

shall be given for any amounts with respect to which collection by the United States is waived under this section.

(e) An erroneous payment, the collection of which is waived under this section, is considered a valid payment for all purposes.

(f) This section does not affect any authority under any other law to litigate, settle, compromise, or waive any claim of the United States.

(Added Pub. L. 92-453, §2(1), Oct. 2, 1972, 86 Stat. 759; amended Pub. L. 96-513, title V, §515(9), Dec. 12, 1980, 94 Stat. 2937; Pub. L. 99-224, §3(a), Dec. 28, 1985, 99 Stat. 1742; Pub. L. 102-190, div. A, title VI, §657(c), Dec. 5, 1991, 105 Stat. 1393; Pub. L. 104-316, title I, §116, Oct. 19, 1996, 110 Stat. 3835; Pub. L. 109-364, div. A, title VI, §671(b), Oct. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 2270.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2006—Subsec. (a)(2)(A). Pub. L. 109-364, §671(b)(1), substituted “\$10,000” for “\$1,500”.

Subsec. (b)(2). Pub. L. 109-364, §671(b)(2), substituted “five” for “three”.

1996—Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 104-316, §116(1)(A), substituted “Director of the Office of Management and Budget” for “Comptroller General”.

Subsec. (a)(2). Pub. L. 104-316, §116(1)(B), inserted “and” at end of subpar. (A), redesignated subpar. (C) as (B) and substituted “Director of the Office of Management and Budget” for “Comptroller General”, and struck out former subpar. (B) which read as follows: “the claim is not the subject of an exception made by the Comptroller General in the account of any accountable officer or official; and”.

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 104-316, §116(2), substituted “The Director of the Office of Management and Budget” for “Comptroller General” in introductory provisions.

1991—Subsec. (a)(2)(A). Pub. L. 102-190 substituted “\$1,500” for “\$500”.

1985—Pub. L. 99-224, §3(a)(1), substituted “and travel” for “other than travel” in section catchline.

Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 99-224, §3(a)(2), substituted “made before, on, or after October 2, 1972, or arising out of an erroneous payment of travel and transportation allowances” for “, other than travel and transportation allowances, made before or after October 2, 1972”.

Subsec. (b)(2). Pub. L. 99-224, §3(a)(3), struck out “of pay or allowances, other than travel and transportation allowances,” before “was discovered”.

1980—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 96-513 substituted “October 2, 1972” for “the effective date of this section”.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2006 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 109-364 effective Mar. 1, 2007, see section 671(c) of Pub. L. 109-364, set out as a note under section 2774 of Title 10, Armed Forces.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1996 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 104-316 effective 60 days after Oct. 19, 1996, see section 101(e) of Pub. L. 104-316, set out as a note under section 4593 of Title 2, The Congress.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1985 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 99-224 applicable to any claim arising out of an erroneous payment of travel and transportation allowances made on or after Dec. 28, 1985, see section 4 of Pub. L. 99-224, set out as a note under section 5584 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1980 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 96-513 effective Dec. 12, 1980, see section 701(b)(3) of Pub. L. 96-513, set out as a note under section 101 of Title 10, Armed Forces.

[§ 717. Repealed. Pub. L. 109-163, div. A, title V, § 589(b)(2), Jan. 6, 2006, 119 Stat. 3279]

Section, added Pub. L. 108-375, div. A, title V, § 520(b)(1), Oct. 28, 2004, 118 Stat. 1886, related to presentation of recognition items for retention purposes.

CHAPTER 9—HOMELAND DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Sec.

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§ 901. Definitions

In this chapter:

(1) The term “homeland defense activity” means an activity undertaken for the military protection of the territory or domestic population of the United States, or of infrastructure or other assets of the United States determined by the Secretary of Defense as being critical to national security, from a threat or aggression against the United States.

(2) The term “State” means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory or possession of the United States.

(Added Pub. L. 108-375, div. A, title V, §512(a)(1), Oct. 28, 2004, 118 Stat. 1878.)

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

PILOT PROGRAM ON REMOTE PROVISION BY NATIONAL GUARD TO NATIONAL GUARDS OF OTHER STATES OF CYBERSECURITY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN TRAINING, PREPARATION, AND RESPONSE TO CYBER INCIDENTS

Pub. L. 116-283, div. A, title XVII, §1725, Jan. 1, 2021, 134 Stat. 4112, provided that:

“(a) PILOT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may conduct a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of the development of a capability in support of Department of Defense missions within the National Guard through which a National Guard of a State remotely provides National Guards of other States (whether or not in the same Armed Force as the providing National Guard) with cybersecurity technical assistance in training, preparation, and response to cyber incidents.

“(2) TERMINATION.—The authorization under paragraph (1) to conduct the pilot program expires 24 months after the date of the enactment of this Act [Jan. 1, 2021].

“(b) ASSESSMENT PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT.—For purposes of the pilot program described in subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall, prior to commencing the pilot program, for purposes of evaluating existing platforms, technologies, and capabilities under subsection (c), and for establishing eligibility and participation requirements under such subsection—

“(1) conduct an assessment of—

“(A) existing cyber response capacities of the Army National Guard or Air National Guard, as applicable, in each State; and

“(B) any existing platform, technology, or capability of a National Guard that provides the capability described in subsection (a)(1);

“(2) determine whether a platform, technology, or capability referred to in subparagraph (B) is suitable for expansion for purposes of the pilot program; and

“(3) assess potential benefits or impact on the missions, the Total Force, the Cyber Operations Forces, and the cyber infrastructure of the Department of Defense.

“(c) ELEMENTS.—The pilot program described in subsection (a) may include the following:

“(1) A technical capability that enables the National Guard of a State to remotely provide cybersecurity technical assistance to National Guards of other States, without the need to deploy outside its home State.

“(2) The development of policies, processes, procedures, and authorities for use of such a capability, including with respect to the following:

“(A) The roles and responsibilities of both requesting and deploying National Guards with respect to such technical assistance, taking into account the matters specified in subsection (g).

“(B) Necessary updates to the Defense Cyber Incident Coordinating Procedure, or any other applicable Department of Defense instruction, for purposes of implementing such a capability.

“(C) Program management and governance structures for deployment and maintenance of such a capability.

“(D) Security when performing remote support, including in matters such as authentication and remote sensing.

“(3) The conduct, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the heads of other Federal agencies, and appropriate non-Federal entities, as appropriate, of at least one exercise to demonstrate such a capability, which exercise shall include the following:

“(A) Participation of not fewer than the National Guards of two different States.

“(B) Circumstances designed to test and validate the policies, processes, procedures, and authorities developed pursuant to paragraph (2).

“(d) USE OF EXISTING TECHNOLOGY.—The Secretary of Defense may use an existing platform, technology, or capability to provide the technical capability described in subsection (a)(1) under the pilot program.

“(e) ELIGIBILITY AND PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, establish requirements with respect to eligibility and participation of National Guards in the pilot program.

“(g) [sic] CONSTRUCTION WITH CERTAIN CURRENT AUTHORITIES.—

“(1) COMMAND AUTHORITIES.—Nothing in this section may be construed as affecting or altering the command authorities otherwise applicable to any unit of the National Guard participating in the pilot program.

“(2) EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE COMPACT.—Nothing in this section may be construed as affecting or altering any current agreement under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact, or any other State agreements, or as determinative of the future content of any such agreement.

“(h) EVALUATION METRICS.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish metrics to evaluate the effectiveness of the pilot program.

“(i) TERM.—The pilot program under subsection (b) shall terminate not later than the date that is three years after the date of the commencement of the pilot program.

“(j) REPORTS.—

“(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the commencement of the pilot program, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress and the Secretary of Homeland Security an initial report setting forth a description of the pilot program and such other matters in connection with the pilot program as the Secretary considers appropriate.

“(2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the termination of the pilot program, the Secretary

of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress and the Secretary of Homeland Security a final report on the pilot program. The final report shall include the following:

“(A) A description of the pilot program, including any partnerships entered into under the pilot program.

“(B) A summary of the assessment performed prior to the commencement of the pilot program in accordance with subsection (b).

“(C) A summary of the evaluation metrics established in accordance with subsection (h), including how the pilot program contributes directly to Department of Defense missions.

“(D) An assessment of the effectiveness of the pilot program, and of the capability described in subsection (c)(1) under the pilot program.

“(E) A description of costs associated with the implementation and conduct of the pilot program.

“(F) A recommendation as to the value of the pilot program, including whether to authorize a permanent program modeled on the pilot program, including whether the pilot program duplicates the remote operating concept and capabilities of active duty cyber operations forces.

“(G) An estimate of the costs of making the pilot program permanent and expanding it nationwide in accordance with the recommendation in subparagraph (F).

“(H) Such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Secretary considers appropriate in light of the pilot program.

“(3) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘appropriate committees of Congress’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

“(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

“(k) STATE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘State’ means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.”

CYBER CAPABILITIES AND INTEROPERABILITY OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

Pub. L. 116-283, div. A, title XVII, §1729, Jan. 1, 2021, 134 Stat. 4118, provided that:

“(a) EVALUATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Jan. 1, 2021], the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees [Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives], the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives an evaluation of the statutes, rules, regulations and standards that pertain to the use of the National Guard for the response to and recovery from significant cyber incidents.

“(2) CONSIDERATION OF INPUTS.—In conducting the evaluation under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Secretary of Homeland Security and may solicit and consider inputs from the following:

“(A) The heads of Federal agencies determined appropriate by the Secretary of Defense.

“(B) State governors.

“(C) The heads of other non-Federal entities as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Defense.

“(b) ELEMENTS OF EVALUATION.—The evaluation required under subsection (a) shall include review of the following:

“(1) Regulations promulgated under section 903 of title 32, United States Code, to clarify when and

under what conditions the National Guard could respond to a cyber attack as a homeland defense activity under section 902 of such title.

“(2) Guidance promulgated regarding how units of the National Guard shall collaborate with relevant civil, law enforcement, and cybersecurity agencies when conducting a homeland defense activity under section 902 of title 32, United States Code.

“(c) UPDATE TO CERTAIN REGULATIONS AND GUIDANCE.—If the Secretary of Defense determines such is appropriate based on the evaluation required under subsection (a) and the review described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall update—

“(1) the regulations referred to in subsection (b)(1); and

“(2) the guidance referred to in subsection (b)(2).

“(d) UPDATE TO THE NATIONAL CYBER INCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, may update the National Cyber Incident Response Plan to address any changes made by the Secretary of Defense to the roles and responsibilities of the National Guard for the response to and recovery from significant cyber incidents.

“(e) JOINT BRIEFINGS.—Not later than 300 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall jointly brief the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives on the following:

“(1) The results of the evaluation required under subsection (a)(1), including the utilization of any input provided to the Secretary of Defense pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

“(2) Any updated regulations or guidance in accordance with subsection (c).

“(3) Any update by the Secretary of Homeland Security to the National Cyber Incident Response Plan pursuant to subsection (d).

“(4) How the Department of Defense, including the National Guard, and the Department of Homeland Security, including the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, will collaborate with each other and with relevant law enforcement, State governments, and other non-Federal entities when responding to and recovering from significant cyber incidents.

“(f) DEFINITION.—The term ‘significant cyber incident’ means a cyber incident that results, or several related cyber incidents that result, in demonstrable harm to—

“(1) the national security interests, foreign relations, or economy of the United States; or

“(2) the public confidence, civil liberties, or public health and safety of the American people.”

§ 902. Homeland defense activities: funds

The Secretary of Defense may provide funds to a Governor to employ National Guard units or members to conduct homeland defense activities that the Secretary determines to be necessary and appropriate for participation by the National Guard units or members, as the case may be.

(Added Pub. L. 108–375, div. A, title V, §512(a)(1), Oct. 28, 2004, 118 Stat. 1878; amended Pub. L. 109–364, div. A, title X, §1071(b)(1), Oct. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 2400; Pub. L. 115–232, div. A, title X, §1081(b), Aug. 13, 2018, 132 Stat. 1985.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2018—Pub. L. 115–232 substituted “the Secretary determines” for “the Secretary, determines”.

2006—Pub. L. 109–364 struck out “(a)” before “The Secretary”.

§ 903. Regulations

The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe regulations to implement this chapter.

(Added Pub. L. 108–375, div. A, title V, §512(a)(1), Oct. 28, 2004, 118 Stat. 1878.)

§ 904. Homeland defense duty

(a) FULL-TIME NATIONAL GUARD DUTY.—All duty performed under this chapter shall be considered to be full-time National Guard duty under section 502(f) of this title. Members of the National Guard performing full-time National Guard duty in the Active Guard and Reserve Program may support or execute homeland defense activities performed by the National Guard under this chapter.

(b) DURATION.—The period for which a member of the National Guard performs duty under this chapter shall be limited to 180 days. The Governor of the State may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Defense, extend the period one time for an additional 90 days to meet extraordinary circumstances.

(c) RELATIONSHIP TO REQUIRED TRAINING.—A member of the National Guard performing duty under this chapter shall, in addition to performing such duty, participate in the training required under section 502(a) of this title. The pay, allowances, and other benefits of the member while participating in the training shall be the same as those to which the member is entitled while performing the duty under this chapter. The member is not entitled to additional pay, allowances, or other benefits for participation in training required under section 502(a)(1) of this title.

(d) READINESS.—To ensure that the use of units and personnel of the National Guard of a State for homeland defense activities does not degrade the training and readiness of such units and personnel, the following requirements shall apply in determining the homeland defense activities that units and personnel of the National Guard of a State may perform:

(1) The performance of the activities is not to affect adversely the quality of that training or otherwise interfere with the ability of a member or unit of the National Guard to perform the military functions of the member or unit.

(2) The performance of the activities is not to degrade the military skills of the members of the National Guard performing those activities.

(Added Pub. L. 108–375, div. A, title V, §512(a)(1), Oct. 28, 2004, 118 Stat. 1878.)

§ 905. Funding assistance

In the case of any homeland defense activity for which the Secretary of Defense determines under section 902 of this title that participation of units or members of the National Guard of a State is necessary and appropriate, the Secretary may provide funds to that State in an amount that the Secretary determines is appropriate for the following costs of the participa-