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Section 2. Pilot Program for Mobile (Non-Building) Energy Saving Performance Contracts (ESPCs)
ESPCs allow Federal agencies to complete energy-savings building projects without up-front capital costs and special Congressional appropriations. Under an ESPC, an energy service company (ESCO) partners with a Federal agency to conduct a comprehensive energy audit and identifies improvements to save energy. The ESCO then constructs a project that meets the agency's needs and arranges the necessary funding while guaranteeing that improvements will generate energy cost savings to pay for the project over the term of the contract. Thereafter, all additional cost savings accrue to the agency. DODESA 2015 would direct each military Department to initiate a pilot project and report to Congress on how the pilot, if successful, might be applied more broadly. It also expands the traditional ESPC by authorizing ESPCs for mobile assets, such as ships and deployable generators.

Section 3. Report on Tactical Vehicle Effectiveness Research
DODESA 2015 instructs the Army Acquisition Executive to report on all Army research undertaken in the last 5 years on technologies that may improve the range and endurance of tactical vehicles without increasing fuel demand and which will lower the vulnerability of tactical supply lines to attacks. It requests that the Army report on auxiliary power units, batteries, and other engine technologies for running "hotel" loads and surveillance systems during silent watch.

Section 4. Research to Improve Technology to Increase Fuel Economy of Military Vehicles Used in Combat
Tactical vehicles demand heavy armor to protect warfighters and assets in battle. However, adding the weight of protecting current engines and armor significantly increases fuel consumption. DODESA encourages continued DOD research to reduce fuel consumption — thereby reducing battlefield vulnerabilities — of light tactical vehicles.

Section 5. Establishment of an Energy Project Database
There are hundreds of operational energy-related R&D programs underway across the Services, research labs, and warfare centers. But the visibility of these projects to program managers and operational energy stakeholders across DOD is limited. DODESA 2015 directs the creation of a central online repository that allows energy managers across DOD to view basic information on operational energy-related programs to enable inter-service collaboration and reduce redundancy.

Section 6. Study on Power Storage Capacity Requirement
This section requires a study on cost & benefits of requiring 25 percent of National Guard and Reserve facilities to have at least a 21 day on-site power storage capacity to assist with Defense Support to Civil Authorities in case of manmade or natural disasters. Such capacity could ensure that basic National Guard functions can be maintained during widespread power outages in situations like Hurricane Sandy.

Section 7. Authorizes Investments from Alternative Fuel Vehicle Infrastructure Fund
DODESA 2015 authorizes DOD to invest in fueling infrastructure on or near DOD facilities to support the operation of alternative fuel vehicles (AFCs) while reducing fuel costs and lowering the long-term expense of non-tactical vehicle fleets.

Section 8. Secure Energy Innovation Program
As DOD has worked to ensure continued operations in the event of a power outage, the difficulty of defining and measuring the true value of energy security has created challenges. DODESA 2015 addresses this problem by establishing the Secure Energy Innovation Program and requiring DOD to develop quantifiable metrics by which the costs of installation energy assurance programs are measured against the potential costs and risks associated with a sustained lack of access to power. Bases should asses all critical electrical loads for

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military missions, the security of those supplies, sufficiency and readiness of backup power and continuity of operations plans, and actively investigate alternative energy supplies and measures that would increase resilience of supplies to critical loads. This will allow for better strategic decision making.

Section 9. Energy Savings Investment Fund (ESIF)

Under current law, DOD energy managers and installation commanders lack incentives to invest in energy savings technologies. DODESA 2015 would allow DOD to reinvest some of the savings realized from smart energy programs back into other energy-reduction programs. This common-sense measure would allow DOD leaders to establish a virtuous cycle by which energy savings would contribute to lower costs and future investments in additional energy-saving programs.

Section 10. Reporting on Energy Performance Initiatives

DODESA 2015 asks DOD to produce reports on the effectiveness of energy performance provisions in contracts, including in the most-recent aerial refueling tanker contract, and to evaluate the feasibility of including energy efficiency provisions in additional contracts for high energy users.

Section 11. Military Installation Readiness

DODESA 2015 also directs DOD to provide Congress a briefing on DOD's strategy and initiatives to mitigate the impact of expected increased water shortages, instances of wildfire, increased drought, flooding due to sea level rise, and coastal erosion from storm surges to ensure optimal military readiness.