

En Bloc Amendments to H.R. 2810

Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities En Bloc # 2

Log #	Sponsor	Description
004r1	Bordallo	Directs the National Guard Bureau to report forces postured to respond to Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear (CBRN) threat including roles, missions, structure, capabilities, training, gaps, shortfalls, threats, readiness, and resourcing.
013r1	Larsen	Directs DOD to brief on emerging counter-UAS technologies and tactics.
062r1	Wilson	Defense support to the Global Engagement Center mission
111	Larsen	Directs DTRA to brief on programs to improve partner nation response to WMD, with a focus on biosecurity.
127	Murphy	Makes technical changes to the Section 127e biannual report on support of special operations to combat terrorism.
192	Wenstrup	Directs a briefing on Non-lethal Weapons for European Theater Contingencies
225	Wittman	Request a briefing on automated software testing tools.
230	McSally	Directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report detailing the consolidation plan for network security.
296	Stefanik	Authorization for the Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Fund
306	Walz	Report on 501(c)3 organizations to further organization goals and interests of the DOD

**Amendment to H.R. 2810
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018**

Offered by: Madeleine Z. Bordallo, Guam

In the appropriate place in the report to accompany H.R. 2810, insert the following new Directive Report Language:

National Guard CBRN Enterprise Report

The committee is aware that since the 1998 report on National Guard and WMD response, there has not been an updated study on the readiness, roles and tasks of the National Guard in both Title 10 and Title 32 as it relates to the Chemical Biological and Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) threats has not been conducted to mirror evolving threats and technology including increased asymmetric threats; new chemical and biological threats, UAV and drone technology, and cyber warfare or maturing federal and state homeland defense architecture and policies.

This Committee believes it is appropriate to re-examine our National Guard CBRN enterprise and recommends that the Chief of the National Guard Bureau conduct a comprehensive study of its current federal, state and local Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear operations, equipment and training requirements in light of today's threats. The report should highlight strengths as well as gaps and seams in the interagency planning and execution process.

The committee directs the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, working in close coordination with other state and federal agencies and stakeholders across multiple levels of government, to provide a report detailing the following, no later than September 30, 2019;

- (1) Define and clarify the roles and missions, structure, capabilities and training of the National Guard, as well as identifying emerging gaps and shortfalls in light of current CBRN threats to our country
- (2) By State and territory, comment on the resources each state has (Title 32 and Title 10) that are available to respond to a CBRN attack, proposing adaptations and updated response plans to combat current threats.
- (3) The readiness and resourcing status of forces listed in (2),
- (4) Current strengths and areas of improvement in working with State and Federal interagency partners,
- (5) Current assessments that are in place that address both readiness and resourcing of Title 32 and Title 10 forces postured to respond to CBRN incidents.

Amendment to H.R. 2810
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018

Offered by: Rep. Larsen

In the appropriate place in the report to accompany H.R. 2810, insert the following new Directive Report Language:

Briefing on improving overseas security from UAS threats and existing authorities to use countermeasures

The committee is aware that servicemembers and operational security are threatened by the global proliferation of unmanned aerial systems. Adversaries ranging from ISIS to North Korea have employed UAS of varying sophistication in capacities including offensive operations and reconnaissance. Because of the commercial availability of these systems, their relative affordability and ease of use, this trend is likely to continue into the future.

The committee is also aware of developments in counter-UAS strategies which have the capability to reduce this threat. Options range from sophisticated EW jamming technologies to specially trained birds of prey, such as those used to protect the May meeting of NATO leaders. The committee believes a tiered approach to installation self-protection including multiple defensive measures is ideal. However, the committee notes the authorities employed to interdict UAS can vary greatly by host country. Therefore, the committee requests a briefing from the Secretary of Defense no later than September 30, 2017 on emerging technologies and techniques for counter-UAS installation security and force protection at locations with such requirements and any challenges to meeting requirements due to host nation law, rules, and regulations.

Amendment to H.R. 2810
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018

Offered by: Mr. Wilson of South Carolina

In the appropriate place in the report to accompany H.R. 2810, insert the following new Directive Report Language:

Defense support to the Global Engagement Center mission

The committee recognizes that operating in the information environment will be an increasingly important task for the Department of Defense in dealing with future conflicts and national security contingencies. The *Department of Defense Strategy for Operations In the Information Environment*, dated June 2016, provided a rudimentary framework for trying to prepare for these kinds of operations. The key tenets of this strategy remain relevant, including the importance of information operations in all phases of future operations; the need for policies and procedures that can manage information activities appropriately across the spectrum of conflict; the need for intelligence support to conduct effective information operations; the need for increased resources and informed resource prioritization to provide key capabilities, personnel and approaches; and coordination of influence activities with the interagency and international partners.

In order to meet those goals, and many of the specific tasks needed to develop the ways to conduct operations in the information environment, the Department will need to place increased attention and resources to build the workforce, technological capabilities and operational concepts, as well as coordinate with technology companies. The Department is already renewing its emphasis on traditional information operations programs, but the committee also believes that the Department should also actively explore how to, deconflict, contribute to, as well as reap the benefits from, interagency and technology companies activities in this space. For example, the committee is aware that the Global Engagement Center (GEC) within the Department of State is tasked with countering violent extremist groups, as well as addressing threats posed by state-sponsored and state-directed propaganda and misinformation activities. As noted elsewhere in this report, the committee supports the activities of the GEC, including through the development of a strategy for fulfilling its roles and responsibilities. The committee also believes that the Department should find opportunities to increase support for, cooperation with, and integration of efforts with the GEC. Increased cooperation would help with integrating military and non-military efforts, but also develop other pathways for career opportunity and advancement that don't currently exist. Additionally, such actions might also help ameliorate many of the challenges described in testimony before the committee, such as "lack of accountability and oversight, bureaucracy resulting in insufficient levels of resourcing, and the inability to absorb cutting edge information and analytic tools, and access to highly skilled personnel."

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee by February 15, 2018 assessing the opportunities for support

of and integration with the Global Engagement Center to address similar missions. This briefing should include identification of personnel or technology that has been or is being shared with the GEC, any requests for personnel or resources to the Department from the GEC, identification of training or exercise opportunities that might be beneficial for integrating GEC participation, and assessment of requirements being generated by the GEC for personnel or capabilities needs for future years. Further, the report shall include coordination with technology companies, specifically on understanding their efforts to make platforms hostile to propaganda and violent extremism.

Amendment to H.R. 2810 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018

Offered by Mr. Larsen of Washington

In the appropriate place in the report to accompany H.R. 2810, insert the following new Directive Report Language:

DTRA International Counter-WMD Programs

The committee notes with approval that the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) conducts programs to improve the ability of partner nations to respond to the spread of infectious disease, whether naturally occurring or the product of biological attack. In support of this work, Section 1241 of the FY 2017 National Defense Authorization Act expanded DTRA authority to conduct these programs by authorizing the Secretary of Defense to support programs that build the capacity of foreign military forces to conduct several types of operations, including counter-WMD and border security. By working with partners in Africa and Asia, these DTRA programs contribute to the national strategy for countering weapons of mass destruction, including biological attack and pandemic because stopping the spread of disease early in an outbreak protects national security and saves lives. The committee directs the Director of the DTRA to brief the committee no later than September 30, 2017 on the agency's planned activities to promote the ability of partner nations to respond to WMD, including infectious disease.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2810
OFFERED BY MRS. MURPHY OF FLORIDA

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

1 **SEC. 10___ . BIENNIAL REPORT ON SUPPORT OF SPECIAL**
2 **OPERATIONS TO COMBAT TERRORISM.**

3 Section 127e(g) of title 10, United States Code, is
4 amended—

5 (1) in paragraph (1), by striking “March 1”
6 and inserting “120 days after the last day of a fiscal
7 year”; and

8 (2) in paragraph (2) by striking “September 1”
9 and inserting “six months after the date of the sub-
10 mittal of the report most recently submitted under
11 paragraph (1)”.



Amendment to H.R. 2810 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018

Offered by: Dr. Brad Wenstrup from Ohio

In the appropriate place in the report to accompany H.R. 2810, insert the following new Directive Report Language:

Non-lethal Weapons for European Theater Contingencies

The committee reaffirms its longstanding support for the accelerated development, fielding, and deployment of non-lethal technologies. Non-lethal systems are useful for both force application and force protection missions, especially in ambiguous environments where conflicts simmer below the threshold of declared hostilities. The committee notes that their employment is consistent with U.S. military strategy and helps minimize damage to property and inadvertent civilian casualties in the kinds of operational contingencies, including irregular warfare and humanitarian crises, in which U.S. forces are likely to be engaged. Their use provides commanders with additional decision time and space before resorting to lethal force, helps mitigate the negative consequences of unintended non-combatant injuries and fatalities, and enhances the overall prospects of mission success.

With the challenges posed by grey zone conflicts, irregular warfare scenarios that co-mingle military and civilian militia forces, and the continuing growth of megacities and other expansive urban zones, the committee is concerned that insufficient planning, preparation or doctrinal development has been focused on the use of and integration of non-lethal systems in some of these scenarios. In light of the continuing importance of the European Deterrence Initiative (EDI) to preventing and deterring hostile actions with Russia, the committee believes that increased focus should be placed on how best to integrate non-lethal weapons into the strategic planning for regional scenarios, as well as the training and equipping of regional partner forces.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2018, on the integration of non-lethal weapons planning and training as part of EDI. This briefing should examine current contingency planning within European Command, and with North Atlantic Treaty Organization partners, to determine if the level of investment estimated across the Future Years Defense Program is sufficient to support those plans, identification of training or exercise opportunities for integrating non-lethal weapons training and doctrinal development, as well as recommendations for ways improving partner nation access to non-lethal systems for military, border guard units, or other government affiliated units.

**Amendment to H.R. 28
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018**

Offered by: Rep. Rob Wittman (VA-01)

In the appropriate place in the report to accompany H.R. 2810, insert the following new Directive Report Language:

Automated Testing Technologies

The committee is aware that the Navy's Automated Testing and Analysis (ATA) program was established to expand the use of automated test methods currently in use by the Navy, such as Automated Test and Re-Test, and adds new methods of testing, promotes the use of automated test technologies, and standardizes automated test practices, methods, and tools. In addition, funding supports the development of enterprise level strategies to apply ATA technology to a broad range of software-intensive acquisition programs.

The committee applauds the Department's move to a more flexible and agile development approach for software intensive projects, but also recognizes that such activities must also be matched with the ability to do automated software assurance to improve security, and automated testing to improve software quality and effectiveness. While the Navy has struggled to develop an effective strategy for how to best utilize these technologies, the committee believes the other services and agencies are even more woefully underprepared to identify and adopt useful and effective automated testing technologies such as those demonstrated in the ATA program. The committee believes that automated tools like this could be beneficial to other service and agency test and evaluation activities for software intensive systems, and elsewhere in this bill has endorsed recommendations for how best to manage and centralize such tools to support widespread use across the services and agencies.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Test Resource Management Center (TRMC) to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services assessing the current state of the art in automated testing technologies available in the commercial marketplace by March 1, 2018. This briefing should assess the requirements for automated testing tools across each of the services and defense agencies developing software-intensive systems, include a matrix with current commercial automated testing tools that could service those requirements, a rough order of magnitude assessment of the resources needed for those tools, recommendations for making such tools available on an enterprise basis, and recommendations for measuring the use of and effectiveness of such

tools, such as through quantitative goals for the reduction of time and improvements in the quality of tested software across the enterprise.

Amendment to H.R. 2810 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018

Offered by: Martha McSally

[For new Directive Report Language, please use the following:]

In the appropriate place in the report to accompany H.R. 2810, insert the following new Directive Report Language:

Report on Army Network Security Consolidation

The committee notes that the Army is shrinking the number of vulnerable nodes by installing Joint Regional Security Stacks (JRSS) to reduce the need for security enclaves at more than 400 existing network access points by replacing them with regional security stacks at 28 global ingress locations. In addition to limiting the number of access points, the Army is also installing Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) technology to connect all of the 40 major posts in the United States, with a more robust network that can run up to 100 GB while providing substantial savings over the operation of legacy circuits.

The committee supports the Army's goal to operate a single network that is secure, integrated, standards-based, and which ensures uninterrupted global access to enable collaboration and decisive action. To achieve this result, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the committee no later than December 31, 2017 with a plan to carry out the timely completion of network consolidation and installation of JRSS and MPLS at key nodes in the United States per the three strategic plans published to date. The plan should include the milestones, timelines, and resources required to complete the consolidation of networks.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2810**OFFERED BY MS. STEFANIK OF NEW YORK**

Strike section 1522 and insert the following:

1 **SEC. 1522. JOINT IMPROVISED-THREAT DEFEAT FUND.**

2 (a) USE AND TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—Subsections
3 (b) and (c) of section 1514 of the John Warner National
4 Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public
5 Law 109-364; 120 Stat. 2439), as in effect before the
6 amendments made by section 1503 of the Duncan Hunter
7 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009
8 (Public Law 110-417; 122 Stat. 4649), shall apply to the
9 funds made available for fiscal year 2018 to the Depart-
10 ment of Defense for the Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat
11 Fund.

12 (b) INTERDICTION OF IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DE-
13 VICE PRECURSOR CHEMICALS.—

14 (1) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Of the funds
15 made available to the Department of Defense for the
16 Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Fund for fiscal year
17 2018, \$15,000,000 may be available to the Secretary
18 of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of
19 State, to provide training, equipment, supplies, and
20 services to ministries and other entities of foreign

1 governments that the Secretary has identified as
2 critical for countering the flow of improvised explo-
3 sive device precursor chemicals.

4 (2) PROVISION THROUGH OTHER US AGEN-
5 CIES.—If jointly agreed upon by the Secretary of
6 Defense and the head of another department or
7 agency of the United States Government, the Sec-
8 retary of Defense may transfer funds available
9 under paragraph (1) to such department or agency
10 for the provision by such department or agency of
11 training, equipment, supplies, and services to min-
12 istries and other entities of foreign governments as
13 described in that paragraph.

14 (3) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—None of the funds
15 made available pursuant to paragraph (1) may be
16 obligated or expended to supply training, equipment,
17 supplies, or services to a foreign country before the
18 date that is 15 days after the date on which the Sec-
19 retary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary
20 of State, submits to the Committee on Armed Serv-
21 ices and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
22 Senate and the Committee on Armed Services and
23 the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of
24 Representatives a notice that contains—

1 (A) the foreign country for which training,
2 equipment, supplies, or services are proposed to
3 be supplied;

4 (B) a description of the training, equip-
5 ment, supplies, and services to be provided
6 using such funds;

7 (C) a detailed description of the amount of
8 funds proposed to be obligated or expended to
9 supply such training, equipment, supplies or
10 services, including any funds proposed to be ob-
11 ligated or expended to support the participation
12 of another department or agency of the United
13 States and a description of the training, equip-
14 ment, supplies, or services proposed to be sup-
15 plied;

16 (D) an evaluation of the effectiveness of
17 the efforts of the foreign country identified
18 under subparagraph (A) to counter the flow of
19 improvised explosive device precursor chemicals;
20 and

21 (E) an overall plan for countering the flow
22 of precursor chemicals in the foreign country
23 identified under subparagraph (A).

1 (4) EXPIRATION.—The authority provided by
2 this subsection expires on December 31, 2018.



**Amendment to H.R. 281
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018**

Offered by: Mr. Walz of Minnesota

In the appropriate place in the report to accompany H.R. 2810, insert the following new Directive Report Language:

Defense Department 501(c)3 Coordination and Strategy

The committee is aware that non-profit 501(c)3 entities may provide a valuable utility when operating in concert with Department of Defense and other U.S. government agencies and plans, but that guidance for utilizing such entities is inconsistent throughout the Department and Combatant Commands.

The committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report by November 1, 2018, to the House Committee on Armed Services on the utility of 501(c)3 organizations to further the international goals and interests of the Department of Defense in concert with other U.S. government agencies and encourages the Department to issue standard guidance and standard operating procedures for working with such non-federal entities overseas.