

available workload and the funds made available for such depot-level maintenance and repair.

(Added and amended Pub. L. 104-106, div. A, title III, §312(a), (b), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 250; Pub. L. 105-85, div. A, title III, §360, Nov. 18, 1997, 111 Stat. 1700; Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title X, §1067(1), Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 774; Pub. L. 108-375, div. A, title III, §322(a), (b)(1), Oct. 28, 2004, 118 Stat. 1846.)

CODIFICATION

The text of section 2466(b) of this title, which was transferred to this section and redesignated subsec. (a) by Pub. L. 104-106, §312(b), was based on Pub. L. 102-190, div. A, title III, §314(a)(1), Dec. 5, 1991, 105 Stat. 1336; Pub. L. 103-337, div. A, title III, §332(b), Oct. 5, 1994, 108 Stat. 2715.

AMENDMENTS

2004—Pub. L. 108-375 substituted “Prohibition on management of depot employees by end strength” for “Management of depot employees” in section catchline, struck out subsec. (a) designation and heading before “The civilian”, and struck out heading and text of subsec. (b). Text read as follows: “Not later than December 1 of each fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a report on the number of employees employed and expected to be employed by the Department of Defense during that fiscal year to perform depot-level maintenance and repair of materiel. The report shall indicate whether that number is sufficient to perform the depot-level maintenance and repair functions for which funds are expected to be provided for that fiscal year for performance by Department of Defense employees.”

1999—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 106-65 substituted “and the Committee on Armed Services” for “and the Committee on National Security”.

1997—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 105-85 inserted first sentence and struck out former first sentence which read as follows: “The civilian employees of the Department of Defense involved in the depot-level maintenance and repair of materiel may not be managed on the basis of any end-strength constraint or limitation on the number of such employees who may be employed on the last day of a fiscal year.”

1996—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 104-106, §312(b), renumbered section 2466(b) of this title as subsec. (a) of this section.

SUBMISSION OF INITIAL REPORT

Pub. L. 104-106, div. A, title III, §312(c), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 250, required the report under subsec. (b) of this section for fiscal year 1996 to be submitted not later than Mar. 15, 1996.

[§ 2473. Repealed. Pub. L. 111-383, div. A, title VIII, § 822(a), Jan. 7, 2011, 124 Stat. 4268]

Section, added Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title VIII, §832(a), Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2616; amended Pub. L. 105-261, div. A, title VIII, §809(a)-(d), Oct. 17, 1998, 112 Stat. 2085, 2086; Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title VIII, §815(b), Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 712; Pub. L. 111-84, div. A, title VIII, §818(a), Oct. 28, 2009, 123 Stat. 2408, required the Secretary of Defense to place conditions on the procurement of property or services in order to preserve the small arms production industrial base.

§ 2474. Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence: designation; public-private partnerships

(a) DESIGNATION.—(1) The Secretary concerned, or the Secretary of Defense in the case of a Defense Agency, shall designate each depot-level

activity or military arsenal facility of the military departments and the Defense Agencies (other than facilities approved for closure or major realignment under the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101-510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note)) as a Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence in the recognized core competencies of the designee.

(2) The Secretary of Defense shall establish a policy to encourage the Secretary of each military department and the head of each Defense Agency to reengineer industrial processes and adopt best-business practices at their Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence in connection with their core competency requirements, so as to serve as recognized leaders in their core competencies throughout the Department of Defense and in the national technology and industrial base (as defined in section 2500(1) of this title).

(3) The Secretary of a military department may conduct a pilot program, consistent with applicable requirements of law, to test any practices referred to in paragraph (2) that the Secretary determines could improve the efficiency and effectiveness of operations at Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence, improve the support provided by the Centers for the armed forces user of the services of the Centers, and enhance readiness by reducing the time that it takes to repair equipment.

(b) PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS.—(1) To achieve one or more objectives set forth in paragraph (2), the Secretary designating a Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence under subsection (a) may authorize and encourage the head of the Center to enter into public-private cooperative arrangements (in this section referred to as a “public-private partnership”) to provide for any of the following:

(A) For employees of the Center, private industry, or other entities outside the Department of Defense to perform (under contract, subcontract, or otherwise) work related to the core competencies of the Center, including any depot-level maintenance and repair work that involves one or more core competencies of the Center.

(B) For private industry or other entities outside the Department of Defense to use, for any period of time determined to be consistent with the needs of the Department of Defense, any facilities or equipment of the Center that are not fully utilized for a military department’s own production or maintenance requirements.

(2) The objectives for exercising the authority provided in paragraph (1) are as follows:

(A) To maximize the utilization of the capacity of a Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence.

(B) To reduce or eliminate the cost of ownership of a Center by the Department of Defense in such areas of responsibility as operations and maintenance and environmental remediation.

(C) To reduce the cost of products of the Department of Defense produced or maintained at a Center.

(D) To leverage private sector investment in—