H.R. 4435—FY15 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS

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This section would eliminate a sunset date for the requirement for the Department of Defense to obtain congressional authorization before paying fines and penalties under the requirement set forth in section 2703 of title 10, United States Code. The current requirement for congressional authorization does not apply to funds authorized to be appropriated to the Environmental Restoration Account, Defense after fiscal year 2010. This section would strike any such date limitation.

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to notify the congressional defense committees 60 days before the bulk purchase of alternative fuels intended for operational use.

This section would eliminate a sunset date for the requirement for the Department of Defense to obtain congressional authorization before paying fines and penalties under the requirement set forth in section 2703 of title 10, United States Code. The current requirement for congressional authorization does not apply to funds authorized to be appropriated to the Environmental Restoration Account, Defense after fiscal year 2010. This section would strike any such date limitation.

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to notify the congressional defense committees 60 days before the bulk purchase of alternative fuels intended for operational use.
This section would amend the strategic policy on prepositioned materiel and equipment required by section 2229(a) of title 10, United States Code, to ensure newly established crisis response elements are considered when developing goals, assessing challenges, and synchronizing requirements.

Section 3XX—Comptroller General Reports on Department of Defense Prepositioning Strategic Policy and Plan for Prepositioned Stocks

This section would modify the reporting requirement in section 321 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113-66) to run through 2017, 3 years following the initial report due in 2014, for a total of four reports over 4 years.

Section 3XX—Pilot Program on Provision of Logistic Support for the Conveyance of Excess Defense Articles to Allied Forces

This section would create a 2-year pilot program allowing the Secretary of Defense to provide logistics support for the conveyance of excess defense articles to allied forces participating in bilateral or multilateral training activities with the Armed Forces of the United States. This authority would be subject to funding limitations and would expire on September 30, 2016. The Secretary of Defense would be required to provide a report on the use of the authority to certain congressional committees at the end of any calendar year during which the Secretary carried out the pilot program.

SUBTITLE D—REPORTS

Section 3XX—Repeal of Annual Report on Department of Defense Operation and Financial Support for Military Museums

This section would repeal an annual report by the Secretary of Defense on Department of Defense operations and financial support for military museums required by section 489 of title 10, United States Code.

Section 3XX—Army Assessment of the Regionally Aligned Force

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to submit a strategic assessment of the regionally aligned force to the congressional defense committees concurrent with the submission of the President's budget for fiscal year 2016 pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code.

The committee supports the U.S. Army's regionally aligned force (RAF) concept, but has concerns about the institutionalization of pre-deployment training, incorporation of lessons learned, and the adequate coordination of activities between contractors, Special Operations Forces, Army RAF units, and joint exercise partners. The committee is also concerned about the complexity of utilizing
multiple funding authorities to support RAF activities and impacts associated with the long-term commitment of RAF forces to meet security cooperation requirements. The committee believes better coordination and long-term planning are needed to ensure RAF units maintain high levels of core mission readiness while supporting geographic combatant commander requirements.

The committee notes that while elsewhere in this report, the committee also directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the RAF concept, more specifically its employment in the U.S. Africa Command area of responsibility, the committee expects the assessment required by this section to be a separate and distinct forward-looking, internal assessment of the RAF concept, yet inform the Comptroller General’s work.

SUBTITLE F—OTHER MATTERS

Section 3XX—Clarification of Authority Relating to Provision of Installation-Support Services through Intergovernmental Support Agreements

This section would transfer and redesignate section 2336 of title 10, United States Code, to chapter 159 of such title. This section would also define an intergovernmental support agreement and provide other technical changes.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MANAGEMENT

Section 9XX—Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment

This section would establish the position of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment. The position would be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the U.S. Senate. The committee recognizes that the responsibilities of this organization already exist within the Department of Defense, reporting to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics. The creation of this Assistant Secretary of Defense position shall ensure no net growth in personnel or resources for the organization, and shall not be exempt from any directed headquarters reductions.

Section 9XX—Authority to Require Employees of the Department of Defense and Members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps to Occupy Quarters on a Rental Basis while Performing Official Travel
This section would permit the Secretary of Defense to direct the use of adequate Government quarters, or the use of Government-leased quarters or lodging arranged through a Government program, by civilian employees and Uniformed Service members, while performing official travel. Section 5911(e) of title 5, United States Code, currently states that an agency head may not require an employee or member of a Uniformed Service to occupy quarters on a rental basis unless the agency head determines that necessary service cannot be rendered or that Government property cannot adequately be protected otherwise. This change to title 5 is intended to provide travel cost savings and other benefits to the Department of Defense, without significantly reducing the quality and security of lodging for civilian employees and service members performing official travel.

Section 9XX—Single Standard Mileage Reimbursement Rate for Privately Owned Automobiles of Government Employees and Members of the Uniformed Services

This section would establish a rate that provides adequate compensation for employees who perform temporary duty travel. It would apply to all Federal Government employees and members of the Uniformed Services traveling on behalf of the Federal Government in a privately owned automobile.

Section 9XX—Requirement for Congressional Briefing before Divesting of Defense Finance and Accounting Service Functions

This section would prohibit the transfer of financial management functions out of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) until the Secretary of Defense provides a briefing to the congressional defense committees on a transfer plan and certifies the transfer would reduce costs, increase efficiencies, maintain the timeline for auditability of financial statements, and maintain the roles and missions of DFAS.

SUBTITLE B—TOTAL FORCE MANAGEMENT

Section 9XX—Modifications to Biennial Strategic Workforce Plan Relating to Senior Management, Functional, and Technical Workforce of the Department of Defense

This section would amend section 115b of title 10, United States Code, to modify the requirement for the Secretary of Defense to prepare a biennial Strategic Workforce Plan so as to cover "the senior management workforce" of the Department of Defense rather than the "senior management, functional, and technical workforce (including scientists and engineers)."

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS
SUBTITLE E—MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Section 10XX—Expansion of Authority for Secretary of Defense to Use the Department of Defense Reimbursement Rate for Transportation Services Provided to Certain Non-Department of Defense Entities

This section would amend section 2642 of title 10, United States Code, which authorizes the Secretary of Defense to use the Department of Defense reimbursement rate for transportation services provided to certain non-Department of Defense entities. That authority allows the Department to provide transportation services covered by that section at the same rate that the transportation element in Department of Defense charges Department of Defense units for similar services.

SUBTITLE G—OTHER MATTERS

Section 10XX—Repeal of Authority Relating to Use of Military Installations by Civil Reserve Air Fleet Contractors

This section would repeal section 9513 of title 10, United States Code, relating to the use of military installations by commercial air carriers doing business with the Department of Defense. Under this program, the Secretary of the Air Force was authorized for Air Force installations, or in coordination with the Secretary of the other military services for other than Air Force military installations, to enter into contracts with air carriers authorizing the use of designated installations as a weather alternative, as a technical stop not involving the enplaning or deplaning of passengers or cargo, or, in the case of an installation within the United States, for other commercial purposes but was never utilized.

Section 10XX—Authority to Accept Voluntary Services of Law Students and Persons Studying to be Paralegals

This section would amend section 1588 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretaries of the military departments to institute unpaid internship and externship programs for law students.

Section 10XX—Limitation on Use of Russian-Flagged Airlift Aircraft to Support the Airlift Movement Requirements of the United States Transportation Command

This section would allow the use of Russian-flagged airlift aircraft to support airlift movement requirements of U.S. Transportation Command (TRANSCOM) only after the Commander, U.S. Transportation Command certifies to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, for each manifested cargo mission, that utilizing Russian-flagged airlift aircraft is the only means available to TRANSCOM to execute that particular manifested cargo delivery mission.
TITLE XI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 11XX—One-Year Extension of Authority To Waive Annual Limitation on Premium Pay and Aggregate Limitation on Pay for Federal Civilian Employees Working Overseas

This section would extend, for 1 year, the authority to waive the limitations on the amount of premium pay that may be paid to a Federal civilian employee who performs certain work in an overseas location that falls under the responsibility of U.S. Central Command, an overseas location that falls under the responsibility of U.S. Africa Command, in support of a military operation, or in response to an emergency declared by the President. The payment may not exceed the annual rate of salary payable to the Vice President under section 104 of title 3, United States Code.

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

This section would extend by 1 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—Temporary Authorities for Certain Positions at Department of Defense Research and Engineering Facilities

This section would modify section 1107 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113-66) to provide direct hiring authority to the laboratory director of specified laboratories for undergraduate and certain graduate students enrolled in the scientific, technical, engineering, or mathematics programs at institutions of higher education on a temporary or term basis.

Section 11XX—Permanent Authority for Experimental Personnel Program for Scientific and Technical Personnel

This section would remove the sunset date and annual reporting requirement for section 1101 of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105–261).

The committee notes that the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency has used this alternative personnel hiring authority to great effect since its inception. Furthermore, the committee believes that given the limited scope of this
authority, the fact that there have been no reports of misuse or abuse in 15 years, and the fact that it does not authorize any new civilian billets for the Department of Defense, this authority should be made permanent. The committee believes that such unique hiring authorities will be important tools for the technical community in the Department to recruit, hire, and retain the Nation's top scientific and engineering talent.

Section 11XX—Revision to List of Science and Technology Reinvention Laboratories

This section would amend the list of Science and Technology Reinvention Laboratories in section 1105(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84) to include the Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences and the Space and Missile Defense Command Technical Center.

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 2015.”

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 of this Act shall expire on October 1, 2017, or the date of enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2018, whichever is later.

Section 2003—Effective Date

This section would provide that titles XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, and XXVII of this Act shall take effect on October 1, 2014, 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 2015. 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 2015.

Section 2103—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 2104—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2004 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2101 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (division B of Public Law 108-136) 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 2105—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2013 Projects

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 previously authorized construction projects. This section was included in the President’s request or included as a specific request from the Secretary of the Army.

Section 2106—Extension of Authorization of Certain Fiscal Year 2011 Project

This section would extend the authorization listed until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later. This section was included in the President’s request.

Section 2107—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2012 Projects

This section would extend the authorizations listed until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later. This section was included in the President’s request.
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 2015. 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 Navy for fiscal year 2015.

Section 2203—Improvements to Military Family Housing Units

This section would authorize improvements to existing units of family housing for fiscal year 2015.

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—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2012 Projects

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2201 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112-81) and authorize the Secretary of the Navy to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction projects. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2206—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2014 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2201 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113-66) and authorize the Secretary of the Navy to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2207—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2011 Projects
This section would extend the authorizations listed until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2208—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2012 Projects

This section would extend the authorizations listed until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later. This section was included in the President’s request.

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 2015. 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—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 2303—Modification of Authority to Carry out Certain Fiscal Year 2008 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2301 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (division B of Public Law 110-181) 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 2304—Extension of Authorization of Certain Fiscal Year 2011 Project

This section would extend the authorization listed until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2305—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2012 Projects
This section would extend the authorizations listed until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, 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 2015. 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 at the amounts authorized for each project at a specific location valued at a cost greater than $2.0 million. This section would also authorize the sum total of projects across various locations, each project of which is less than $2.0 million.

**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—Extension of Authorizations of Certain Fiscal Year 2011 Projects**

This section would extend the authorizations listed until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later. 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, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.
Section 2406—Limitation on Project Authorization to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2015 Projects Pending Submission of Required Reports

This section would restrict the obligation of funds to support human performance center initiatives at certain locations, until the Secretary of Defense submits a report on this program that was required in the Joint Explanatory Statement to Accompany the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014, as printed in the Congressional Record on December 12, 2013 (page H7956), and a report on the review of Department of Defense efforts regarding the prevention of suicide among members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents required elsewhere in this Act.

SUBTITLE B—CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION AUTHORIZATIONS

Section 2411—Authorization of Appropriations, Chemical Demilitarization Construction, Defense-Wide

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

Section 2412—Modification of Authority to Carry out Certain Fiscal Year 2000 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2401 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (division B of Public Law 107-107), as amended, and 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.

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 of recoupment due to the United States for 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 2015. 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 2015. 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 2015. 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 2015. 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 2015. 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 2012 Projects

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2602 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112-81) and 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 authorizations listed until October 1, 2018, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2019, whichever is later. This section was included in the President's request.

Section 2612—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2013 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2601 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112-293) 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 2613—Extension of Authorization of Certain Fiscal Year 2011 Project

This section would extend the authorizations listed until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, 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 decision of Base Realignment and Closure activities at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

SUBTITLE B—PROHIBITION ON ADDITIONAL BRAC ROUND

Section 2711—Prohibition on Conducting Additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Round

This section would affirm congressional intent to reject the budget request to authorize another Base Realignment and Closure round in 2017.

SUBTITLE C—OTHER MATTERS

Section 27XX—Force-Structure Plans 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 submitted to Congress in support of the President's budget for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2016 that details (1) a 20-year force structure plan, and (2) a comprehensive inventory of worldwide infrastructure. The report shall also compare these two items to determine categories of excess in the Department of Defense infrastructure. The Secretary of Defense shall also certify whether the need exists for the closure or realignment of additional military installations and whether the Secretary anticipates that each Base Closure and Realignment recommendation would result in annual net savings for each of the military departments within 6 years after the initiation of the additional round of closures and realignments.

This section would also require that within 60 days of submission of the Secretary of Defense report, the Comptroller General of the United States shall evaluate the accuracy and analytical sufficiency of the plan and inventory.

Section 27XX—Modification of Property Disposal Procedures Under Base Realignment and Closure Process

This section would authorize the local government, in whose jurisdiction the military installation is wholly located, to be recognized as the local reuse authority for purposes of managing Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) reuse planning. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees as to excess BRAC property that has not been declared surplus by the Federal Government.
Section 2802—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Unspecified Minor Military Construction

This section would modify section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, by increasing the threshold associated with operation and maintenance funding for construction purposes from $750,000 to $1.0 million. This section would also unify the threshold for application of unspecified minor construction from $2.0 million to $3.0 million. Finally, this section would authorize the Secretary concerned to make adjustments to the general authority to match area cost factors.

Section 2803—Use of One-Step Turn-Key Contractor Selection Procedures for Additional Facility Projects

This section would modify section 2862 of title 10, United States Code, to expand the existing authority to use turn-key selection procedures for military construction projects to also include certain repair projects and facility construction associated with authorized security assistance activities.

Section 2804—Extension of Limitation on Construction Projects in European Command Area of Responsibility

This section would extend the prohibition previously included in section 2809 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66) on awarding a contract for any new military construction and family housing project, with certain exceptions, in the U.S. European Command area of responsibility until the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that the installations and specific military construction requirements authorized in this Act have been examined as part of the ongoing European Infrastructure Consolidation Assessment, have been determined to be of an enduring nature, and most effectively meet military requirements at the authorized location.

Section 2811—Consultation Requirement in Connection with Department of Defense Major Land Acquisitions
This section would require consultation by the Secretary concerned with the chief executive officer of the state or territory as to the location of any proposed major land 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 2812—Renewals, Extensions, and Succeeding Leases for Financial Institutions Operating on Military Installations

This section would authorize the Secretary concerned to enter into a sole source renewal, extension or succeeding lease for a financial institution operating on military installations.

Section 2813—Arsenal Installation Reutilization Authority

This section would modify section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, to provide the authorities to lease real or personal property contained in such section to the commander of military manufacturing arsenals or, if part of a larger military installation, the installation commander for the purposes of leveraging private investment at military manufacturing arsenals through long-term facility use contracts, property management contracts, leases, or other such agreements. This section does not supersede authorities in section 4544 of title 10, United States Code, and is designed to give the commander of military manufacturing arsenals or, if part of a larger military installation, the installation commander, greater flexibility to utilize unused administrative and warehouse space at military installations.

Section 2814—Deposit of Reimbursed Funds to Cover Administrative Expenses Relating to Certain Real Property Transactions

This section would amend section 2695 of title 10, United States Code, and would provide flexibility to ensure that reimbursements eventually received by the military departments are not expired at the time of reimbursement. This section would provide for the merger of the reimbursed funds with those in the current appropriation, fund, or account used by the military departments for payment of administrative transaction-related expenses. Finally, this section would authorize the military departments to use operation and maintenance appropriations to pay for administrative expenses needed to complete other real property transactions.

SUBTITLE D—PROVISIONS RELATED TO ASIA-PACIFIC MILITARY REALIGNMENT

Section 2831—Repeal or Modification of Certain Restrictions on Realignment of Marine Corps Forces in Asia-Pacific Region
This section would amend section 2822 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113-66) and strike certain restrictions limiting the movement of Marine Corps forces from Okinawa, Japan to Guam.

**SUBTITLE E—LAND CONVEYANCES**

**Section 2842—Land Conveyance, Former Walter Reed Army Hospital, District of Columbia**

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey, without consideration, certain Army facilities at the former Walter Reed Army Hospital to Children's Hospital for medical research purposes.

**Section 2843—Transfers of Administrative Jurisdiction, Camp Frank D. Merrill and Lake Lanier, Georgia**

This section would require the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange lands located Camp Frank D. Merrill in Dahlonega, Georgia, currently under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, for certain lands adjacent to Lake Lanier, Georgia, currently under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army.

**Section 2844—Land Conveyance, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii**

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey, without consideration, approximately 1.2 acres of public land to the Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transportation for public purposes.

**Section 2845—Land Conveyance, Robert H. Dietz Army Reserve Center, Kingston, New York**

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey, without consideration, the former Robert H. Dietz Army Reserve Center to the City of Kingston, New York, for public purposes.

**Section 2846—Exercise of Reversionary Interest, Camp Gruber, Oklahoma**

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to perform a business case analysis to assess the requirements associated with reacquiring the former Camp Gruber, Oklahoma. If the Secretary determines that a reversion of the former Camp Gruber is needed for national defense purposes, the Secretary shall exercise the reversionary rights and request the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife to reconvey Camp Gruber to the United States. The Secretary shall then convey,
without consideration, the former Camp Gruber to the Oklahoma Military Department for military maneuver space.

**SUBTITLE F—OTHER MATTERS**

Section 2861—Memorial to the Victims of the Shooting Attack at the Washington Navy Yard

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to establish a memorial at the Washington Navy Yard in the District of Columbia. The memorial will be dedicated to the victims of the shooting attack that occurred on September 16, 2013.

Section 2862—Redesignation of the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies as the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies

This section would name the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies at Honolulu, Hawaii, as the "Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies", and would make other conforming changes.

Section 2863—Redesignation of Pohakuloa Training Area in Hawaii as the Pohakuloa Training Center

This section would change the designation of the Pohakuloa Training Area in Hawaii to the Pohakuloa Training Center.

Section 2865—Designation of Distinguished Flying Cross National Memorial in Riverside, California

This section would authorize a memorial to members of the Armed Forces who have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. The memorial is located at March Field Air Museum in Riverside, California, and would hereby be designated as the Distinguished Flying Cross National Memorial.

Section 2866—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 2867—Manhattan Project National Historical Park

This section would authorize the Secretary of Interior to establish the Manhattan Project National Historical Park as a unit of the National Park System.
TITLE XXIX—MILITARY LAND TRANSFERS AND WITHDRAWALS TO SUPPORT READINESS AND SECURITY

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NEVADA

Section 2901—Transfer of Administrative Jurisdiction, Naval Air Station Fallon, Nevada

This section would transfer certain public lands adjacent to Naval Air Station Fallon in Churchill County, Nevada, from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Navy.

Section 2902—Water Rights

This section would ensure that the United States does not acquire additional water rights as a result of the transfer of administrative jurisdiction authorized by this subtitle.

Section 2903—Withdrawal

This section would withdraw lands transferred by this subtitle from all forms of appropriation under public land laws so long as the land remains under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy.

SUBTITLE B—MARINE CORPS AIR GROUND COMBAT CENTER TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIFORNIA

Section 29XX—Redesignation of Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area, California

This section would rename the Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area in California, as the Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area.

SUBTITLE C—BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT WITHDRAWN MILITARY LANDS EFFICIENCY AND SAVINGS

Section 29XX—Elimination of Termination Date for Public Land Withdrawals and Reservations Under Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1999

This section would extend the public lands withdrawn for military purposes listed in the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1999 (title 30 of Public Law 106-65)
until the Secretary of the military department determines a military purpose does not exist, or the Secretary of Interior permanently transfers the administrative jurisdiction to the Secretary of the military department concerned.

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 $19.9 million for fiscal year 2015 for operation and maintenance of the Naval Petroleum and Oil Reserves.
BILL LANGUAGE
SEC. 3. ELIMINATION OF FISCAL YEAR LIMITATION ON PROHIBITION OF PAYMENT OF FINES AND PENALTIES FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT, DEFENSE.

Section 2703(f) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “for fiscal years 1995 through 2010,”; and

(2) by striking “for fiscal years 1997 through 2010”.

SEC. 3. [Log 53705]. CONGRESSIONAL NOTICE OF BULK PURCHASE OF ALTERNATIVE FUELS FOR OPERATIONAL USE.

Not later than 60 days before making a bulk purchase of alternative fuels intended for operational use, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees notice of the intent to make such a purchase. Such notice shall include the total quantity of fuel, the cost, and the type of funding intended to be used to make the purchase.
SEC. 3. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT FOR STRATEGIC POLICY ON PREPOSITIONING OF MATERIEL AND EQUIPMENT.

Section 2229(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting “support for crisis response elements,” after “service requirements,”.
SEC. 3. [Log 53613]. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORTS ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PREPOSITIONING STRATEGIC POLICY AND PLAN FOR PREPOSITIONED STOCKS.

Subsection (c) section 321 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORTS.—

“(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall review the implementation plan submitted under subsection (b) and the prepositioning strategic policy required under section 2229(a) of title 10, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), and submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing the findings of such review and including any additional information relating to the prepositioning strategic policy and plan that the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

“(2) FOLLOW-UP REPORTS.—Following the submittal of the initial report required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall conduct annual reviews, for each of the subsequent three years,
of the progress of the Department of Defense in implementing the strategic policy and the Department plan for prepositioned stocks, and submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing an assessment of such progress, including any additional information related to the management of prepositioned stocks that the Comptroller General determines appropriate.”.
SEC. __[Log 53440]. PILOT PROGRAM ON PROVISION OF LOGISTIC SUPPORT FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES TO ALLIED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may establish a pilot program to provide logistic support for the conveyance of excess defense articles to allied forces participating in bilateral or multilateral training activities with the Armed Forces of the United States.

(b) LIMITATION.—In carrying out the pilot program under this section, the Secretary may only provide logistic support—

(1) in accordance with the Arms Export Control Act and other relevant export control laws of the United States;

(2) in accordance with section 516(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j);

(3) in direct support of training activities—

(A) carried out in support of a contingency operation or a noncombat operation (including an operation in support of the provision of humanitarian or foreign disaster assistance, a country stabilization operation, or a peace-
keeping operation under chapter VI or VII of
the Charter of the United Nations); or

(B) if the Secretary determines that the
provision of such support is in the best interest
of the Armed Forces of the United States.

(c) LIMITATION.—The total value of logistic support
provided under subsection (a)(1) in any fiscal year may
not exceed $10,000,000.

(d) TERMINATION.—The authority to carry out pilot
program under this section shall terminate on September
30, 2016.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than December 31 of each
year during which the Secretary carried out a pilot pro-
gram under this section, the Secretary shall submit to the
Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on For-
ear Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Armed
Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
House of Representatives a report on the pilot program
under this section during the fiscal year preceding the fis-
cal year during which the report is submitted. Each such
report shall contain each of the following for the fiscal
year covered by the report:

(1) Each nation for which logistic support was
provided under the pilot program.
(2) For each such nation, a description of the type and value of logistic support, and the excess defense article or articles conveyed.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “logistics support” means—

(A) the use of military transportation and cargo-handling assets, including aircraft;

(B) materiel support in the form of fuel, petroleum, oil, or lubricants; and

(C) commercially contracted transportation.

(2) The term “excess defense article” has the meaning given such term in section 516(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j).
SEC. 3. REPEAL OF ANNUAL REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OPERATION AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR MILITARY MUSEUMS.

(a) In General.—Section 489 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(b) Clerical Amendment.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 23 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 489.
SEC. ___[Log 53441]. ARMY ASSESSMENT OF THE REGIONALLY ALIGNED FORCE.

At the same time as the President transmits to Congress the budget for fiscal 2016 year under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees an assessment of how the Army has—

(1) captured and incorporated lessons learned through the initial employment of the regionally aligned force in the United States Africa Command area of responsibility;

(2) institutionalized and improved predeployment training;

(3) improved the coordination of activities between special operations forces, Army regionally aligned units, contractors of the Department of State, contractors of the Department of Defense, the geographic combatant commands, the Joint Staff, and international partners;

(4) accounted for all the various funding streams used to fund regionally aligned force activities, including the amount of funds expended from each account;
(5) assessed the impacts associated with long-term commitments of regionally aligned forces to meet security cooperation requirements;

(6) maintained high levels of core mission readiness while supporting geographic combatant commander requirements through regionally aligned force activities;

(7) planned for expansion of the regionally aligned force model; and

(8) planned to retain regional expertise within units habitually aligned to a specific region.
SEC. __[Log 53704]. CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORITY RELATING TO PROVISION OF INSTALLATION-SUPPORT SERVICES THROUGH INTERGOVERNMENTAL SUPPORT AGREEMENTS.

(i) Transfer of Section 2336 to Chapter 159.—

(1) Transfer and redesignation.—Section 2336 of title 10, United States Code, is transferred to chapter 159 of such title, inserted after section 2678, and redesignated as section 2679.

(2) Revised section heading.—The heading of such section, as so transferred and redesignated, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 2679. Installation-support services: intergovernmental support agreements”.

(b) Clarifying amendments.—Such section, as so transferred and redesignated, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “The Secretary concerned” and inserting “Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary concerned”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—
(i) by striking “Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an” and inserting “An”;  
(ii) by striking subparagraph (A); and  
(iii) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (A) and (B) respectively; and  

(2) by adding at the end of subsection (e) the following new paragraph:

“(4) The term ‘intergovernmental support agreement’ means a legal instrument reflecting a relationship between the Secretary concerned and a State or local government that contains such terms and conditions as the Secretary concerned considers appropriate for the purposes of this section and necessary to protect the interests of the United States.”.

(c) Clerical Amendments.—  

(1) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 137 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 2336.  

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 159 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2678 the following new item:

“2679. Installation-support Services: intergovernmental support agreements.”.
SEC. 9. [Log 53218]. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR INSTALLATIONS AND ENVIRONMENT.

(a) Establishment of Position.—Section 138(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(11) One of the Assistant Secretaries is the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment. In addition to any duties and powers prescribed under paragraph (1), the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment shall have the duties specified in section 138e of this title.”.

(b) Duties.—

(1) In general.—Chapter 4 of such title is amended by inserting after section 138d the following new section:

“§ 138e. Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment

“(a) The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment shall—

“(1) provide leadership and facilitate communication regarding, and conduct oversight to manage and be accountable for, military construction and environmental programs within the Department of De-
fense and the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps;

“(2) coordinate and oversee planning and pro-
gramming activities of the Department of Defense
and the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps;

“(3) establish policies and guidance, in coordi-
nation with the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine
Corps, regarding installation assets and services that
are required to support defense missions.

“(b) The Assistant Secretary may communicate views
on issues within the responsibility of the Assistant Sec-
retary directly to the Secretary of Defense and the Deputy
Secretary of Defense without obtaining the approval or
concurrence of any other official within the Department
of Defense.”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sec-
tions for chapter 4 of such title is amended by in-
serting after the item relating to section 138c the
following new item:

“138e. Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment.”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) Section 2701(k)(3) of title 10, United
States Code, is amended by striking “Deputy
Under Secretary of Defense for Installations
and Environment” and inserting “Assistant
Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment”.

(B) Section 2885(a)(3) of such title is amended by striking “Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations and Environment)” and inserting “Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment”.

(2) REFERENCES IN OTHER LAWS.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, or other record of the United States to the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment shall be treated as referring to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment.

(d) NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.—No additional funds are authorized by this Act to accomplish the mission of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment. Such mission shall be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized or appropriated.

(e) RESTRICTION ON PERSONNEL.—The number of positions for military and civilian personnel and the number of full-time equivalent positions for contractor personnel associated with the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment shall not exceed the number of such positions that were associated
with the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(f) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section shall be construed as exempting the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment from further reductions as part of headquarters efficiencies initiatives of the Department of Defense.
SEC. 9 [Log 53744]. AUTHORITY TO REQUIRE EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND MEMBERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE, AND MARINE CORPS TO OCCUPY QUARTERS ON A RENTAL BASIS WHILE PERFORMING OFFICIAL TRAVEL.

(a) Definition.—Section 5911(a)(5) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking “Government; and” and inserting “Government or commercial lodging arranged through a Government lodging program; and”.

(b) Authority.—Section 5911(e) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “(e) The” and inserting “(e)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2)(A) The Secretary of Defense may require an employee of the Department of Defense or a member of the uniformed services under the Secretary’s jurisdiction performing duty on official travel to occupy adequate quarters on a rental basis when available.

“(B) A requirement under subparagraph (A) with respect to an employee of the Department of Defense may not be construed to be subject to negotiation under chapter 71 or any other provision of this title.”.
SEC. 9. SINGLE STANDARD MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT RATE FOR PRIVately OWNED AUTOMOBILES OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.

(a) In General.—Section 5704(a)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended in the last sentence by striking all that follows: “the rate per mile” and inserting “shall be the single standard mileage rate established by the Internal Revenue Service.”.

(b) Regulations and Reports.—

(1) Provisions relating to privately owned airplanes and motorcycles.—Paragraph (1)(A) of section 5707(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(1)(A) The Administrator of General Services shall conduct periodic investigations of the cost of travel and the operation of privately owned airplanes and privately owned motorcycles by employees while engaged on official business, and shall report the results of such investigations to Congress at least once a year.”.

(2) Provisions relating to privately owned automobiles.—Clause (i) of section
5707(b)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(i) shall provide that the mileage reimbursement rate for privately owned automobiles, as provided in section 5704(a)(1), is the single standard mileage rate established by the Internal Revenue Service referred to in that section, and”.
SEC. 9. [Log 53688]. REQUIREMENT FOR CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING BEFORE DIVESTING OF DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE FUNCTIONS.

No plan may be implemented by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of a military department, the Director of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service, or any other person to transfer financial management, bill paying, or accounting services functions from the Defense Finance and Accounting Service to another entity until the Secretary of Defense provides the congressional defense committees a briefing on the plan and the Secretary certifies to such committees that the plan would reduce costs, increase efficiencies, maintain the timeline for auditability of financial statements, and maintain the roles and missions of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service.
SEC. 9. MODIFICATIONS TO BIENNIAL STRATEGIC WORKFORCE PLAN RELATING TO SENIOR MANAGEMENT, FUNCTIONAL, AND TECHNICAL WORKFORCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) Senior Management Workforce.—Subsection (c) of section 115b of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) Each strategic workforce plan under subsection (a) shall—

“(A) include a separate chapter to specifically address the shaping and improvement of the senior management workforce of the Department of Defense; and

“(B) include an assessment of the senior functional and technical workforce of the Department of Defense within the appropriate functional community.”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “such senior management, functional, and technical workforce” and inserting “such senior management workforce and such senior functional and technical workforce”.

(b) **HIGHLY QUALIFIED EXPERTS.**—Such section is further amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2), by striking “subsection (f)(1)” in subparagraphs (D) and (E) and inserting “subsection (h)(1) or (h)(2)”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (f) and (g) as subsections (g) and (h), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection (f):

“(f) **HIGHLY QUALIFIED EXPERTS.**—

“(1) Each strategic workforce plan under subsection (a) shall include an assessment of the workforce of the Department of Defense comprised of highly qualified experts appointed pursuant to section 9903 of title 5 (in this subsection referred to as the ‘HQE workforce’).

“(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), each plan shall include, with respect to the HQE workforce—

“(A) an assessment of the critical skills and competencies of the existing HQE workforce and projected trends in that workforce based on expected losses due to retirement and other attrition;

“(B) specific strategies for attracting, compensating, and motivating the HQE workforce
of the Department, including the program objectives of the Department to be achieved through such strategies and the funding needed to implement such strategies;

“(C) any incentives necessary to attract or retain HQE personnel;

“(D) any changes that may be necessary in resources or in the rates or methods of pay needed to ensure the Department has full access to appropriately qualified personnel; and

“(E) any legislative changes that may be necessary to achieve HQE workforce goals.”.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—Subsection (h) of such section (as redesignated by subsection (b)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

“(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘senior management workforce of the Department of Defense’ includes the following categories of Department of Defense civilian personnel:

“(A) Appointees in the Senior Executive Service under section 3131 of title 5.

“(B) Persons serving in the Defense Intelligence Senior Executive Service under section 1606 of this title.
“(2) The term ‘senior functional and technical workforce of the Department of Defense’ includes the following categories of Department of Defense civilian personnel:

“(A) Persons serving in positions described in section 5376(a) of title 5.


“(D) Persons serving in Intelligence Senior Level positions under section 1607 of this title.

“(3) The term ‘acquisition workforce’ includes individuals designated under section 1721 of this title as filling acquisition positions.”.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The heading of subsection (c) of such section is amended to read as fol-
1 IOWS: "Senior Management Workforce; Senior
2 Functional and Technical Workforce.—"
SEC. 10. EXPANSION OF AUTHORITY FOR SECRETARY OF DEFENSE TO USE THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REIMBURSEMENT RATE FOR TRANSPORTATION SERVICES PROVIDED TO CERTAIN NON-DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ENTITIES.

(a) Eligible Categories of Transportation.—

Subsection (a) of section 2642 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “The Secretary” and inserting “Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary”;

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking “During the period beginning on October 28, 2009, and ending on September 30, 2019, for” and inserting “For”;

(B) by striking “of Defense” the first place it appears and all that follows through “military sales” and inserting “of Defense”; and

(C) by striking “, but only if” and all that follows through “commercial transportation industry”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:
“(4) For military transportation services provided in support of foreign military sales.

“(5) For military transportation services provided to a State, local, or tribal agency (including any organization composed of State, local, or tribal agencies).

“(6) For military transportation services provided to a Department of Defense contractor when transporting supplies that are for, or destined for, a Department of Defense entity.”.

(b) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF TRANSPORTATION.—Such section is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection (b):

“(b) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF TRANSPORTATION.—The provisions of paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (6) of subsection (a) shall apply only to military transportation services provided before October 1, 2024.”.

(e) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:
“§ 2642. Transportation services provided to certain non-Department of Defense agencies and entities: Use of Department of Defense reimbursement rate.”

(2) Table of Sections.—The item relating to such section in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 157 of such title is amended to read as follows:

“2642. Transportation services provided to certain non-Department of Defense agencies and entities: Use of Department of Defense reimbursement rate.”
SEC. 10. REPEAL OF AUTHORITY RELATING TO USE OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS BY CIVIL RESERVE AIR FLEET CONTRACTORS.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 9513 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 931 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 9513.
SEC. 10. [Log 53742]. AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT VOLUNTARY SERVICES OF LAW STUDENTS AND PERSONS STUDYING TO BE PARALEGALS.

Section 1588(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(10) Internship or externship services provided by law students or persons studying to be a paralegal, when such services are provided under the direct supervision of an attorney.”.
SEC. 10. LIMITATION ON USE OF RUSSIAN-FLAGGED AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT TO SUPPORT THE AIRLIFT MOVEMENT REQUIREMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORTATION COMMAND.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available to the Secretary of Defense for fiscal year 2015 may be used to fly any Russian-flagged airlift aircraft to support any airlift movement requirement of the United States Transportation Command until the commander of the United States Transportation Command certifies to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives that with respect to the airlift movement requirement, using the Russian-flagged airlift aircraft is the only means available to the commander to execute the requirement.
SEC. 11. [Log 53272]. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO WAIVE ANNUAL LIMITATION ON PREMIUM PAY AND AGGREGATE LIMITATION ON PAY FOR FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES WORKING OVERSEAS.


SEC. 11 [Log 53273]. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY TO GRANT ALLOWANCES, BENEFITS, AND GRATUITIES TO PERSONNEL ON OFFICIAL DUTY IN A COMBAT ZONE.


SEC. 11. TEMPORARY AUTHORITIES FOR CERTAIN POSITIONS AT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING FACILITIES.

Section 1107 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

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(2) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following:

“(3) CANDIDATES ENROLLED IN SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING PROGRAMS.—The positions described in this paragraph are scientific and engineering positions that may be temporary or term in any laboratory designated by section 1105(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2486; 10 U.S.C. 2358 note) as a Department of Defense science and technology reinvention laboratory.”; and

(3) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the following:

“(3) In the case of a laboratory described in subsection (b)(3), with respect to appointment authority under subsection (a)(3), the number equal to 5 percent of the total number of scientific and engineering positions in such laboratory that are filled as of the close of the fiscal year last ending before the start of such calendar year.”.
SEC. ___.

PERMANENT AUTHORITY FOR EXPERIMENTAL
PERSONNEL PROGRAM FOR SCIENTIFIC AND
TECHNICAL PERSONNEL.

(a) In General.—Section 1101 of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105–261; 5 U.S.C. 3104 note) is amended by striking subsections (e), (f) and (g).

(b) Conforming Amendments.—Such section is further amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “EXPERIMENTAL” and inserting “ALTERNATIVE”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “During the program period specified in subsection (e)(1), the” and inserting “The”; and

(B) by striking “experimental”; and

(3) in subsection (d)(1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “12-month period” and inserting “calendar year”; and

(B) in subparagraph (A), striking “fiscal year” and inserting “calendar year”.

SEC. 11 [Log 53583]. REVISION TO LIST OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY REINVENTION LABORATORIES.

Section 1105(a) of the National Defense Authoriza-
tion Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123
Stat. 2487; 10 U.S.C. 2358 note) is amended by adding
at the end the following:

“(18) The Army Research Institute for the Beh-
avioral and Social Sciences.

“(19) The Space and Missile Defense Command
Technical Center.”.
1 **SEC. 2001 [LOG53105]. SHORT TITLE.**
2 This division may be cited as the “Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015”.

SEC. 2002 [LOG53106]. EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS
AND AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE SPECIFIED
BY LAW.

(a) Expiration of Authorizations After Three Years.—Except as provided in subsection (b), all authorizations contained in titles XXI through XXVII for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing projects and facilities, and contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program (and authorizations of appropriations therefor) shall expire on the later of—

   (1) October 1, 2017; or

   (2) the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2018.

(b) Exception.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to authorizations for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing projects and facilities, and contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program (and authorizations of appropriations therefor), for which appropriated funds have been obligated before the later of—

   (1) October 1, 2017; or
(2) the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for fiscal year 2018 for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing projects and facilities, or contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program.
1 SEC. 2003 [Log 53107]. EFFECTIVE DATE.

2 Titles XXI through XXVII shall take effect on the later of—

3 (1) October 1, 2014; or

4 (2) the date of the enactment of this Act.
SEC. 2101 [Log 53108]. AUTHORIZED ARMY CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2103 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Concord</td>
<td>$15,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Irwin</td>
<td>$45,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Fort Carson</td>
<td>$89,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Fort Shafter</td>
<td>$83,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Blue Grass Army Depot</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Campbell</td>
<td>$23,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Fort Drum</td>
<td>$27,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Letterkenny Army Depot</td>
<td>$16,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Fort Jackson</td>
<td>$52,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Fort Hood</td>
<td>$46,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Fort Lee</td>
<td>$86,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joint Base Langley-Eustis</td>
<td>$7,700,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2103 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 const
struction project for the installations or locations outside the United States, and in the amount, set forth in the following table:

**Army: Outside the United States**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guantanamo Bay</td>
<td>Guantanamo Bay</td>
<td>$23,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Kadena Air Base</td>
<td>$10,600,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2102 [Log 53109]. FAMILY HOUSING.

(a) CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2103 and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may construct or acquire family housing units (including land acquisition and supporting facilities) at the installations or locations, in the number of units, and in the amounts set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/Country</th>
<th>Installation</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Rock Island</td>
<td>Family Housing New Construction</td>
<td>$19,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>Camp Walker</td>
<td>Family Housing New Construction</td>
<td>$57,800,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) PLANNING AND DESIGN.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2103 and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may carry out architectural and engineering services and construction design activities with respect to the construction or improvement of family housing units in an amount not to exceed $1,309,000.
SEC. 2103 [Log 53110]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, ARMY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Army as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under section 2101 of this Act may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.
SEC. 2104 [Log 53655]. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO
CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2004
PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (division B of Public Law 108–136; 117 Stat. 1697) for Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey, for construction of an Explosives Research and Development Loading Facility at the installation, the Secretary of the Army may use available unobligated balances of amounts appropriated for military construction for the Army to complete work on the project within the scope specified for the project in the justification data provided to Congress as part of the request for authorization of the project.
SEC. 2105. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECTS.

(a) FORT DRUM.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2119) for Fort Drum, New York, for construction of an Aircraft Maintenance Hangar at the installation, the Secretary of the Army may provide a capital contribution to a public or private utility company in order for the utility company to extend the utility company’s gas line to the installation boundary. Such capital contribution is not a change in the scope of work of the project under section 2853 of title 10, United States Code.

(b) FORT LEONARD WOOD.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2119) for Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, for construction of Battalion Complex Facilities at the installation, the Secretary of the Army may construct the Battalion Headquarters with classrooms for a unit other than a Global Defense Posture Realignment unit.
(c) FORT McNAIR.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2119) for Fort McNair, District of Columbia, for construction of a Vehicle Storage Building at the installation, the Secretary of the Army may construct up to 20,227 square feet of vehicle storage.

(d) FORT BELVOIR.—The table in section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2119) is amended in the item relating to Fort Belvoir, Virginia, by striking “$94,000,000” in the amount column and inserting “$183,000,000”.

SEC. 2106 [Log 53657]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2011 PROJECT.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (division B of Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4436), the authorization set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2101 of that Act (124 Stat. 4437) and extended by section 2109 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 988), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Fort Benning</td>
<td>Land Acquisition</td>
<td>$12,200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2107 [Log 53658]. 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 authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2101 of that Act (125 Stat. 1661), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Fort Benning</td>
<td>Land Acquisition</td>
<td>$5,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Land Acquisition</td>
<td>$25,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Fort Benning</td>
<td>Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Maintenance Hanger</td>
<td>$54,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Bragg</td>
<td>Applied Instruction Building</td>
<td>$8,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Bliss</td>
<td>Vehicle Maintenance Facility</td>
<td>$19,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Hood</td>
<td>Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Maintenance Hanger</td>
<td>$47,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Fort Belvoir</td>
<td>Road and Infrastructure Improvements</td>
<td>$25,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2201 [Log 53111]. AUTHORIZED NAVY CONSTRUCTION
AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Yuma</td>
<td>$16,608,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Bridgeport</td>
<td>$16,180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>$47,110,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>$31,735,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Jacksonville</td>
<td>$30,235,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mayport</td>
<td>$20,520,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Joint Region Marianas</td>
<td>$50,651,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Kaneohe Bay</td>
<td>$53,382,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pearl Harbor</td>
<td>$9,698,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Annapolis</td>
<td>$120,112,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indian Head</td>
<td>$15,346,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patuxent River</td>
<td>$9,860,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>Fallon</td>
<td>$31,262,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station</td>
<td>$41,588,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>$23,985,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Charleston</td>
<td>$35,716,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Dahlgren</td>
<td>$27,313,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Norfolk</td>
<td>$39,274,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Portsmouth</td>
<td>$9,743,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantico</td>
<td>$12,613,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Yorktown</td>
<td>$26,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bremerton</td>
<td>$16,401,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Port Angeles</td>
<td>$20,638,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Whidbey Island</td>
<td>$24,390,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 and available for military construc-
tion 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 installation or location outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

### Navy: Outside the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>South West Asia</td>
<td>$27,826,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>Camp Lemonier</td>
<td>$9,923,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Iwakuni</td>
<td>$6,415,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kadena Air Base</td>
<td>$19,411,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine Corps Air Station Futenma</td>
<td>$4,639,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Okinawa</td>
<td>$35,685,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 and available for military construction projects at unspecified worldwide locations 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 unspecified locations, and in the amount, set forth in the following table:

### Navy: Unspecified Worldwide Locations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified Worldwide</td>
<td>Locations</td>
<td>$38,985,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2202 [Log 53112]. FAMILY HOUSING.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may carry out architectural and engineering services and construction design activities with respect to the construction or improvement of family housing units in an amount not to exceed $472,000.
SEC. 2203 [Log 53113]. IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS.

Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, and using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may improve existing military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $15,940,000.
SEC. 2204 [LOG53114]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NAVY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Navy, as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under section 2201 of this Act may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.
SEC. 2205 [Log 53659]. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2012 PROJECTS.

(a) Yuma.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2201(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1666), for Yuma, Arizona, for construction of a Double Aircraft Maintenance Hangar, the Secretary of the Navy may construct up to approximately 70,000 square feet of additional apron to be utilized as a taxi-lane using amounts appropriated for this project pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 of such Act (125 Stat. 1667).

(b) Camp Pendleton.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2201(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1666), for Camp Pendleton, California, for construction of an Infantry Squad Defense Range, the Secretary of the Navy may construct up to 9,000 square feet of vehicular bridge using amounts appropriated for this project pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 of such Act (125 Stat. 1667).
(c) KINGS BAY.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2201(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1666), for Kings Bay, Georgia, for construction of a Crab Island Security Enclave, the Secretary of the Navy may expand the enclave fencing system to three layers of fencing and construct two elevated fixed fighting positions with associated supporting facilities using amounts appropriated for this project pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 of such Act (125 Stat. 1667).
SEC. 2206. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2014 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2201(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 989), for Yorktown, Virginia, for construction of Small Arms Ranges, the Secretary of the Navy may construct 240 square meters of armory, 48 square meters of Safety Officer/Target Storage Building, and 667 square meters of Range Operations Building using appropriations available for the project pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 of such Act (127 Stat. 990).
SEC. 2207. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2011 PROJECTS.


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

Navy: Extension of 2011 Project Authorizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>South West Asia ..........</td>
<td>Navy Central Command Ammunition Magazines, Defense Access Roads Improvements.</td>
<td>$89,280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Naval Activities, Guam.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$66,730,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2208 [Log 53662]. 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 authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2201 of that Act (125 Stat. 1666), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later.

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

Navy: Extension of 2012 Project Authorizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Camp Pendleton</td>
<td>North Area Waste Water Conveyance</td>
<td>$78,271,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Camp Pendleton</td>
<td>Infantry Squad Defense Range</td>
<td>$29,187,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Twentynine Palms ... Jacksonville</td>
<td>Land Expansion</td>
<td>$8,665,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Twentynine Palms ... Jacksonville</td>
<td>P-8A Hangar Upgrades</td>
<td>$6,085,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Kings Bay</td>
<td>Crab Island Security Enclave</td>
<td>$52,913,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Patuxent River</td>
<td>Aircraft Prototype Facility Phase 2</td>
<td>$45,844,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2301 [Log 53115]. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2302 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Clear Air Force Base</td>
<td>$11,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Luke Air Force Base</td>
<td>$26,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Joint Region Marianas</td>
<td>$13,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>McConnell Air Force Base</td>
<td>$34,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Hanscom Air Force Base</td>
<td>$13,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>Nellis Air Force Base</td>
<td>$53,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst</td>
<td>$5,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>Tinker Air Force Base</td>
<td>$111,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Joint Base San Antonio</td>
<td>$5,800,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2302 and available for military construction projects outside 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 installation outside the United States, and in the amount, set forth in the following table:
## Air Force: Outside the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Croughton Royal Air Force Base</td>
<td>$92,223,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2302 [Log 53118]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, AIR FORCE.

(a) Authorization of Appropriations.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014, for military construction and land acquisition functions of the Department of the Air Force, as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(b) Limitation on Total Cost of Construction Projects.—Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under section 2301 of this Act may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.
SEC. 2303. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2008 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2301(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (division B of Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 515), for Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina, for base infrastructure at that location, the Secretary of the Air Force may acquire fee or lesser real property interests in approximately 11.5 acres of land contiguous to Shaw Air Force Base for the project using funds appropriated to the Department of the Air Force for construction in years prior to fiscal year 2015.
SEC. 2304 [Log 53664]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2011 PROJECT.


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>Shaikh Isa Air Base</td>
<td>North Apron Expansion</td>
<td>$45,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2305 [Log 53665]. 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 authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2301 of that Act (125 Stat. 1670), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later.

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

Air Force: Extension of 2012 Project Authorizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Eielson AFB</td>
<td>Dormitory (168 RM)</td>
<td>$45,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Sigonella Naval Air Station</td>
<td>UAS SATCOM Relay Pads and Facility</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subtitle A—Defense Agency

Authorizations

SEC. 2401 [Log 53119]. 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 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Fort Huachuca</td>
<td>$1,871,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Camp Pendleton</td>
<td>$11,841,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coronado</td>
<td>$70,340,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lemoore</td>
<td>$52,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Peterson Air Force Base</td>
<td>$15,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Hunter Army Airfield</td>
<td>$7,692,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robins Air Force Base</td>
<td>$19,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam</td>
<td>$52,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Fort Meade</td>
<td>$81,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Joint Base Andrews</td>
<td>$18,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Selfridge Air National Guard Base</td>
<td>$35,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Stearns</td>
<td>$27,147,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>Fallon</td>
<td>$20,241,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>Cannon Air Force Base</td>
<td>$23,333,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Camp Lejeune</td>
<td>$52,748,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Bragg</td>
<td>$93,136,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seymour-Butts Johnson AFB</td>
<td>$8,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Beaufort</td>
<td>$40,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>Ellsworth Air Force Base</td>
<td>$8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Joint Base San Antonio</td>
<td>$38,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Crayne Island</td>
<td>$36,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Defense Distribution Depot Richmond</td>
<td>$5,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Belvoir</td>
<td>$7,239,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joint Base Langley-Enstis</td>
<td>$41,200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Geraldton</td>
<td>$9,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>$79,544,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guantanamo Bay</td>
<td>Guantanamo Bay</td>
<td>$76,290,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Misawa Air Base</td>
<td>$37,775,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Okinawa</td>
<td>$170,901,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sasebo</td>
<td>$37,681,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2404 and available for military construction projects at unspecified worldwide locations as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of Defense may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for unspecified locations, and in the amount, set forth in the following table:
### Defense Agencies: Unspecified Worldwide Locations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified Worldwide Locations</td>
<td>Various Worldwide Locations</td>
<td>$150,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2402. AUTHORIZED ENERGY CONSERVATION PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403 and available for energy conservation projects inside 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 inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Edwards Air Force Base ..................</td>
<td>$4,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Hunter Liggett .....................</td>
<td>$13,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vandenberg Air Force Base ..............</td>
<td>$7,197,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Fort Carson ................................</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Eglin Air Force Base ....................</td>
<td>$3,850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Moody Air Force Base ....................</td>
<td>$3,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Marine Corps Base Hawaii ...............</td>
<td>$8,460,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Great Lakes Naval Station ..............</td>
<td>$2,190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>Portsmouth Naval Shipyard ..............</td>
<td>$2,740,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Fort Detrick ................................</td>
<td>$2,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>Offutt Air Force Base ...................</td>
<td>$2,869,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>Tinker Air Force Base ...................</td>
<td>$3,609,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Oregon City Armory ......................</td>
<td>$6,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>Dugway Proving Ground ...................</td>
<td>$15,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Naval Station Norfolk ...................</td>
<td>$11,360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pentagon ..................................</td>
<td>$2,120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Various Locations .......................</td>
<td>$23,679,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403 and available for energy conservation projects outside the United States as specified in the fund-
ing 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diego Garcia</td>
<td>Naval Support Facility</td>
<td>$14,620,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Fleet Activities Yokosuka</td>
<td>$8,030,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Spangdahlem</td>
<td>$4,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various Locations</td>
<td>Various Locations</td>
<td>$5,776,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2403 [Log 53120]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, DEFENSE AGENCIES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under section 2401 of this Act may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.
SEC. 2404 [Log 53667]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2011 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (division B of Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4436), the authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2401 of that Act (124 Stat. 4446), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>Bolling Air Force Base</td>
<td>Cooling Tower Expansion</td>
<td>$2,070,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DIAC Parking Garage</td>
<td>$13,586,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Electrical Upgrades</td>
<td>$1,080,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2405 [Log 53668&53669]. 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 authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2401 of that Act (125 Stat. 1672), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later.

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

Defense Agencies: Extension of 2012 Project Authorizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Coronado</td>
<td>SOF Support Activity Operations Facility</td>
<td>$42,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>USAG Baumholder</td>
<td>Wetzel-Smith Elementary School</td>
<td>$59,419,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>USAG Vicenza</td>
<td>Vicenza High School</td>
<td>$41,864,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Yokota Air Base</td>
<td>Yokota High School</td>
<td>$49,606,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Pentagon Reservation</td>
<td>Heliport Control Tower and Fire Station</td>
<td>$6,457,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pedestrian Plaza</td>
<td>$2,285,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2406 [Log 53727]. LIMITATION ON PROJECT AUTHORIZATION TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2015 PROJECTS PENDING SUBMISSION OF REQUIRED REPORTS.

(a) LIMITATION.—No amounts may be obligated or expended for the military construction projects described in subsection (b) and otherwise authorized by section 2401(a) until both of the reports described in subsection (c) have been submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(b) COVERED PROJECTS.—The limitation imposed by subsection (a) applies to the following military construction projects:

(1) The construction of a human performance center facility at Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek–Story, Virginia.

(2) The construction of a squadron operations facility at Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico.

(c) REPORTS DESCRIBED.—The reports referred to in subsection (a) are—

(1) the report on the United States Special Operations Command Preservation of the Force and Families initiative requested under the heading “U.S. Special Operations Command Military CON-
struction Requirements” in the Joint Explanatory Statement to Accompany the National Defense Authoriza-
thorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014, as printed in the Congressional Record on December 12, 2013 (page H7956); and

(2) the report on the review of Department of Defense efforts regarding the prevention of suicide among members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents required by section 581 of this Act.
Subtitle B—Chemical Demilitarization Authorizations

SEC. 2411 [Log 53121]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE-WIDE.

(a) Authorization of Appropriations.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014, for military construction and land acquisition for chemical demilitarization, as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(b) Limitation on Total Cost of Construction Projects.—Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under subsection (a) may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.
SEC. 2412 [Log 53670]. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2000 PROJECT.


(1) in the item relating to Blue Grass Army Depot, Kentucky, by striking “$746,000,000” in the amount column and inserting “$780,000,000”; and

(2) by striking the amount identified as the total in the amount column and inserting “$1,237,920,000”.
SEC. 2501 [Log 53122]. AUTHORIZED NATO CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

The Secretary of Defense may make contributions for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program as provided in section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, in an amount not to exceed the sum of the amount authorized to be appropriated for this purpose in section 2502 and the amount collected from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a result of construction previously financed by the United States.
SEC. 2502 [Log 53123]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NATO.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014, for contributions by the Secretary of Defense under section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, for the share of the United States of the cost of projects for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program authorized by section 2501 as specified in the funding table in section 4601.
SEC. 2601 [Log 53124]. AUTHORIZED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for the National Guard and Reserve 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 Army National Guard locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Dagsboro</td>
<td>$10,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>Augusta</td>
<td>$30,4000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Havre De Grace</td>
<td>$12,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>Helena</td>
<td>$38,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>Alamogordo</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>Valley City</td>
<td>$10,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>North Hyde Park</td>
<td>$4,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Yakima</td>
<td>$19,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2602 [Log 53125]. AUTHORIZED ARMY RESERVE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for the National Guard and Reserve 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 Army Reserve locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Fresno</td>
<td>$22,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>March Air Force Base</td>
<td>$25,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Fort Carson</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Arlington Heights</td>
<td>$26,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Starkville</td>
<td>$9,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst</td>
<td>$26,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Mattydale</td>
<td>$23,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Fort Lee</td>
<td>$16,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2603. AUTHORIZED NAVY RESERVE AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for the National Guard and Reserve 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 Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>$17,650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Whidbey Island</td>
<td>$27,755,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2604 [Log 53128]. AUTHORIZED AIR NATIONAL GUARD CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for the National Guard and Reserve 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 Air National Guard locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Bradley International Airport</td>
<td>$16,306,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Des Moines Municipal Airport</td>
<td>$8,993,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>W.K. Kellog Regional Airport</td>
<td>$6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Pease International Trade Port</td>
<td>$41,902,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Willow Grove Air Reserve Field</td>
<td>$5,662,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2605 [Log 53129]. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE RESERVE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for the National Guard and Reserve 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 Air Force Reserve locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:
### Air Force Reserve

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Robins Air Force Base</td>
<td>$27,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Seymour Johnson Air Force Base</td>
<td>$9,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Forth Worth</td>
<td>$3,700,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2606 [Log 53130]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014, for the costs of acquisition, architectural and engineering services, and construction of facilities for the Guard and Reserve Forces, and for contributions therefor, under chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code (including the cost of acquisition of land for those facilities), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.
SEC. 2611 [Log 53671]. MODIFICATION AND EXTENSION OF

AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL

YEAR 2012 PROJECTS.

(a) MODIFICATION.—

(1) KANSAS CITY.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2602 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1677), for Kansas City, Kansas, for construction of an Army Reserve Center at that location, the Secretary of the Army may construct a new facility in the vicinity of Kansas City, Kansas, instead of constructing a new facility in Kansas City.

(2) ATTLEBORO.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2602 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1677), for Attleboro, Massachusetts, for construction of an Army Reserve Center at that location, the Secretary of the Army may construct a new facility in the vicinity of Attleboro, Massachusetts, instead of constructing a new facility in Attleboro.

(b) 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 authorizations set forth in subsection (a) shall remain in effect until October 1, 2018, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2019, whichever is later.
SEC. 2612 [Log 53672]. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2601 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2133) for Stormville, New York, for construction of a Combined Support Maintenance Shop Phase I, the Secretary of the Army may instead construct the facility at Camp Smith, New York, and build a 53,760 square foot maintenance facility in lieu of a 75,156 square foot maintenance facility.
SEC. 2613 [Log 53673]. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF
CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2011 PROJECT.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (division B of Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4436), the authorization set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2601 of that Act (124 Stat. 4452) and extended by section 2612 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1003), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Camp Santiago</td>
<td>Multi Purpose Machine Gun Range ...</td>
<td>$9,200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2701 [Log 53131]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES FUNDED THROUGH DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE ACCOUNT.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014, for base realignment and closure activities, including real property acquisition and military construction projects, as authorized by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) and funded through the Department of Defense Base Closure Account established by section 2906 of such Act (as amended by section 2711 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2140)), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.
SEC. 2711 [Log 53167]. PROHIBITION ON CONDUCTING ADDITIONAL BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (BRAC) ROUND.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize an additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round.
SEC. 27. [Log 53220]. FORCE-STRUCTURE PLANS AND INFRASTRUCTURE INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE NECESSARY TO SUPPORT THE FORCE STRUCTURE.

(a) Preparation and Submission of Force-structure Plans and Infrastructure Inventory.—As part of the budget justification documents submitted to Congress in support of the budget for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall include the following:

(1) Two force-structure plans for each of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps for the 20-year period beginning with fiscal year 2016, including the probable end-strength levels and major military force units (including land force divisions, carrier and other major combatant vessels, air wings, and other comparable units) needed to meet anticipated threats, and the anticipated levels of funding that will be available for national defense purposes during such period. One force-structure plan shall reflect the 2014 Quadrennial Defense Review and the other force-structure plan shall reflect the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.), as amended by...

(2) A comprehensive inventory of military installations world-wide for each military department, with specifications of the number and type of facilities in the active and reserve forces of each military department.

(b) Relationship of Plans and Inventory.—

Using the force-structure plans and infrastructure inventory prepared under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall prepare (and include as part of the submission of such plans and inventory) the following:

(1) A description of the infrastructure necessary to support the force structure described in each force-structure plan.

(2) A discussion of categories of excess infrastructure and infrastructure capacity, and the Secretary’s targets for the reduction of such excess capacity.

(3) An assessment of the excess infrastructure and the value of retaining certain excess infrastructure to support surge or reversibility requirements.
(4) An economic analysis of the effect of the
closure or realignment of military installations to re-
duce excess infrastructure.

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

(1) The anticipated continuing need for and
availability of military installations outside the
United States, taking into account current restric-
tions on the use of military installations outside the
United States and the potential for future prohibi-
tions or restrictions on the use of such military in-
stallations.

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

(d) CERTIFICATION OF NEED FOR FURTHER CLO-
sURES AND REALIGNMENTS.—

(1) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—On the basis
of the force-structure plans and infrastructure inven-
tory prepared under subsection (a) and the descrip-
tions and economic analysis prepared under sub-
section (b), the Secretary of Defense shall include as part of the submission of the plans and inventory a certification regarding whether the need exists for the closure or realignment of additional military installations.

(2) **ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATION.**—As a condition on the certification under paragraph (1) that the need for an additional round of closures and realignments exists, the Secretary shall include an additional certification that every recommendation for the closure or realignment of military installations in the additional round of closures and realignments will result in annual net savings for each of the military departments within six years after the initiation of the additional round of closures and realignments.

(e) **COMPTROLLER GENERAL EVALUATION.**—

(1) **EVALUATION REQUIRED.**—If the certifications are provided under subsection (d), the Comptroller General of the United States shall prepare an evaluation of the following:

(A) The force-structure plans and infrastructure inventory prepared under subsection (a), including an evaluation of the accuracy and analytical sufficiency of the plans and inventory.
(B) The need for the closure or realignment of additional military installations.

(2) Submission.—The Comptroller General shall submit the evaluation to Congress not later than 60 days after the date on which the force-structure plans and infrastructure inventory are submitted to Congress.
SEC. 27. MODIFICATION OF PROPERTY DISPOSAL PROCEDURES UNDER BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE PROCESS.

(a) Report on Excess Property.—Section 2905 of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) is amended by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection:

“(f) Report on Designation of Property as Excess Instead of Surplus.—(1) Not later than 180 days after the date on which real property located at a military installation closed or realigned under this part is declared excess, but not surplus, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report identifying the property and including the information required by paragraph (2). The Secretary shall update the report every 180 days thereafter until the property is either declared surplus or transferred to another Federal agency.

“(2) Each report under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

“(A) The reason for the excess designation.

“(B) The nature of the contemplated transfer.

“(C) The proposed timeline for the transfer.
“(D) Any impediments to completing the Federal agency screening process.”.

(b) **Effect of Lack of Recognized Redevelopment Authority.**—Section 2910(9) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) is amended—

(1) by striking “The term” and inserting “(A) The term”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(B) If no redevelopment authority referred to in subparagraph (A) exists with respect to a military installation, the term shall include the following:

“(i) The local government in whose jurisdiction the military installation is wholly located.

“(ii) A local government agency or State government agency designated by the chief executive officer of the State in which the military installation is located under subparagraph (B) of section 2905(b)(3) for the purpose of the consultation required by subparagraph (A) of such section.”.
SEC. 2802. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT UNSPECIFIED MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.

(a) UNSPECIFIED MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DESCRIBED.—Subsection (a)(2) of section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “$2,000,000” and inserting “$3,000,000”; and

(2) by striking the second sentence.

(b) INCREASED THRESHOLD FOR APPLICATION OF SECRETARY APPROVAL AND CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Subsection (b)(1) of such section is amended by striking “$750,000” and inserting “$1,000,000”.

(c) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS AUTHORIZED TO BE USED FOR PROJECTS.—Subsection (c) of such section is amended by striking “$750,000” and inserting “$1,000,000”.

(d) ANNUAL LOCATION ADJUSTMENT OF DOLLAR LIMITATIONS.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(f) ADJUSTMENT OF DOLLAR LIMITATIONS FOR LOCATION.—Each fiscal year, the Secretary concerned shall adjust the dollar limitations specified in this section applicable to an unspecified minor military construction project to reflect the area construction cost index for military con-
struction projects published by the Department of Defense during the prior fiscal year for the location of the project.”.
SEC. 2803 [Log 53297]. USE OF ONE-STEP TURN-KEY CONTRACT SELECTION PROCEDURES FOR ADDITIONAL FACILITY PROJECTS.

Section 2862 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 2862. Turn-key selection procedures

“(a) Authority to use for certain purposes.—The Secretary concerned may use one-step turn-key selection procedures for the purpose of entering into a contract for any of the following purposes:

“(1) The construction of an authorized military construction project.

“(2) A repair project (as defined in section 2811(e) of this title) with an approved cost equal to or less than $4,000,000.

“(3) The construction of a facility as part of an authorized security assistance activity.

“(b) Definitions.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘one-step turn-key selection procedures’ means procedures used for the selection of a contractor on the basis of price and other evaluation criteria to perform, in accordance with the provisions of a firm fixed-price contract, both the design and construction of a facility using performance specifications supplied by the Secretary concerned.
“(2) The term ‘security assistance activity’ means—

“(A) humanitarian and civic assistance authorized by sections 401 and 2561 of this title;

“(B) foreign disaster assistance authorized by section 404 of this title;

“(C) foreign military construction sales authorized by section 29 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2769);

“(D) foreign assistance authorized under sections 607 and 632 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2357, 2392); and

“(E) other international security assistance specifically authorized by law.”.
SEC. 2804 [Log 53168]. EXTENSION OF LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN EUROPEAN COMMAND AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY.


(1) in subsection (a), by inserting “or the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015” after “this division”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “the date of the enactment of this Act” and inserting “December 27, 2013”.

Subtitle B—Real Property and Facilities Administration

SEC. 2811 [Log 53602]. CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT IN CONNECTION WITH DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MAJOR LAND ACQUISITIONS.

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

(1) by inserting ``(1)'' before ``No military department'';

(2) by inserting after the first sentence the following new paragraph:

``(2) If the real property acquisition is a major land acquisition inside a State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or any territory or possession of the United States, the Secretary concerned shall consult with the chief executive officer of the State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the territory or possession in which the land is located to determine options for completing the real property acquisition.'';

(3) by striking ``The foregoing limitation'' and inserting the following:
“(3) The limitations imposed by paragraphs (1) and (2); and

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

“(4) In this subsection, the term ‘major land acquisition’ means any land acquisition not covered by the authority to acquire low-cost interests in land under section 2663(c) of this title.”.
SEC. 2812 [Log 53686]. RENEWALS, EXTENSIONS, AND SUCCEEDING LEASES FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OPERATING ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

Section 2667(h) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4)(A) Paragraph (1) does not apply to a renewal, extension, or succeeding lease by the Secretary concerned with a financial institution selected in accordance with the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation providing for the selection of financial institutions to operate on military installations if each of the following applies:

“(i) The on-base financial institution was selected before the date of the enactment of this paragraph or competitive procedures are used for the selection of any new financial institutions.

“(ii) A current and binding operating agreement is in place between the installation commander and the selected on-base financial institution.

“(B) The renewal, extension, or succeeding lease shall terminate upon the termination of the operating agreement described in subparagraph (A)(ii) associated with that lease.”.
SEC. 2813 [Log 53886]. ARSENAL INSTALLATION REUTILIZATION AUTHORITY.

Section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (h), (i), and (j) as subsections (i), (j), and (k), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (g) the following new subsection (h):

“(h) ARSENAL INSTALLATION REUTILIZATION AUTHORITY.—(1) In the case of a military manufacturing arsenal, the Secretary concerned shall delegate, subject to paragraph (2), the authority provided by this section to the commander of the military manufacturing arsenal or, if part of a larger military installation, the installation commander for the purpose of—

“(A) helping to maintain the viability of military manufacturing arsenals and any installations on which they are located;

“(B) eliminating, or at least reducing, the cost of Government ownership of military manufacturing arsenals, including the costs of operations and maintenance, the costs of environmental remediation, and other costs; and

“(C) leveraging private investment at military manufacturing arsenals through long-term facility use contracts, property management contracts,
leases, or other agreements that support and advance the preceding purposes.

“(2) The authority delegated under paragraph (1) does not include the authority to enter into a lease or contract under this section to carry out any activity covered by section 4544(b) of this title related to sale of articles manufactured by a military manufacturing arsenal or services performed by a military manufacturing arsenal or the performance of manufacturing work at the military manufacturing arsenal.

“(3) Both leases and contracts are authorized under this section for a military manufacturing arsenal, and, notwithstanding subsection (b)(1), the term of the lease or contract may be for up to 25 years if a lease or contract of that duration will promote the national defense or be in the public interest.

“(4) In this subsection, the term ‘military manufacturing arsenal’ means a Government-owned, Government-operated defense plant of the Department of the Defense that manufactures weapons, weapon components, or both.”.
SEC. 2814 [Log 53930]. DEPOSIT OF REIMBURSED FUNDS TO COVER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES RELATING TO CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS.

(a) Authority to Credit Reimbursed Funds to Accounts Currently Available.—Section 2695(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the first sentence and inserting the following: “(1) Amounts collected by the Secretary of a military department under subsection (a) for administrative expenses shall be credited, at the option of the Secretary—

“(A) to the appropriation, fund, or account from which the expenses were paid; or

“(B) to an appropriate appropriation, fund, or account currently available to the Secretary for the purposes for which the expenses were paid.”; and

(2) in the second sentence, by striking “Amounts so credited” and inserting the following:

“(2) Amounts credited under paragraph (1)”.

(b) Prospective Applicability.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall not apply to administrative expenses related to a real property transaction referred to in section 2695(b) of title 10, United States Code, that were covered by the Secretary of a military de-
partment using amounts appropriated to the Secretary before the date of the enactment of this Act.
Subtitle D—Provisions Related to Asia-Pacific Military Realignment

SEC. 2831 [Log 53169]. REPEAL OR MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS ON REALIGNMENT OF MARINE CORPS FORCES IN ASIA-PACIFIC REGION.


(1) by striking subsections (a), (b), (c), and (e);

(2) by redesignating subsections (d) and (f) as subsections (b) and (e), respectively; and

(3) by inserting before subsection (b), as redesignated, the following new subsection (a):

“(a) RESTRICTION ON DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE.—

“(1) RESTRICTION.—If the Secretary of Defense determines that any grant, cooperative agreement, transfer of funds to another Federal agency, or supplement of funds available in fiscal year 2015 under Federal programs administered by agencies other than the Department of Defense will result in the development (including repair, replacement, renovation, conversion, improvement, expansion, acquisition, or construction) of public infrastructure on
Guam, the Secretary of Defense may not carry out such grant, transfer, cooperative agreement, or supplemental funding unless such grant, transfer, cooperative agreement, or supplemental funding directly supports an infrastructure project agreed upon in the March 2011 Programmatic Agreement signed by the Department of Defense, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Guam State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Military Relocation to the Islands of Guam and Tinian.

“(2) PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE DEFINED.—In this subsection, term ‘public infrastructure’ means any utility, method of transportation, item of equipment, or facility under the control of a public entity or State or local government that is used by, or constructed for the benefit of, the general public.”.
SEC. 2842. LAND CONVEYANCE, FORMER WALTER REED ARMY HOSPITAL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Army may convey, without consideration, to Children’s Hospital, nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia with its principal place of business in the District of Columbia (in this section referred to as the “Children’s Hospital”), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property at former Walter Reed Army Hospital in the District of Columbia consisting of approximately 13.25 acres and including building 54 (The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Building and former Military Medical Museum), building 53 (former post theater), building 52 (warehouse and outpatient clinic), and building 3 (attached parking structure) for the purpose of permitting Children’s Hospital to use the parcel for public-benefit purposes.

(b) CONDITION ON USE OF REVENUES.—If the property conveyed under subsection (a) is used for a public-benefit purpose that results in the generation of revenue for Children’s Hospital, Children’s Hospital shall agree to use the generated revenue only for medical research purposes by depositing the revenues in fund designated for medical research use.

(e) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—
(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Army shall require Children’s Hospital to cover costs (except costs for environmental remediation of the property) to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for such costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a), including survey costs, costs for environmental documentation, and any other administrative costs related to the conveyance. If amounts are collected from Children’s Hospital in advance of the Secretary incurring the actual costs, and the amount collected exceeds the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to Children’s Hospital.

(2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—
Amounts received as reimbursement under paragraph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover those costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance. Amounts so credited shall be merged with amounts in such fund or account, and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.
(d) Description of Property.—The exact acreage and legal description of the property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army.

(e) Relation to Other Laws.—Section 2905(b) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (title XXIX of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) and section 2696 of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to the real property authorized for conveyance under subsection (a).

(f) Reversionary Interest.—If the Secretary of the Army determines at any time that the real property conveyed under subsection (a) is not being used in accordance with the purpose of the conveyance specified in subsection (a) or that Children’s Hospital has violated the condition on the use of revenues imposed by subsection (b), all right, title, and interest in and to such real property, including any improvements thereto, shall, at the option of the Secretary, revert to and become the property of the United States, and the United States shall have the right of immediate entry onto such real property. A determination by the Secretary under this subsection shall be made on the record after an opportunity for a hearing.

(g) Additional Terms and Conditions.—The Secretary of the Army may require such additional terms
and conditions in connection with the conveyance as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.
SEC. 2843 [Log 53791]. TRANSFERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION, CAMP FRANK D. MERRILL AND LAKE LANIER, GEORGIA.

(a) TRANSFERS REQUIRED.—

(1) CAMP FRANK D. MERRILL.—Not later than September 30, 2015, the Secretary of Agriculture shall transfer to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army for required Army force protection measures certain Federal land administered as part of the Chattahoochee National Forest, but permitted to the Secretary of the Army for Camp Frank D. Merrill in Dahlonega, Georgia, consisting of approximately 282.304 acres identified in the permit numbered 0018–01.

(2) LAKE LANIER PROPERTY.—In exchange for the land transferred under paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Army (acting through the Chief of Engineers) shall transfer to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture certain Federal land administered by the Army Corps of Engineers and consisting of approximately 10 acres adjacent to Lake Lanier at 372 Dunlap Landing Road, Gainesville, Georgia.

(b) USE OF TRANSFERRED LAND.—

(1) CAMP FRANK D. MERRILL.—Upon receipt of the land under subsection (a)(1), the Secretary of
the Army shall continue to use the land for military purposes.

(2) **Lake Lanier Property.**—Upon receipt of the land under subsection (a)(2), the Secretary of Agriculture shall use the land for administrative purposes.

(c) **Protection of the Etowah Darter and Holiday Darter.**—Nothing in the transfer required by subsection (a)(1) shall affect the prior designation of lands within the Chattahoochee National Forest as critical habitat for the Etowah darter (*Etheostoma etowahae*) and the Holiday darter (*Etheostoma brevirostrum*).

(d) **Legal Description and Map.**—

(1) **Preparation and Publication.**—The Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Agriculture shall publish in the Federal Register a legal description and map of both parcels of land to be transferred under subsection (a).

(2) **Force of Law.**—The legal description and map filed under paragraph (1) for a parcel of land shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretaries may correct errors in the legal description and map.

(e) **Reimbursements of Costs.**—The transfers required by subsection (a) shall be made without reimburse-
ment, except that the Secretary of the Army shall reim-
burse the Secretary of Agriculture for any costs incurred
by the Secretary of Agriculture to assist in the preparation
of the legal description and maps required by subsection
(d).
SEC. 2844 [Log 53712]. LAND CONVEYANCE, JOINT BASE
PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM, HAWAII.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of
the Navy may convey, without consideration, to the Honol-
ulu Authority for Rapid Transportation (in this section
referred to as the “Honolulu Authority”), all right, title,
and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of
real property, including any improvements thereon, con-
sisting of approximately 1.2 acres at or in the nearby vi-
cinity of Radford Drive and the Makalapa Gate of Joint
Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, for the purpose of permitting
the Honolulu Authority to use the property for public pur-
poses.

(b) CONDITION ON USE OF REVENUES.—If the prop-
erty conveyed under subsection (a) is used, consistent with
such subsection, for a public purpose that results in the
generation of revenue for the Honolulu Authority, the
Honolulu Authority shall agree to use the generated rev-
ue only for passenger rail transit purposes by depositing
the revenue in a fund designated for passenger rail transit
use.

(c) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of
the Navy shall require the Honolulu Authority to
cover costs to be incurred by the Secretary, or to re-
imburse the Secretary for such costs incurred by the
Secretary, to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a), including survey costs, costs for environmental documentation, and any other administrative costs related to the conveyance. If amounts are collected from the Honolulu Authority in advance of the Secretary incurring the actual costs, and the amount collected exceeds the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the Honolulu Authority.

(2) Treatment of Amounts Received.—

Amounts received as reimbursement under paragraph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover those costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance. Amounts so credited shall be merged with amounts in such fund or account, and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

(d) Description of Property.—The exact acreage and legal description of the property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy.

(e) Additional Terms and Conditions.—The Secretary of the Navy may require such additional terms
and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.
(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Army may convey, without consideration, to the City of Kingston, New York (in this section referred to as the “City”), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property, including any improvements thereon, consisting of approximately 4 acres and containing the Robert H. Dietz Army Reserve Center located at 144 Flatbush Avenue in Kingston, New York, for the purpose of permitting the City to use the parcel for public purposes.

(b) REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—If the Secretary of the Army determines at any time that the real property conveyed under subsection (a) is not being used in accordance with the purpose of the conveyance specified in subsection (a), all right, title, and interest in and to such real property, including any improvements thereto, shall, at the option of the Secretary, revert to and become the property of the United States, and the United States shall have the right of immediate entry onto such real property. A determination by the Secretary under this subsection shall be made on the record after an opportunity for a hearing.

(c) ALTERNATIVE CONSIDERATION OPTION.—
(1) **Fair Market Value.**—In lieu of exercising the reversionary interest under subsection (b) if the Secretary of the Army determines that the conveyed property is not being used in accordance with the purpose of the conveyance, the Secretary may require the City to pay to the United States an amount equal to the fair market value of the property, as determined pursuant to paragraph (2).

(2) **Appraisal; Adjustment.**—The Secretary shall determine the fair market value of the property through an appraisal conducted by a licensed, independent appraiser acceptable to the Secretary and the City. The fair market value of the property shall be adjusted to exclude the value of any improvements on the property constructed by the City.

(d) **Payment of Costs of Conveyance.**—

(1) **Payment Required.**—The Secretary of the Army shall require the City to cover costs (except costs for environmental remediation of the property) to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for such costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a), including survey costs, costs for environmental documentation, and any other administrative costs related to the conveyance. If amounts are col-
lected from the City in advance of the Secretary in-
curring the actual costs, and the amount collected
exceeds the costs actually incurred by the Secretary
to carry out the conveyance, the Secretary shall re-
fund the excess amount to the City.

(2) Treatment of amounts received.—
Amounts received as reimbursement under para-
graph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account
that was used to cover those costs incurred by the
Secretary in carrying out the conveyance. Amounts
so credited shall be merged with amounts in such
fund or account, and shall be available for the same
purposes, and subject to the same conditions and
limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

(e) Additional terms and conditions.—The
Secretary of the Army may require such additional terms
and conditions in connection with the conveyance under
subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to
protect the interests of the United States.
SEC. 2846 [Log 53571]. EXERCISE OF REVERSIONARY INTEREST, CAMP GRUBER, OKLAHOMA.

(a) BUSINESS CASE ANALYSIS.—Not later than March 31, 2015, the Secretary of the Army shall perform a business case analysis to consider the merits of seeking, for use as military maneuver space, the reversion of former Camp Gruber, Oklahoma, which—

(1) consists of approximately 31,283.66 acres; and

(2) was conveyed to the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife in 1948 subject to a reversionary clause that gives the United States the right to reacquire the land if needed for national defense purposes.

(b) EXERCISE OF REVERSIONARY RIGHT.—If, as a result of the business case analysis required by subsection (a), the Secretary of the Army determines that reacquisition of former Camp Gruber is needed for national defense purposes, the Secretary shall exercise the reversionary right and request the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife to reconvey Camp Gruber to the United States.

(c) CONVEYANCE TO OKLAHOMA MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—If Camp Gruber is reacquired by the United States under subsection (b), the Secretary of the Army shall convey, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to Camp Gruber to the Oklahoma Military Department for the purpose of permit-
ting the Oklahoma Military Department to use Camp Gruber as military maneuver space.

(d) CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of the Army shall conduct the business case analysis required by subsection (a) and make the determination under subsection (b) in consultation with the Adjutant General of the Oklahoma Military Department.

(e) STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS.—The reacquisition of Camp Gruber under this section shall include the improvements, structures, and fixtures located at Camp Gruber and related personal property.

(f) COSTS.—

(1) COSTS OF EXERCISING REVERSION.—The Secretary of the Army shall be responsible for all reasonable and necessary costs associated with exercising the reversionary interest under subsection (b) and reacquiring Camp Gruber, including real estate transaction and environmental documentation costs.

(2) COSTS OF SUBSEQUENT CONVEYANCE.—

(A) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Army shall require the Oklahoma Military Department to cover costs to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for such costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the conveyance under subsection (e),
including survey costs, costs for environmental
documentation, and any other administrative
costs related to the conveyance. If amounts are
collected from the Oklahoma Military Depart-
ment in advance of the Secretary incurring the
actual costs, and the amount collected exceeds
the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to
carry out the conveyance, the Secretary shall
refund the excess amount to the Oklahoma
Military Department.

(B) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RE-
CEIVED.—Amounts received as reimbursement
under subparagraph (A) shall be credited to the
fund or account that was used to cover those
costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out
the conveyance. Amounts so credited shall be
merged with amounts in such fund or account,
and shall be available for the same purposes,
and subject to the same conditions and limita-
tions, as amounts in such fund or account.

(g) PROHIBITION ON USE OF OPERATION AND MAIN-
TENANCE FUNDS.—Notwithstanding subsection (f), the
Secretary of the Army may not use amounts appropriated
for operation and maintenance for the Army for the pur-
pose of establishing, reactivating, modernizing, or sus-
1 containing any portion of Camp Gruber reacquired by the
2 United States under subsection (b).
3 (h) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The
4 Secretary of the Army may require such additional terms
5 and conditions in connection with the conveyance under
6 subsection (c) as the Secretary considers appropriate to
7 protect the interests of the United States.
Subtitle F—Other Matters

SEC. 2861 [Log 53684]. MEMORIAL TO THE VICTIMS OF THE
SHOOTING ATTACK AT THE WASHINGTON
NAVY YARD.

(a) MEMORIAL AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the
Navy may establish on the grounds of the Washington
Navy Yard in the District of Columbia a memorial dedi-
cated to the victims of the shooting attack at the Wash-
ington Navy Yard that occurred on September 16, 2013.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT, MAINTENANCE, AND RE-
PAIR.—The Secretary of the Navy shall be responsible for
the establishment, maintenance, and repair of the memo-
rial.

(c) ACCEPTANCE OF CONTRIBUTIONS; USE.—

(1) ACCEPTANCE OF CONTRIBUTIONS.—The
Secretary of the Navy may solicit and accept mone-
ty contributions and gifts of property for the pur-
pose of establishing, maintaining, and repairing the
memorial without regard to limitations contained in
section 2601 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNT.—There is
established on the books of the Treasury an account
for the deposit of monetary contributions received
pursuant to paragraph (1).
(3) Deposit and Availability of Contributions.—The Secretary of the Navy shall deposit monetary contributions accepted under paragraph (1) in the account. The funds in the account shall be available to the Secretary, until expended and without further appropriation, but only for the establishment, maintenance, and repair of the memorial.
SEC. 2862. REDESIGNATION OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC CENTER FOR SECURITY STUDIES AS THE DANIEL K. INOUYE ASIA-PACIFIC CENTER FOR SECURITY STUDIES.

(a) Redesignation.—The Department of Defense regional center for security studies known as the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies is hereby renamed the “Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies”.

(b) Conforming Amendments.—

(1) Reference to regional centers for strategic studies.—Section 184(b)(2)(B) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies” and inserting “Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies”.

(2) Acceptance of gifts and donations.—Section 2611(a)(2)(B) of such title is amended by striking “Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies” and inserting “Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies”.

(c) References.—Any reference to the Department of Defense Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be deemed to be a reference to
1 the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies.
SEC. 2863 [Log 53788]. REDESIGNATION OF POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA IN HAWAII AS POHAKULOA TRAINING CENTER.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The Pohakuloa Training Area in the State of Hawaii is hereby renamed the “Pohakuloa Training Center”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference to the Pohakuloa Training Area in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be deemed to be a reference to the Pohakuloa Training Center.
SEC. 2865 [Log 53187]. DESIGNATION OF DISTINGUISHED
FLYING CROSS NATIONAL MEMORIAL IN RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The most reliable statistics regarding the number of members of the Armed Forces who have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross indicate that 126,318 members of the Armed Forces received the medal during World War II, approximately 21,000 members received the medal during the Korean conflict, and 21,647 members received the medal during the Vietnam War. Since the end of the Vietnam War, more than 203 Armed Forces members have received the medal in times of conflict.

(2) The National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, Missouri, burned down in 1973, and thus many more recipients of the Distinguished Flying Cross may be undocumented. Currently, the Department of Defense continues to locate and identify members of the Armed Forces who have received the medal and are undocumented.

(3) The United States currently lacks a national memorial dedicated to the bravery and sacrifice of those members of the Armed Forces who
have distinguished themselves by heroic deeds performed in aerial flight.

(4) An appropriate memorial to current and former members of the Armed Forces is under construction at March Field Air Museum in Riverside, California.

(5) This memorial will honor all those members of the Armed Forces who have distinguished themselves in aerial flight, whether documentation of such members who earned the Distinguished Flying Cross exists or not.

(b) DESIGNATION.—The memorial to members of the Armed Forces who have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, located at March Field Air Museum in Riverside, California, is hereby designated as the Distinguished Flying Cross National Memorial.

(c) EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.—The national memorial designated by this section is not a unit of the National Park System, and the designation of the national memorial shall not be construed to require or permit Federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to the national memorial.
SEC. 2866 [Log 53186]. RENAMING SITE OF THE DAYTON AVIATION HERITAGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, OHIO.


SEC. 2867 [Log 53192]. MANHATTAN PROJECT NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to preserve and protect for the benefit of present and future generations the nationally significant historic resources associated with the Manhattan Project and which are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Energy defense environmental cleanup program under this title;

(2) to improve public understanding of the Manhattan Project and the legacy of the Manhattan Project through interpretation of the historic resources associated with the Manhattan Project;

(3) to enhance public access to the Historical Park consistent with protection of public safety, national security, and other aspects of the mission of the Department of Energy; and

(4) to assist the Department of Energy, Historical Park communities, historical societies, and other interested organizations and individuals in efforts to preserve and protect the historically significant resources associated with the Manhattan Project.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORICAL PARK.—The term “Historical Park” means the Manhattan Project National Historical Park established under subsection (e).
(2) MANHATTAN PROJECT.—The term “Man-
hattan Project” means the Federal military program
to develop an atomic bomb ending on December 31,
1946.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
the Secretary of the Interior.

(e) ESTABLISHMENT OF MANHATTAN PROJECT Na-
tional Historical Park.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) DATE.—Not later than 1 year after
the date of enactment of this section, there
shall be established as a unit of the National
Park System the Manhattan Project National
Historical Park.

(B) AREAS INCLUDED.—The Historical
Park shall consist of facilities and areas listed
under paragraph (2) as determined by the Sec-
retary, in consultation with the Secretary of
Energy. The Secretary shall include the area
referred to in paragraph (2)(C)(i), the B React-
tor National Historic Landmark, in the Histor-
ical Park.

(2) ELIGIBLE AREAS.—The Historical Park
may only be comprised of one or more of the fol-
lowing areas, or portions of the areas, as generally
depicted in the map titled “Manhattan Project National Historical Park Sites”, numbered 540/108,834–C, and dated September 2012:

(A) OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE.—Facilities, land, or interests in land that are—

(i) at Buildings 9204–3 and 9731 at the Department of Energy Y–12 National Security Complex;

(ii) at the X–10 Graphite Reactor at the Department of Energy Oak Ridge National Laboratory;

(iii) at the K–25 Building site at the Department of Energy East Tennessee Technology Park; and

(iv) at the former Guest House located at 210 East Madison Road.

(B) LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO.—Facilities, land, or interests in land that are—

(i) in the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory National Historic Landmark District, or any addition to the Landmark District proposed in the National Historic Landmark Nomination—Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (LASL) NHL District (Working Draft of NHL Revision), Los Al-
amos National Laboratory document LA–UR 12–00387 (January 26, 2012);

(ii) at the former East Cafeteria located at 1670 Nectar Street; and

(iii) at the former dormitory located at 1725 17th Street.

(C) HANFORD, WASHINGTON.—Facilities, land, or interests in land on the Department of Energy Hanford Nuclear Reservation that are—

(i) the B Reactor National Historic Landmark;

(ii) the Hanford High School in the town of Hanford and Hanford Construction Camp Historic District;

(iii) the White Bluffs Bank building in the White Bluffs Historic District;

(iv) the warehouse at the Bruggemann’s Agricultural Complex;

(v) the Hanford Irrigation District Pump House; and

(vi) the T Plant (221–T Process Building).
(3) Written consent of owner.—No non-Federal property may be included in the Historical Park without the written consent of the owner.

(d) Agreement.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary and the Secretary of Energy (acting through the Oak Ridge, Los Alamos, and Richland site offices) shall enter into an agreement governing the respective roles of the Secretary and the Secretary of Energy in administering the facilities, land, or interests in land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of Energy that is to be included in the Historical Park under subsection (c)(2), including provisions for enhanced public access, management, interpretation, and historic preservation.

(2) Responsibilities of the Secretary.—Any agreement under paragraph (1) shall provide that the Secretary shall—

(A) have decisionmaking authority for the content of historic interpretation of the Manhattan Project for purposes of administering the Historical Park; and

(B) ensure that the agreement provides an appropriate advisory role for the National Park
Service in preserving the historic resources covered by the agreement.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY.—Any agreement under paragraph (1) shall provide that the Secretary of Energy—

(A) shall ensure that the agreement appropriately protects public safety, national security, and other aspects of the ongoing mission of the Department of Energy at the Oak Ridge Reservation, Los Alamos National Laboratory, and Hanford Site;

(B) may consult with and provide historical information to the Secretary concerning the Manhattan Project;

(C) shall retain responsibility, in accordance with applicable law, for any environmental remediation that may be necessary in or around the facilities, land, or interests in land governed by the agreement; and

(D) shall retain authority and legal obligations for historic preservation and general maintenance, including to ensure safe access, in connection with the Department’s Manhattan Project resources.
(4) Amendments.—The agreement under paragraph (1) may be amended, including to add to the Historical Park facilities, land, or interests in land within the eligible areas described in subsection (c)(2) that are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Energy.

(e) Public Participation.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary shall consult with interested State, county, and local officials, organizations, and interested members of the public—

(A) before executing any agreement under subsection (d); and

(B) in the development of the general management plan under subsection (f)(2).

(2) Notice of determination.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which an agreement under subsection (d) is entered into, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of the establishment of the Historical Park, including an official boundary map.

(3) Availability of map.—The official boundary map published under paragraph (2) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service. The map shall be updated to reflect any additions to the His-
torical Park from eligible areas described in sub-
section (e)(2).

(4) ADDITIONS.—Any land, interest in land, or
facility within the eligible areas described in sub-
section (e)(2) that is acquired by the Secretary or
included in an amendment to the agreement under
subsection (d)(4) shall be added to the Historical
Park.

(f) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall admin-
ister the Historical Park in accordance with—

(A) this section; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units
of the National Park System, including—

(i) the National Park System Organic
Act (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(ii) the Act of August 21, 1935 (16
U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(2) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later
than 3 years after the date on which funds are made
available to carry out this subsection, the Secretary,
with the concurrence of the Secretary of Energy,
and in consultation and collaboration with the Oak
Ridge, Los Alamos and Richland Department of En-
ergy site offices, shall complete a general manage-
ment plan for the Historical Park in accordance with section 12(b) of Public Law 91–383 (commonly known as the National Park Service General Authorities Act; 16 U.S.C. 1a–7(b)).

(3) INTERPRETIVE TOURS.—The Secretary may, subject to applicable law, provide interpretive tours of historically significant Manhattan Project sites and resources in the States of Tennessee, New Mexico, and Washington that are located outside the boundary of the Historical Park.

(4) LAND ACQUISITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire land and interests in land within the eligible areas described in subsection (c)(2) by—

(i) transfer of administrative jurisdiction from the Department of Energy by agreement between the Secretary and the Secretary of Energy;

(ii) donation; or

(iii) exchange.

(B) NO USE OF CONDEMNATION.—The Secretary may not acquire by condemnation any land or interest in land under this section or for the purposes of this section.

(5) DONATIONS; COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—
(A) Federal Facilities.—

(i) In general.—The Secretary may enter into one or more agreements with the head of a Federal agency to provide public access to, and management, interpretation, and historic preservation of, historically significant Manhattan Project resources under the jurisdiction or control of the Federal agency.

(ii) Donations; cooperative agreements.—The Secretary may accept donations from, and enter into cooperative agreements with, State governments, units of local government, tribal governments, organizations, or individuals to further the purpose of an interagency agreement entered into under clause (i) or to provide visitor services and administrative facilities within reasonable proximity to the Historical Park.

(B) Technical Assistance.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance to State, local, or tribal governments, organizations, or individuals for the management, interpretation, and historic preservation of histori-
cally significant Manhattan Project resources
not included within the Historical Park.

(C) DONATIONS TO DEPARTMENT OF EN-
ERGY.—For the purposes of this section, or for
the purpose of preserving and providing access
to historically significant Manhattan Project re-
sources, the Secretary of Energy may accept,
hold, administer, and use gifts, bequests, and
devises (including labor and services).

(g) CLARIFICATION.—

(1) NO BUFFER ZONE CREATED.—Nothing in
this section, the establishment of the Historical
Park, or the management plan for the Historical
Park shall be construed to create buffer zones out-
side of the Historical Park. That an activity can be
seen and heard from within the Historical Park shall
not preclude the conduct of that activity or use out-
side the Historical Park.

(2) NO CAUSE OF ACTION.—Nothing in this
section shall constitute a cause of action with re-
spect to activities outside or adjacent to the estab-
lished boundary of the Historical Park.
TITLE XXIX—MILITARY LAND
TRANSFERS AND WITHDRAWALS TO SUPPORT READINESS AND SECURITY
Subtitle A—Naval Air Station Fallon, Nevada

SEC. 2901. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION, NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NEVADA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall transfer to the Secretary of the Navy, without consideration, the Federal land described in subsection (b).

(b) DESCRIPTION OF FEDERAL LAND.—The Federal land referred to in subsection (a) is the parcel of approximately 400 acres of land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior that—

(1) is adjacent to Naval Air Station Fallon in Churchill County, Nevada; and

(2) was withdrawn under Public Land Order 6834 (NV–943–4214–10; N–37875).

(c) MANAGEMENT.—On transfer of the Federal land described under subsection (b) to the Secretary of the
Navy, the Secretary of the Navy shall have full jurisdiction, custody, and control of the Federal land.
SEC. 2902 [Log 53719]. WATER RIGHTS.

(a) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed—

(1) to establish a reservation in favor of the United States with respect to any water or water right on lands transferred by this subtitle; or

(2) to authorize the appropriation of water on lands transferred by this subtitle except in accordance with applicable State law.

(b) EFFECT ON PREVIOUSLY ACQUIRED OR RESERVED WATER RIGHTS.—This section shall not be construed to affect any water rights acquired or reserved by the United States before the date of the enactment of this Act.
SEC. 2903 [Log 53720]. WITHDRAWAL.

Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land to be transferred under section 2901 is withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws, the mineral leasing laws, and the geothermal leasing laws, so long as the land remains under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy.
SEC. 29. [[Log 53859]]. REDESIGNATION OF JOHNSON VALLEY OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA, CALIFORNIA.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area in California is hereby redesignated as the “Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Subtitle C of title XXIX of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66) is amended—

(1) in section 2942(c)(3), by striking “Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area” and inserting “Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area”; and

(2) in section 2945—

(A) in the section heading, by inserting “NATIONAL” after “VALLEY”;

(B) in subsection (a), by inserting “National” after “Valley” in the matter preceding paragraph (1); and

(C) in subsections (b), (c), and (d), by inserting “National” after “Valley” each place it appears.
(c) RELATION TO AUTHORIZED NAVY USE.—The re-designation of the Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area as the Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area does not alter or interfere with the rights and obligations of the Navy regarding the use of portions of the Recreation Area as provided in subtitle C of title XXIX of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66).

(d) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area is deemed to be a reference to the Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area.
SEC. 29. ELIMINATION OF TERMINATION DATE FOR PUBLIC LAND WITHDRAWALS AND RESERVATIONS UNDER MILITARY LANDS WITHDRAWAL ACT OF 1999.

(a) Elimination of Termination Date.—Section 3015(a) of the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1999 (title XXX of Public Law 106–65; 113 Stat. 892) is amended by striking “shall” the first place it appears and all that follows through the period and inserting “shall not terminate other than by an election and determination of the Secretary of the military department concerned or until such time as the Secretary of the Interior can permanently transfer administrative jurisdiction of the lands withdrawn and reserved by this Act to the Secretary of the military department concerned.”.

(b) Conforming Amendment.—Section 3016 of the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1999 (title XXX of Public Law 106–65; 113 Stat. 893) is repealed.
TITLE XXXIV—NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

Sec. 3401. Authorization of appropriations.

SEC. 3401 [Log 53949]. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AMOUNT.—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy $19,950,000 for fiscal year 2015 for the purpose of carrying out activities under chapter 641 of title 10, United States Code, relating to the naval petroleum reserves.

(b) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—Funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in subsection (a) shall remain available until expended.
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DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS
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ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST
United States military installations consume large amounts of energy and water to maintain effective installation operations and ensure mission readiness and capability. At the same time, U.S. utilities systems may be at risk from civilian power grid failures due to natural or manmade threats, including cyber threats and electromagnetic pulse events. The United States experienced significant power disruptions from severe weather events in 2012, including Hurricane Sandy which affected the northeast region, and the derecho which affected the mid-Atlantic, including the National Capital Region, as well as late winter storms in February-March 2014 that left hundreds of thousands of customers without power in areas from the Northeast through the Midwest and parts of the Deep South. These weather events affected installations, housing, military logistics centers, training centers, military commands, and other critical military activities. As such the committee is concerned that the impact of such disruptions to an installation’s electricity, potable water, and wastewater services has a direct impact on critical
mission readiness. It is vital that military installations have the ability to maintain effective operations and energy security despite such disruptions.

The committee is encouraged that the Department of Defense and the military services are focusing on the potential for utilities service disruptions to impact installation mission capability and consequently to ensure the ability of the installations to nonetheless maintain operations. Still, it is not clear what efforts the Department is undertaking to ensure and promote energy security across its facilities. Accordingly, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to undertake a study of the status of the Department’s and the military services’ actions to ensure mission capability and energy security in the event of potentially significant and long-term disruptions to electric, potable water, and wastewater services at domestic and overseas military installations. The study should address the following questions:

1. What is the status of water and energy security plans, strategies, and related guidance to the military departments and the installations to ensure mission capability through the continued provision of electricity, potable water, and wastewater services in the event of natural or manmade disruptions?

2. To what extent were domestic military installations able to maintain effective mission capability during natural or manmade utility service disruptions since 2012?

3. How are the military departments and installations planning to continue ensuring mission capability and energy security despite the threat to electric, potable water, and wastewater services posed by natural or manmade service disruptions? The Comptroller General should report the results of this study to the congressional defense committees by March 2, 2015.

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles Energy Efficiencies

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct a review of the energy efficiency initiatives, including non-conventional power sources, of unmanned aerial vehicles to extend range and endurance and increase speed. The review should also include an assessment on how the adoption of autonomous technology could reduce the demand for energy and logistics. The Secretary should submit the results of the review to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than April 1, 2015.

LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT ISSUES

Army Workload and Performance System

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) recently issued a report criticizing the Army’s management of the Army Workload and Performance System (AWPS), the Army manpower requirements determination tool, and related matters. Remarkably, the Army failed to provide any responses to GAO’s findings. This report noted that the Army failed to submit annual progress reports regarding
implementation of AWPS master plan or catalog any revisions of the master plan to Congress as required by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107-107). The initial master plans submitted to the committee were responsive and compelling and evidenced high-level interest within the Department of the Army. As a result, the committee concluded from those early reports and system demonstrations that the Army was serious about installing time, workload, and performance management systems across the Army infrastructure for all categories of labor, including logistics and sustainment.

The committee concludes that the Army's failure to comply with the directives in Public Law 107-107 requires a re-evaluation of how to complete this departmental task. The committee recommends that a high-priority Secretariat-level project office and reporting structure be established with sufficient authority to implement the original, responsive master plan and its revisions. Further, the Secretary should affix responsibility for an inclusive, annual master plan implementation reporting process.

The committee expects the Government Accountability Office, as required by law, to evaluate the master plan and report to Congress on the Army's progress. As stated in previous committee reports (as well as Army reports), evaluation should include not only implementation throughout Army commands and infrastructure, but also assess whether budget submissions are supported by this data. In the committee report (H. Rept 104-131) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996, the committee noted that the evaluation should include corporate-level systems and integration. Additionally, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States, as part of this ongoing work, to examine and report to the House Committee on Armed Services on how the workload and manpower data provided through the AWPS system could improve reporting and transparency for 50/50 workload reporting, including all maintenance activity in acquisition organizations, as well as Army Materiel Command.

Auditability of Data Used to Measure Depot Maintenance Workload Distribution

The committee has become aware that, apart from the Army, the military departments have not involved their audit agencies in validating the data submitted for incorporation into the annual report to Congress required by section 2466 of title 10, United States Code, also known as the "50/50 report," for several years. The committee is troubled by the finding that in the limited number of cases where auditors have been involved in reviewing these data, they identified significant errors. The committee is also aware that in some instances, the data included for submission related to depot-level workloads performed under contractor logistics support, interim contractor support, or other contractual arrangements are generated through the use of algorithms or other forms of cost estimation. In some cases, these estimates appear to have been generated using insufficiently rigorous methodologies.
These findings lead the committee to conclude the fidelity of the data supporting the annual "50/50 report" is questionable and could be distorting the true distribution of workload between the public and private sectors, reducing the committee’s confidence in the report’s accuracy and completeness, as well as inhibiting the military services from making fully informed decisions regarding source of repair in the context of section 2466 of title 10, United States Code.

The January 14, 2014, guidance titled "Reporting Guidance for the FY2013-2015 Report to Congress on the Distribution of Department of Defense Depot Maintenance Workloads," issued by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness, states that "Military departments and Agencies shall obtain the assistance of internal audit agencies or an Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)-agreed upon third party to conduct detailed reviews to validate the process for capturing depot maintenance expenditure data by reporting organizations." The committee notes that this reporting guidance reflects a change from prior guidance, which did not include process validation, only data validation prior to OSD submission. In the committee’s view, it is imperative that the data submitted to the Congress be validated. Moreover, the committee believes that participation of the military departments’ audit agencies in validating the data submitted for the “50/50 report” will provide the greatest assurance that what is reported represents an accurate and complete picture of the distribution of depot-level workload between the public and private sectors.

Accordingly, the committee directs the military departments and defense agencies to comply with the guidance to the fullest extent, and, to the degree that it is practicable, ensure direct military department audit agency involvement in this effort. Specifically, this effort should provide assurance that the data submitted for inclusion in the “50/50 report” is accurate and complete. The Secretary of Defense, in the next two annual reports to Congress required under section 2466 of title 10, United States Code, should include a description of the efforts made by each of the military departments and defense agencies to comply with the validation requirement. The committee notes that if voluntary compliance is not evidenced, the committee will consider statutory enforcement.

Comptroller General Review of Forward Deployed Naval Forces and Associated Sustainment Issues

Forward presence is critical to the Navy’s goals of building partnerships, deterring aggression without escalation, defusing threats, and containing conflict without regional disruption. Naval forces provide forward presence through a combination of rotational deployments from the United States, Forward Deployed Naval Forces (FDNF) in Japan, Guam, the Kingdom of Spain, and the Italian Republic, and forward stationing ships in places such as the Kingdom of Bahrain, the Republic of Singapore, and Diego Garcia. The Navy’s ability to implement these concepts depends on U.S. bases and strategic partnerships overseas that provide places where forces can rest, repair, refuel, and resupply. In the FDNF construct,
the ships, crews and families all reside in the host nation. This construct is in contrast to forward stationing, where the ship's families reside in the United States and the crew rotates to the ship's overseas location for deployment.

The committee seeks a more detailed understanding of the Navy's decision-making process to designate ships to be either FDNF or forward stationed and the relative costs and benefits of each approach. The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by February 27, 2015. The report should include a review and analysis of:

1. The Navy's process for determining the homeport locations of naval vessels, including FDNF;
2. The Navy's process for stationing naval vessels outside the United States;
3. How the Navy calculates deployment costs of vessels homeported inside and outside the United States;
4. The extent to which the Navy has utilized rotational crewing to meet forward presence requirements;
5. The operational availability achieved by rotational crewing, the savings achieved, and the limitations associated with directed rotational crewing;
6. The operational support and sustainment effects of deploying U.S.-based vessels to a forward operating station as opposed to homeporting vessels outside the United States, including costs of complying with section 7310 of title 10, United States Code, maintenance requirements;
7. The infrastructure requirements, as well as host-nation acceptance requirements to ensure the assets are received overseas; and
8. Any other issue that the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

Department of Defense Inspector General Determination of Fair and Reasonable Cost of Spare Parts

The committee has received testimony that sustainment of military equipment is the most expensive phase of the Department of Defense’s acquisition process. The committee is alarmed by frequent reports from the Department of Defense Inspector General (DODIG) and the Government Accountability Office (GAO) that the Department has paid hundreds of millions of dollars above what are considered fair and reasonable prices for weapon system spare parts and is missing opportunities for significant savings.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Department of Defense Inspector General to perform a comprehensive audit to determine if current Department of Defense guidance is sufficient to obtain fair and reasonable prices for equipment spare parts. The audit should assess the extent to which the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and the military departments have put in place metrics for measuring:
eligibility and performance of carriers who transport hazardous materials for the department of defense

the department of defense every year facilitates nearly 70,000 separate shipments of security sensitive material. trucks carrying these shipments travel tens of thousands of miles on u.s. interstates, highways, and local thoroughfares across all 50 states. materials that are transported include missiles, arms/weapons, ammunition, explosives, radioactive material, and classified items. shipments are executed under the transportation protective services (tps) program which requires stringent safety and security standards for operators who are licensed to do business with the program.

the government accountability office (gaO) conducted a comprehensive review of the policies and procedures used by the department of defense in the handling of hazardous material shipments pursuant to section 363 of the national defense authorization act for fiscal year 2013 (public law 112-239). in its report to the committee, the gaO stated that the safety measurement system scores used by the department to determine safety performance of its tps carriers “should not be used to draw safety conclusions about a carrier’s safety condition. as a result, the department may not be using the most reliable data from the compliance, safety, accountability’s safety measurement system to determine which carriers should be eligible for the [tps] program.”

as a result of this finding, and to ensure the safety and security of department of defense’s shipments of sensitive arms, ammunition, and explosives, the committee directs the commander, u.s. transportation command, to examine the data limitations of the department of transportation federal motor carrier safety administration’s safety and accountability program and report to the house armed services committee by december 15, 2014, on what changes, if any, should be made to the process used by the department of defense to determine hazardous material carrier eligibility and evaluate performance of carriers within the tps program. additionally, the commander, u.s. transportation command, is directed
to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee by September 30, 2015, on the progress made to implement the changes.

Manufacturing Infrastructure Investment

The committee is aware of the unique challenges and varied relationships associated with the broad range of customers who have for decades supported the continued combat vehicle production capability at the Joint Systems Manufacturing Center (JSMC). As a government-owned, contractor-operated facility, JSMC represents a unique, long-term fiscal challenge for the U.S. Army for the continued maintenance and periodic upgrade of the facility, which has a deferred maintenance and repair projects list totaling over $40.0 million. Production Base Support funding over the past several years has been insufficient to support minimum JSMC maintenance requirements, including correcting critical safety and environmental deficiencies.

The Department of the Army must ensure the facility is properly resourced to efficiently and effectively meet the Army’s tank and other combat vehicle production-related requirements, Foreign Military Sales (FMS), and Direct Commercial Sales for the foreseeable future. The committee understands the difficulty in determining how the Department should share the operational support costs associated with the JSMC across the broad range of current and future customers. For example, future FMS programs could generate more than $10.0 million in facilities usage fees. The committee believes reinvestment of these funds could help remediate facilities maintenance deficiencies and subsequently benefit all current and future JSMC customers.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 9, 2015, on the Army’s analysis, plans, and/or recommendations, to include potential legislative proposals, on how the operational costs associated with the Joint Systems Manufacturing Center could be equitably applied so that the facility can remain viable and relevant.

Public-Private Partnerships at Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence

The committee recognizes the mutual benefits to both the organic and commercial industrial base of partnering activities especially in a resource-constrained environment. The committee also believes that full visibility into the scope and scale of partnerships is critical for proper oversight of industrial base sustainment. As a result, the committee is concerned about the lack of visibility into the Department of Defense's public-private partnership activities authorized by section 2474 of title 10, United States Code. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to deliver to the congressional defense committees by January 5, 2015, a report on all partnerships entered into pursuant to section 2474 of title 10, United States Code, in fiscal year 2014 and for the preceding three fiscal years. The report at a minimum should include the location of work performed under the partnership,
the commercial and organic entities comprising the partnership, the length of the partnership, and a description of the work performed by the partnership.

Report on the Department of Defense’s Transportation of Hazardous Materials

The Department of Defense transports more than 1.5 million hazardous material (HAZMAT) shipments each year. These shipments can be high-risk as well as highly sensitive and, if improperly handled, labeled, or packaged could result in the loss of life, property damage, and harm to national security interests. A complex framework of statutes and regulations governs the Department’s handling, labeling, and packaging of hazardous material shipments. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) recently reported on challenges the Department has experienced in implementing these regulations, which can adversely affect the safe, timely, and cost-effective transportation of hazardous materials. For example, in some cases Department of Defense installations did not provide carriers transporting sensitive arms, ammunition and explosives hazardous materials with timely access to secure hold areas or assist them in locating the nearest alternate means to secure those shipments, leaving these items in the public domain longer than necessary. Accordingly, the committee encourages the Department to develop a process to identify and implement the necessary corrective actions to ensure that its installations provide secure hold as required. Additionally, GAO found a substantial number of hazardous material shipments were not documented and packaged in accordance with regulations and other guidance, which resulted in delays. The committee is concerned about costs (and potential operational impacts) that may be incurred by the Department as a result of these delays or whether any materials were unnecessarily shipped through the more expensive Transportation Protective Services program because they were improperly identified as sensitive items.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2014, on the Department of Defense’s transportation of hazardous materials. That report should also be provided to the Comptroller General of the United States at that time. Specifically, the report should include, but is not limited to, a discussion of:

1. The root causes of improper documentation and packaging of HAZMAT throughout the Department of Defense transportation system;
2. The extent to which Transportation Protective Services are being used to transport HAZMAT shipments that could safely and securely be transported using less costly means;
3. Any needed corrective actions and an action plan with associated milestones to implement those corrective actions.

After the Secretary provides the report to Congress, the Comptroller General of the United States should conduct a review of the report and provide a preliminary briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the
Submarine Propeller Repair and Overhaul

The committee understands the Navy continues to request partial funding to support submarine propeller repair and overhaul (SPRO) in the Overseas Contingency Operations account, rather than planning for full funding based on true historical and current year SPRO expenditures within the Navy’s annual defense budget. Additionally, the committee remains concerned with the Navy’s ongoing proposed "repair only" approach to SPRO. The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to re-evaluate this plan and report to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives by December 15, 2014, on an approach, to include both fiscal year 2015 and Future Years Defense Program funding, that addresses the ongoing mix of both propeller repair and overhaul needs.

Sustainment of Deployed Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense

The committee commends the Department of Defense for its rapid and successful deployment of an Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force (AMDTF) and Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) missile defense battery to Guam last spring in response to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea’s aggressive posture. The committee notes that Army Chief of Staff, General Raymond Odierno, in testimony before the committee, stated that the Army is working on plans to sustain a long-term presence of a THAAD battery and an AMDTF on Guam to provide necessary protection of military manpower, assets, and civilians. In order to better understand the requirements to sustain an AMDTF and THAAD battery on Guam, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in consultation with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to report to the committee by January 31, 2015, on the following requirements related to THAAD sustainment:

1. An accounting of force structure needed, including potential Army National Guard or Army Reserve force structure;
2. Potential military construction needed for force protection and other sustainment issues;
3. Estimated military personnel and operation and maintenance costs; and
4. Any legal, statutory, or authority challenges associated with sustaining an AMDTF and THAAD battery on Guam.

READINESS ISSUES

Adequacy of Airlift and Refueling Capabilities in the Western Pacific
Recognizing the strategic importance of the Department of Defense’s efforts to rebalance forces to the Asia-Pacific region, the committee continues to question the adequacy of airlift and refueling capabilities in that region. U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM) must accomplish a variety of missions and requirements in a geographic area of responsibility that spans almost 9,000 miles from Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean to the Republic of Maldives in the Indian Ocean. Airlift and refueling capabilities play a critical role in supporting and sustaining forward-deployed forces in the Asia-Pacific region.

The committee is concerned about the ability of the U.S. Air Force to provide sustained airlift to support ground forces and equipment in the region to meet current and emerging requirements. Particularly, the committee is concerned about the cost of the current rotational tanker presence in the western Pacific. Given current budget constraints and the risk in the readiness accounts, the committee is concerned that rotational presence may not be the most fiscally prudent means of meeting airlift and refueling requirements, especially in light of the potential for sustained sequestration. The committee, therefore, directs the Commander, U.S. Pacific Command, in consultation with the Commander, Pacific Air Forces, to brief the committee by March 30, 2015, on airlift and tanker capabilities in the Pacific Command area of responsibility. At a minimum, the briefing should include:

1. The cost of current rotational tanker presence in the western Pacific;
2. The cost of permanently stationing tankers in the western Pacific to meet current operational requirements; and
3. Plans for future beddown of permanent and rotational airlift and tanker assets in the western Pacific to meet Pacific Command operational requirements.

Advanced Situational Awareness Training Assessment

The committee is aware that the Army continues to successfully incorporate training modules to detect changes in human behavior through Advanced Situational Awareness Training (ASAT). The committee recognizes the benefits of such training and the enhancement to mission effectiveness, decisive advantage, enhanced use of existing optical equipment, and reduction of civilian casualties that it can help provide. The committee believes the benefits of situational awareness training are significant enough to warrant a long-term assessment of ASAT training requirements and a plan for possible future institutionalization.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to conduct an assessment of ASAT training and brief the House Committee on Armed Services on the results not later than October 1, 2014. This assessment and briefing should specifically include current ASAT training requirements, the cost and time required to institutionalize an ASAT training program across the Army, and quantifiable training benefits achieved by ASAT training to date.

Comptroller General Report on Readiness Metrics
For decades the Department of Defense has used “C-ratings,” which measure unit resources and training against doctrinal wartime missions, to measure the readiness of its forces. However, to support the recent missions in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, units have repeatedly been reconfigured and task-organized or called upon to execute missions that differed from their core doctrinal mission statements. To better portray readiness in this new environment, the Department has added “assigned mission” and “capability” ratings to its traditional C-ratings. The military departments and combatant commands also began reporting readiness assessment levels (RA-levels) to portray their strategic readiness. While the combination of traditional and newer readiness metrics have allowed the Department to portray its readiness for a much wider range of missions than in the past, the metrics do not fully account for the time component of readiness. Traditional C-ratings and assigned mission ratings tend to emphasize readiness at a particular point in time (the day the rating is completed). Capability and RA-ratings have an implicit time component because they measure readiness against timelines that are laid out in operations and contingency plans. However, the committee has observed that none of the metrics clearly answer the question of when forces will be ready. Over the past decade, when the committee has asked that question, the ubiquitous response has been that most units will be ready “just in time.”

With the prolonged growth of non-discretionary spending placing continued fiscal pressure on the defense budget, the “just-in-time” answer does little to help decisionmakers minimize risk while preparing for a future that, in the words of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is “dangerous and uncertain.” Because units from different military departments can often provide similar, if not identical, capabilities, the committee believes the Department’s leadership and the Congress need to understand differences in both the speed and cost at which the military departments can provide ready forces to meet combatant commander requirements so they can prioritize resources and minimize risk.

To help inform the committee’s oversight and its consideration of the President’s budget request, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the Department of Defense’s readiness. The review should include, but not be limited to:

1. The current readiness of the military departments and combatant commands, as reported in their December 2013 readiness reports;
2. A description of the key factors that are affecting the readiness of the military departments and the combatant commands, as well as a description of the steps being taken to address or mitigate the impact of those factors;
3. An analysis of the extent to which “time” is or has been incorporated as a quantitative or qualitative component of current and past readiness metrics; and
4. A description of any efforts the military departments, the combatant commands, the Joint Staff, or the Office of the Secretary of Defense have made to modify their readiness metrics or add any additional metrics to better address the question of when units or commands will be ready.
The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide a preliminary briefing on these four elements to the congressional defense committees by February 15, 2015, with a report or reports to follow.

OTHER MATTERS

Briefing on Invasive Species Management

The committee notes that in the fall of 2013, the coconut rhinoceros beetle, an invasive species to the Hawaiian Islands and Guam, was discovered on the island of Oahu and has been found on Guam since 2007. While it is unknown how the species came to Hawaii or Guam, the committee is aware that a coconut rhinoceros beetle population was identified on Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, which is in close proximity to Honolulu International Airport. Since discovering the existence of this invasive species on Hawaii, the committee notes that the Department of Agriculture has been leading the effort, jointly with the Department of Defense and appropriate State agencies, to eliminate breeding sites, and monitor and control the spread of the coconut rhinoceros beetle on the island of Oahu.

In addition to the more immediate response, the committee notes that the Department of Defense is already addressing invasive species through other mechanisms. Specifically, the Department of the Navy is supporting efforts to develop the Micronesian Biosecurity Plan, jointly with the Department of Agriculture, and the governments of the State of Hawaii, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. In preparing the plan, the partners evaluated invasive species risks to marine, terrestrial, and freshwater ecosystems, to include the coconut rhinoceros beetle. Additionally, for invasive species management, the committee notes that Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam and Joint Region Marianas maintain an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan which includes measures to prevent the proliferation of invasive species.

The committee encourages the Department of the Navy to continue its work with the Department of Agriculture, as well as State and local entities, to monitor and contain any further spread of the coconut rhinoceros beetle within Hawaii and Guam. The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the committee not later than September 1, 2014, regarding the status of the coconut rhinoceros beetle on Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam and Joint Region Marianas and steps the Department of the Navy has taken, working with partners, to control, mitigate, or eradicate the species or its habitat.

Cold-Weather Protective Clothing

The committee is concerned that the use of end-of-year funding for the acquisition of cold-weather clothing, glove systems, and equipment for training, and for cold-weather combat negatively affect military readiness and the defense
industrial base. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than September 30, 2014, a report describing the Department's efforts to provide the Active and Reserve Components with the cold-weather clothing, glove systems, and equipment required for training and deployments. The committee directs the Secretary to include in the report an update on the funding needed to meet Active and Reserve Component requirements for cold-weather clothing, glove systems, and equipment in fiscal years 2015 and 2016. The report should also include an acquisition strategy and spending plan outlining the projected schedule for the obligation of funds to acquire the necessary equipment.

Comptroller General Review of Process for the Disposition of Excess Defense Articles

The Department of Defense is a large provider of surplus personal property and equipment that goes to local governments, fire and police departments, Veterans Service Organizations, hospitals, and many other local entities. The transfer of surplus personal property and equipment to other Federal agencies and local and State governments by the Department provides a significant savings of American taxpayer dollars. As budgetary resources continue to shrink, it is imperative that American tax dollars are well spent and managed and re-utilization within the Department of Defense is maximized. Furthermore, it is important that any surplus personal property and equipment that is being sold through the Department of Defense surplus property sales program is done in accordance with laws relating to the disposition of excess and surplus property. As surplus personal property and equipment become more valuable, the Department of Defense and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) should have procedures and protocols to ensure that fair market value for surplus personal property and equipment is being received. If the Department is not receiving fair market value for surplus personal property and equipment being sold, this could be a serious financial loss to the American taxpayer.

To ensure that the taxpayer is getting the greatest financial benefit out of surplus equipment originally purchased with tax dollars, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review and report to the congressional defense committees on the Department of Defense's and the Defense Logistics Agency's excess and surplus personal property programs, including their programs that provide excess or surplus personal property and equipment to other Federal agencies and to local and State governments and on their programs that sell surplus personal property and equipment. The review should include, but not be limited to, an examination of:

(1) The methods DLA uses to provide visibility of available excess property and equipment to interested agencies and provide access for physical inspection of the property and equipment;
Instances in which Department of Defense property and equipment that have been declared excess, and that are desirable for use by other Federal agencies and by State or local governments, are transferred to a commercial vendor for sale;

The process DLA uses to code property and equipment for disposition, particularly instances in which property and equipment that have been coded for return to military units are transferred to a commercial vendor for sale; and

The costs that DLA incurs by destroying appropriately coded property and equipment that otherwise could be demilitarized and made available to interested Federal agencies or State and local governments.

Instances where the Department did not receive fair market value for excess or surplus personal property and equipment transferred to a commercial vendor for sale.

The Comptroller General should provide a preliminary briefing to the congressional defense committees by March 15, 2015, with a final report or reports to follow.

Waste Disposal Technologies in Contingency Operations

The committee notes that the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84) required the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations prohibiting the disposal of covered waste in open-air burn pits during contingency operations, except when no alternative disposal method is feasible. The committee further notes that the Report to Congress on the Use of Open-Air Burn Pits by the United States Armed Forces, submitted on May 12, 2010, pursuant to Public Law 111-84, stated that “The introduction of incinerators, plus other thermal (to include waste-to-energy) and non-thermal waste disposal options, are intended to eventually displace the use of burn pits.” The report concluded, “DoD must continue to explore viable technical solutions for waste reduction and waste disposal in all categories—solid, medical, and hazardous—and then make such solutions available through easily acquired commercial or DoD provided equipment.” To that end, the committee is aware that the final burn pit that was being operated in Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in compliance with Department of Defense and U.S. Central Command policies, as required by Public Law 111-84, was closed in April 2014. Remaining U.S. locations within Afghanistan utilize a combination of landfills, incinerators, and removal of waste by local nationals.

The committee is also aware that the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) has observed problems associated with incinerators that have been installed in Afghanistan. Such problems include poor construction, planning and design, and coordination between contracts for constructing the incinerators and for operating and maintaining them. The committee understands that the Department of Defense is assessing commercial incinerator and other waste-disposal technologies to determine the feasibility for use at bases of varying size, maturity, and duration. Therefore, the committee
directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics to provide a briefing for the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 2, 2015, on the lessons learned related to waste-disposal methods in contingency operations and provide an update on the Department’s assessment of waste-disposal technologies, to include those that would provide an efficient, reliable and deployable capability that adheres to electrical and construction standards that ensure life, safety, and health of U.S. personnel.

**TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST**

**OTHER MATTERS**

Department of Defense Installation Security

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense conducted internal and independent reviews of the security programs, policies, and procedures regarding security at military installations following the tragic shooting at the Washington Navy Yard. The committee notes that while these reviews include findings and recommendations related to the physical access control process, physical security infrastructure capabilities, and force protection, the Secretary of Defense’s memorandum dated March 18, 2014, only approved the implementation of four recommendations, specifically to “implement continued evaluation”, “establish a DOD [Department of Defense] Insider Threat Management Analysis Center,” “centralize authority, accountability, and programmatic integration under a single Principal Staff Assistant,” and “resource and expedite deployment of the Identity Management Enterprise Services Architecture.”

While the committee believes these are important steps to improve the security of military installations, the committee is concerned that not enough emphasis has been placed on improving the programs, policies, procedures, and infrastructure supporting the physical security of installations. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2014, that addresses the following:

1. An update on the Defense Installation Access Controls Joint Capability Technology Demonstration, and whether an opportunity exists to leverage commercially available tools into its architecture;
2. The frequency of installation anti-terrorism plans and local vulnerability assessments, and the process for mitigating or accepting identified risks;
3. Trends or identified shortfalls in equipment, personnel, training, or infrastructure that directly support the physical security of military facilities and installations and have been validated by Joint Staff Integrated Vulnerability Assessments;
(4) Any changes that may be necessary to the physical security and anti-terrorism/force protection policies and procedures for vehicles and personnel entering military installations and facilities; and

(5) Any authority gaps that may require legislation to strengthen the physical security of military installations and facilities.

Reconstitution of Air Force Weapons Storage Areas

The committee notes that the Air Force has completed the report "Reconstituting Air Force Weapons Storage Areas" as requested in the committee report (S. Rept. 113-44) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014. In its report, the Air Force acknowledged that it currently does not have a funded project to reconstitute a second Weapons Storage Area (WSA) for Air-Launched Cruise Missiles (ALCMs). Additionally, the report states that the Air Force's WSA modernization plan, the WSA Recapitalization Corporate Initiative, is in the preliminary stages, and indicates that it should be finalized in time to be programmed in fiscal year 2016.

The committee is disappointed that the report did not include an analysis of the requirements and costs of reconstituting a second nuclear WSA capability for ALCMs and the potential benefits or savings of shortening the recapitalization timeframe as requested in S. Rept. 113-44. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to include the following information in the finalized plan for the WSA Recapitalization Corporate Initiative:

(1) A business-case analysis of the requirements and costs for reconstituting a second WSA for ALCMs;

(2) An analysis of potential cost-savings and benefits achieved through a shortened recapitalization timeframe;

(3) An analysis of potential cost-saving and benefits of advances in physical and security surveillance technologies; and

(4) A validation of requirements.

U.S. Transportation Command Report on Operational and Tactical Control of All Department of Defense Executive Airlift Aircraft

The committee notes that the Commander, U.S. Transportation Command (CUSTC) is the distribution process owner for the Department of Defense. However, CUSTC is responsible for the operational tasking, scheduling, and tactical control of only Department of the Air Force executive airlift and special airlift mission (EA/SAM) aircraft. The committee notes that Department of the Navy and the Department of the Army EA/SAM aircraft are excluded from CUSTC's control, and are not apportioned or allocated to meet CUSTC EA/SAM airlift requirements or airlift requirements of any other organization other than the service that owns and operates the EA/SAM aircraft. The committee believes this is an inefficient concept of operations in meeting EA/SAM airlift requirements of the Department of Defense.
Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Transportation Command to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than February 2, 2015, that assesses the feasibility, capability, viability, effectiveness, and efficiency of the CUSTC assuming the role and responsibility of operational tasking, scheduling, and tactical control of all Department of Defense EA/SAM aircraft to meet EA/SAM airlift requirements of the Department of Defense.

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE XXIV—DEFENSE AGENCIES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Red Hill Underground Fuel Storage Facility

The committee notes that in January 2014, approximately 27,000 gallons of fuel leaked from a tank in the Red Hill underground fuel storage facility. The underground storage facility was constructed in the early 1940s and contains 20 fuel tanks that are buried beneath 100 feet of volcanic rock.

The committee further notes that the budget request included $52.9 million in investments to replace two fuel tanks and upgrade the fire suppression and ventilation system supporting the Red Hill underground fuel storage facility. The committee believes that the Red Hill facility will continue to play an important supporting role for the U.S. rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than October 1, 2014, on the long-term infrastructure improvements that may be necessary to support the continued safe and secure operation of the Red Hill underground fuel storage facility.

TITLE XXVII—BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Base Closure and Realignment Disposal Assessment

The committee notes that the Department of Defense has requested authority to conduct another round of defense base closures and realignment (BRAC) in 2017. BRAC is often cited as a means of saving significant defense dollars in a time of declining budgets. The committee is concerned that efficiencies associated with the BRAC process are offset with the inability to quickly dispose of excess property and the potential lack of overall savings to the federal government. For example, there are numerous instances where the Department of Defense
conveyed excess property to other Federal agencies and the overall Government may not have saved money.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2015, as to the overall effectiveness of the property disposal process. The report should specifically assess each prior BRAC round (1988, 1991, 1993, 1995, and 2005), by military department, and provide the following:

(1) A listing, by acre, of property disposed to: other Federal agencies; state and local agencies; non-profit entities; and the private sector;

(2) A list of remaining acreage to be disposed;

(3) An assessment of land sale revenues realized from prior property disposal actions;

(4) An assessment of environmental expenditures and caretaker services expended; and

(5) An assessment of remaining environmental remediation costs to complete and associated caretaker services anticipated during the environmental remediation.

Joint Base Closure and Realignment Recommendations

At the request of the committee, the Government Accountability Office has issued reports on the status of Department of Defense’s joint basing initiative. However, the committee remains concerned that efforts to implement Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) 2005 recommendations that required the military services to merge or consolidate functions to become more joint were not effectively implemented, obviating certain cost saving opportunities. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2015, on the status of Department of Defense actions to implement its BRAC 2005 recommendations that meet these goals of reducing infrastructure and promoting “jointness.” The report should address the following questions:

(1) To what extent has the Department of Defense identified benefits, cost savings, and/or cost avoidances resulting from implementing these recommendations?

(2) To what extent has the Department achieved enhancements to joint operations from establishment of joint centers of excellence or joint training activities or achieved other operational efficiencies from such consolidations?

(3) What challenges has the Department experienced in implementing these initiatives and to what extent has the Department of Defense resolved these challenges?

Property Disposal Methods

The committee seeks a greater understanding of the Department of Defense’s implementation of homeless assistance, pursuant to the McKinney-Vento
Homeless Assistance Act (Public Law 100-77), via property disposal actions that the Department of Defense completes through the Base Realignment and Closure Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2015, on the findings of a review of the effectiveness of implementation of the relevant statutory provisions by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Defense.

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Army Supplemental Programmatic Environmental Assessment

The committee notes that the Army has used a stationing strategy, called Army 2020, to analyze the various options available to the Secretary of the Army to implement a reduction in force structure. The Army 2020 process used key inputs including a Programmatic Environmental Assessment, a military value analysis, community listening sessions, and an analysis of other stationing factors. Additionally, military judgment, utilizing a variety of planning and steering committees was incorporated into the final decision to reduce specific Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs). As a result of the Army 2020 process, the Army inactivated 12 BCTs and reorganized the remaining BCTs by adding a third maneuver battalion to armor and infantry brigades located in the continental United States. On February 6, 2014, the Army announced plans to implement a Supplemental Programmatic Environmental Assessment (SPEA), to analyze the reduction of the Active Component below 490,000 soldiers. However, the Army is proceeding with the SPEA before fully implementing the results of Army 2020.

The committee believes it is appropriate for the Secretary of the Army to use the results of the Army 2020 analysis as the baseline input of the SPEA. Therefore, concurrent with the release of the draft SPEA, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to brief the House Committee on Armed Services by September 1, 2014, on the baseline for the SPEA and any deviation from the Army 2020 analysis. If the Secretary is compelled to deviate from the Army 2020 analysis, the Secretary should provide the committee an explanation of why such deviation is appropriate.

Deployment of Secure Work Environments

The committee is aware of the increasing importance of protecting valuable intellectual property and sensitive information, especially during this current cyber environment. The committee notes that data loss prevention is critical for the long-term sustainment of most military operations, personnel protection, and troop
movements, particularly when information needs to be discussed in locations outside of a fully protected Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF).

The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to establish an agency-wide strategy to create secure work environments where unclassified but sensitive information can be shared utilizing technological advances in full spectrum Radio Frequency (RF) monitoring and commercial off the shelf solutions for film protected glass that protects from data loss and intrusion. In addition, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2015, that: (1) details a programmatic plan to provide additional protection from RF and Infrared (IR) for non-SCIF facilities that would be impacted by potential intrusions; and (2) an assessment of the Unified Facilities Guide specifications that are used to provide RF and IR protections.

Facilities Modernization Model

The committee notes that the Department of Defense’s real property management process requires extensive oversight to maintain more than $850.0 billion in infrastructure at an annual cost of nearly $60.0 billion. As part of its overall effort to maintain facilities, the Department of Defense is required to modernize certain facilities to make sure that they meet current standards. To assist in this process, the Department of Defense developed its Facilities Modernization Model which predicts the average annual dollar amount required for the Department to modernize its inventory of facilities on an ongoing basis.

The Facilities Modernization Model parallels the Facilities Sustainment Model. In 2008, the Government Accountability Office reported that although the sustainment model provides a consistent and reasonable framework for preparing estimates of the Department of Defense’s facility sustainment funding requirements, there were issues with some of the model’s key inputs, affecting the reliability of the model’s estimates. As the Modernization Model should always be used in conjunction with the Facilities Sustainment Model, the committee is concerned that similar issues may affect the reliability of the Facilities Modernization Model’s estimates. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2015, on the Facilities Modernization Model to include the following:

(1) What are the main inputs into the Facilities Modernization Model and to what extent have the Department and the military services validated these inputs?

(2) To what extent are the services funding facility modernization at levels determined by the model; how are decisions made to deviate from the models’ recommendations if needed; and what is the impact if modernization funding is not provided at the recommended levels?

High Performance Facades for Department of Defense Installations
The committee is aware of a new blast protection technology that has been developed which utilizes high performance materials through a secondary facade structure to provide increased blast and ballistic protection to Department of Defense buildings, bases, and installations. The committee notes that such secondary facades could provide the Department increased flexibility and cost-savings in certain situations where relocation is being considered. The committee also notes that secondary facades could be more useful for retrofitting and upgrading existing buildings, as well as being incorporated into the architectural designs of new buildings. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by October 1, 2014, on recent efforts to utilize and test high performance materials as a secondary facade structure and any modifications to the Unified Facility Guide Specifications that would be necessary to incorporate the assessment of this technology.

Joint Land Use Study

The committee notes that military installations are often the economic engines that underpin and drive local economies. Direct expenditures of defense dollars in the form of payrolls and local procurement contracts generate in turn secondary expenditures that help support local economies. Military installations can also affect adjacent communities in several ways, some positive (as with the economic impacts) and some negative. Negative impacts may include noise, safety concerns, smoke, dust, and other effects from training and military operations. In some instances, the military attempts to moderate these negative effects through the Joint Land Use Program.

The committee is aware of certain noise and encroachment concerns around the U.S. Air Force Academy and Fort Carson, Colorado. The committee believes that a Joint Land Use Study of the surrounding area would be effective to help offset these negative consequences. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide notice to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2015, of the Joint Land Used Studies that the Secretary has programmed and a schedule for when the area supporting the U.S. Air Force Academy/Fort Carson is expected to begin a Joint Land Use Study.

Public-Private Family Housing on Guam

The committee recognizes that the Department of the Navy recently released a draft supplemental Environmental Impact Statement regarding the development of a main cantonment area and firing range for U.S. Marines realigning from Okinawa, Japan, to Guam. Further, the committee recognizes that the Distributed Laydown differs significantly from previous realignment plans, as it depends on a more heavily rotational force on Guam than a permanent headquarters presence. Under the renegotiated agreement with the Government of Japan to support the Distributed Laydown, the committee understands that the
Government of Japan will no longer provide nearly $3.0 billion in special purpose entity (SPE) funds. According to plans and briefings from the Department, a SPE is essentially a public-private venture (PPV) for military family housing and certain utility improvements.

Despite the changes to the plans for the realignment of U.S. Marines, the committee recognizes that additional military forces are also realigning to Guam as part of the Asia-Pacific rebalance. In particular, the Navy announced the stationing of a fourth Los Angeles class fast-attack submarine in Guam, and the Air Force continues a Red Horse and Contingency Response Group beddown at Andersen Air Force Base. These additional forces, along with other potential military personnel increases, will challenge the current inventory of military family housing on Guam. The committee has been supportive of PPV endeavors in other U.S. locations and recognizes the potential long-term cost savings coupled with improvements to quality of life matters for service members and their families.

As such, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by April 1, 2015, on the feasibility of utilizing public-private housing ventures on Guam and any factors that might inhibit establishment of such a public-private housing venture. The report should also assess the current backlog and projected backlog in the Future Years Defense Program as to shortfalls in family housing, by service, and the measures that the Secretary has programmed to address these shortfalls.

Real Property Management

The committee is concerned about the Department of Defense's management of real property resources. In an era of declining resources, the committee is concerned by decisions made by the Department of Defense to retain underutilized real property. The committee is supportive of real property authorities that provide the Secretary concerned the authority to outlease non-excess properties, but believes that there are instances where the Department has not fully utilized these authorities to manage its real property assets. For example, the committee notes that the Secretary of the Air Force is responsible for Keesler Air Force Base and certain noncontiguous properties in the area. A former base housing area called Harrison Court was destroyed by Hurricane Katrina and the 40 acre parcel remains vacant 9 years since Hurricane Katrina. The committee notes that the Air Force continues to expend funds to maintain the vacant property while the local community expresses interest in developing the property for economic or public use purposes. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to assess the value of certain noncontiguous properties in the Keesler Air Force Base area and to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2015, that determines whether there remains a continued requirement for the Air Force to maintain these properties, the feasibility of an enhanced use lease, or the Secretary’s intent to initiate excess proceeding for these properties.

Type I and Type III Retro-Reflective Glass Beads
As requested in the committee report (H. Rept. 113-102) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014, the committee notes that the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics submitted the report, “Analysis of Type I and Type III Retro-Reflective Glass Beads” to the congressional defense committees on April 16, 2014. In its report, the Department of Defense stated that “Type III glass beads provide a modest increase in visibility compared with Type I beads but this benefit is short-lived and costly. Although the Department does not preclude the use of Type III beads, we find Type I glass beads to be a satisfactory and cost-effective solution for our airport pavement marking requirements.” The committee also notes that another report entitled, “Airfield Marking Durability Study” was prepared on March 12, 2014, by Sightline, LC, that found “based on reflectivity data recorded at 13 airports across the United States, including military and commercial, Type III glass beads provide higher levels of retro-reflectivity initially and over time, resulting in lower maintenance costs.” The committee notes that the Department of Defense was likely unable to consider the findings of the report by Sightline, LC when it was preparing its report to the congressional defense committees.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to assess the Sightline, LC report and information associated with Type III glass beads and determine whether this additional information was incorporated into its report, “Analysis of Type I and Type III Retro-Reflective Glass Beads” submitted on April 16, 2014. If the Sightline, LC report was not considered, the committee directs the Under Secretary to prepare an addendum to their previous report and submit it to the congressional defense committees by December 31, 2014, and use the Sightline, LC report, and any other new information available, to assess the value associated with incorporating Type III beads into the Unified Facilities Guide Specifications.