

Public Law 113–291
113th Congress

An Act

Dec. 19, 2014
[H.R. 3979]

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2015 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Carl Levin and
Howard P.
“Buck” McKeon
National Defense
Authorization
Act for Fiscal
Year 2015.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Carl Levin and Howard P. ‘Buck’ McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015”.

(b) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following findings:

(1)(A) Senator Carl Levin of Michigan was elected a member of the United States Senate on November 7, 1978, for a full term beginning January 3, 1979. He has served continuously in the Senate since that date, and was appointed as a member of the Committee on Armed Services in January 1979. He has served on the Committee on Armed Services since that date, a period of nearly 36 years.

(B) A graduate of Detroit Central High School, Senator Levin went on to Swarthmore College, and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1959, gaining admittance to the Michigan bar. He served his State as assistant attorney general and general counsel of the Michigan Civil Rights Commission from 1964–1967, and later served his hometown of Detroit as a member of the Detroit City Council from 1969–1973, and as the council’s president from 1974–1977.

(C) Senator Levin first served as chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the United States Senate for a period of the 107th Congress, and has remained chairman since the 110th Congress began in 2007. He has exercised extraordinary leadership as either the chairman or ranking minority member of the committee since the start of the 105th Congress in 1997.

(D) Each year, for the past 52 years, the Committee on Armed Services has reliably passed an annual defense authorization act, and this will be the 36th that Senator Levin has had a role in. In his capacity as member, ranking member, and chairman, he has been an advocate for a strong national defense, and has made lasting contributions to the security of our Nation.

(E) It is altogether fitting and proper that this Act, the last annual authorization act for the national defense that Senator Levin manages in and for the United States Senate

(B) an analysis of alternatives comparing various manned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance aircraft, including U–28 aircraft, in meeting the platform requirements for manned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance aircraft to support United States Special Operations Forces;

(C) an analysis of the remaining service life of the U–28 aircraft to be divested by the United States Special Operations Command and the MC–12 aircraft to be transferred from the Air Force;

(D) a description of the future manned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance platform requirements of the United States Special Operations Command for areas outside of Afghanistan, including range, payload, endurance, and other requirements, as defined by the Command’s “Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Road Map”;

(E) an analysis of the cost to convert MC–12 aircraft to provide intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities equal to or better than those provided by the U–28 aircraft;

(F) a description of the engineering and integration needed to convert MC–12 aircraft to provide intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities equal to or better than those provided by the U–28 aircraft; and

(G) the expected annual cost to operate 16 U–28 aircraft as a Government-owned, contractor operated program.

(c) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) does not apply to up to 13 aircraft designated by the Secretary of the Air Force to be transferred from the Air Force to the United States Special Operations Command and flown by the Air National Guard in support of special operations aviation foreign internal defense and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance requirements.

Subtitle F—Other Matters

SEC. 351. CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORITY RELATING TO PROVISION OF INSTALLATION-SUPPORT SERVICES THROUGH INTER-GOVERNMENTAL SUPPORT AGREEMENTS.

(a) 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)—

(i) by striking “The Secretary concerned” and inserting “Notwithstanding any other provision of law

governing the award of Federal government contracts for goods and services, the Secretary concerned”; and

(ii) by striking “a State or local” and inserting “, on a sole source basis, with a State or local”;

(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

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

“(4) Any contract for the provision of installation-support services awarded by the Federal Government or a State or local government pursuant to an intergovernmental support agreement provided in subsection (a) shall be awarded on a competitive basis.”.

(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.

10 USC
prec. 2301.

(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:

10 USC
prec. 2661.

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

SEC. 352. MANAGEMENT OF CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION INVENTORY.

(a) CONSOLIDATION OF DATA.—Not later than 240 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall issue Department-wide guidance designating an authoritative source of data for conventional ammunition. Not later than 10 days after issuing the guidance required by this subsection, the Under Secretary shall notify the congressional defense committees on what source of data has been designated under this subsection.

10 USC 2458
note.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of the Army shall include in the appropriate annual ammunition inventory reports, as determined by the Secretary, information on all available ammunition for use during the redistribution process, including any ammunition that was unclaimed and categorized for disposal by another military service during a year before the year during which the report is submitted.

10 USC 2458
note.

(c) BRIEFING AND REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing and a report on the management of the conventional ammunition demilitarization stockpile of the Department of Defense.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The briefing and report required by paragraph (1) shall include each of the following: