

H.R. 1735—FY16 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

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DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE B—ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROVISIONS

Section 3XX—Limitation on Procurement of Drop-In Fuels

This section would amend subchapter II of chapter 173 of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit Department of Defense funds to be used for bulk purchases of drop-in fuel for operational purposes, unless the cost of that drop-in fuel is cost-competitive with traditional fuel, subject to a national security waiver.

SUBTITLE D—REPORTS

Section 3XX—Improvements to Department of Defense Excess Property Disposal

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a plan for improved management and oversight of the systems, processes, and controls involved in the disposition of excess non-mission essential equipment and materiel by the Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services.

The committee remains concerned about the improper disposition of excess equipment, especially equipment returning from the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) area of responsibility. Despite 14 separate reports in 5 years by the Government Accountability Office, the Army Audit Agency, and the Department of Defense Inspector General (DODIG) on retrograde and disposition operations in CENTCOM, the DODIG in November 2014 again found improper disposition of usable equipment and a lack of proper guidance and adherence to policy. In the unclassified findings of Report Number DODIG-2015-012, "The DOD Retrograde Process in Afghanistan Needed Improvement," the DODIG noted that the Department lacks "additional controls [needed] to improve procedures governing the disposal of services items" and "as a result, serviceable items were disposed of that could be re-utilized." The DODIG noted in the report that of the 134 improperly

disposed items, 10 items were subsequently repurchased by the Department of Defense. Further, the DODIG noted that improper disposition occurred at sorting facilities that were staffed with seven times the number of personnel "needed to accomplish the retrograde mission."

SUBTITLE E—LIMITATIONS AND EXTENSIONS OF AUTHORITY

Section 3XX—Pilot Programs for Availability of Working-Capital Funds for Product Improvements

This section would require each of the service acquisition executives of the military departments to initiate a pilot program in fiscal year 2016 for product improvement under the authority provided in section 330 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181). It also would require each military department to spend at least \$5.0 million in working-capital funds in fiscal year 2016 in support of a product improvement initiative as described in section 330(b) of Public Law 110-181.

SUBTITLE F—OTHER MATTERS

Section 3XX—Revision to Scope of Statutorily Required Review of Projects Relating to Potential Obstructions to Aviation so as to Apply Only to Energy Projects

This section would amend section 358 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111-383) to expand coverage of the Siting Clearinghouse to requests for informal reviews by Indian tribes and landowners, clarify that information received from private entities is not publicly releasable, eliminate categories of adverse risk, and limit applicability of section to only energy projects.

TITLE VIII—ACQUISITION POLICY, ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED MATTERS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED MATTERS

Section 8XX—Requirement for Acquisition Skills Assessment Biennial Strategic Workforce Plan

This section would amend section 115b of title 10, United States Code, which requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a biennial strategic workforce plan on critical skills and competencies of the civilian employee workforce of the Department of Defense, to include an additional assessment of new or expanded

critical skills and competencies needed by the civilian employee workforce to address new acquisition process requirements established by law or policy.

SUBTITLE D—PLANNING, BUDGETING, CONTRACTING, OVERSIGHT, AND OTHER RELATED MATTERS

Section 8XX—Repeal of Requirement for Stand-Alone Manpower Estimates for Major Defense Acquisition Programs

This section would consolidate the statutory requirement for a detailed manpower estimate prior to approval of development or production and deployment of a major defense acquisition program as established by section 2434 of title 10, United States Code, with the independent estimate of the full life-cycle cost of the program also required by section 2434.

The committee notes that the planning, inventory, and reporting requirements of section 129a of title 10, United States Code, may also assist in fulfilling the intent of the requirement for manpower estimates for major defense acquisition programs, which is to ensure the life-cycle cost of the program, including sustainment, is considered early in the acquisition process and so personnel decisions and training requirements can be identified in time to take appropriate action.

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE E—MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Section 10XX—Extension of Authority for Reimbursement of Expenses for Certain Navy Mess Operations Afloat

This section would extend the authority originally provided by section 1014 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), which authorizes the Department of Defense to fund from Navy operation and maintenance accounts the cost of meals on United States naval and naval auxiliary vessels for non-military personnel, for five years through September 30, 2020.

Section 10XX—Modification of Requirements for Transferring Aircraft within the Air Force Inventory

This section would amend section 345 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383) to ease administrative burdens and facilitate routine transfers of aircraft from the Reserve Components to the Active Component of the Air Force.

TITLE XI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 11XX—One-Year Extension of Temporary Authority to Grant Allowances, Benefits, and Gratuities to Civilian Personnel on Official Duty in a Combat Zone

This section would modify section 1603(a)(2) of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (Public Law 109–234) to extend by one year the temporary discretionary authority to Federal agencies to grant allowances, benefits, and gratuities comparable to those provided to members of the foreign service to an agency's civilian employees on official duty in a combat zone.

Section 11XX—Extension of Rate of Overtime Pay for Department of the Navy Employees Performing Work Aboard or Dockside in Support of the Nuclear-Powered Aircraft Carrier Forward Deployed in Japan

This section would amend section 5542(a)(6)(B) of title 5, United States Code, to extend for 2 years the authority for a civilian employee of the Department of the Navy who is assigned to temporary duty to perform work aboard or dockside in direct support of the nuclear aircraft carrier that is forward deployed in Japan, to receive overtime pay.

TITLE XII—MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE D—MATTERS RELATING TO THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

Section 12XX—Sense of Congress Regarding Consolidation of United States Military Facilities in Okinawa, Japan

This section would provide the sense of Congress that the Henoko location for the Futenma Replacement Facility has been studied and analyzed for several decades, reaffirmed by both the United States and Japan on several occasions, including the 2010 Futenma Replacement Facility Bilateral Experts study and the independent assessment required by section 346 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81), and remains the only option for the Futenma Replacement Facility.

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

Section 2001—Short Title

This section would cite division B of this Act as the "Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016."

Section 2002—Expiration of Authorizations and Amounts Required to be Specified by Law

This section would ensure that the authorizations provided in titles XXI through XXVII and title XXIX of this Act shall expire on October 1, 2018, or the date of enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2019, whichever is later.

Section 2003—Effective Date

This section would provide that titles XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, and XXIX of this Act shall take effect on October 1, 2015, or the date of enactment of this Act, whichever is later.

TITLE XXI—ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2101—Authorized Army Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Army construction projects for fiscal year 2016. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2102—Family Housing

This section would authorize new construction and planning and design of family housing units for the Army for fiscal year 2016.

Section 2103—Improvements to Military Family Housing Units

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Army to make improvements to existing units of family housing for fiscal year 2016.

Section 2104—Authorization of Appropriations, Army

This section would authorize appropriations for Army military construction at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

Section 2105—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2013 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2101 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112-239) and authorize the Secretary of the Army to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2106—Extension of Authorization of Certain Fiscal Year 2012 Project

This section would extend the authorization of a certain project originally authorized in section 2101 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81) until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2107—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2013 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain projects originally authorized by section 2101 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239) until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2108—Additional Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2016 Projects

This section would authorize a military construction project in the amount of \$6,000,000 to construct a multi-sport athletic field and track and perimeter road and fencing and acquire approximately 5 acres of land adjacent to the existing Sterrebeek Dependent School site in Brussels, Belgium, to allow relocation of Army functions to the site in support of the European Infrastructure Consolidation effort. In addition, this section would authorize a payment-in-kind project in the amount of \$12,400,000 to construct a vehicle bridge and traffic circle to facilitate traffic flow to and from the Medical Center at Rhine Ordnance Barracks, Germany.

TITLE XXII—NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2201—Authorized Navy Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Navy construction projects for fiscal year 2016. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2202—Family Housing

This section would authorize new construction and planning and design of family housing units for the Department of the Navy for fiscal year 2016.

Section 2203—Improvements to Military Family Housing Units

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to make improvements to existing units of family housing for fiscal year 2016.

Section 2204—Authorization of Appropriations, Navy

This section would authorize appropriations for Navy military construction at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

Section 2205—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2012 Projects

This section would extend the authorizations listed, and originally included in section 2201 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81), until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2206—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2013 Projects

This section would extend the authorizations listed until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2207—Townsend Bombing Range Expansion, Phase 2

This section would provide special conveyance authority to the Secretary of the Navy for two fire and emergency response stations as part of the land acquisition agreement to support emergency services for Townsend Bombing Range Expansion, Phase 2, Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, Townsend, Georgia.

TITLE XXIII—AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2301—Authorized Air Force Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Air Force construction projects for fiscal year 2016. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2302—Family Housing

This section would authorize new construction and planning and design of family housing units for the Air Force for fiscal year 2016.

Section 2303—Improvements to Military Family Housing Units

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to make improvements to existing units of family housing for fiscal year 2016.

Section 2304—Authorization of Appropriations, Air Force

This section would authorize appropriations for Air Force military construction at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

Section 2305—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2010 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2301 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (division B of Public Law 111-84) and authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2307—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2015 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2301 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public Law 113-291) to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2308—Extension of Authorization of Certain Fiscal Year 2012 Project

This section would extend the authorization listed, originally provided by section 2301 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112-81), until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2309—Extension of Authorization of Certain Fiscal Year 2013 Project

This section would extend the authorization listed, originally provided by section 2301 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013

(division B of Public Law 112–239), until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

TITLE XXIV—DEFENSE AGENCIES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—DEFENSE AGENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

Section 2401—Authorized Defense Agencies Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized defense agencies' construction projects for fiscal year 2016. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2402—Authorized Energy Conservation Projects

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to carry out energy conservation projects valued at a cost greater than \$3.0 million at the amounts authorized for each project at a specific location. This section would also authorize the sum total of projects across various locations, each project of which is less than \$3.0 million. This section would also preclude the ability to set-aside operation and maintenance facilities restoration and modernization funds for the exclusive purpose of funding energy projects. It would require installation energy projects to compete in the normal process of determining installation requirements.

Section 2403—Authorization of Appropriations, Defense Agencies

This section would authorize appropriations for defense agencies' military construction at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

Section 2404—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2012 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2401 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112-81), as amended, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2405—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2012 Projects

This section would extend the authorizations listed until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2406—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2013 Projects

This section would extend the authorizations listed, originally authorized by section 2401 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239), until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2407—Modification and Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2014 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2401 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113-66), to authorize the Secretary of Defense to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project. This section would also extend the authorization authority of the project through October 1, 2018, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2019. This section was included in the President's request.

TITLE XXV—NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2501—Authorized NATO Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to make contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program in an amount equal to the sum of the amount specifically authorized in section 2502 of this Act and the amount collected from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a result of construction previously financed by the United States.

Section 2502—Authorization of Appropriations, NATO

This section would authorize appropriations for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

TITLE XXVI—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS AND AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 2601—Authorized Army National Guard Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Army National Guard construction projects for fiscal year 2016. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2602—Authorized Army Reserve Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Army Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2016. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2603—Authorized Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2016. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2604—Authorized Air National Guard Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Air National Guard construction projects for fiscal year 2016. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2605—Authorized Air Force Reserve Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Air Force Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2016. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The state list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2606—Authorization of Appropriations, National Guard and Reserve

This section would authorize appropriations for the National Guard and Reserve military construction at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

SUBTITLE B—OTHER MATTERS

Section 2611—Modification and Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2013 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2602 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112-239) to authorize the Secretary of the Army to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project. This section would also extend the authorization listed until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 26XX—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2012 Projects

This section would extend the authorizations listed, originally provided by section 2602 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81) until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 26XX—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2013 Projects

This section would extend the authorizations listed, originally provided by sections 2601, 2602, and 2603 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239) until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

TITLE XXVII—BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 2701—Authorization of Appropriations for Base Realignment and Closure Activities Funded through Department of Defense Base Closure Account

This section would authorize appropriations for ongoing activities that are required to implement the Base Realignment and Closure activities authorized by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510), at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

SUBTITLE B—PROHIBITION ON ADDITIONAL BRAC ROUND

Section 27XX—Prohibition on Conducting Additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Round

This section would state that nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize an additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round, affirming congressional intent to reject the budget request to authorize another BRAC round in 2017.

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM AND MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING CHANGES

Section 28XX—Revision of Congressional Notification Thresholds for Reserve Facility Expenditures and Contributions to Reflect Congressional Notification Thresholds for Minor Construction and Repair Projects

This section would align Reserve Component minor construction and repair thresholds with the threshold specified in chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code.

SUBTITLE B—REAL PROPERTY AND FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

Section 28XX—Enhancement of Authority to Accept Conditional Gifts of Real Property on Behalf of Military Service Academies

This section would provide consistency across the military service academies on the acceptance of a gift of real property, if the gift of such real property is conditioned upon the property bearing a specified name. This section would authorize the military service academies to accept such a gift if the acceptance and naming would not reflect unfavorably on the United States, and the real property has not otherwise been named by an act of Congress. This section would also require the Secretaries of the military departments to issue uniform

regulations governing circumstances under which gifts conditioned on naming rights may be accepted.

Section 28XX—Consultation Requirement in Connection with Department of Defense Major Land Acquisitions

This section would modify section 2664(a) of title 10, United States Code, to require consultation by the Secretary concerned with the chief executive officer of the State, district, or territory as to options for completing the real property acquisition.

The committee notes that the Secretary concerned is already required to obtain a specific military construction authorization in accordance with section 2802 of title 10, United States Code, and comply with National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321) before any major land acquisition can be implemented.

Section 28XX—Force-Structure Plan and Infrastructure Inventory and Assessment of Infrastructure Necessary to Support the Force Structure

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report, as part of the budget justification documents accompanying the President's budget request for fiscal year 2017, that details a 20-year force structure plan for each of the military services and a comprehensive inventory of worldwide infrastructure. The report would also compare these two items to determine the infrastructure necessary to support the force structure, discuss the categories of excess infrastructure and infrastructure capacity, and assess the value of retaining certain excess infrastructure to accommodate contingency, mobilization, or surge requirements. In addition, this section would require the Comptroller General of the United States to prepare an evaluation of such force-structure plans and infrastructure inventory not later than 60 days after the date on which the plans and inventory are submitted to Congress. The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller General to also take into consideration, as appropriate, the recommendations regarding force structure and force sizing provided by the July 31, 2014, assessment of the 2014 Quadrennial Defense Review by the National Defense Panel.

SUBTITLE C—PROVISIONS RELATED TO ASIA-PACIFIC MILITARY REALIGNMENT

Section 28XX—Restriction on Development of Public Infrastructure in Connection with Realignment of Marine Corps Forces in Asia-Pacific Region

This section would amend restrictions placed on the development of civilian infrastructure on Guam to support the realignment of Marine Corps Forces in the Asia-Pacific region to allow the use of funds for infrastructure projects that are identified in the report of the Economic Adjustment Committee required by section 2831(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law

113-66). This section would also permit the use of funding for the planning and design of such projects.

Section 28XX—Annual Report on Government of Japan Contributions toward
Realignment of Marine Corps Forces in Asia-Pacific Region

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual report to the congressional defense committees for each of fiscal years 2017-26 that addresses the total amount contributed from the Government of Japan to the Support for United States Relocation to Guam Account during the most recent year, as well as the anticipated contributions to be made during the current and next Japanese fiscal years. The report would also cover the infrastructure projects carried out on Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in the previous fiscal year using funds from the Support for United States Relocation to Guam Account, as well as the projects anticipated to be carried out during the next fiscal year. This section would also repeal a reporting requirement from the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417).

SUBTITLE D—LAND CONVEYANCES

Section 28XX—Land Exchange Authority, Mare Island Army Reserve Center,
Vallejo, California

This section would authorize a land exchange involving a parcel of real property under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army on the site of the former Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, California, in the event that a current real property exchange process is unsuccessful.

Section 28xx—Land Exchange, Navy Outlying Landing Field, Naval Air Station,
Whiting Field, Florida

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey a parcel of real property, including any improvements thereon, containing Navy Outlying Landing Field Site 8 in Escambia County, Florida, to Escambia County. In exchange, this section would require Escambia County to convey to the Secretary of the Navy a parcel of property that is suitable for use as a Navy outlying landing field to replace Navy Outlying Landing Field Site 8.

SUBTITLE F—MILITARY MEMORIALS, MONUMENTS, AND MUSEUMS

Section 28XX—Renaming Site of the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical
Park, Ohio

This section would modify the name of the John W. Berry, Sr. Wright Brothers Aviation Center, Dayton, Ohio, to the John W. Berry, Sr. Wright Brothers National Museum, Dayton, Ohio.

Section 28XX—Extension of Authority for Establishment of Commemorative Work
in Honor of Brigadier General Francis Marion

This section would extend the authority to establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor Brigadier General Francis Marion and his service, originally provided by section 331 of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–229), through May 8, 2018.

TITLE XXIX—OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2901—Authorized Army Construction and Land Acquisition Project

This section would contain the list of a certain authorized Army construction project for fiscal year 2016. This project represents a binding list of the specific projects authorized at this location.

Section 2902—Authorized Navy Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of certain authorized Navy construction projects for fiscal year 2016. These projects represent a binding list of the specific projects authorized at these locations.

Section 2903—Authorized Air Force Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of certain authorized Air Force construction projects for fiscal year 2016. These projects represent a binding list of the specific projects authorized at these locations.

Section 2904—Authorized Defense Agencies Construction and Land Acquisition
Projects

This section would contain the list of certain authorized Defense-Wide construction projects for fiscal year 2016. These projects represent a binding list of the specific projects authorized at these locations.

Section 2905—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would authorize appropriations for overseas contingency operations military construction at the levels identified in section 4602 of division D of this Act.

**DIVISION C—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL
SECURITY AUTHORIZATIONS AND OTHER
AUTHORIZATIONS**

TITLE XXXIV—NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 3401—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would authorize \$17.5 million for fiscal year 2016 for operation and maintenance of the Naval Petroleum Reserves.

BILL LANGUAGE

1 **SEC. 3** [Log 60841]. **LIMITATION ON PROCUREMENT OF**
2 **DROP-IN FUELS.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 173 of
4 title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the
5 end the following new section:

6 **“§ 2922h. Limitation on procurement of drop-in fuels**

7 “(a) LIMITATION.—Except as provided in subsection
8 (b), the Secretary of Defense may not make a bulk pur-
9 chase of a drop-in fuel for operational purposes unless the
10 fully burdened cost of that drop-in fuel is cost-competitive
11 with the fully burdened cost of a traditional fuel available
12 for the same purpose.

13 “(b) WAIVER.—(1) Subject to the requirements of
14 paragraph (2), the Secretary of Defense may waive the
15 limitation under subsection (a) with respect to a purchase.

16 “(2) Not later than 30 days after issuing a waiver
17 under this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to the
18 congressional defense committees notice of the waiver. Any
19 such notice shall include each of the following:

20 “(A) The rationale of the Secretary for issuing
21 the waiver.

22 “(B) A certification that the waiver is in the
23 national security interest of the United States.

1 “(C) The expected fully burdened cost of the
2 purchase for which the waiver is issued.

3 “(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

4 “(1) The term ‘drop-in fuel’ means a neat or
5 blended liquid hydrocarbon fuel designed as a direct
6 replacement for a traditional fuel with comparable
7 performance characteristics and compatible with ex-
8 isting infrastructure and equipment.

9 “(2) The term ‘traditional fuel’ means a liquid
10 hydrocarbon fuel derived or refined from petroleum.

11 “(3) The term ‘operational purposes’—

12 “(A) means for the purposes of conducting
13 military operations, including training, exer-
14 cises, large scale demonstrations, and moving
15 and sustaining military forces and military plat-
16 forms; and

17 “(B) does not include research, develop-
18 ment, testing, evaluation, fuel certification, or
19 other demonstrations.

20 “(4) The term ‘fully burdened cost’ means the
21 commodity price of the fuel plus the total cost of all
22 personnel and assets required to move and, when
23 necessary, protect the fuel from the point at which
24 the fuel is received from the commercial supplier to
25 the point of use.”.

1 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
2 at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting
3 after the item relating to section 2922g the following new
4 item:

“2922h. Limitation on procurement of drop-in fuels.”.

1 **SEC. 3** [Log 59666]. **IMPROVEMENTS TO DEPARTMENT OF**
2 **DEFENSE EXCESS PROPERTY DISPOSAL.**

3 (a) **PLAN REQUIRED.**—Not later than June 30,
4 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the con-
5 gressional defense committees a plan for the improved
6 management and oversight of the systems, processes, and
7 controls involved in the disposition of excess non-mission
8 essential equipment and materiel by the Defense Logistics
9 Agency Disposition Services.

10 (b) **CONTENTS OF PLAN.**—At a minimum, the plan
11 shall address each of the following:

12 (1) Backlogs of unprocessed property at dis-
13 position sites that do not meet Defense Logistics
14 Agency Disposition Services goals.

15 (2) Customer wait times.

16 (3) Procedures governing the disposal of serv-
17 iceable items in order to prevent the destruction of
18 excess property eligible for utilization, transfer, or
19 donation before potential recipients are able to view
20 and obtain the property.

21 (4) Validation of materiel release orders.

22 (5) Assuring adequate physical security for the
23 storage of equipment.

1 (6) The number of personnel required to effec-
2 tively manage retrograde sort yards.

3 (7) Managing any potential increase in the
4 amount of excess property to be processed.

5 (8) Improving the reliability of Defense Logis-
6 tics Agency Disposition Services data.

7 (9) Procedures for ensuring no property is of-
8 fered for public sale until all requirements for utili-
9 zation, transfer, and donation are met.

10 (10) Validation of physical inventory against
11 database entries.

12 (c) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.—By not later than
13 September 30, 2016, the Secretary shall provide to the
14 congressional defense committees a briefing on the actions
15 taken to implement the plan required under subsection
16 (a).

1 **SEC. 3** [Log 59653]. **PILOT PROGRAMS FOR AVAILABILITY**
2 **OF WORKING-CAPITAL FUNDS FOR PRODUCT**
3 **IMPROVEMENTS.**

4 (a) **PILOT PROGRAMS REQUIRED.**—During fiscal
5 year 2016, each of the Assistant Secretary of the Army
6 for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology, the Assistant
7 Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Ac-
8 quisition, and the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for
9 Acquisition shall initiate a pilot program pursuant to sec-
10 tion 330 of the National Defense Authorization Act for
11 Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 68),
12 as amended by section 332 of the National Defense Au-
13 thorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112-
14 239; 126 Stat. 1697).

15 (b) **LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.**—A
16 minimum of \$5,000,000 of working-capital funds shall be
17 used for each of the pilot programs initiated under sub-
18 section (a) for fiscal year 2016.

1 **SEC. 3** [Log 60803]. **REVISION TO SCOPE OF STATU-**
 2 **TORILY REQUIRED REVIEW OF PROJECTS RE-**
 3 **LATING TO POTENTIAL OBSTRUCTIONS TO**
 4 **AVIATION SO AS TO APPLY ONLY TO ENERGY**
 5 **PROJECTS.**

6 (a) SCOPE OF SECTION.—Section 358 of the Ike
 7 Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal
 8 Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4200; 49
 9 U.S.C. 44718 note) is amended—

10 (1) in subsection (c)(3), by striking “from State
 11 and local officials or the developer of a renewable en-
 12 ergy development or other energy project” and in-
 13 serting “from a State government, an Indian tribal
 14 government, a local government, a landowner, or the
 15 developer of an energy project”;

16 (2) in subsection (c)(4), by striking “readiness,
 17 and” and all that follows and inserting “readiness
 18 and to clearly communicate actions being taken by
 19 the Department of Defense to the party requesting
 20 an early project review under this section.”;

21 (3) in subsection (d)(2)(B), by striking “as
 22 high, medium, or low”;

23 (4) by redesignating subsection (j) as sub-
 24 section (k); and

1 (5) by inserting after subsection (i) the fol-
2 lowing new subsection (j):

3 “(j) APPLICABILITY OF SECTION.—This section does
4 not apply to a non-energy project.”.

5 (b) DEFINITIONS.—Subsection (k) of such section, as
6 redesignated by paragraph (4) of subsection (a), is amend-
7 ed by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

8 “(4) The term ‘energy project’ means a project
9 that provides for the generation or transmission of
10 electrical energy.

11 “(5) The term ‘non-energy project’ means a
12 project that is not an energy project.

13 “(6) The term ‘landowner’ means a person or
14 other legal entity that owns a fee interest in real
15 property on which a proposed energy project is
16 planned to be located.”.

1 **SEC. 8 ____ [Log 57884]. REQUIREMENT FOR ACQUISITION**
2 **SKILLS ASSESSMENT BIENNIAL STRATEGIC**
3 **WORKFORCE PLAN.**

4 (a) REQUIREMENT.—Section 115b(b)(1) of title 10,
5 United States Code, is amended—

6 (1) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as sub-
7 paragraph (E);

8 (2) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and” at
9 the end; and

10 (3) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the fol-
11 lowing:

12 “(D) new or expanded critical skills and
13 competencies needed by the existing civilian em-
14 ployee workforce of the Department to address
15 new acquisition process requirements estab-
16 lished by law or policy during the four years
17 preceding the year of submission of the plan;
18 and”.

19 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 115b of
20 such title is further amended—

21 (1) in subparagraph (E) of subsection (b)(1), as
22 redesignated by subsection (a)(1), by striking “(C)”
23 and inserting “(D)”;

1 (2) in paragraph (2) of subsection (b), in the
2 matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking
3 “(1)(D)” and inserting “(1)(E)”; and
4 (3) in paragraph (2)(A) of each of subsections
5 (c), (d), and (e), by striking “through (D)” and in-
6 serting “through (E)”.

1 **SEC. 8**____ **[Log 57886]. REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT FOR**
2 **STAND-ALONE MANPOWER ESTIMATES FOR**
3 **MAJOR DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS.**

4 (a) REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT.—Subsection (a)(1)
5 of section 2434 of title 10, United States Code, is amend-
6 ed by striking “and a manpower estimate for the program
7 have” and inserting “has”.

8 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO REG-
9 ULATIONS.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended—

10 (1) by striking paragraph (2);

11 (2) by striking “shall require—” and all that
12 follows through “that the independent” and insert-
13 ing “shall require that the independent”;

14 (3) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and
15 (B) as paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively, and re-
16 aligning those paragraphs so as to be two ems from
17 the left margin; and

18 (4) in paragraph (2), as so redesignated—

19 (A) by striking “and operations and sup-
20 port,” and inserting “operations and support,
21 and manpower to operate, maintain, and sup-
22 port the program upon full operational deploy-
23 ment,”; and

1 (B) by striking “; and” at the end and in-
2 serting a period.

3 (c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

4 (1) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of such
5 section is amended to read as follows:

6 **“§ 2434. Independent cost estimates”.**

7 (2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The item relating to
8 such section in the table of sections at the beginning
9 of chapter 144 of such title is amended to read as
10 follows:

“2434. Independent cost estimates.”.

1 **SEC. 10**____[Log 59692]. **EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR RE-**
2 **IMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES FOR CERTAIN**
3 **NAVY MESS OPERATIONS AFLOAT.**

4 (a) **EXTENSION.**—Subsection (b) of section 1014 of
5 the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act
6 for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat.
7 4585), as amended by section 1021 of the Ike Skelton Na-
8 tional Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011
9 (Public Law 111–383, 124 Stat. 4348), is amended by
10 striking “September 30, 2015” and inserting “September
11 30, 2020”.

12 (b) **TECHNICAL AND CLARIFYING AMENDMENTS.**—
13 Subsection (a) of such section is amended—

14 (1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by
15 striking “not more than” and inserting “not more
16 than”; and

17 (2) in paragraph (2), by striking “Naval ves-
18 sels” and inserting “such vessels”.

1 **SEC. 10**____[Log 60198]. **MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENTS**
2 **FOR TRANSFERRING AIRCRAFT WITHIN THE**
3 **AIR FORCE INVENTORY.**

4 (a) MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENTS.—Section 345
5 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year
6 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 10 U.S.C. 8062 note) is
7 amended—

8 (1) in subsection (a)—

9 (A) by striking the first sentence and in-
10 serting the following: “Before making an air-
11 craft transfer described in subsection (c), the
12 Secretary of the Air Force shall ensure that a
13 written agreement regarding such transfer has
14 been entered into between the Chief of Staff of
15 the Air Force and the Director of the Air Na-
16 tional Guard or the Chief of Air Force Re-
17 serve.”; and

18 (B) in paragraph (3), by striking “depot”;

19 (2) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the
20 following:

21 “(b) SUBMITTAL OF AGREEMENTS TO THE DEPART-
22 MENT OF DEFENSE AND CONGRESS.—The Secretary of
23 the Air Force may not take any action to transfer an air-
24 craft until the Secretary ensures that the Air Force has

1 complied with applicable Department of Defense regula-
2 tions and, for a transfer described in subsection (c)(1),
3 until the Secretary submits to the congressional defense
4 committees an agreement entered into pursuant to sub-
5 section (a) regarding the transfer of the aircraft.”; and

6 (3) by adding at the end the following new sub-
7 sections:

8 “(c) COVERED AIRCRAFT TRANSFERS.—

9 “(1) COVERED TRANSFERS.—An aircraft trans-
10 fer described in this subsection is the transfer (other
11 than as specified in paragraph (2)) from a reserve
12 component of the Air Force to the regular compo-
13 nent of the Air Force of—

14 “(A) the permanent assignment of an air-
15 craft that terminates a reserve component’s eq-
16 uitable interest in the aircraft; or

17 “(B) possession of an aircraft for a period
18 in excess of 90 days.

19 “(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Paragraph (1) does not
20 apply to the following:

21 “(A) A routine temporary transfer of pos-
22 session of an aircraft from a reserve component
23 that is made solely for the benefit of the reserve
24 component for the purpose of maintenance, up-

1 grade, conversion, modification, or testing and
2 evaluation.

3 “(B) A routine permanent transfer of as-
4 signment of an aircraft that terminates a re-
5 serve component’s equitable interest in the air-
6 craft if notice of the transfer has previously
7 been provided to the congressional defense com-
8 mittees and the transfer has been approved by
9 the Secretary of Defense pursuant to Depart-
10 ment of Defense regulations.

11 “(C) A transfer described in paragraph
12 (1)(A) when there is a reciprocal permanent as-
13 signment of an aircraft from the regular compo-
14 nent of the Air Force to the reserve component
15 that does not degrade the capability of, or re-
16 duce the total number of, aircraft assigned to
17 the reserve component.

18 “(d) RETURN OF AIRCRAFT AFTER ROUTINE TEM-
19 PORARY TRANSFER.—In the case of an aircraft trans-
20 ferred from a reserve component of the Air Force to the
21 regular component of the Air Force for which an agree-
22 ment under subsection (a) is not required by reason of
23 subsection (c)(2)(A), possession of the aircraft shall be
24 transferred back to the reserve component upon comple-
25 tion of the work described in subsection (c)(2)(A).”.

1 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (a)(7)
2 of such section is amended by striking “Commander of
3 the Air Force Reserve Command” and inserting “Chief
4 of Air Force Reserve”.

5 (c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO DELETE REF-
6 ERENCES TO AIRCRAFT OWNERSHIP.—Subsection (a) of
7 such section is further amended by striking “the owner-
8 ship of” in paragraphs (2)(A), (2)(C), and (3).

1 **SEC. 11____ [Log 60801]. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF TEM-**
2 **PORARY AUTHORITY TO GRANT ALLOW-**
3 **ANCES, BENEFITS, AND GRATUITIES TO CI-**
4 **VILIAN PERSONNEL ON OFFICIAL DUTY IN A**
5 **COMBAT ZONE.**

6 Paragraph (2) of section 1603(a) of the Emergency
7 Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global
8 War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (Public
9 Law 109–234; 120 Stat. 443), as added by section 1102
10 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization
11 Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat.
12 4616) and as most recently amended by section 1102 of
13 the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year
14 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3525), is further
15 amended by striking “2016” and inserting “2017”.

1 **SEC. 11____ [Log 60802]. EXTENSION OF RATE OF OVERTIME**
2 **PAY FOR DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY EM-**
3 **PLOYEES PERFORMING WORK ABOARD OR**
4 **DOCKSIDE IN SUPPORT OF THE NUCLEAR-**
5 **POWERED AIRCRAFT CARRIER FORWARD DE-**
6 **PLOYED IN JAPAN.**

7 Section 5542(a)(6)(B) of title 5, United States Code,
8 is amended by striking “September 30, 2015” and insert-
9 ing “September 30, 2017”.

1 **SEC. ____.** **[LOG 60890] SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING**
2 **CONSOLIDATION OF UNITED STATES MILI-**
3 **TARY FACILITIES IN OKINAWA, JAPAN.**

4 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

5 (1) The defense alliance between the United
6 States and Japan remains important and strong.

7 (2) Progress continues to be made in the
8 United States and Japan to fulfill the April 27,
9 2012, agreement of the United States-Japan Secu-
10 rity Consultative Committee that modified the
11 United States-Japan Roadmap for Realignment Im-
12 plementation, originally codified on May 1, 2006, in-
13 cluding the Governor of Okinawa signing the landfill
14 permit for Henoko construction on December 27,
15 2013, and the elimination of restrictions on Govern-
16 ment of Japan contributions for the realignment of
17 Marine Corps forces in the Asia-Pacific region by
18 section 2821 of the Military Construction Authoriza-
19 tion Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public
20 Law 113–291).

21 (3) The Government of Japan has made signifi-
22 cant and unprecedented direct financial contribu-
23 tions of more than \$3,000,000,000 to the Support
24 for United States Relocation to Guam Account pur-

1 suant to section 2350k of title 10, United States
2 Code, for the relocation of Marine Corps forces from
3 Okinawa to Guam and the relocation of certain
4 training from Okinawa to the Marianas region, of
5 which nearly \$1,000,000,000 has already been re-
6 ceived from the Government of Japan, and a signifi-
7 cant amount of these funds has already been obli-
8 gated and expended to support the relocation of Ma-
9 rine Corps forces on Guam.

10 (4) It is important to return formerly used
11 United States military property in Okinawa to the
12 local government.

13 (5) Consolidation of United States facilities and
14 the return of formerly used United States military
15 property in Okinawa will be implemented as soon as
16 possible, while ensuring operational capability, in-
17 cluding training capability, throughout the consolida-
18 tion process.

19 (6) Under the April 27, 2012, agreement re-
20 ferred to in paragraph (2), the United States is au-
21 thorized to establish Marine Air-Ground Task
22 Forces at additional locations in the Asia-Pacific re-
23 gion, including Guam, Hawaii, and Australia, which
24 will enhance their readiness posture through flexi-

1 bility and speed to respond to regional threats and
2 maintain regional peace, stability, and security.

3 (7) Even though realignment of Marine Corps
4 forces from Okinawa to Guam is “de-linked” from
5 progress on the construction of the Futenma Re-
6 placement Facility in Henoko, there must be contin-
7 ued progress on Guam and Okinawa to meet the
8 agreement.

9 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
10 gress that the Henoko location for the Futenma Replace-
11 ment Facility—

12 (1) has been studied and analyzed for several
13 decades, reaffirmed by both the United States and
14 Japan on several occasions, including the 2010
15 Futenma Replacement Facility Bilateral Experts
16 study and the independent assessment required by
17 section 346 of the National Defense Authorization
18 Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125
19 Stat. 1373); and

20 (2) remains the only option for the Futenma
21 Replacement Facility.

1 **SEC. 2001 [Log 59980]. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This division may be cited as the “Military Construc-
3 tion Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016”.

1 **SEC. 2002 [Log 60070]. EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS**
2 **AND AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE SPECIFIED**
3 **BY LAW.**

4 (a) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS AFTER THREE
5 YEARS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), all author-
6 izations contained in titles XXI through XXVII and title
7 XXIX for military construction projects, land acquisition,
8 family housing projects and facilities, and contributions to
9 the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Invest-
10 ment Program (and authorizations of appropriations
11 therefor) shall expire on the later of—

12 (1) October 1, 2018; or

13 (2) the date of the enactment of an Act author-
14 izing funds for military construction for fiscal year
15 2019.

16 (b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to
17 authorizations for military construction projects, land ac-
18 quisition, family housing projects and facilities, and con-
19 tributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Se-
20 curity Investment Program (and authorizations of appro-
21 priations therefor), for which appropriated funds have
22 been obligated before the later of—

23 (1) October 1, 2018; or

24 (2) the date of the enactment of an Act author-
25 izing funds for fiscal year 2019 for military con-
26 struction projects, land acquisition, family housing

- 1 projects and facilities, or contributions to the North
- 2 Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment
- 3 Program.

1 **SEC. 2003 [Log 60071]. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

2 Titles XXI through XXVII and title XXIX shall take
3 effect on the later of—

4 (1) October 1, 2015; or

5 (2) the date of the enactment of this Act.

**SEC. 2101 [Log 59992]. AUTHORIZED ARMY CONSTRUCTION
AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.**

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2104(a) and available for military construction projects inside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installations or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Army: Inside the United States

State	Installation or Location	Amount
Alaska	Fort Greely	\$7,800,000
California	Concord	\$98,000,000
Colorado	Fort Carson	\$5,800,000
Georgia	Fort Gordon	\$90,000,000
New York	Fort Drum	\$19,000,000
	United States Military Academy	\$70,000,000
Oklahoma	Fort Sill	\$69,400,000
Texas	Corpus Christi	\$85,000,000
Virginia	Fort Lee	\$33,000,000

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2104(a) and available for military construction projects outside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out the military construction project for the installation outside the United States, and in the amount, set forth in the following table:

Army: Outside the United States

Country	Installation	Amount
Germany	Grafenwoehr	\$51,000,000

1 SEC. 2102 [Log 60000]. FAMILY HOUSING.

2 (a) CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION.—Using
 3 amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of ap-
 4 propriations in section 2104(a) and available for military
 5 family housing functions as specified in the funding table
 6 in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may construct
 7 or acquire family housing units (including land acquisition
 8 and supporting facilities) at the installations or locations,
 9 in the number of units, and in the amounts set forth in
 10 the following table:

Army: Family Housing

State/Country	Installation	Units	Amount
Florida	Camp Rudder	Family Housing New Construction	\$8,000,000
Illinois	Rock Island	Family Housing New Construction	\$20,000,000
Korea	Camp Walker	Family Housing New Construction	\$61,000,000

11 (b) PLANNING AND DESIGN.—Using amounts appro-
 12 priated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in
 13 section 2104(a) and available for military family housing
 14 functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601,
 15 the Secretary of the Army may carry out architectural and
 16 engineering services and construction design activities
 17 with respect to the construction or improvement of family
 18 housing units in an amount not to exceed \$7,195,000.

1 **SEC. 2103. [Log 60369]. IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAM-**
2 **ILY HOUSING UNITS.**

3 Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States
4 Code, and using amounts appropriated pursuant to the
5 authorization of appropriations in section 2104(a) and
6 available for military family housing functions as specified
7 in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the
8 Army may improve existing military family housing units
9 in an amount not to exceed \$3,500,000.

1 **SEC. 2104. [Log 60019]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS, ARMY.**

3 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds
4 are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years
5 beginning after September 30, 2015, for military con-
6 struction, land acquisition, and military family housing
7 functions of the Department of the Army as specified in
8 the funding table in section 4601.

9 (b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION
10 PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations author-
11 ized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and
12 any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost
13 of all projects carried out under section 2101 of this Act
14 may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appro-
15 priated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding
16 table in section 4601.

1 **SEC. 2105. [Log 60020]. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO**
2 **CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013**
3 **PROJECT.**

4 In the case of the authorization contained in the table
5 in section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authoriza-
6 tion Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law
7 112–239; 126 Stat. 2119) for the United States Military
8 Academy, New York, for construction of a Cadet barracks
9 building at the installation, the Secretary of the Army may
10 install mechanical equipment and distribution lines suffi-
11 cient to provide chilled water for air conditioning the nine
12 existing historical Cadet barracks which are being ren-
13 ovated through the Cadet Barracks Upgrade Program.

1 **SEC. 2106. [Log 60370]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF**
2 **CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2012 PROJECT.**

3 (a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
4 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
5 Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat.
6 1660), the authorization set forth in the table in sub-
7 section (b), as provided in section 2101 of that Act (125
8 Stat. 1661), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2016,
9 or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds
10 for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever
11 is later:

12 (b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a)
13 is as follows:

Army: Extension of 2012 Project Authorization

State	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Virginia	Fort Belvoir	Road and Infrastructure Improvements	\$25,000,000

1 **SEC. 2107. [Log 60371]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF**
2 **CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECTS.**

3 (a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
4 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
5 Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat.
6 2118), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
7 section (b), as provided in section 2101 of that Act (126
8 Stat. 2119), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2016,
9 or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds
10 for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever
11 is later:

12 (b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a)
13 is as follows:

Army: Extension of 2013 Project Authorizations

State	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
District of Columbia	Fort McNair	Vehicle Storage Building, Installation	\$7,191,000
Kansas	Fort Riley	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Complex ...	\$12,184,000
North Carolina	Fort Bragg	Aerial Gunnery Range	\$41,945,000
Texas	JB San Antonio	Barracks	\$20,971,000
Virginia	Fort Belvoir	Secure Admin/Operations Facility	\$93,876,000
Italy	Camp Ederle	Barracks	\$35,952,000
Japan	Sagami	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	\$17,976,000

1 **SEC. 2108 [Log 60372]. ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY TO CARRY**
2 **OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2016 PROJECTS.**

3 (a) BRUSSELS.—The Secretary of the Army may
4 carry out a military construction project to construct a
5 multi-sport athletic field and track and perimeter road and
6 fencing and acquire approximately 5 acres of land adja-
7 cent to the existing Sterrebeek Dependent School site to
8 allow relocation of Army functions to the site in support
9 of the European Infrastructure Consolidation effort, in the
10 amount of \$6,000,000.

11 (b) RHINE ORDNANCE BARRACKS.—

12 (1) PROJECT AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary
13 of the Army may carry out a military construction
14 project to construct a vehicle bridge and traffic cir-
15 cle to facilitate traffic flow to and from the Medical
16 Center at Rhine Ordnance Barracks, Germany, in
17 the amount of \$12,400,000.

18 (2) USE OF HOST-NATION PAYMENT-IN-KIND
19 FUNDS.—The Secretary may use available host-na-
20 tion payment-in-kind funding for the project de-
21 scribed in paragraph (1).

**SEC. 2201 [Log 60021]. AUTHORIZED NAVY CONSTRUCTION
AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.**

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204(a) and available for military construction projects inside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installations or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Navy: Inside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Arizona	Yuma	\$50,635,000
California	Camp Pendleton	\$44,540,000
	Coronado	\$4,856,000
	Lemoore	\$71,830,000
	Point Mugu	\$22,427,000
	San Diego	\$37,366,000
	Twentynine Palms	\$9,160,000
Florida	Jacksonville	\$16,751,000
	Mayport	\$16,159,000
	Pensacola	\$18,347,000
	Whiting Field	\$10,421,000
Georgia	Albany	\$7,851,000
	Kings Bay	\$8,099,000
	Townsend	\$48,279,000
Guam	Joint Region Marianas	\$181,768,000
Hawaii	Barking Sands	\$30,623,000
	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	\$14,881,000
	Kaneohe Bay	\$106,618,000
Maryland	Patuxent River	\$40,935,000
North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	\$54,849,000
	Cherry Point	\$34,426,000
	New River	\$8,230,000
South Carolina	Parris Island	\$27,075,000
Virginia	Dam Neck	\$23,066,000
	Norfolk	\$126,677,000
	Portsmouth	\$45,513,000
	Quantico	\$58,199,000
Washington	Bangor	\$34,177,000
	Bremerton	\$22,680,000
	Indian Island	\$4,472,000

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204(a) and available for military construction projects outside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installations or locations outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Navy: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Japan	Camp Butler	\$11,697,000
	Iwakuni	\$17,923,000
	Kadena AB	\$23,310,000
	Yokosuka	\$13,846,000

1 **SEC. 2202. [Log 60022]. FAMILY HOUSING.**

2 (a) CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION.—Using
 3 amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of ap-
 4 propriations in section 2204(a) and available for military
 5 family housing functions as specified in the funding table
 6 in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may construct
 7 or acquire family housing units (including land acquisition
 8 and supporting facilities) at the installation or location,
 9 in the number of units, and in the amount set forth in
 10 the following table:

Navy: Family Housing

State	Installation	Units	Amount
Virginia	Wallops Island	Family Housing New Construction	\$438,000

11 (b) PLANNING AND DESIGN.—Using amounts appro-
 12 priated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in
 13 section 2204(a) and available for military family housing
 14 functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601,
 15 the Secretary of the Navy may carry out architectural and
 16 engineering services and construction design activities
 17 with respect to the construction or improvement of family
 18 housing units in an amount not to exceed \$4,588,000.

1 **SEC. 2203 [Log 60209]. IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAM-**
2 **ILY HOUSING UNITS.**

3 Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States
4 Code, and using amounts appropriated pursuant to the
5 authorization of appropriations in section 2204(a) and
6 available for military family housing functions as specified
7 in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the
8 Navy may improve existing military family housing units
9 in an amount not to exceed \$11,515,000.

1 **SEC. 2204 [Log 60023]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS, NAVY.**

3 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds
4 are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years
5 beginning after September 30, 2015, for military con-
6 struction, land acquisition, and military family housing
7 functions of the Department of the Navy, as specified in
8 the funding table in section 4601.

9 (b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION
10 PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations author-
11 ized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and
12 any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost
13 of all projects carried out under section 2201 of this Act
14 may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appro-
15 priated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding
16 table in section 4601.

1 **SEC. 2205. [Log 60024]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF**
 2 **CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2012 PROJECTS.**

3 (a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 4 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 5 Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat.
 6 1660), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
 7 section (b), as provided in section 2201 of that Act (125
 8 Stat. 1666) and extended by section 2208 of the Military
 9 Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (di-
 10 vision B of Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. _____), shall
 11 remain in effect until October 1, 2016, or the date of the
 12 enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military con-
 13 struction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later.

14 (b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a)
 15 is as follows:

Navy: Extension of 2012 Project Authorizations

State	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
California	Camp Pendleton	Infantry Squad De- fense Range	\$29,187,000
Florida	Jacksonville	P-8A Hangar Up- grades	\$6,085,00
Georgia	Kings Bay	Crab Island Security Enclave	\$52,913,000

**SEC. 2206. [Log 60684]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF
CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECTS.**

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2118), the authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2201 of that Act (126 Stat. 2122), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Navy: Extension of 2013 Project Authorizations

State/Country	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
California	Camp Pendleton	Comm. Information Systems Ops Complex	\$78,897,000
	Coronado	Bachelor Quarters ...	\$76,063,000
	Twentynine Palms ...	Land Expansion Phase 2	\$47,270,000
Greece	Souda Bay	Intermodal Access Road	\$4,630,000
South Carolina	Beaufort	Recycling/Hazardous Waste Facility	\$3,743,000
Virginia	Quantico	Infrastructure—Widen Russell Road	\$14,826,000
Worldwide Unspecified	Various Worldwide Locations	BAMS Operational Facilities	\$34,048,000

1 **SEC. 2207 [Log 60840]. TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE EXPAN-**
2 **SION, PHASE 2.**

3 (a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORITY.—With respect to the
4 authorization contained in section 2201(a) for expansion
5 of Townsend Bombing Range to support Marine Corps Air
6 Station, Beaufort, Georgia, the Secretary of the Navy may
7 convey, without consideration, to McIntosh County and
8 Long County, Georgia (in this section referred to as the
9 “County”), all right, title, and interest of the United
10 States in and to two fire and emergency response stations
11 to be constructed as part of the land acquisition.

12 (b) USE OF CONVEYED PROPERTY.—

13 (1) PROVISION OF SECONDARY FIRE AND
14 EMERGENCY SUPPORT.—As a condition for the con-
15 struction and conveyance under subsection (a) of the
16 fire and emergency response stations, each County
17 shall enter into a mutual support agreement with
18 the Secretary of the Navy to provide secondary fire
19 and emergency support for the Townsend Bombing
20 Range. Each County shall agree to equip, staff, and
21 operate the fire and emergency response station con-
22 veyed to that County in accordance with the terms
23 of the agreement.

24 (2) SUBSEQUENT PAYMENT OF CONSIDER-
25 ATION.—If the Secretary of the Navy determines
26 that a fire and emergency response station conveyed

1 to a County under subsection (a) is ever put to a
2 primary use other than as a fire and emergency re-
3 sponse station, that County shall pay, at the election
4 of the Secretary, an amount equal to the then cur-
5 rent fair market value of the fire and emergency re-
6 sponse station, as determined by the Secretary.

7 (c) ENVIRONMENTAL AND ZONING REQUIRE-
8 MENTS.—Each County shall be responsible for meeting
9 any environmental requirements associated with the Coun-
10 ty-owned land, including any permits, or other local zoning
11 processes, in preparation for the construction of the fire
12 and emergency response station on the land.

13 (d) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage
14 and legal description of the property to be conveyed under
15 subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory
16 to the Secretary of the Navy.

17 (e) CONVEYANCE AGREEMENT.—The conveyance of
18 real property under subsection (a) shall be accomplished
19 using a quit claim deed or other legal instrument and upon
20 terms and conditions mutually satisfactory to the Sec-
21 retary of the Navy and the County, including such addi-
22 tional terms and conditions as the Secretary considers ap-
23 propriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 2301 [Log 60025]. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2304(a) and available for military construction projects inside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installations or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Air Force: Inside the United States

State	Installation or Location	Amount
Alaska	Eielson Air Force Base	\$71,400,000
Arizona	Davis-Monthan Air Force Base	\$16,900,000
	Luke Air Force Base	\$56,700,000
Colorado	Air Force Academy	\$10,000,000
Florida	Cape Canaveral Air Force Station	\$21,000,000
	Eglin Air Force Base	\$8,700,000
	Hurlburt Field	\$14,200,000
Guam	Joint Region Marianas	\$50,800,000
Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	\$46,000,000
Kansas	McConnell Air Force Base	\$4,300,000
Missouri	Whiteman Air Force Base	\$29,500,000
Montana	Malstrom Air Force Base	\$19,700,000
Nebraska	Offutt Air Force Base	\$21,000,000
Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	\$68,950,000
New Mexico	Cannon Air Force Base	\$7,800,000
	Holloman Air Force Base	\$3,000,000
	Kirtland Air Force Base	\$12,800,000
North Carolina	Seymour Johnson Air Force Base	\$17,100,000
Oklahoma	Altus Air Force Base	\$28,400,000
	Tinker Air Force Base	\$49,900,000
South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	\$23,000,000
Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	\$106,000,000
Utah	Hill Air Force Base	\$38,400,000
Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	\$95,000,000
CONUS Classified ..	Classified Location	\$77,130,000

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2304(a) and available for military con-

1 struction projects outside the United States as specified
 2 in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the
 3 Air Force may acquire real property and carry out the
 4 military construction projects for the installations or loca-
 5 tions outside the United States, and in the amounts, set
 6 forth in the following table:

Air Force: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Greenland	Thule Air Base	\$41,965,000
Japan	Kadena Air Base	\$3,000,000
	Yokota Air Base	\$8,461,000
United Kingdom	Croughton Royal Air Force	\$130,615,000

1 **SEC. 2302 [Log 60375]. FAMILY HOUSING.**

2 Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the author-
3 ization of appropriations in section 2304(a) and available
4 for military family housing functions as specified in the
5 funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air
6 Force may carry out architectural and engineering serv-
7 ices and construction design activities with respect to the
8 construction or improvement of family housing units in an
9 amount not to exceed \$9,849,000.

1 **SEC. 2303. [Log 60376]. IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAM-**
2 **ILY HOUSING UNITS.**

3 Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States
4 Code, and using amounts appropriated pursuant to the
5 authorization of appropriations in section 2304(a) and
6 available for military family housing functions as specified
7 in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the
8 Air Force may improve existing military family housing
9 units in an amount not to exceed \$150,649,000.

1 **SEC. 2304. [Log 60026]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS, AIR FORCE.**

3 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds
4 are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years
5 beginning after September 30, 2015, for military con-
6 struction, land acquisition, and military family housing
7 functions of the Department of the Air Force, as specified
8 in the funding table in section 4601.

9 (b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION
10 PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations author-
11 ized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and
12 any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost
13 of all projects carried out under section 2301 of this Act
14 may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appro-
15 priated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding
16 table in section 4601.

1 **SEC. 2305. [Log 60027]. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO**
2 **CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2010**
3 **PROJECT.**

4 In the case of the authorization contained in the table
5 in section 2301(a) of the Military Construction Authoriza-
6 tion Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (division B of Public Law
7 111–84; 123 Stat. 2636) for Hickam Air Force Base, Ha-
8 waii, for construction of a ground control tower at the in-
9 stallation, the Secretary of the Air Force may install com-
10 munications cabling.

1 **SEC. 2307. [Log 60379]. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO**
2 **CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2015**
3 **PROJECT.**

4 In the case of the authorization contained in the table
5 in section 2301(a) of the Military Construction Authoriza-
6 tion Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public Law
7 113–291; 128 Stat. _____) for McConnell Air Force
8 Base, Kansas, for construction of a KC-46A Alter Com-
9 posite Maintenance Shop at the installation, the Secretary
10 of the Air Force may construct a 696 square meter (7,500
11 square foot) facility consistent with Air Force guidelines
12 for composite maintenance shops.

1 **SEC. 2308. [Log 60380]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF**
2 **CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2012 PROJECT.**

3 (a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
4 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
5 Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat.
6 1660), the authorization set forth in the table in sub-
7 section (b), as provided in section 2301 of that Act (125
8 Stat. 1670), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2016,
9 or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds
10 for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever
11 is later.

12 (b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a)
13 is as follows:

Air Force: Extension of 2012 Project Authorization

Country	Installation	Project	Amount
Italy	Sigonella Naval Air Station	UAS SATCOM Relay Pads and Facility	\$15,000,000

1 **SEC. 2309. [Log 60381]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF**
2 **CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECT.**

3 (a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
4 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
5 Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat.
6 2118), the authorization set forth in the table in sub-
7 section (b), as provided in section 2301 of that Act (126
8 Stat. 2126), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2016,
9 or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds
10 for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever
11 is later.

12 (b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a)
13 is as follows:

Air Force: Extension of 2013 Project Authorization

Country	Installation	Project	Amount
Portugal	Lajes Field	Sanitary Sewer Lift/ Pump Station	\$2,000,000

**SEC. 2401 [Log 60029]. AUTHORIZED DEFENSE AGENCIES
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION
PROJECTS.**

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403(a) and available for military construction projects inside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of Defense may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installations or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Defense Agencies: Inside the United States

State	Installation or Location	Amount
Alabama	Fort Rucker	\$46,787,000
	Maxwell Air Force Base	\$32,968,000
Arizona	Fort Huachuca	\$3,884,000
California	Camp Pendleton	\$10,181,000
	Fresno Yosemite International Airport ...	\$10,700,000
Colorado	Fort Carson	\$8,243,000
Delaware	Dover Air Force Base	\$21,600,000
Florida	Hurlburt Field	\$17,989,000
	MacDill Air Force Base	\$39,142,000
Georgia	Moody Air Force Base	\$10,900,000
Hawaii	Kaneohe Bay	\$122,071,000
	Schofield Barracks	\$107,563,000
Kentucky	Fort Campbell	\$12,553,000
	Fort Knox	\$23,279,000
Maryland	Fort Meade	\$722,817,000
Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	\$39,900,000
New Mexico	Cannon Air Force Base	\$45,111,000
New York	United States Military Academy	\$55,778,000
North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	\$69,006,000
	Fort Bragg	\$185,674,000
Ohio	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	\$6,623,000
Oregon	Klamath Falls International Airport	\$2,500,000
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	\$49,700,000
South Carolina	Fort Jackson	\$26,157,000
Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	\$61,776,000
Virginia	Fort Belvoir	\$9,500,000
	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	\$28,000,000
	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek- Story	\$23,916,000

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403(a) and available for military construction projects outside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of Defense may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installations or locations outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Defense Agencies: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Germany	Garmisch	\$14,676,000
	Grafenwoehr	\$38,138,000
	Spangdahlem Air Base	\$39,571,000
	Stuttgart-Patch Barracks	\$49,413,000
Japan	Kadena Air Base	\$37,485,000
Spain	Rota	\$13,737,000

SEC. 2402 [Log 60030]. AUTHORIZED ENERGY CONSERVATION PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403(a) and available for energy conservation projects as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of Defense may carry out energy conservation projects under chapter 173 of title 10, United States Code, in the amount set forth in the table:

Energy Conservation Projects: Inside the United States

State	Installation or Location	Amount
California	Edwards AFB	\$4,550,000
	Fort Hunter Liggett	\$22,000,000
Colorado	Schriever AFB	\$4,400,000
District of Columbia	NSA Washington/Naval Research Lab	\$10,990,000
Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	\$13,780,000
	MCRC Kaneohe Bay	\$5,740,000
Idaho	Mountain Home AFB	\$9,122,000
Montana	Malstrom AFB	\$4,260,000
Virginia	Pentagon/Arlington	\$4,528,000
Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	\$14,770,000

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403(a) and available for energy conservation projects outside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of Defense may carry out energy conservation projects under chapter 173 of title 10, United States Code, for the installations or locations outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Energy Conservation Projects: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
American Samoa	Wake Island	\$5,331,000

Energy Conservation Projects: Outside the United States—Continued

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Bahamas	Ascencion Aux Airfield St Helena	\$5,500,000
Guam	Naval Base Guam	\$5,330,000
Japan	CFA Yokoska	\$13,940,000

1 (c) LIMITATION ON SET-ASIDE OF FACILITIES RES-
 2 TORATION AND MODERNIZATION PROGRAM FUNDS FOR
 3 ENERGY PROJECTS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to
 4 the authorization of appropriation in Section 301 for oper-
 5 ation and maintenance and made available for facilities
 6 restoration and modernization may not be set-aside for the
 7 exclusive purpose of funding energy projects on military
 8 installations. Installation energy projects must compete in
 9 the normal process of determining installation require-
 10 ments.

1 **SEC. 2403 [Log 60031]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS, DEFENSE AGENCIES.**

3 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds
4 are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years
5 beginning after September 30, 2015, for military con-
6 struction, land acquisition, and military family housing
7 functions of the Department of Defense (other than the
8 military departments), as specified in the funding table
9 in section 4601.

10 (b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION
11 PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations author-
12 ized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and
13 any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost
14 of all projects carried out under section 2401 of this Act
15 may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appro-
16 priated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding
17 table in section 4601.

1 **SEC. 2404. [Log 60385]. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO**
2 **CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2012**
3 **PROJECT.**

4 In the case of the authorization in the table in section
5 2401(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act
6 for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81;
7 125 Stat. 1672), as amended by section 2404(a) of the
8 Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year
9 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1632),
10 for Fort Meade, Maryland, for construction of the High
11 Performance Computing Center at the installation, the
12 Secretary of Defense may construct a generator plant ca-
13 pable of producing up to 60 megawatts of back-up elec-
14 trical power in support of the 60 megawatt technical load.

**SEC. 2405. [Log 60032]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF
CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2012 PROJECTS.**

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1660), the authorization set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2401 of that Act (125 Stat. 1672) and as amended by section 2405 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. ____), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Defense Agencies: Extension of 2012 Project Authorizations

State	Installation	Project	Amount
California	Naval Base Coronado	SOF Support Activity Operations Facility	\$38,800,000
Virginia	Pentagon Reservation	Heliport Control Tower and Fire Station	\$6,457,000
		Pedestrian Plaza	\$2,285,000

1 **SEC. 2406. [Log 60386]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF**
2 **CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECTS.**

3 (a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
4 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
5 Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat.
6 2118), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
7 section (b), as provided in section 2401(a) of that Act
8 (126 Stat. 2127), shall remain in effect until October 1,
9 2016, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing
10 funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017, which-
11 ever is later.

12 (b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a)
13 is as follows:

Defense Agencies: Extension of 2013 Project Authorizations

State	Installation	Project	Amount
California	Navel Base Coronado	SOF Support Activ- ity Operations Fa- cility	\$9,327,000
Colorado	Pikes Peak	High Altitude Med- ical Research Cen- ter	\$3,600,000
Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	SOF SDVT-1 Water- front	\$22,384,000
Pennsylvania	Def Distribution Depot New Cum- berland	Replace Reservoir	\$4,300,000

1 **SEC. 2407. [Log 60387]. MODIFICATION AND EXTENSION OF**
2 **AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL**
3 **YEAR 2014 PROJECT.**

4 (a) MODIFICATION.—In the case of the authorization
5 contained in the table in section 2401(a) of the Military
6 Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (di-
7 vision B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 995), for Fort
8 Knox, Kentucky, for construction of an Ambulatory Care
9 Center at the installation, the Secretary of Defense may
10 construct a 102,000-square foot medical clinic at the in-
11 stallation in the amount of \$80,000,000 using appropria-
12 tions available for the project pursuant to the authoriza-
13 tion of appropriations in section 2403 of such Act (127
14 Stat. 998).

15 (b) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding
16 section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization
17 Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–
18 66; 127 Stat. 985), the authorization set forth in sub-
19 section (a) shall remain in effect until October 1, 2018,
20 or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for
21 military construction for fiscal year 2019, whichever is
22 later.

1 **SEC. 2501 [Log 60035]. AUTHORIZED NATO CONSTRUCTION**
2 **AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.**

3 The Secretary of Defense may make contributions for
4 the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Invest-
5 ment Program as provided in section 2806 of title 10,
6 United States Code, in an amount not to exceed the sum
7 of the amount authorized to be appropriated for this pur-
8 pose in section 2502 and the amount collected from the
9 North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a result of con-
10 struction previously financed by the United States.

1 **SEC. 2502 [Log 60036]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS, NATO.**

3 Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for
4 fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2015, for con-
5 tributions by the Secretary of Defense under section 2806
6 of title 10, United States Code, for the share of the United
7 States of the cost of projects for the North Atlantic Treaty
8 Organization Security Investment Program authorized by
9 section 2501 as specified in the funding table in section
10 4601.

1 Subtitle A—Project Authorizations
2 and Authorization of Appropria-
3 tions

4 SEC. 2601 [Log 60199]. AUTHORIZED ARMY NATIONAL
5 GUARD CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISSI-
6 TION PROJECTS.

7 Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the author-
8 ization of appropriations in section 2606(a) and available
9 for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the
10 funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army
11 may acquire real property and carry out military construc-
12 tion projects for the Army National Guard locations inside
13 the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the
14 following table:

Army National Guard

State	Location	Amount
Connecticut	Camp Hartell	\$11,000,000
Florida	Palm Coast	\$18,000,000
Illinois	Sparta	\$1,900,000
Kansas	Salina	\$6,700,000
Maryland	Easton	\$13,800,000
Nevada	Reno	\$8,000,000
Ohio	Camp Ravenna	\$3,300,000
Oregon	Salem	\$16,500,000
Pennsylvania	Fort Indiantown Gap	\$16,000,000
Vermont	North Hyde Park	\$7,900,000
Virginia	Richmond	\$29,000,000

1 **SEC. 2602 [Log 60200]. AUTHORIZED ARMY RESERVE CON-**
2 **STRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION**
3 **PROJECTS.**

4 Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the author-
5 ization of appropriations in section 2606(a) and available
6 for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the
7 funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army
8 may acquire real property and carry out military construc-
9 tion projects for the Army Reserve locations inside the
10 United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the fol-
11 lowing table:

Army Reserve

State	Location	Amount
California	Miramar	\$24,000,000
Florida	MacDill Air Force Base	\$55,000,000
New York	Orangeburg	\$4,200,000
Pennsylvania	Conneaut Lake	\$5,000,000

1 **SEC. 2603 [Log 60201]. AUTHORIZED NAVY RESERVE AND**
2 **MARINE CORPS RESERVE CONSTRUCTION**
3 **AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.**

4 Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the author-
5 ization of appropriations in section 2606(a) and available
6 for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in section
7 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may acquire real property
8 and carry out military construction projects for the Navy
9 Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve locations inside the
10 United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the fol-
11 lowing table:

Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve

State	Location	Amount
Nevada	Fallon	\$11,480,000
New York	Brooklyn	\$2,479,000
Virginia	Dam Neck	\$18,443,000

1 SEC. 2604 [Log 60202]. AUTHORIZED AIR NATIONAL GUARD
2 CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION
3 PROJECTS.

4 Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the author-
 5 ization of appropriations in section 2606(a) and available
 6 for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in section
 7 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real
 8 property and carry out military construction projects for
 9 the Air National Guard locations inside the United States,
 10 and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Air National Guard

State	Location	Amount
Alabama	Dannelly Field	\$7,600,000
California	Moffett Field	\$6,500,000
Colorado	Buckley Air Force Base	\$5,100,000
Georgia	Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport	\$9,000,000
Iowa	Des Moines Municipal Airport	\$6,700,000
Kansas	Smokey Hill Range	\$2,900,000
Louisiana	New Orleans	\$10,000,000
Maine	Bangor International Airport	\$7,200,000
New Hampshire	Pease International Trade Port	\$2,800,000
New Jersey	Atlantic City International Airport	\$10,200,000
New York	Niagara Falls International Airport	\$7,700,000
North Carolina	Charlotte/Douglas International Airport	\$9,000,000
North Dakota	Hector International Airport	\$7,300,000
Oklahoma	Will Rogers World Airport	\$7,600,000
Oregon	Klamath Falls International Airport	\$7,200,000
West Virginia	Yeager Airport	\$3,900,000

1 **SEC. 2605 [Log 60203]. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE RESERVE**
2 **CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION**
3 **PROJECTS.**

4 Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the author-
5 ization of appropriations in section 2606(a) and available
6 for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in section
7 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real
8 property and carry out military construction projects for
9 the Air Force Reserve locations inside the United States,
10 and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Air Force Reserve

State	Location	Amount
California	March Air Force Base	\$4,600,000
Florida	Patrick Air Force Base	\$3,400,000
Ohio	Youngstown	\$9,400,000
Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	\$9,900,000

1 **SEC. 2606 [Log 60204]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS, NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE.**

3 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds
4 are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years
5 beginning after September 30, 2015, for the costs of ac-
6 quisition, architectural and engineering services, and con-
7 struction of facilities for the Guard and Reserve Forces,
8 and for contributions therefor, under chapter 1803 of title
9 10, United States Code (including the cost of acquisition
10 of land for those facilities), as specified in the funding
11 table in section 4601.

12 (b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION
13 PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations author-
14 ized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and
15 any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost
16 of all projects carried out under sections 2601 through
17 2605 of this Act may not exceed the sum of the total
18 amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection
19 (a), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

1 **Subtitle B—Other Matters**

2 **SEC. 2611. [Log 60205]. MODIFICATION AND EXTENSION OF**
3 **AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL**
4 **YEAR 2013 PROJECT.**

5 (a) MODIFICATION.—In the case of the authorization
6 contained in the table in section 2602 of the Military Con-
7 struction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division
8 B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2135) for Aberdeen
9 Proving Ground, Maryland, for construction of an Army
10 Reserve Center at that location, the Secretary of the Army
11 may construct a new facility in the vicinity of Aberdeen
12 Proving Ground, Maryland.

13 (b) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding
14 section 2002 of the Military Construction Act for Fiscal
15 Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat.
16 2118), the authorization set forth in subsection (a) shall
17 remain in effect until October 1, 2016, or the date of the
18 enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military con-
19 struction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later.

1 **SEC. 26____. [Log 60207]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS**
 2 **OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2012 PROJECTS.**

3 (a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 4 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 5 Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat.
 6 1660), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
 7 section (b), as provided in section 2602 of that Act (125
 8 Stat. 1678), and extended by section 2611 of the Military
 9 Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (di-
 10 vision B of Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3690), shall
 11 remain in effect until October 1, 2016, or the date of the
 12 enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military con-
 13 struction for fiscal year 2017, whichever is later.

14 (b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a)
 15 is as follows:

Extension of 2012 Army Reserve Project Authorizations

State	Location	Project	Amount
Kansas	Kansas City	Army Reserve Center	\$13,000,000
Massachusetts	Attleboro	Army Reserve Center	\$22,000,000

1 **SEC. 26____. [Log 60388]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS**
 2 **OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECTS.**

3 (a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of
 4 the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal
 5 Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat.
 6 2118), the authorizations set forth in the table in sub-
 7 section (b), as provided in sections 2601, 2602, and 2603
 8 of that Act (126 Stat. 2134, 2135) shall remain in effect
 9 until October 1, 2016, or the date of the enactment of
 10 an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fis-
 11 cal year 2017, whichever is later.

12 (b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a)
 13 is as follows:

**Extension of 2013 National Guard and Reserve Project
 Authorizations**

State	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Arizona	Yuma	Reserve Training Facility	\$5,379,000
California	Tustin	Army Reserve Center	\$27,000,000
Iowa	Fort Des Moines	Joint Reserve Center	\$19,162,000
Louisiana	New Orleans	Transient Quarters ..	\$7,187,000
New York	Camp Smith (Stormville)	Combined Support Maintenance Shop Phase 1	\$24,000,000

1 **SEC. 2701 [Log 60208]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS FOR BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLO-**
3 **SURE ACTIVITIES FUNDED THROUGH DE-**
4 **PARTMENT OF DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AC-**
5 **COUNT.**

6 Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for
7 fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2015, for base
8 realignment and closure activities, including real property
9 acquisition and military construction projects, as author-
10 ized by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act
11 of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510;
12 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) and funded through the Department
13 of Defense Base Closure Account established by section
14 2906 of such Act (as amended by section 2711 of the Mili-
15 tary Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013
16 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2140)), as
17 specified in the funding table in section 4601.

1 **SEC. 27_____ [Log 59660]. PROHIBITION ON CONDUCTING AD-**
2 **DITIONAL BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLO-**
3 **SURE (BRAC) ROUND.**

4 Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize
5 an additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)
6 round.

1 **Subtitle A—Military Construction**
2 **Program and Military Family**
3 **Housing Changes**

4 **SEC. 28___ [Log 60557]. REVISION OF CONGRESSIONAL NO-**
5 **TIFICATION THRESHOLDS FOR RESERVE FA-**
6 **CILITY EXPENDITURES AND CONTRIBUTIONS**
7 **TO REFLECT CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION**
8 **THRESHOLDS FOR MINOR CONSTRUCTION**
9 **AND REPAIR PROJECTS.**

10 Section 18233a of title 10, United States Code, is
11 amended—

12 (1) in subsection (a), by striking “in an amount
13 in excess of \$750,000” and inserting “in excess of
14 the amount specified in section 2805(b)(1) of this
15 title”; and

16 (2) in subsection (b)(3), by striking “section
17 2811(e) of this title) that costs less than
18 \$7,500,000” and inserting “subsection (e) of section
19 2811 of this title) that costs less than the amount
20 specified in subsection (d) of such section”.

1 **Subtitle B—Real Property and**
2 **Facilities Administration**

3 **SEC. 28___ [Log 60221]. ENHANCEMENT OF AUTHORITY TO**
4 **ACCEPT CONDITIONAL GIFTS OF REAL PROP-**
5 **ERTY ON BEHALF OF MILITARY SERVICE**
6 **ACADEMIES.**

7 Section 2601 of title 10, United States Code, is
8 amended—

9 (1) by redesigning subsections (e), (f), (g), (h),
10 and (i) as subsections (f), (g), (h), (i), and (j), re-
11 spectively; and

12 (2) by inserting after subsection (d) the fol-
13 lowing new subsection (e):

14 “(e) ACCEPTANCE OF REAL PROPERTY GIFTS; NAM-
15 ING RIGHTS.—(1) The Secretary concerned may accept a
16 gift under subsection (a) or (b) consisting of the provision,
17 acquisition, enhancement, or construction of real property
18 offered to the United States Military Academy, the Naval
19 Academy, the Air Force Academy, or the Coast Guard
20 Academy even though the gift will be subject to the condi-
21 tion that the real property, or a portion thereof, bear a
22 specified name.

23 “(2) A gift may not be accepted under paragraph (1)
24 if—

1 “(A) the acceptance of the gift or the imposi-
2 tion of the naming-rights condition would reflect un-
3 favorably upon the United States, as provided in
4 subsection (d)(2); or

5 “(B) the real property to be subject to the con-
6 dition, or portion thereof, has been named by an act
7 of Congress.

8 “(3) The Secretaries concerned shall issue uniform
9 regulations governing the circumstances under which gifts
10 conditioned on naming rights may be accepted, appro-
11 priate naming conventions, and suitable display stand-
12 ards.”.

1 **SEC. 28**____ [Log 60344]. **CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT IN**
2 **CONNECTION WITH DEPARTMENT OF DE-**
3 **FENSE MAJOR LAND ACQUISITIONS.**

4 Section 2664(a) of title 10, United States Code, is
5 amended—

6 (1) by inserting “(1)” before “No military de-
7 partment”;

8 (2) by inserting after the first sentence the fol-
9 lowing new paragraph:

10 “(2) If the real property acquisition is a major land
11 acquisition inside a State, the District of Columbia, the
12 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the
13 Northern Mariana Islands, or any territory or possession
14 of the United States, the Secretary concerned shall consult
15 with the chief executive officer of the State, the District
16 of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Com-
17 monwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the terri-
18 tory or possession in which the land is located to deter-
19 mine options for completing the real property acquisi-
20 tion.”;

21 (3) by striking “The foregoing limitation” and
22 inserting the following:

23 “(3) The limitations imposed by paragraphs (1) and
24 (2)”;

25 (4) by adding at the end the following new
26 paragraph:

1 “(4) In this subsection, the term ‘major land acquisi-
2 tion’ means any land acquisition not covered by the au-
3 thority to acquire low-cost interests in land under section
4 2663(c) of this title.”.

1 **SEC. 28**____ **[Log 59661]. FORCE-STRUCTURE PLAN AND IN-**
2 **FRASTRUCTURE INVENTORY AND ASSESS-**
3 **MENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE NECESSARY TO**
4 **SUPPORT THE FORCE STRUCTURE.**

5 (a) PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF FORCE-
6 STRUCTURE PLANS AND INFRASTRUCTURE INVEN-
7 TORY.—As part of the budget justification documents sub-
8 mitted to Congress in support of the budget for the De-
9 partment of Defense for fiscal year 2017, the Secretary
10 of Defense shall submit to Congress the following:

11 (1) A force-structure plan for each of the Army,
12 Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps based on an as-
13 sessment by the Secretary of the probable threats to
14 United States national security during the 20-year
15 period beginning with fiscal year 2017, and the end-
16 strength levels and major military force units (in-
17 cluding land force divisions, carrier and other major
18 combatant vessels, air wings, and other comparable
19 units) necessary to fully support the January 2012
20 Defense Strategic Guidance entitled “Sustaining
21 U.S. Global Leadership: Priorities for 21st Century
22 Defense”.

23 (2) A comprehensive inventory of military in-
24 stallations world-wide for each military department,
25 with specifications of the number and type of facili-

1 ties in the active and reserve forces of each military
2 department.

3 (b) RELATIONSHIP OF PLANS AND INVENTORY.—

4 Using the force-structure plans and infrastructure inven-
5 tory prepared under subsection (a), the Secretary of De-
6 fense shall prepare (and include as part of the submission
7 of such plans and inventory) the following:

8 (1) A description of the infrastructure nec-
9 essary to support the force structure described in
10 each force-structure plan.

11 (2) A discussion of categories of excess infra-
12 structure and infrastructure capacity, and the Sec-
13 retary's objective for the reduction of such excess ca-
14 pacity.

15 (3) An assessment of the value of retaining cer-
16 tain excess infrastructure to accommodate contin-
17 gency, mobilization, or surge requirements.

18 (c) SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining the
19 level of necessary versus excess infrastructure under sub-
20 section (b), the Secretary of Defense shall consider the fol-
21 lowing:

22 (1) The anticipated continuing need for and
23 availability of military installations outside the
24 United States, taking into account current restric-
25 tions on the use of military installations outside the

1 United States and the potential for future prohibi-
2 tions or restrictions on the use of such military in-
3 stallations.

4 (2) Any efficiencies that may be gained from
5 joint tenancy by more than one branch of the Armed
6 Forces at a military installation or the reorganiza-
7 tion or association of two or more military installa-
8 tions as a single military installation.

9 (d) COMPTROLLER GENERAL EVALUATION.—

10 (1) EVALUATION REQUIRED.—The Comptroller
11 General of the United States shall prepare an eval-
12 uation of the force-structure plans and infrastruc-
13 ture inventory prepared under subsection (a), includ-
14 ing an evaluation of the accuracy and analytical suf-
15 ficiency of the plans and inventory.

16 (2) SUBMISSION.—The Comptroller General
17 shall submit the evaluation to Congress not later
18 than 60 days after the date on which the force-
19 structure plans and infrastructure inventory are sub-
20 mitted to Congress.

1 **Subtitle C—Provisions Related to**
2 **Asia-Pacific Military Realignment**

3 **SEC. 28_____ [Log 60402]. RESTRICTION ON DEVELOPMENT OF**
4 **PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN CONNECTION**
5 **WITH REALIGNMENT OF MARINE CORPS**
6 **FORCES IN ASIA-PACIFIC REGION.**

7 (a) RESTRICTION.—If the Secretary of Defense de-
8 termines that any grant, cooperative agreement, transfer
9 of funds to another Federal agency, or supplement of
10 funds available under Federal programs administered by
11 agencies other than the Department of Defense will result
12 in the development (including repair, replacement, renova-
13 tion, conversion, improvement, expansion, acquisition, or
14 construction) of public infrastructure on Guam, the Sec-
15 retary of Defense may not carry out such grant, transfer,
16 cooperative agreement, or supplemental funding unless
17 such grant, transfer, cooperative agreement, or supple-
18 mental funding will be used—

19 (1) to carry out a public infrastructure
20 project—

21 (A) that was included in the report pre-
22 pared by the Secretary of Defense under section
23 2822(d)(2) of the Military Construction Author-
24 ization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of
25 Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1017); and

1 (B) for which amounts have been appro-
2 priated or made available to be expended by the
3 Department of Defense before the date of the
4 enactment of this Act; or

5 (2) to perform planning and design work in
6 connection with a public infrastructure project de-
7 scribed in paragraph (1).

8 (b) PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE DEFINED.—In this
9 section, the term “public infrastructure” means any util-
10 ity, method of transportation, item of equipment, or facil-
11 ity under the control of a public entity or State or local
12 government that is used by, or constructed for the benefit
13 of, the general public.

14 (c) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED LAW.—Subsection (b)
15 of section 2821 of the Military Construction Authorization
16 Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (division B of Public Law 113–
17 291; 128 Stat. 3701) is repealed.

1 **SEC. 28_____ [Log 60678]. ANNUAL REPORT ON GOVERNMENT**
2 **OF JAPAN CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD RE-**
3 **ALIGNMENT OF MARINE CORPS FORCES IN**
4 **ASIA-PACIFIC REGION.**

5 (a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than the date of
6 the submission of the budget of the President for each
7 of fiscal years 2017 through 2026 under section 1105 of
8 title 31, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense
9 shall submit to the congressional defense committees a re-
10 port that specifies each of the following:

11 (1) The total amount contributed by the Gov-
12 ernment of Japan during the most recently con-
13 cluded Japanese fiscal year under section 2350k of
14 title 10, United States Code, for deposit in the Sup-
15 port for United States Relocation to Guam Account.

16 (2) The anticipated contributions to be made by
17 the Government of Japan under such section during
18 the current and next Japanese fiscal years.

19 (3) The projects carried out on Guam or the
20 Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
21 during the previous fiscal year using amounts in the
22 Support for United States Relocation to Guam Ac-
23 count.

24 (4) The anticipated projects that will be carried
25 out on Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern
26 Mariana Islands during the fiscal year covered by

1 the budget submission using amounts in such Ac-
2 count.

3 (b) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED REPORTING REQUIRE-
4 MENT.—Subsection (e) of section 2824 of the Military
5 Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (di-
6 vision B of Public Law 110–417; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note)
7 is repealed.

1 **Subtitle D—Land Conveyances**

2 **SEC. 28** ____ [Log 60838]. **LAND EXCHANGE AUTHORITY, MARE**
3 **ISLAND ARMY RESERVE CENTER, VALLEJO,**
4 **CALIFORNIA.**

5 (a) EXCHANGE AUTHORIZED.—Subject to subsection
6 (b), the Secretary of the Army may carry out a real prop-
7 erty exchange with Touro University California (in this
8 section referred to as the “University”), under which the
9 Secretary will convey all right, title, and interest of the
10 United States in and to a parcel of real property, including
11 any improvements thereon, consisting of approximately
12 3.42 acres of the former Mare Island Naval Shipyard on
13 Azuar Drive in the City of Vallejo, California, and admin-
14 istered by the Secretary as part of the 63rd Regional Sup-
15 port Command, for the purpose of permitting the Univer-
16 sity to use the parcel for educational and administrative
17 purposes.

18 (b) CONVEYANCE AUTHORITY CONDITIONAL.—The
19 conveyance authority provided by subsection (a) shall take
20 effect only if the real property exchange process initiated
21 by the Secretary of the Army in a notice of availability
22 (DACW05-8-15-512) issued on January 28, 2015, and in-
23 volving the real property described in subsection (a) is ter-
24 minated unsuccessfully.

1 (c) CONVEYANCE PROCESS.—The Secretary shall
2 carry out the real property exchange authorized by sub-
3 section (a) using the authority available to the Secretary
4 under section 18240 of title 10, United States Code.

5 (d) FACILITIES TO BE ACQUIRED.—In exchange for
6 the conveyance of the real property under subsection (a),
7 the Secretary of the Army shall acquire, consistent with
8 subsections (c) and (d) of section 18240 of title 10, United
9 States Code, a facility, or addition to an existing facility,
10 needed to rectify the parking shortage for the Mare Island
11 Army Reserve Center.

12 (e) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

13 (1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of
14 the Army shall require the University to cover costs
15 (except costs for environmental remediation of the
16 property) to be incurred by the Secretary, or to re-
17 imburse the Secretary for such costs incurred by the
18 Secretary, to carry out the conveyance under sub-
19 section (a), including survey costs, costs for environ-
20 mental documentation related to the conveyance, and
21 any other administrative costs related to the convey-
22 ance. If amounts are collected from the University in
23 advance of the Secretary incurring the actual costs,
24 and the amount collected exceeds the costs actually
25 incurred by the Secretary to carry out the convey-

1 ance, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount
2 to the University.

3 (2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—

4 Amounts received as reimbursement under para-
5 graph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account
6 that was used to cover those costs incurred by the
7 Secretary in carrying out the conveyance or, if the
8 period of availability for obligations for that appro-
9 priation has expired, to the appropriations or fund
10 that is currently available to the Secretary for the
11 same purpose. Amounts so credited shall be merged
12 with amounts in such fund or account, and shall be
13 available for the same purposes, and subject to the
14 same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such
15 fund or account.

16 (f) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage
17 and legal description of the property to be conveyed under
18 subsection (a) and acquired under subsection (d) shall be
19 determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of
20 the Army.

1 **SEC. 28**____ [Log 60159]. **LAND EXCHANGE, NAVY OUTLYING**
2 **LANDING FIELD, NAVAL AIR STATION, WHIT-**
3 **ING FIELD, FLORIDA.**

4 (a) **LAND EXCHANGE AUTHORIZED.**—The Secretary
5 of the Navy (in this section referred to as the “Secretary”)
6 may convey to Escambia County, Florida (in this section
7 referred to as the “County”), all right, title, and interest
8 of the United States in and to a parcel of real property,
9 including any improvements thereon, containing Navy
10 Outlying Landing Field Site 8 in Escambia County associ-
11 ated with Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, Milton, Flor-
12 ida.

13 (b) **LAND TO BE ACQUIRED.**—In exchange for the
14 property described in subsection (a), the County shall con-
15 vey to the Secretary land and improvements thereon in
16 Santa Rosa County, Florida, that is acceptable to the Sec-
17 retary and suitable for use as a Navy outlying landing
18 field to replace Navy Outlying Landing Field Site 8.

19 (c) **PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.**—

20 (1) **PAYMENT REQUIRED.**—The Secretary shall
21 require the County to fund costs to be incurred by
22 the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for such
23 costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the
24 land exchange under this section, including survey
25 costs, costs for environmental documentation, other
26 administrative costs related to the land exchange,

1 and all costs associated with relocation of activities
2 and facilities from Navy Outlying Landing Field
3 Site 8 to the replacement location. If amounts are
4 collected from the County in advance of the Sec-
5 retary incurring the actual costs, and the amount
6 collected exceeds the costs actually incurred by the
7 Secretary to carry out the land exchange, the Sec-
8 retary shall refund the excess amount to the County.

9 (2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—

10 Amounts received as reimbursement under para-
11 graph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account
12 that was used to cover those costs incurred by the
13 Secretary in carrying out the land exchange.
14 Amounts so credited shall be merged with amounts
15 in such fund or account, and shall be available for
16 the same purposes, and subject to the same condi-
17 tions and limitations, as amounts in such fund or
18 account.

19 (d) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage
20 and legal description of the property to be exchanged
21 under this section shall be determined by surveys satisfac-
22 tory to the Secretary.

23 (e) CONVEYANCE AGREEMENT.—The exchange of
24 real property under this section shall be accomplished
25 using a quit claim deed or other legal instrument and upon

1 terms and conditions mutually satisfactory to the Sec-
2 retary and the County, including such additional terms
3 and conditions as the Secretary considers appropriate to
4 protect the interests of the United States.

1 **Subtitle F—Military Memorials,**
2 **Monuments, and Museums**

3 **SEC. 28**____ [Log 60187]. **RENAMING SITE OF THE DAYTON**
4 **AVIATION HERITAGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL**
5 **PARK, OHIO.**

6 Section 101(b)(5) of the Dayton Aviation Heritage
7 Preservation Act of 1992 (16 U.S.C. 410ww(b)(5)) is
8 amended by striking “Aviation Center” and inserting
9 “National Museum”.

1 **SEC. 28_____ [Log 60400]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR ES-**
2 **TABLISHMENT OF COMMEMORATIVE WORK**
3 **IN HONOR OF BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANCIS**
4 **MARION.**

5 Notwithstanding section 8903(e) of title 40, United
6 States Code, the authority provided by section 331 of the
7 Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Public Law
8 110–229; 122 Stat. 781; 40 U.S.C. 8903 note) shall con-
9 tinue to apply through May 8, 2018.

1 **SEC. 2901 [Log 60960]. AUTHORIZED ARMY CONSTRUCTION**
2 **AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECT.**

3 The Secretary of the Army may acquire real property
4 and carry out the military construction project for the in-
5 stallation outside the United States, and in the amount,
6 set forth in the following table:

Army: Outside the United States

Country	Installation	Amount
Cuba	Guantanamo Bay	\$76,000,000

1 **SEC. 2902 [Log 60895]. AUTHORIZED NAVY CONSTRUCTION**
2 **AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.**

3 The Secretary of the Navy may acquire real property
4 and carry out the military construction projects for the
5 installations outside the United States, and in the
6 amounts, set forth in the following table:

Navy: Outside the United States

Country	Installation	Amount
Bahrain	Bahrain Island	\$37,700,000
	Bahrain Island	\$52,091,000
Italy	Sigonella	\$62,302,000
	Sigonella	\$40,641,000
Poland	Redzikowo	\$51,270,000

1 **SEC. 2903 [Log 60896]. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE CONSTRUC-**
2 **TION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.**

3 The Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real
4 property and carry out the military construction projects
5 for the installations outside the United States, and in the
6 amounts, set forth in the following table:

Air Force: Outside the United States

Country	Installation	Amount
Niger	Agadez	\$50,000,000
Oman	Al Mussanah	\$25,000,000

1 **SEC. 2904 [Log 60897]. AUTHORIZED DEFENSE AGENCIES**
2 **CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION**
3 **PROJECTS.**

4 The Secretary of Defense may acquire real property
5 and carry out the military construction projects for the
6 installations outside the United States, and in the
7 amounts, set forth in the following table:

Defense Agency: Outside the United States

Installation	Defense Agency	Amount
Djibouti	Camp Lemonnier	\$43,700,000
Poland	Redzikowo	\$169,153,000

1 **SEC. 2905 [Log 60962]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
2 **TIONS.**

3 Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for
4 fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2015, for the
5 military construction projects outside the United States
6 authorized by this title as specified in the funding table
7 in section 4602.

1 **TITLE XXXIV—NAVAL**
2 **PETROLEUM RESERVES**

3 **SEC. 3401. [Log 60944] AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
4 **TIONS.**

5 (a) AMOUNT.—There are hereby authorized to be ap-
6 propriated to the Secretary of Energy \$17,500,000 for fis-
7 cal year 2016 for the purpose of carrying out activities
8 under chapter 641 of title 10, United States Code, relating
9 to the naval petroleum reserves.

10 (b) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—Funds appropriated
11 pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in sub-
12 section (a) shall remain available until expended.

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DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

ENERGY ISSUES

Analysis for Additional Uses of Energy Savings Performance Contracts

The committee notes that the military departments have utilized Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPC) to fund energy conservation projects for military facilities with no upfront costs to the Federal government. The committee notes that these contracts have led to a reduction in energy consumption and cost savings in installation energy costs. While the committee recognizes that the application of ESPCs is currently limited by statute to federal facilities, the committee believes there may be potential benefits to leveraging ESPCs in non-facility applications. Therefore, the committee directs the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation to provide the congressional defense committees, by March 1, 2016, a cost-benefit analysis for the potential use of Energy Savings Performance Contracts in non-facility applications. The analysis should consider a case study for each of the following categories of non-facility applications: aircraft, maritime, and ground vehicles. The analysis should evaluate whether ESPCs could be successfully utilized in these non-facility applications to achieve energy efficiency and financial savings through a decrease in fuel and maintenance costs.

Progress and Savings from Net Zero Installation Initiatives

The Department of Defense requires sufficient, sustainable, and reliable supplies of energy and water to meet its mission needs. To facilitate this, the Department has assessed its energy security via increased energy efficiency and optimized use of renewable energy. Moreover, the Department has stated plans to reduce its energy and water use at its installations. To that end, the Department plans to increase the degree to which it has “net zero” installations, or installations that produce as much energy as they consume, and limit consumption of freshwater resources and return an equivalent amount of water back to the same watershed, so as not to deplete groundwater.

In 2011, the Army launched its Net Zero Initiative, which it sees as a holistic approach to energy, water, and waste management that directly supports the Army's energy security and sustainability objectives. In fiscal year 2012, the Navy began efforts to determine which installations would have the best opportunity to cost-effectively achieve net zero goals. Ultimately, the Navy's stated goal is for half of Navy installations to be net zero for electricity consumption by 2020. Also, the Air Force plans to achieve a net zero posture for installation water, energy, and solid waste management, intending to build upon and complement other Air Force strategic sustainability policy and goals.

The committee notes that legislation has been enacted to significantly improve the federal government's energy management, water efficiency requirements, and waste management in order to save money, reduce emissions that contribute to air pollution, and enhance national security. The committee is also aware of the Department's need for energy security and reliability to support its critical missions, and is supportive of its net zero efforts that enhance mission security and effectiveness, achieve financial savings, and ensure a return on investment. To understand the degree to which the Department has identified benefits, as well as challenges, from its net zero initiatives, and any areas where improvements are needed, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by May 15, 2016, on the following:

(1) To what extent has the Department of Defense developed an integrated net zero strategy for energy, water, and waste management at its military installations?

(2) What impact do net zero initiatives have on maintaining mission capability, if any?

(3) What challenges have installations encountered in implementing net zero initiatives or meeting net zero goals?

(4) What lessons have been learned from the military services' and Department's net zero initiatives and how, if at all, are those lessons being shared and optimized?

(5) What have been the costs and benefits of net zero initiatives and how are those costs and benefits being identified, tracked, and validated?

(6) How successful have the military departments and installations been in implementing the net zero initiative?

LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT ISSUES

Auxiliary Personnel Lighter Barracks Ships

Self-Propelled Barracks Ships, otherwise known as Auxiliary Personnel Lighters (APLs), provide housing for some of the Navy's ship companies as their ships undergo repair, maintenance, and upgrades. The oldest APL craft, built during the 1940s, have significant health, safety, and quality-of-life deficiencies. The committee believes that many of the APL berthing barges are unfit for current and future naval service because these craft have well exceeded their service life and provide substandard living conditions for naval personnel.

To help Congress better assess future courses of action to address quality-of-life, health, and safety issues associated with the continued use of aging APLs, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to perform a cost-benefit analysis of alternative ashore berthing options, in conjunction with, or in lieu of, the continued use of APLs, including recapitalization or replacement. The committee further directs the Secretary to report the results of this analysis to the congressional defense committees by February 1, 2016. The committee directs the Secretary to include in his report an assessment of the current and Future Year Defense Program projected APL maintenance and overhaul costs, current habitability conditions aboard APLs, and any other information he deems relevant.

Combat Footwear for Female Service Members

The committee notes that in January 2013, the Secretary of Defense announced a new policy regarding the eligibility of female service members to serve in certain previously prohibited combat positions. The committee is concerned that despite the reality of female service members serving in combat for many years, the military services have been slow to field individual equipment that is properly sized, weighted, and designed for use by female service members.

The committee believes it is important the Department of Defense ensure that female service members have equipment and clothing tailored to the physical requirements of women in order to operate effectively and not be hampered by equipment that is ill-fitting, uncomfortable, and potentially harmful during operations in the field. The committee commends the June 2014 study conducted by the Department of Defense on Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment for Female Military Members. The committee notes, however, that this report did not evaluate combat boots worn by female service members.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2016, detailing the availability of combat boots that are properly sized, weighted, and designed to accommodate use by women across all of the military services. In particular, the report should include, but not be limited to, plans to provide a greater range of boot sizes and types for women service members as well as the advisability and

feasibility of developing combat boots specifically designed for female service members.

Decision Analysis Using Readiness Cost Analysis Tool

The committee is encouraged by the Naval Aviation Enterprise's commitment to utilizing the Readiness Cost Analysis Tool (RCAT) as outlined in the 2014 Naval Air Systems Command Commander's Guidance. Given the potential value of this tool in simultaneously increasing readiness and reducing costs, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to present a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by September 1, 2015, on progress toward those objectives through utilization of RCAT and other potential uses of this tool, particularly any progress toward understanding differences between conventional measures of readiness and combat proficiency.

Defense Supply Single Point of Failure Assessment

The committee has become aware of an increasing number of single points of failure within the defense supply chain for critical parts, assemblies, and sub-assemblies. While the committee recognizes that the lack of a diverse production and supply system for specialized parts is largely driven by the cost-prohibitive nature of maintaining multiple lines of supply and the low profitability of low-volume production, it remains concerned about the fragility of the supply chain in some areas. This concern is especially acute within the lines of supply supporting the growing number of aging weapons systems in the U.S. inventory, many facing parts obsolescence challenges. To better assess the risk to these critical lines of supply and to assist with its oversight responsibilities, the committee believes a thorough analysis of single points of failure is warranted.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess and brief the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than April 1, 2016, on any single sources of supply in support of a major defense acquisition program. At a minimum the assessment shall include:

- (1) The identification of any single sources of supply for parts, assemblies, and sub-assemblies required for life-cycle management;
- (2) Identification of systems that are at high risk of having a single source of supply within the timeframe covered by the Future Years Defense Plan; and
- (3) Any recommended mitigation or corrective measures.

Humidity-Controlled Shelters and Temporary Buildings

The committee notes that greater use of semi-permanent humidity-controlled shelters by the U.S. military services, Special Operations Command, and defense agencies could reduce humidity, dust, and other environmental factors that damage military equipment, reduce operational readiness, and increase maintenance costs. While widely used by foreign militaries, the Department of

Defense does not have a single, comprehensive military specification for such protective shelters.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committees on Armed Services, not later than March 15, 2016, on a plan to develop specifications for semi-permanent humidity-controlled shelters that could be used by the military services, Special Operations Command, and the defense agencies to protect assets such as fixed-wing aircraft systems, missiles, radar systems, and other equipment with sensitive electronics that are vulnerable to corrosion across the range of environments in which assets could operate and be housed, from tropical climates and extremely cold weather regions to desert and extremely low-humidity areas. The plan shall include an assessment of the availability and potential use of commercially produced shelters.

In preparing the plan, the Secretary, through the Office of Corrosion Policy and Oversight and the corrosion executives of the military services, shall coordinate with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness and the Defense Logistics Agency.

Marine Corps Systems Command Engineering Support

The committee is aware that Marine Corps Systems Command (MARCORSYSCOM) has determined that a number of engineering functions at its headquarters are inherently governmental in nature and has taken steps to in-source these previously contracted services. While the committee supports the proper alignment of functions that are inherently governmental in nature, as required by law, it is concerned that after this particular determination was made and engineering services were consolidated at the Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command's (SPAWAR) Atlantic Center, these same engineering services that were deemed inherently governmental were subsequently re-outsourced by SPAWAR to contractor performance. The committee is concerned about the inconsistent classification of these positions and, if not inherently governmental in nature, the potential for inefficiencies and increased contract oversight costs associated with the geographic separation of MARCORSYSCOM and the contractors providing engineering services. The committee notes the Department of the Navy could potentially achieve greater synergy and avoid these inefficiencies by leveraging the Government's localized engineering capacities resident within the Navy's Surface Warfare Center system.

The committee directs the Commandant of the Marine Corps to brief the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2016, on the status of engineering support functions, both governmental and contracted, that support MARCORSYSCOM.

Planning for Critical Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment Innovation

The committee recognizes that modern organizational clothing and individual equipment (OCIE), including handwear, provides soldiers with a distinct

combat advantage, but the Army's record of using Overseas Contingency Operations funding is not ideally suited to the innovation of next-generation soldier equipment. The committee notes that the Army currently lacks a single glove system that is effective in environments from -50 degrees to 100+ degrees, and the Army's Soldier Enhancement Program is presently evaluating an integrated glove system with advanced raw materials and new manufacturing processes for the next generation of Army handwear.

As a means of providing greater visibility of programming, planning, and budgeting for critical OCIE programs such as handwear, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 15, 2016, detailing efforts to program, plan, and budget for fielding of next-generation Army handwear systems.

READINESS ISSUES

Analysis of Continuous Bomber Presence on Guam

The committee recognizes that the rotational deployment of B-52, B-2, and other bomber aircraft to Guam is an important component of U.S. Air Force strategy in the Asia-Pacific region. This continuous bomber presence since March 2004 acts as a deterrent to aggressive actions of nations in the region and serves as a reminder of the United States commitment to its allies and a recognition of operational requirements. Given the current fiscal environment, the committee has encouraged all military services to evaluate current operational plans for potential efficiencies and greater measures of effectiveness. The committee recognizes the potential for cost savings on Guam through the permanent establishment of a squadron or detachment of bombers at Andersen Air Force Base (AAFB).

The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to review the feasibility of, and requirement for, establishing a permanent bomber presence on Guam and report the outcome of this review to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2016. The review should evaluate the impact on operation and maintenance accounts and potential military construction investments for operations and increased military personnel at AAFB, to include an analysis of the cost associated with temporary duty stationing of aircraft and crews compared to the cost of permanently stationed aircraft and crews. The analysis also should consider the impact on aircraft maintenance.

Aviation Support to the Joint Readiness Training Center

The committee recognizes the importance of the training conducted at the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) through U.S. Air Force Green Flag East exercises done in conjunction with U.S. Army brigade rotations. These exercises sustain critical, high-demand skill sets, such as those provided by joint terminal attack controllers, and allow both pilots and ground units to exercise in a realistic,

high-threat representative environment. The committee notes that with the increasing focus on the Pacific area of operations, JRTC exercises have also incorporated maritime training to improve the integration of Air Force assets into U.S. Navy command-and-control structures, and the Army has increased the duration and complexity of unit rotations at JRTC.

While the committee commends these developments, it is concerned about the availability of air assets necessary to support the increased complexity and duration of Green Flag East and JRTC exercises. The committee is concerned that these challenges will become even more acute with the Air Force's decision to eliminate the fighter squadron at Barksdale Air Force Base that has regularly provided air support to Green Flag East and the JRTC when other air units were unavailable for training.

In order to better assess the adequacy of planning, programming, and resourcing of JRTC training activities, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to assess the Air Force's ability to provide aviation support to JRTC rotations and exercises, to include an accounting of any instances in which the Air Force has been unable to support JRTC activities. The committee further directs the Secretary to report his findings to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2016.

Comptroller General Assessment of Army and Air Force Training Requirements

For more than a decade, the Army and Air Force focused the training of their forces on supporting operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. Commanders established a range of resource-intensive training requirements deemed necessary to conduct missions in these locations and de-prioritized training in other areas. In the coming years, both the Army and Air Force will confront an increasingly complex security environment that will demand a wider range of missions, such as defeating terrorist organizations and responding to other emerging threats. To accomplish a broader set of missions, both military departments have established plans to refocus their training to conduct the full spectrum of military operations. However, they face an environment of constrained budgetary resources until at least 2021. For example, in fiscal year 2013, the Department of Defense's operation and maintenance accounts were reduced by approximately \$20.00 billion under sequestration. Due to these reductions, the Army curtailed training for all units except those deployed, preparing to deploy, or stationed overseas; and the Air Force ceased flight operations from April through June 2013 for about one-third of Active Duty combat units and reduced the number of larger training exercises. The services face the possibility of sequestration-level funding again in fiscal year 2016.

The committee is concerned about the Army's and Air Force's ability to balance training investments with available resources and believes the services will need to fundamentally re-examine the requirements for training their forces. It further believes the military departments should explore whether they can achieve additional efficiencies or cost savings in their training approaches, such as by

increasing reliance on simulator technologies to meet some training tasks. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide to the congressional defense committees a report, by April 1, 2016, that evaluates Army and Air Force training requirements and includes an assessment of the following:

(1) The extent to which the Army and Air Force have established readiness goals, plans, and timeframes to train their forces for full-spectrum operations;

(2) The extent to which the Army and Air Force have adjusted training plans and identified resource needs in light of their experiences preparing forces for contingency operations in Iraq and Afghanistan;

(3) The extent to which the Army and Air Force have considered options for increasing the use of simulated training and other technologies to achieve efficiencies or other cost savings in their training programs; and

(4) Any other issues the Comptroller General determines appropriate with respect to Army and Air Force training.

The committee also directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2016, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings.

Comptroller General Assessment of Plans to Rebuild Readiness

For more than a decade the Department of Defense has maintained a high pace of operations, and supporting those operations has had a severe impact on the readiness of the overall force. Today, relatively few non-deployed forces could assemble quickly to perform their full mission should a large-scale crisis occur. In recent months, the service chiefs have begun to sound an increasingly shrill alarm about the impacts this pace has had on their units and the personnel in them. The service chiefs have raised questions about their ability to maintain the current pace and rebuild readiness, especially if budgets are reduced to sequestration levels. Steady-state combatant command demands are high and growing, with some key current demands going unmet. Looking forward, demands are not likely to recede, as forces are now needed to stabilize emerging crises in the Middle East and Eastern Europe. According to the service chiefs, it will be at least 5 to 8 years (2020 to 2023) before their respective services can rebuild acceptable overall readiness levels.

Amid declining budgets and force structure, the committee is growing increasingly concerned about the Department's ability to rebuild readiness while meeting the persistent demands of the combatant commands. To inform its oversight, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by April 1, 2016, that provides a comprehensive, independent assessment of the Department of Defense's efforts to rebuild readiness.

The reviews that support this assessment should consider historical readiness trends and focus on assessing the plans of the military services going forward including:

- (1) The force structure planned to meet strategic guidance;
- (2) The goals for rebuilding required readiness and the underlying assumptions and analysis behind those goals;
- (3) The departmental or military service efforts to set interim goals and assess progress toward those goals; and
- (4) The barriers, if any, facing the military services in reaching their readiness goals and plans to mitigate those barriers.

The review should consider how the Department and military services will identify and address key capability and capacity gaps across the Department for major combat units as well as low-density units and personnel who are in perennially high demand. In assessing the plans, the Comptroller General should also consider how the Department intends to balance the demands of the combatant commands in the future with the need to provide a more sustainable pace for service members.

Given the key role of the military services in rebuilding readiness, the Comptroller General should, at a minimum, provide reports that assess the plans of the Departments of the Army, Air Force, and Navy. The Comptroller General may, at his discretion and in consultation with the committee, provide additional reports that address recurrent themes across the Department, cross-cutting issues, or other issues deemed appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2016, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings.

Marine Corps Search and Rescue

The committee is aware that the Marine Corps has divested its two remaining search and rescue (SAR) units at the Marine Corps Air Stations in Yuma, Arizona, and Cherry Point, North Carolina, in an effort to reduce manning and funding requirements. The committee is concerned that the divestiture and resulting transition of SAR functions to a combination of U.S. Coast Guard units and contracted SAR services has not been adequately assessed and could result in increased risk and increased cost.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to brief the House Committee on Armed Services by August 1, 2015, on the Department of the Navy's divestiture plans and actions taken to ensure adequate search and rescue capability resides at Marine Corps Air Stations. The briefing shall include information on specific roles and responsibilities of Marine Corps units, Coast Guard units, and private contractors; plans for land-based search and rescue; and the cost analysis conducted that led to the decision to divest organic Marine Corps SAR capabilities.

Performance and Effectiveness of Department of Defense's Joint Exercise Program

Each year, the Department of Defense's combatant commands participate in more than 120 training, exercise, and engagement events that range from small-scale, unilateral events to major joint and multilateral exercises. According to the Department, joint exercises are a means for commanders to maintain trained and ready forces, exercise contingency and theater security cooperation plans, and achieve joint and multinational training. These exercises have a primary purpose of training U.S. forces, but can also help build partner-nation capacity and strengthen alliances. Joint exercises are also designed to integrate and synchronize interdependent capabilities, such as intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance, electronic warfare, and special operations forces between multiple services and commands. Further, participation in joint exercises enables the military services to build trust and relationships with one another, U.S. allies, and potential partners, while developing the skills necessary to operate in the joint environment. However, several factors, such as the availability of U.S. forces and access to host-country forces and territories, can affect the desired outcome of joint exercises.

Given current fiscal pressures and budgetary constraints facing the Department, the committee believes that the Department must improve efficiency and obtain cost savings where possible and demonstrate a return on its investment in training and exercise programs. In doing so, it is paramount that the Department balance its ongoing strategic and operational challenges with constrained resource levels and prioritize training investments, such as those in joint exercises. In order to better understand the performance and effectiveness of the Department's joint exercise program, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, to be completed by April 30, 2016, that assesses the following:

- (1) The guidance and processes the Department of Defense uses to determine requirements for joint exercises;
- (2) The factors, if any, the Department has identified that affect the combatant commands' ability to conduct joint exercises;
- (3) The extent to which assessments of joint exercises are conducted to determine if combatant command and other departmental goals and objectives are achieved; and
- (4) Any other issues the Comptroller General determines appropriate with respect to the Department's joint exercise program.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing by March 1, 2016, to the House Committee on Armed Services on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings.

Review of the Navy's Optimized Fleet Response Plan

Over the past decade of war, high operational tempo reduced predictability of ship deployments for sailors, their families, and the industrial base that supports ship repair and maintenance. In addition, deployment lengths did not allow for the training and maintenance needed to support fleet readiness and maximize ships'

operational availability to combatant commanders. Further, the Navy has not executed its ship maintenance and modernization on time or within budget.

To address these issues, the Navy began implementing in November 2014 a revised operational schedule for its carrier strike groups referred to as the Optimized Fleet Response Plan (OFRP). The OFRP seeks to provide a more sustainable force-generation model for Navy ships, as it reduces deployment lengths and injects more predictability for maintenance and training into ship schedules. The Navy also foresees that better scheduling will increase the efficiency of its deployments and increase predictability for sailors and the repair industrial base. According to Navy officials, this new force-generation model is designed to achieve a number of benefits, including driving down costs, increasing readiness, and maximizing operational availability to combatant commanders. The Navy plans eventually to roll the schedule out to all U.S. Navy assets from the amphibious ready groups to expeditionary units and submarines.

Given the persistent requirements of the combatant commanders, the committee is concerned about the viability of the OFRP, especially in light of the growing maintenance requirements being encountered as ships are brought into the public and private shipyards. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States, by March 1, 2016, to review the following:

(1) To what extent has the Navy identified interim benchmarks and made progress toward implementing the Optimized Fleet Response Plan?

(2) To what extent has the Navy established outcome-related goals for the Optimized Fleet Response Plan in terms of forward presence provided to combatant commanders, personnel and operational tempo, sailor retention, training, maintenance, readiness, and ship repair costs? What other goals does the Navy have, if any?

(3) To what extent does the Optimized Fleet Response Plan provide adequate time for ships to meet ship maintenance requirements? What impact, if any, have deviations from planned maintenance schedules had on the ship-repair industrial base?

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide to the House Committee on Armed Services, by November 1, 2015, a briefing on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and a final report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2016. The Comptroller General may also include other related matters as deemed appropriate in order to provide a comprehensive examination of the OFRP.

U.S. Army Pacific Pathways Program

In December 2013, the commander of the U.S. Army Pacific unveiled the Pacific Pathways initiative, an effort to make the Army more flexible and expeditionary in responding to the needs of U.S. Pacific Command. Among other things, this concept envisions assigning key elements of U.S.-based infantry brigades to Asia and keeping them there for several months as they rotate from

country to country, conducting training exercises and other security force assistance activities. These forces would also be available to respond to humanitarian crises or security threats in the region. Estimates indicate that executing this concept would represent a significant increase over currently planned Army spending on military exercises in the Pacific. Moreover, U.S. Pacific Command currently has other existing capabilities that are potentially similar to those envisioned for Army units under the Pacific Pathways program.

The committee would benefit from independent analysis of the utility of the Pacific Pathways initiative. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, by April 30, 2016, on the Pacific Pathways initiative that assesses the following:

(1) U.S. Pacific Command's plans for the use of forward-deployed Army forces under the Pacific Pathways initiative, including roles, responsibilities, goals, and objectives;

(2) The unique benefits of using Army units under the Pacific Pathways initiative in executing those roles, responsibilities, goals, and objectives;

(3) Any duplication or overlap of effort between, or among, the Pacific Pathways program and other existing capabilities in the region;

(4) The identified equipment, training, and other requirements needed to enable the execution of the Pacific Pathways initiative, including estimated costs; and

(5) Any other issues the Comptroller General determines appropriate with respect to the Pacific Pathways initiative.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2016, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings.

OTHER MATTERS

Arctic Investments and Capabilities

The committee notes that as one of seven Arctic nations, the United States has a vested interest in the security and stability of the Arctic region. With the Arctic becoming increasingly accessible and more broadly transited in the coming decades by both Arctic and non-Arctic nations, it is imperative that the United States be prepared to operate in the Arctic region when needed. To that end, the committee notes that the Department of Defense released a document outlining its Arctic Strategy in November 2013 and the Department of the Navy released its updated "Arctic Roadmap" in February 2014. The committee commends the Department for its focus on the Arctic region as its activity in the region increases.

In order to meet the strategic objectives in the region, the committee believes it is important for the Department to continue to invest in training exercises, partnerships, infrastructure, and capabilities necessary to support potential operations in the Arctic region. The committee also encourages the

Department to continue research efforts to develop security capabilities and strategies for the Arctic region. The committee notes that the Navy's "Arctic Roadmap" provided a plan to identify the requirements for an Arctic Center of Excellence in Fiscal Year 2015. Once the Navy has established the requirements for the Arctic Center of Excellence, the committee encourages the Navy to establish the center in a timely manner.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2016, that identifies the formal requirements that have been established for this center and a timeline for standing up the initial capabilities of the center. In establishing this center and determining a suitable location, the committee encourages the Navy to coordinate with other government agencies, academic institutions, and existing polar research efforts that can provide support and promote the United States security interests.

Deep Water Unexploded Ordnance

The committee notes that section 314 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109-364) required the Secretary of Defense to review historical records to determine the number, size, and probable locations of ocean disposal sites and the types of military munitions disposed of at the sites. Under the provision, the Secretary was also required to conduct research on the effects on the ocean environment, and those who use it, of military munitions disposed of in coastal waters. The committee is concerned that not all of the ocean disposal sites have been identified or fully studied.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2016. The report should discuss the status of the Department of Defense's research to date with regard to the effects of ocean-disposed munitions on the ocean environment and the feasibility of removing or otherwise remediating sea disposal sites. The report should provide recommendations with regard to the need for additional research and the remediation of such ocean disposal sites, including an outline of ongoing or planned future research initiatives, a timeline for completion of such research, and efforts to remediate such sites.

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

OTHER MATTERS

Adequacy of Support Assets for Asia

The committee notes that in his January 2012 Defense Strategic Guidance, the President announced that while the U.S. military would continue to contribute to security globally, it would of necessity rebalance toward the Asia-Pacific region since U.S. economic and security interests were inextricably linked to development in the region. Further, the Defense Strategic Guidance stated that the maintenance of peace, stability, the free flow of commerce, and U.S. influence in the Asia-Pacific region would depend in part on an underlying balance of military capability and presence.

In light of the direction provided by the Defense Strategic Guidance, the March 2014 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) posited that the United States will maintain a robust footprint in Northeast Asia while enhancing U.S. presence in, Southeast Asia, and the Indian Ocean. Specifically, the QDR called for 60 percent of U.S. Navy assets to be stationed in the Pacific by 2020; an increase in the size of Navy, Air Force, and Marine contingents on Guam; an increased U.S. military presence in Australia; and the maintenance of a viable, substantial U.S. Army presence on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia. Finally, in February 2014, the President underscored the country's continued commitment to rebalancing the U.S. military toward the Asia-Pacific region in his National Security Strategy, while also noting that the security dynamics of the region, including contested maritime territorial claims and a provocative North Korea, risk escalation and conflict.

The committee also notes that this rebalancing follows almost 70 years of United States primary strategic focus on defense of Western Europe and almost 13 years of conflict in Iraq and Afghanistan that have, in large measure, eroded the U.S. military's ability to conduct full-spectrum operations. Moreover, this rebalancing will occur in a period of increasing fiscal constraint. Nevertheless, in order to support the rebalance to Asia and the Pacific, it is important that U.S. Pacific Command and its subordinate commands have access to the correct mix of support assets, especially given the vast distances that define the theater as well as the range of potential threats in the theater.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by April 30, 2016, that evaluates the Department of Defense's support capabilities for current and future operations in the Asia-Pacific region, including an assessment of the following:

- (1) The extent to which the Department of Defense has identified support asset requirements, including related funding needs, to enable current and future operations in the region. Such support assets could include, but are not limited to, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; sea and air lift; command and control; logistical sustainment; pre-positioned stocks; and any other assets commanders in the region think necessary for the accomplishment of missions across the range of military operations;

- (2) The adequacy of the existing support assets to meet operational requirements given the enlarged U.S. presence in the region; and

(3) Any other issues the Comptroller General determines appropriate with respect to support capabilities in the Asia-Pacific Region.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to brief the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2016, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings.

TITLE XIV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Assessment of Current State of Global Tantalum Supply

The committee has repeatedly expressed concern regarding supply chains for items critical to national security, such as rare earth materials, titanium, beryllium, ammonium perchlorate, and other materials. The committee understands that the Department of Defense may seek to procure up to 46,750 pounds of tantalum for the National Defense Stockpile as stated in the Department's Annual Materials Plan for Fiscal Year 2016. The committee believes it is important to ensure a reliable supply of tantalum for the production of military electronics and capacitors, armor-piercing munitions, military turbine engines, and rocket motor nozzles.

The committee is concerned about the reliability and transparency of the tantalum supply chain. As part of its biennial report on requirements, the National Defense Stockpile relies upon production data generated by the U.S. Geological Survey. While recent data from the U.S. Geological Survey states that 786 tonnes of tantalum was produced in 2013, industry publications indicate that global tantalum production was in excess of 1,500 tonnes in that year. This significant discrepancy is a serious concern for the committee, as the National Defense Stockpile's report may markedly underestimate global tantalum production and consumption.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit an assessment to the congressional defense committees by February 1, 2016, of the current state of the global tantalum supply chain, to include the following:

(1) An assessment of global tantalum production from primary raw materials, slag materials, synthetic concentrates, and secondary materials;

(2) A comparison and analysis of data available from industry and data generated during the preparation of the National Defense Stockpile's biennial requirements report for 2015;

(3) An assessment of the reliability of tantalum producers during national defense emergency scenarios analyzed in the National Defense Stockpile's biennial requirements report for 2015; and

(4) Any other elements the Comptroller General deems relevant to the assessment.

Review of Electronic Waste Recycling

The committee is aware that modern electronics contain many valuable recyclable materials, including strategic and critical materials and precious metals. The committee notes that through the proper disposal of end-of-life electronics used by the Department of Defense, these recyclable materials could be reclaimed for use in U.S. military programs. It is unclear, however, how the Department plans for, and executes this disposal process, leading to the possibility that significant quantities of these materials are being lost or wasted.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than September 30, 2016, on the current state of electronic waste recycling by the Department of Defense. Such a report shall include:

- (1) Information on the disposition of used Department of Defense electronics, including the volume of electronics that are recycled, reused, refurbished, and demanufactured;
- (2) Information on the value of all strategic and critical materials, including precious metals, recovered from recycled electronics of the Department during fiscal years 2010-14;
- (3) Information on the economic models used by the Department for the collection and capture of strategic or critical materials from used electronics, including any benefits and challenges associated with the models; and
- (4) An identification and assessment of potential opportunities for improving the efficiency or effectiveness of the Department's efforts to recover strategic and critical materials from used Department of Defense electronics.

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE XXI—ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Defense Generator and Rail Equipment Center

The Defense Generator and Rail Equipment Center (DGRC) is currently located at Hill Air Force Base (AFB), Utah. This is the Department of Defense's sole organic capability for depot-level repair and maintenance of rail stock and rail equipment, as well as certain types of large-scale power generation equipment. DGRC currently services not only the Army's nationwide rail fleet, but also rail equipment for the Air Force and the Navy.

The committee notes that the DGRC's present location may interfere with the long-term viability of an Air Force Enhanced Use Lease project at Hill AFB. The committee also notes that the Army has conducted two cost studies for relocation of the DGRC from its present location to the Anniston Army Depot

(ANAD), Alabama. The most recent cost validation, dated September 30, 2014, estimated the costs to relocate DGRC to ANAD to be \$17.1 million. This included costs associated with military construction and the relocation of personnel and equipment. However, the committee also notes that the estimate examined only one-time costs for the relocation and did not account for the potential life-cycle savings gained from relocating the function to an Army installation. In addition, the estimate did not address the feasibility of a public-private partnership with the State and local community that may assist in financing the costs of relocating the center. The committee also notes that if the DGRC were to stay in its present location at Hill AFB, the Army's tenant agreement with the Air Force would need to be renegotiated to account for increased operating costs to secure an isolated land parcel, plus the cost to construct new fencing and gates in accordance with Department of Defense Force Protection standards.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by December 15, 2015, that revalidates the personnel, equipment, and military construction costs associated with a relocating the DGRC from Hill AFB to ANAD. The report should also address the life-cycle costs associated with the functions of DGRC remaining in place compared to relocating to ANAD, including the feasibility of a private-public partnership arrangement.

TITLE XXIV—DEFENSE AGENCIES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Red Hill Underground Fuel Storage Facility

The committee is aware that the Commander, U.S. Pacific Command has stated that the Red Hill Underground Fuel Storage Facility “serves as a critical asset supporting United States Pacific Command operations in peacetime and contingency” and will “remain vitally important to our security interests for the next thirty years.” The committee is also aware that U.S. Pacific Command, the Department of the Navy, and the Defense Logistics Agency have determined the storage requirement to remain between 13 and 15 operational storage tanks at the facility, with the ability to bring additional tanks online at the end of the repair and modernization cycle should future requirements warrant.

The committee is further aware that the Naval Facilities Engineering Command is currently conducting an engineering assessment to determine the best available practicable technological (BAPT) solutions for the recapitalization of the storage tanks to ensure long-term integrity and environmental compliance in a cost-effective manner. Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of the Defense Logistics Agency Energy, not later than 30 days after the date of approval of the BAPT by the regulatory agencies, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services on the BAPT solutions and the proposed recapitalization plan for

the Red Hill Underground Fuel Storage Facility. Once the BAPT solution is determined, the committee encourages the Defense Logistics Agency to proceed with efforts to recapitalize the Red Hill Underground Fuel Storage Facility as quickly as possible, subject to available resources.

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Conveyance of Water and Wastewater Systems on Guam

The committee notes that section 2822 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111-383) authorized the Secretary of Defense to convey the Navy's water and wastewater treatment utility systems on Guam, including the Fena Reservoir, to the Guam Waterworks Authority. The committee is aware that the Navy, through Navy-owned and operated water and wastewater infrastructure, continues to provide water and wastewater services to several villages in southern Guam. Further, it is noted that Navy water rates increased from \$5.41 to \$7.59 per 1,000 gallons in October 2014. The committee is aware of significant concerns that have been raised about these price increases by local leaders, stakeholders, and rate payers. Further, the committee notes that recent press reports indicate that the Naval Facilities Engineering Command may increase water rates again in fiscal year 2016.

The committee notes that the Secretary of Defense, working through the Secretary of the Navy, has not utilized the authority provided to them to convey the water and wastewater system to the Guam Waterworks Authority. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than October 1, 2015, on the feasibility, cost effectiveness, and impact of integrating the Navy and Guam Waterworks Authority utility systems. The report should also indicate whether the Navy intends to utilize its authority to convey the water and wastewater utility systems, provide a timeline for the conveyance if the Navy intends to utilize its authority, and cover the steps being taken to provide the Guam Waterworks Authority with third party assistance to bring its operations of the system to mutually agreed upon standards.

Defense Laboratory Enterprise Infrastructure

The committee recognizes the important role that the Defense Laboratory Enterprise plays, ensuring the United States maintains technological superiority, responding to the needs of the Department of Defense, and accelerating delivery of technical capabilities to the warfighter. To ensure the Defense Laboratory Enterprise is able to continue its mission, the committee believes it is important that the military departments make appropriate investments to sustain and

recapitalize the infrastructure supporting the Defense Laboratory Enterprise. The committee notes that several critical technologies, including hypersonic weapons, directed energy, unmanned aerial systems and electromagnetic railgun, will potentially transition from development into production in the coming years. However, the budget request for fiscal year 2016 and the current Future Years Defense Program do not include military construction projects in support of the Defense Laboratory Enterprise.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 15, 2016, on the infrastructure supporting the Defense Laboratory Enterprise. At minimum, the briefing should address the current condition and capacity of existing infrastructure supporting defense laboratories, infrastructure-related investments made to defense laboratory infrastructure since fiscal year 2011, and the required infrastructure investments in laboratories, offices, and support facilities necessary in the coming years to synchronize Defense Laboratory capacity with the capability to transition emerging technologies into programs of record.

F-35 Stationing, Basing, and Laydown Selection Process

The committee believes that the military departments' selection process for stationing, basing, and laydown decisions for units and missions should remain transparent, repeatable, and defensible in nature. While the committee recognizes that the military departments each have their own unique requirements that may require variations in their stationing, basing, and laydown decisions, the committee believes that engagement with the congressional defense committees at multiple points throughout each of the military services' stationing, basing, and laydown processes is critical. The committee notes that congressional engagements prior to initial screening criteria, upon determining candidate locations, upon determining specific site survey criteria, upon determining preferred and reasonable alternatives, and upon making a final decision have been the most effective in keeping the process transparent, repeatable, and defensible. With respect to the criteria used, the committee believes that the military departments should assess the ability of a military installation and its associated or adjacent training areas to support the unit or mission, the capacity of a military installation to accommodate the unit or mission, the costs associated with the stationing, basing, or laydown action, and encroachment and environmental considerations.

Specifically, for future F-35 basing decisions, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services before the Secretary concerned announces the initial screening and site survey criteria for the next aviation basing or stationing action, or by December 1, 2015, whichever date is earlier. The briefing should address each military services' existing process for station, basing, and laydown decisions for F-35s, outlining existing criteria with an explanation of the calculus

involved for each criteria. In addition, the briefing should detail when and how existing military service criteria consider actual routings and altitudes traveled to reach the training areas, the types or spectrum of training activities the range or ranges concerned can support, annual operating costs of transiting to and from the training areas, and how weather at both the basing location and the training areas are considered in support of mission requirements. The briefing should also address how each military service currently factors in installations that control training areas versus installations that share training areas controlled by other users, whether Air Traffic Control Assigned Airspace is factored into available airspace calculations, and if proximity to joint partners for training requirements is evaluated.

Facilities Sustainment and Recapitalization Policy and Funding

The committee notes that the Department of Defense manages and operates more than 562,000 facilities, which the Department needs to sustain and recapitalize to keep them in the condition and configuration to support the Department's missions. The committee also notes that the Department has not fully funded sustainment to meet its estimated needs, which can lead to deterioration of the facility, limited use and performance of the facility, and can impact mission and readiness of the installation. Further, the committee notes that deferred maintenance and repair of facilities leads to a need for more recapitalization funding in the future to restore and replace facilities that become deteriorated and outdated faster than expected.

On March 3, 2015, the Acting Assistant Secretary Of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment testified before the Subcommittee on Readiness that the military departments are accepting risk in not sustaining, restoring, and modernizing facilities. In an effort to better track and limit risk, in fiscal years 2013-14, the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment issued two memoranda establishing a sustainment and recapitalization policy, directing the military components to complete certain actions, such as funding sustainment to at least 90 percent of the Facility Sustainment Model estimate, standardizing gathering of facility condition data, and developing mitigation plans for facilities that are in failing condition to help improve the condition of the facilities in coming years.

As such, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the Department of Defense's plans and actions and to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by March 14, 2016, that addresses the state of the Department's facility sustainment and recapitalization programs. At a minimum, the report should address the following:

- (1) To what extent has the Department of Defense made progress in meeting its policy goals for sustainment and recapitalization of its facilities as outlined in the two Department memoranda?

(2) What is known about the condition of facilities and the trend in conditions since fiscal year 2011?

(3) To what extent have the military departments addressed deferred facility sustainment needs and what is known about the impact of deferred sustainment on facility condition and mission readiness?

(4) What is known about the effect of facilities sustainment and recapitalization policy and funding since fiscal year 2011 on the quality of life of personnel and readiness of the installation?

Impact of Wind Energy Developments on Military Installations

The committee notes that the Department of Defense has negotiated mitigation efforts with proposed wind energy developments in proximity to military installations, training ranges, and low-level training routes. The committee is aware that some of these mitigations were negotiated prior to the completion of scientific studies to determine the effects of the wind energy structures and rotating blades on military aircraft's main and terrain-following radars. Without the results of these studies, the committee is concerned that the Department of Defense may not have the information necessary to determine the actual impact of mitigation efforts or the extent of risk to military missions.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than October 1, 2015, on the science, standards, assumptions, and criteria by which the Department assesses the risks to military missions posed by wind energy developments in proximity to military installations or training ranges. The report shall also include the proposed parameters and distances from military training routes and ranges that are considered an acceptable risk, and a review of the success of mitigation measures included in past agreements with wind energy developments, including the cost of mitigation measures. Finally, the report shall include an analysis of feedback from local military installation commanders of the impact or effectiveness of proposed mitigation measures.

Lincoln Laboratory Recapitalization

The committee recognizes the role that Lincoln Laboratory plays in conducting research and developing technologies that address critical national security challenges. In the committee report (H. Rept. 113-446) accompanying the Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, the committee noted its concern about the need to recapitalize the infrastructure supporting Lincoln Laboratory's facilities at Hanscom Air Force Base, Massachusetts. The committee is aware that the Department of Defense is conducting an analysis of alternatives to determine the most appropriate and fiscally responsible approach to recapitalize the infrastructure supporting Lincoln Laboratory. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than September 1,

2015, to review the results of the analysis of alternatives and the Department's plan for ensuring that Lincoln Laboratory's facilities are able to appropriately support research and development that is vital to the security of the United States.

Major Range and Test Facility Base Military Construction Assessment

The Major Range and Test Facility Base (MRTFB) is a set of test installations, facilities, and ranges which are regarded as "national assets." This designated core set of Department of Defense Test and Evaluation (T&E) infrastructure and associated workforce is a critical capability to be preserved in order to conduct necessary T&E analyses to support the Department's acquisition process. The MRTFB exists primarily to provide T&E information for DOD decision makers and to support T&E needs of Department of Defense research and weapon system development programs. The committee recognizes that the MRTFB must remain sized, operated, and maintained to preserve core, governmental T&E capabilities.

The committee is aware that the Test Resource Management Center (TRMC), a field activity within the Department of Defense, has the lead responsibility for oversight of the Department's facilities, ranges, and all other physical assets that are used to support Department of Defense T&E. TRMC exercises that responsibility in a number of ways, including the biennial strategic plan for Department T&E Resources, as well as annual budget certification to ensure each military department and Department of Defense agency with responsibility for T&E is proposing adequate funding within its annual budget submission. In the Strategic Plan for Department of Defense T&E Resources from March 2013, the report noted, "Due to age and outmoded technology, many test facilities are increasingly difficult to sustain and/or maintain. Obsolescence and deterioration contribute significantly to increased levels of maintenance, reductions in reliability, and an overall increase in operating costs. Services are under pressure to keep existing ground test facilities viable and relevant to meet immediate and forecasted needs. Across all services, there has been a downward trend in T&E Military Construction (MILCON) appropriations to address ongoing maintenance, sustainment, and modernization needs of our T&E facilities. Further analysis is required (e.g., recapitalization rate) to provide a comprehensive assessment of MRTFB-only MILCON needs and investments."

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Test Resource Management Center to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2016, on the results of the comprehensive assessment of MRTFB-only military construction needs and investments called for by the March 2013 strategic plan. The assessment should include an estimated cost to replace or bring to code deficient structures, as well as a plan for ensuring sufficient capacity for all Department of Defense MRTFB facilities to support current and projected future operations. Additionally, the committee encourages TRMC to use the results from

this assessment to inform future budget certifications from the military departments and Department of Defense agencies.

The committee further directs the Director of the Test Resource Management Center to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 15, 2016, on the Director's preliminary findings.

Public Schools on Department of Defense Installations

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense, acting through the Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA), has provided grants to local educational agencies to construct, renovate, repair, or expand elementary and secondary public schools on military installations. In awarding grants to local educational agencies, OEA has given priority consideration to those military installations with schools having the most serious capacity and facility condition deficiencies, as determined by the the Department of Defense in a July 2011 priority list.

The committee recognizes the efforts of the Department of Defense to improve the condition and capacity deficiencies of elementary and secondary public schools on military installations in support of military dependents. Therefore, the committee encourages the the Department of Defense to continue to take appropriate steps to address condition and capacity deficiencies at elementary and secondary public schools on military installations. Furthermore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide an updated report to the congressional defense committees by March 14, 2016, on the condition and capacity of schools in bands 7, 8, and 9 of the July 2011 Priority List.