equipment Transparency Report, intended to provide such visibility, lacks the consistency and reliability needed to be definitive and is, by the Department's own admission, unreliable. The Committee supports the practice of including reserve component funding requests in parent service budgets, but seeks a clearer way to determine the impact of funding on actual equipment procurement. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, outlining improvements or alternatives to the Equipment Transparency Report.

#### **Advanced Trauma Training Program for National Guard and Reserve.-**

The Committee recognizes the valuable support universities, hospitals, and other military partners provide by offering civilian-based emergency response trauma training to sustain medics' and medical providers' capabilities of the National Guard Enhanced Response Forces Packages [CERFP], National Guard Homeland Response Forces [NGHRF], and the Army Reserve Consequence Management Response Forces [CCMRF]. The Committee encourages the National Guard and Reserve to continue pursuing state-of-the-art trauma training with these civilian partners, thus maintaining unit medical readiness postures at optimum levels as military healthcare providers in CERFPs, NGHRFs, and CCMRFs maintain their individual skills to respond effectively to emergency incidents on the homeland. Furthermore, in order to minimize the civilian-military operational gaps in the event of a catastrophic incident, the Committee also encourages the development of enhanced preparedness medical training programs focusing on mass casualty triage, advanced disaster life support, advanced hazardous material life support, emergency dental, and psychological health by increasing civilian-based advanced trauma expertise gained through day-to-day experiences and medical research programs.

#### **State Partnership Program.-**

The State Partnership Program [SPP] has been successfully building relationships for over 20 years by linking a State's National Guard with the armed forces or equivalent of a partner country in a cooperative, mutually beneficial relationship. It includes 70 unique security partnerships involving 76 nations around the globe. The Committee recognizes the importance of SPP and encourages continued robust support of this important partnership program.

#### **National Guard Counter-Drug Program.-**

The Committee remains concerned that the Department continues to reduce overall funding for the National Guard Counter-Drug program, and disagrees with the fiscal year 2017 President's

budget request which does not fund these activities under an independent budget line. The Committee recommends \$214,000,000 for the National Guard Counter-Drug program and directs the Department to include an individual budget line for this program in its fiscal year 2018 budget submission.

#### **National Guard Counter-Drug Schools.-**

The Committee continues to support the counter-drug schools' mission of providing combatant commands, law enforcement agencies, community-based organizations, and military personnel with training to support and enhance their capabilities to detect, interdict, disrupt, and curtail drug trafficking as an important component of our overall effort to reduce drug crimes and protect national security. The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for the counter-drug schools to achieve their full mission and directs the Department to include an individual budget line for this program in its fiscal year 2018 budget submission.

#### **Behavioral and Mental Health Care for National Guard and Reserve.-**

The Committee recognizes that the men and women of the National Guard and Reserve components need greater access to care if they are to maintain a high state of medical readiness to support regularly occurring deployments. It also recognizes that the suicide rate in the reserve components is consistently higher than the suicide rate for both the active duty military and the civilian population. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Department to better ensure that periodic health assessments are followed by medical treatment to address any behavioral or mental health conditions that could impact a servicemember's ability to deploy, even if such care falls outside of the pre-deployment window. This practice would allow for a more medically ready, deployable force and would expand access to behavioral and mental healthcare for reserve component servicemembers.

#### **HMMWV Modernization. –**

The Committee recognizes the critical role that technologies like antilock brakes and electronic stability control play in mitigating rollover accidents, although such technologies are not common on military tactical wheeled vehicles. The Army and Marine Corps recently completed a congressionally mandated study of potential up-armored High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle [HMMWV] automotive improvements, which included such technologies. As a result of the Modernization Expanded Capability Vehicle-Automotive study, the Committee understands that safety-improvement technologies exist which could be applied to today's HMMWV fleet. The Committee encourages the Army to initiate the necessary engineering and logistical analyses necessary to develop and compete an engineering proposal for Army up-armored HMMWV safety improvement kits as an element of future modernization efforts for HMMWVs in the Regular Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve fleets.

#### **HMMWV Ambulances.-**

The Committee notes that the average age of ground ambulance fleets within the active and reserve components of the Army is 28 years. At current levels of investment, these fleets will remain less than 25 percent modernized across the Future Years Defense Program, impairing the total Army's ability to execute its Federal and State missions. The Committee recommends an additional \$110,000,000 for High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle ambulances, of which

\$50,000,000 is intended for the Regular Army, \$40,000,000 for the Army National Guard and \$20,000,000 for the Army Reserve.

#### **Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles.-**

The Committee supports the Army's plan to re compete the Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles [FMTV] program in light of the significant cost savings gained as a result of the 2010 competition. The Committee supports the Army's plan, as outlined in the fiscal year 2017 budget request, to continue to produce the current generation of FMTV through the beginning of production of the upgraded FMTV in 2020. This proposal will mitigate risk to the FMTV industrial base as the contract is re competed.

#### **Tactical Bridging.-**

The Committee is aware that the Army is replacing its aging MK II Bridge Erection Boats [BEB] with a newly designed BEB upgraded to meet current survivability, transportability, and interoperability requirements. It will provide Regular Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve engineer bridge companies with enhanced capability to conduct bridging, dive support, rafting, and patrols. The program expects to transition to full rate production in fiscal year 2017 and eventually procure 379 vessels. The Committee encourages the Army maintain close oversight of production to keep program costs low and meet planned acquisition objectives.

#### **Radiation Detection Devices.-**

The Committee notes that shortfalls continue to exist within the reserve components in fielding the most current radiation detection devices, specifically personal dosimeters. To ensure our troops and domestic homeland first responders are provided with the best possible protection to monitor against nuclear exposure, the Committee encourages the Secretary of the Army to expedite the fielding of modern radiation detection equipment across the force.

#### **Remotely Piloted Aircraft Pilot Shortfall.-**

The Committee is deeply concerned with the continuing shortage of Remotely Piloted Aircraft [RPA] pilots. As a result of shortfalls in incentivizing, training, and retaining RPA pilots, the fiscal year 2017 budget request proposes contractors to fill in for RPA operators. Contractors are not authorized to operate on unmanned platforms in the same capacity as airmen, yet will be paid more for their work. This solution is not sustainable due to cost and the limits on missions performed by contractor pilots. To avoid this less than optimal temporary solution and improve retention, the Committee supports the use of critical skill bonus payments in order to direct and incentivize talent specifically for the RPA platform. The Committee believes skill bonus payments are not meant to support parity among platforms or services but to acknowledge the scarcity of an indispensable skill. The critical need for RPA pilots will continue to be an enduring requirement for the Air Force, and the Committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide additional solutions.

#### **Arctic Search and Rescue Requirements.-**

The Committee notes the increased utilization of the Arctic region by commercial air and vessel traffic and believes that this requires an update of search and rescue requirements in the region. The Committee understands that the Alaska Air National Guard 176th Wing is the closest dedicated rescue force, but maintains only a single Arctic sustainment package for alerts and

partial package for training. The Secretary of the Air Force is directed to review Arctic search and rescue requirements and to submit with the fiscal year 2018 President's budget a report detailing the results of this review.

#### **KC-46 Tanker.-**

The Committee supports the budget request of \$2,884,591,000 to procure 15 KC-46 Tanker aircraft; however, the Committee is concerned with several aspects of the program. First, the fiscal year 2017 request was originally planned to be the first year of full rate production with a maximum production quantity of 15 aircraft per year, requiring approval from the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics [AT&L]. Unfortunately, the full rate production decision has been delayed and the fiscal year 2017 aircraft buy was downgraded to a low rate initial buy at the same quantity but without a formal review by AT&L. Second, the program has only completed roughly 20 percent of development flight test and recently identified a critical issue with the refueling boom. The Air Force is still performing testing to determine if the solution requires software or hardware changes, or both. . Third, the Committee is concerned with the numerous delays in key milestones. Specifically, the approval to begin production (milestone C) has slipped 10-11 months; initial operational test and evaluation has slipped 11 months; and delivery of the first aircraft has slipped 9 months. The current schedule indicates that all of these milestones are now projected to occur near the contractually established delivery dates leaving little schedule margin to meet the required assets availability requirement of August 2018. The Committee fully funds the fiscal year 2017 budget request to maintain the acquisition strategy, with concerns noted above, and directs Secretary of the Air Force to continue providing quarterly program updates.

#### **UH-1 Replacement. -**

The Committee recognizes the urgent need to replace the current Air Force fleet of UH-1N aircraft supporting the security of land based nuclear missile sites. Therefore, the Committee recommends an additional \$75,000,000 for the Air Force and directs the Secretary of the Air Force to expedite procurement of replacement aircraft in compliance with 10 U.S.C, 2304, Until the UH-1N aircraft supporting the land based nuclear missile sites are replaced, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Air Force, Secretary of the Army, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to mitigate the air support security risks with additional air support.

#### **F -22 Modernization. -**

The Committee recognizes the increased operational use of the F -22 Raptor and notes that the Air Force is challenged to balance the operational demands and training needs for this platform. Currently, the Air Force retains 31 F-22 Raptors at Tyndall Air Force for pilot training. The Committee believes that, if the need were to arise, these training aircraft could be used to supplement the combat fleet for operational missions. However, the Committee is concerned that the Air Force is not updating the training fleet with the same capability as the operational fleet. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide to the congressional defense committees, not later than 120 days after enactment of this act, an analysis of the cost and schedule required to rapidly modernize the 31 remaining Block 20 training F -22 Raptor aircraft based at Tyndall Air Force Base up to the full Increment 3.2B combat configuration.

### **Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System [JSTARS].-**

The Committee supports the JSTARS recapitalization program, an essential warfighting capability: The Committee expects the Air Force will take no action to prematurely retire E-8C aircraft until the new capability delivers. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to fund all necessary modifications of the E-8C fleet and maintain all E-8C aircraft in a common configuration to support world-wide missions, avoid the degradation of mission performance, and meet combatant commander requirements.

### **National Guard Air Superiority Mission.-**

The Committee recognizes the benefit to the U.S. Northern Command combatant commander, responsible for homeland defense, to have access to lethal air superiority aircraft that are able to perform the air superiority mission for extended periods of time, with only limited air refueling assets. The Committee encourages the Air Force to review the benefits and costs of fully equipping Air National Guard F-15C/D aircraft with conformal fuel tanks and additional weapons stations to enhance homeland defense capability.

### **F-15 Survivability. -**

The Committee supports the fiscal year 2017 request for the F-15 Eagle Passive/Active Warning and Survivability System [EPA WSS] program. The F -15 EPA WSS program is critical to the survivability and lethality of the fleet to counter current and future electronic warfare threats. Given the strategic importance of the program for homeland defense and overseas contingencies, the Committee encourages the Air Force to review its plan and funding through fiscal year 2021 to fully equip Air National Guard F -15 aircraft with EPA WSS.

### **Cyber Mission Force Training and Readiness.-**

The Committee supports efforts by the Department of Defense to grow a capable and trained cyber mission force, however, the Department is experiencing challenges in providing necessary training for military personnel in a timeframe that meets the demand. Given the urgent need to develop a capable cyber mission force, the Committee recommends that the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Service Secretaries and the Active and Reserve components, develop a strategy to address the current training delay, to include procedures and plans to increase training opportunities. The strategy should include an assessment of the feasibility of expanding training to sites with Active or Reserve components with secure infrastructure and qualified cyber personnel, including aggressor units and cyber red team units, capable of training military personnel in various cyber missions.

### **Cyber Mission Force Training Curriculum.-**

The Committee recognizes the need for the U.S. military to have the most competitive cyber-security force in the world, both in offense and defense. The Committee also recognizes that hacking contests, such as the CyberStakes platform, offer a scalable platform that achieves an ever increasing level of competence among participants. The Committee directs the Director of Force Readiness and Training to develop, as part of the cyber training curriculum, a competitive hacking environment that includes the ability for participants to build novel working exploits and defend against them. The Director shall report back to the Committee within 120 days after enactment of this act on the training environment and steps that will be taken to measure participant capabilities.

### **Cybersecurity Research Automated Cyber Exploitation and Defense.-**

The Committee is concerned that current approaches to identify cybersecurity vulnerabilities in software and systems are largely manual, slow and costly, and leave our military and intelligence systems at risk. The Committee recognizes the value of automated exploit generation and vulnerability identification technologies for rapidly identifying security-critical vulnerabilities in off-the-shelf systems, such as those exemplified in the Cyber Grand Challenge. Therefore, the Committee directs funding within the Cyber Security Research program to support research in automated exploit generation, exploit hardening, and vulnerability identification capabilities of systems when source code is not available, and to focus on implementation, integration, and software tooling.

### **Secure Networks of Systems.-**

The Committee recognizes that the Department's aircraft, ships, submarines, vehicles, and energy systems are computer-networked systems of systems that are increasingly autonomous in these complex systems. Every piece of software, hardware, and network is a potential cybersecurity attack point. The Committee notes that attackers will target all components to achieve their objective, and that effective defenses require interdisciplinary expertise in cybersecurity offense and defense in hardware, software, networks, and autonomous systems covering both traditional computing devices and cyber-physical systems that interact with the physical world. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to use funds previously appropriated in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114-113) within the Defense Technology Analysis program to support institutions with strong cybersecurity, cyber-physical, and networks of systems research programs that will develop methods to identify vulnerabilities in large networked systems, rapidly prototype and build security prototypes and tools, and with institutional capabilities to transfer basic research into Department of Defense mission areas and platforms.

### **Cyber Data Protection.-**

As a result of the recent OPM breach, the Committee is concerned with threats accessing classified data and personally identifiable information [PH]. The Committee is concerned that traditional network defense actions are insufficient to protect data assets from unauthorized or malicious access, manipulation, destruction, and exfiltration. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to undertake a comprehensive re-view of classified systems and systems that have PH information, and validate that protection measures are in place to insure data integrity and appropriate access. The review should include an examination of measures to defeat deletion and exfiltration. Not more than 30 days after completing the review, the Secretary of Defense shall report to the congressional defense committees on the findings.