

At a Glance

H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024

As reported by the House Committee on Armed Services on June 30, 2023

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2023	2023-2028	2023-2033
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	*	*
Revenues	0	*	*
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	*	*
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	0	844,384	not estimated
Increases <i>net direct spending</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034?	< \$2.5 billion	Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	Yes
Increases <i>on-budget deficits</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034?	< \$5 billion	Mandate Effects	
		Contains intergovernmental mandate?	Yes, Under Threshold
		Contains private-sector mandate?	Yes, Under Threshold

* = between -\$500,000 and \$500,000.

The bill would

- Authorize appropriations totaling \$875.4 billion for 2024, including \$874.4 billion for military functions of the Department of Defense (DoD) and for the atomic energy defense activities of the Department of Energy, and \$1.0 billion for nondefense activities
- Prescribe personnel levels for active-duty and selected-reserve components of the U.S. Armed Forces
- Extend DoD's authority to pay various bonuses and allowances to military personnel
- Change compensation and health care benefits for military personnel and their families
- Authorize DoD to enter into multiyear procurement contracts
- Create a Space National Guard and make other organizational changes to the Space Force
- Impose intergovernmental and private-sector mandates by expanding the eligibility of Family Medical Leave Act benefits to certain veterans and expanding an existing private-sector mandate under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to include members and some reservists of the Space Force

Areas of significant uncertainty include

- Predicting the size of the Space National Guard
- Anticipating the use of lend-lease authority for assisting Ukraine

Detailed estimate begins on the next page.

See also

[CBO's Cost Estimates Explained](#), [CBO Describes Its Cost-Estimating Process](#), [Glossary](#)



Bill Summary

H.R. 2670 would authorize appropriations totaling \$875.4 billion for 2024.

The bill also includes provisions that would affect the costs of defense programs that would be funded with discretionary appropriations in 2024 and future years. Those provisions mainly would affect force structure, compensation and benefits, and multiyear procurement of weapons systems.

Estimated Federal Cost

The estimated budgetary effects of H.R. 2670 are shown in [Table 1](#). Of the \$875.4 billion authorized for 2024, nearly all—\$874.4 billion—would be for activities within budget function 050 (national defense). The other \$1.0 billion would fall within budget functions 270 (energy), 400 (transportation), and 700 (veterans benefits and services).

Basis of Estimate

For this estimate, CBO assumes that H.R. 2670 will be enacted near the start of fiscal year 2024 and that the authorized amounts will be appropriated in 2024. Outlays for existing programs were estimated using historical spend-out rates.

Spending Subject to Appropriation for 2024

H.R. 2670 would specifically authorize appropriations of \$875.4 billion for 2024. Of that amount, \$874.4 billion would be for defense programs and \$1.0 billion would be for nondefense programs (see [Table 2](#)). CBO estimates that appropriation of the specified amounts would increase outlays by \$844.4 billion over the 2024-2028 period.

The amounts authorized for defense programs in 2024 would represent a decrease of \$8.2 billion (or 1 percent) compared with the \$882.6 billion appropriated for defense in 2023. That 2023 figure includes \$36.0 billion in emergency funding—mostly for assistance to Ukraine, but also for disaster relief. Excluding that emergency funding, H.R. 2670 would increase authorizations for almost all major categories of defense spending. Amounts would increase for military personnel by \$5.9 billion (or 3 percent), operation and maintenance by \$9.5 billion (or 3 percent), procurement by \$6.8 billion (or 4 percent), research and development by \$5.8 billion (or 4 percent), and atomic energy activities by \$1.3 billion (or 4 percent). Relative to amounts appropriated for 2023, the authorizations for military construction and family housing would decrease by \$1.5 billion (or 8 percent).

The \$874.4 billion authorized in 2024 for defense programs is less than the \$886.3 billion discretionary funding cap for defense programs specified in section 101 of Public Law 118-5, the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023. (Some amounts for national defense are authorized by other acts.)



For nondefense programs, the bill would specifically authorize \$1.0 billion in 2024. That amount includes \$722 million for the Maritime Administration, \$172 million for a Department of Veterans Affairs medical-facility demonstration fund, \$77 million for the Armed Forces Retirement Home, and \$13 million for the Naval Petroleum Reserves.

Estimated Costs for Selected Provisions for 2024 through 2028

H.R. 2670 also includes provisions that would affect the costs of various defense programs in future years. The estimated effects of some of those provisions are shown in [Table 3](#) and described below. Spending for affected programs and activities would be subject to the appropriation of the estimated amounts. The net costs of the defense-related provisions are not added to the total authorized amounts described above because CBO expects those activities would be funded with the amounts specifically authorized in this bill for defense activities in 2024. Amounts for those defense activities over the 2025-2028 period would be authorized by future defense authorization acts.

Military End Strength. The bill would affect the force structure of the various military services by setting end-strength levels for 2024.

Title IV would authorize end-strength levels in 2024 for active-duty personnel and personnel in the selected reserve of 1,305,400 and 775,600, respectively. Of those reservists, 91,821 would serve full time on active duty in support of the reserves. In total, when compared with levels authorized under current law for 2023, active-duty end strength would decrease by 11,544 and selected-reserve end strength would decrease by 1,800, while the number of selected reservists who would serve in full-time support positions would increase by 664. The specified end-strength levels for each component of the armed forces are detailed below with CBO's estimate of the effects of those changes on DoD's costs. Those costs for personnel include components of military compensation such as basic pay, allowances, bonuses, and health care, as well as operating costs for training and maintenance.

Active Duty. Section 401 would authorize the following decreases in active-duty personnel for three of the five military services: 7,000 fewer for the Navy, 4,700 fewer for the Marine Corps, and 644 fewer for the Air Force. The end strength authorized for the Space Force would increase by 800, and Army end strength would remain the same. CBO estimates that the net reduction in active-duty personnel of 11,544 service members would reduce costs by \$8.9 billion over the 2024-2028 period.

Selected Reserve. Under section 411, the end strengths for two of the six reserve components in DoD would decrease: 2,200 fewer for the Army Reserve and 400 fewer for the Air Force Reserve. End strengths would increase for the Marine Corps Reserve and the Navy Reserve by 600 and 200, respectively, and the authorized levels for the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard would not change. CBO estimates that the net decrease of 1,800 reservists would reduce costs by \$0.4 billion over the 2024-2028 period.



Full-Time Selected Reserve. Section 412 would increase the number of reservists who serve full time on active duty in support of the reserves by 664 compared with currently authorized end-strength levels for 2023. Those additional full-time reservists would increase costs by \$0.5 billion over that same period.

Reserve Technicians. Section 413 would increase the end strength for dual-status military technicians by 105. Those personnel are federal civilian employees who are required to maintain membership in the selected reserve as a condition of their employment. CBO estimates spending on salaries for dual status positions would increase by \$0.1 billion over the 2024-2028 period. (Changing the number of dual-status technicians would not change the number of reservists set by sections 411 and 412, discussed above. Thus, the only budgetary effects would be the increase in civilian compensation.)

Defense Compensation and Benefits. H.R. 2670 would affect compensation and benefits for uniformed personnel and civilian employees of DoD.

Expiring Bonuses and Allowances. Section 611 would extend for one year DoD's authority to enter agreements to pay certain bonuses and allowances to military personnel. The authority to enter into such agreements expires on December 31, 2023. Some bonuses are paid in lump sums, whereas others are paid in annual or monthly installments over several years of military service. Using information from DoD's budget request for fiscal year 2024, CBO estimates that extending that authority for one year would cost \$12.0 billion over the 2024-2028 period.

Dental Benefits for Selected Reserve. Section 701 would eliminate all out-of-pocket costs for members of the selected reserve who choose to participate in the TRICARE dental program. Currently, participating reserve members must pay a portion of the insurance premium, as well as any copayments or coinsurance. Based on take-up rates for other reserve health benefits and national statistics on dental care, CBO estimates those changes would increase participation in the TRICARE dental program from approximately 120,000 selected reserve members enrolled under current law to about 450,000 members, and that each enrollee would cost DoD about \$550 per year. After accounting for the effects of inflation and the time needed to enroll new members, CBO estimates that this provision would increase costs by about \$1.1 billion over the 2024-2028 period.

Basic Needs Allowance. Section 621 would require DoD to exclude the basic allowance for housing (BAH) from the calculation of gross household income used to determine eligibility for the basic needs allowance (BNA), a monthly allowance paid to service members whose gross incomes are less than 150 percent of the federal poverty guidelines established by the Department of Health and Human Services. The amount of BNA is the difference between a service member's monthly gross income and the monthly income level at 150 percent of poverty guidelines for the location in the United States where the member lives and the size



of the member's household. The authority to make those payments expires after December 31, 2027.

Under current law, DoD may exclude any portion of BAH from the calculation of gross income when DoD determines that an applicant lives in an area with a high cost of living; however, the department has not used that authority. Using information from DoD's budget request for fiscal year 2024 and other information from the department, CBO estimates that, under current law, DoD will spend roughly \$10 million in 2024 on BNA payments to recipients whose gross incomes including housing allowances are less than the 150 percent threshold.

CBO estimates that excluding the housing allowance from the calculation of gross income would increase both the number of service members eligible for BNA and the amounts paid to recipients who will already receive that allowance under current law. Because of the time needed to implement the new policy, CBO anticipates that DoD would begin making those new and larger payments in April 2024. Using data about service members' pay and family sizes, CBO estimates that roughly 12,500 service members would receive payments that would increase by an average of \$330 each month in BNA if housing allowances were excluded from the calculation of gross income. CBO estimates that the incremental cost to DoD under section 621 would be \$0.2 billion over the 2024-2028 period.

Other Defense Provisions. Various provisions would affect discretionary spending for other defense programs.

Multiyear Procurement Contracts. H.R. 2670 would authorize DoD to enter into multiyear procurement contracts for four defense programs. Multiyear procurement is a special contracting method authorized in current law that permits the government to enter into contracts covering acquisitions for more than one year but not more than five years, even though the total funds required for all years are not appropriated at the time the contracts are awarded. Contracts that would cost more than \$500 million must be specifically authorized in law, although lawmakers sometimes authorize contracts that would cost less than that threshold.

- Section 131 would authorize the Navy to enter a multiyear contract beginning in fiscal year 2024 to purchase not more than 13 Virginia-class submarines. Virginia-class nuclear-powered attack submarines perform a variety of missions. Using information from the Navy, CBO estimates that under such a contract the service would buy two submarines per year over the 2024-2028 period for a total cost of \$46 billion.
- Section 132 would authorize the Navy to enter a multiyear contract beginning in fiscal year 2024 to purchase up to 550 MK-48 torpedoes. The MK-48 is a submarine-launched torpedo designed to destroy other submarines and surface ships. At an average unit cost



of around \$4 million, 550 torpedoes would cost about \$2.2 billion. The Navy has not estimated any potential savings that could be realized from using a multiyear contract.

- Section 133 would authorize the Navy to enter a multiyear contract beginning in fiscal year 2024 to purchase up to six Auxiliary Personnel Lighters, which are vessels that provide berthing and dining facilities for sailors when the ships to which they are assigned undergo significant maintenance. CBO expects that under the multiyear contract, the Navy could buy one ship annually over the 2024-2028 period at a total cost of \$250 million. If the shipyard can produce more than one vessel per year, the Navy could procure a sixth for close to the average unit cost of \$50 million. The department has not estimated any potential savings that could be realized from using a multiyear contract.
- Section 181 would authorize the National Defense Stockpile to enter a multiyear contract beginning in 2024 to purchase rare earth elements using funds provided in future appropriation acts. Rare earths are a category of metallic elements that are used to produce a variety of defense articles including satellites, superconductors, and sonar systems. The Stockpile acquires and stores materials such as rare earth elements for use in times of national emergency. The Stockpile currently plans to procure no more than 3,850 metric tons of rare earth elements over the 2024-2028 period under a series of annual contracts. Using information about the average costs for such rare earth elements over the past five years, CBO estimates the Stockpile would spend \$100 million to procure those materials using annual contracts. The Stockpile has not estimated potential savings that could be realized from using multiyear contracts.

PFAS Blood Testing. Section 331 would require DoD to administer blood testing as part of routine medical checkups to all service members who are exposed to PFAS (perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances). PFAS are a group of man-made chemicals that may cause adverse health effects and are used in many products. The provision does not specify the criteria that would be used to determine which service members would be tested. Because the use of PFAS chemicals is widespread, most people in the United States have detectable levels of PFAS in their blood.¹ Using information from DoD on current PFAS blood testing for military firefighters, CBO estimates that PFAS blood tests cost about \$100 each. Testing all 1.4 million active-duty members on a regular basis would cost about \$140 million per year. If, however, DoD tests only service members in occupations that are at high risk of exposure, testing may cost a few million dollars per year. It is also possible DoD may test only those who served at facilities with higher-than-normal levels of PFAS in the environment. For this estimate, CBO used the mid-point of the range of possible outcomes, or about \$70 million per year. Costs would be lower in the first year because of the time

1. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, “PFAS Blood Testing” (accessed June 22, 2023), <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/health-effects/blood-testing.html>.



needed to issue regulations. In total, CBO estimates section 331 would cost \$315 million over the 2024-2028 period.

Space Force. H.R. 2670 would make two significant changes to the organization of the Space Force. Subtitle C of Title IX would create a Space National Guard as a new reserve component of the Space Force. The costs of a new Space National Guard would vary significantly depending on the size and organizational structure of this new component.

In a 2020 report, CBO analyzed the potential cost for a small Space National Guard that would be created by transferring 1,500 personnel from Air National Guard and Army National Guard units.² CBO estimates that it would cost about \$100 million annually to operate and support a Space National Guard of that size. We also estimated that construction of additional facilities would cost about \$20 million.

CBO also analyzed the potential cost for a large Space National Guard that would be about one-third the size of the Space Force, the same size as the Air National Guard in comparison with the size of the Air Force. Under that approach, the Space National Guard would consist of 4,900 to 5,800 personnel.³ CBO estimates that it would cost \$385 million to \$490 million annually to operate and support such a Space National Guard. Constructing additional facilities and equipping the new units would cost \$400 million to \$900 million, CBO estimates.

In addition, Title XVII would create a new personnel system for the Space Force. Under that system, there would be more flexibility for Space Force Guardians to change between full-time and part-time status to better accommodate career, academic, and personal considerations. The new personnel system would draw from existing personnel in the Space Force, Air Force, and Air Force Reserve and the number serving on full-time or on part-time duty would be approximately the same. Thus, CBO estimates the net budgetary effects of that new personnel system would be insignificant.

Direct Spending and Revenues

Several provisions in H.R. 2670, described below, would affect direct spending and revenues. CBO estimates the effects of those provisions would not be significant over the 2024-2033 period, because they would affect very few people, would have offsetting effects, or would involve transactions of very small amounts.

2. Congressional Budget Office, *Costs of Creating a Space National Guard* (June 2020), www.cbo.gov/publication/56374.

3. In the 2020 report, CBO estimated the active-duty Space Force would ultimately include 15,000 to 18,000 service members. H.R. 2670 would authorize the service to have 9,400 active-duty members for fiscal year 2024. If the end strength of the active-duty Space Force remains at that number, then a Space National Guard that is about one-third the size of the active-duty force would cost correspondingly less than the amounts CBO estimated in 2020.



- Section 564 would exempt cadets and midshipmen who were not commissioned as officers based solely on their COVID-19 vaccination status from the requirement to repay their cost of tuition at a service academy. The reduction in receipts from those repayments would be classified as an increase in direct spending. CBO expects that, under current law, DoD will bill very few cadets and midshipmen for tuition repayments.
- Sections 581 and 582 would enable awards of the Medal of Honor for acts of valor during World War I that would not occur under current law. Because the last United States veteran of World War I died in 2011, any awards would be posthumous. As a result of any new awards, surviving spouses of deceased recipients could receive expanded health benefits or increased survivor benefits.
- Section 601 would provide members of the reserve components with credit toward retirement for parental leave taken after adopting a child. Few reservists would receive increased retirement pay over the 2024-2033 period because of that provision, CBO estimates.
- Sections 631 and 633 would allow more people to use commissary stores on military bases, increasing the number of credit and debit card transactions processed. The costs to process those transactions are paid by the Department of the Treasury from a mandatory appropriation.
- Sec. 636 would provide an additional deferment of student loan payments for service members' spouses who are unemployed because of a change of duty station if they have exhausted their unemployment deferment allowance. If those borrowers have subsidized loans, interest would not accrue on those loans during this period.
- Sections 705, 707, 709, and 713 would expand demonstration authorities and change payment rates and out-of-pocket costs for certain goods and services covered by the Military Health System, thus increasing the cost of providing health benefits to retirees of the other uniformed services (the Coast Guard, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and Public Health Service) and their dependents. Those benefits are paid from mandatory appropriations.
- Sections 749, 851, 925, 1205, 1213, 1214, 1306 and 2842 would allow agencies to accept and spend without further appropriation amounts received from nonfederal entities for various purposes. Those collections are classified as offsetting receipts (or reductions in direct spending). Because CBO does not expect those agencies to spend all the funds they receive, the net effect of those sections would be a reduction in direct spending.
- Section 823 would modify the requirements for DoD to use competitive procurement procedures for purchases from Federal Prison Industries, a government-owned corporation that produces goods and services with prison labor. Those changes would



affect direct spending because the corporation's collections and spending are classified as mandatory.

- Section 853 would authorize DoD to encourage third-party investments in defense research companies to produce technology for national security purposes. Because those investments would not be subject to appropriation and would serve a governmental purpose, CBO classifies outlays from those investments as increases in direct spending. The provision does not require investments or provide any incentive to do so, thus CBO estimates the likelihood of such financing to be insignificant.
- Section 1116 would authorize federal agencies to hire, without going through competitive processes, the spouses of members of the military when those spouses apply for remote work. CBO estimates the costs to agencies to modify their administrative processes to implement this section would be insignificant. Enacting section 1116 could affect direct spending by some agencies that are allowed to use fees, receipts from the sale of goods, and other collections to cover operating costs. CBO estimates that any net changes in direct spending by those agencies would be negligible because most of them can adjust amounts collected to reflect changes in operating costs.
- Section 1118 would provide paid parental leave to most new federal employees who previously served in the armed forces. This would allow those employees to conserve sick leave, which can be credited to their retirement annuities.
- Sections 1222 and 3116 could increase the amount of fines collected for failure to comply with subpoenas or for violating certain rules. Those fines, which are classified as revenues, would increase by less than \$500,000, CBO estimates. Some of those fines can be spent from the Crime Victims Fund without further appropriation.
- Section 1224 would amend the Ukraine Democracy Defense Lend-Lease Act of 2022 by extending the enhanced authority to lend or lease military equipment to Ukraine and other Eastern European countries through fiscal year 2024. The authority exempts the Administration from certain provisions of law that govern the loan or lease of military equipment to foreign countries. Extending the authority could increase miscellaneous receipts—which are classified as reductions in direct spending—if the Administration leases equipment that it would not have without the enhanced authority. Conversely, those deposits would decrease if the Administration leases equipment at a reduced cost relative to amounts it otherwise would have charged. The Administration has not used the authority under current law; thus, CBO anticipates that it would be unlikely to do so in fiscal year 2024.
- Section 1602 would authorize the Space Force to charge commercial entities the direct and indirect costs of their launches on military installations. Because the agency might not spend all the funds it receives, this section would reduce direct spending.



- Section 1718 would provide the permanent authority to select officers of the Space Force for early retirement. CBO expects that few officers would receive early retirement payments during the 2024-2033 period. Military retirement pay is classified as direct spending.
- Section 1854 would require the Coast Guard and Air Force to transfer ownership of wildfire suppression equipment to the State of California without requiring reimbursement. CBO anticipates that implementing those provisions could reduce proceeds from future sales of excess property; such reductions are treated as an increase in direct spending.

Uncertainty

Most estimates for this bill are affected by some level of uncertainty, but four provisions in particular are difficult to estimate.

Three of those provisions affect spending subject to appropriations:

- The costs associated with section 181, which would authorize DoD to enter into multiyear contracts to purchase rare earth elements, could be higher or lower than CBO estimated depending on the future costs of rare earth elements and the quantity of rare earths DoD purchases using multiyear contracts.
- Section 331 would require DoD to administer blood testing as part of routine medical check-ups to all service members who are exposed to PFAS. It is not clear how many people would be tested under that proposal.
- Subtitle C of Title IX would create a new Space National Guard. The cost of that new component would depend on its ultimate size and organizational structure.

One of the provisions would involve direct spending. The cost for section 1224, which would extend the enhanced authority to lend or lease military equipment to Ukraine and other Eastern European countries through 2024, would vary depending on whether the Administration uses the authority it has not employed to date.

Pay-As-You-Go Considerations

The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget-reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or revenues. CBO estimates that enacting the bill would change direct spending and revenues by between -\$500,000 and \$500,000 over the 2023-2033 period.



Increase in Long-Term Net Direct Spending and Deficits

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 2670 would not increase net direct spending by more than \$2.5 billion in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034.

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 2670 would not increase on-budget deficits by more than \$5 billion in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034.

Mandates

H.R. 2670 would impose intergovernmental and private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). CBO estimates the aggregate cost would not exceed the thresholds established in UMRA for intergovernmental and private-sector mandates (\$99 million and \$198 million in 2023, respectively, adjusted annually for inflation).

Section 1118 would waive the waiting period under the Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) for veterans employed by the District of Columbia Public Defender Service (PDS) and as non-judicial employees of the District of Columbia courts. Veterans who have completed at least 12 months of honorable service would qualify for FMLA regardless of their length of employment with those entities. That requirement would impose an intergovernmental mandate on the District of Columbia, and because PDS operates independently from the District of Columbia, the bill would impose a private-sector mandate. Because of the relatively small number of employees within each organization that would qualify under the bill, CBO estimates the cost of the mandates would be small.

Section 1752 would expand an existing private-sector mandate by extending protections under the Servicemember Civil Relief Act (SCRA) to include Space Force service members and active-duty reservists. SCRA prohibits entities from collecting more than 6 percent in interest on loans and credit card debt that predates the service member's service date. It also allows service members to terminate certain consumer contracts and leases without penalty when a service member is relocated on orders. Under current law, entities must provide those benefits to the service members and active-duty reservists of all other branches of the U.S. Armed Forces. Because of the small number of service members affected, CBO estimates that the additional costs on affected entities of expanding the mandates under SCRA would be small.



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Table 1.
Estimated Budgetary Effects of H.R. 2670, as Reported by the House Committee on Armed Services on June 30, 2023

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars						2023-2028
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
Increases in Spending Subject to Appropriation							
Specified Authorizations for Defense Appropriations							
Authorization Level	0	874,386	0	0	0	0	874,386
Estimated Outlays	0	503,915	216,522	71,822	35,836	15,389	843,484
Specified Authorizations for Nondefense Appropriations							
Authorization Level	0	984	0	0	0	0	984
Estimated Outlays	0	430	143	110	121	96	900
Total Changes							
Authorization Level	0	875,370	0	0	0	0	875,370
Estimated Outlays	0	504,345	216,665	71,932	35,957	15,485	844,384

The amounts shown here would be specifically authorized by the bill. Some provisions in the bill also would affect the costs of defense programs in 2025 and future years but would not specifically authorize appropriations for those years. Estimates for some of those provisions, which are shown in Table 3, are not included above because CBO expects authorizations of appropriations for those costs would be provided in subsequent defense authorization acts.



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Table 2.
Specified Authorizations of Appropriations in H.R. 2670, As Reported by the House Committee on Armed Services on June 30, 2023

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars						2023-2028
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
Specified Authorizations for Defense Appropriations							
Department of Defense							
Military Personnel							
Authorization Level	0	178,632	0	0	0	0	178,632
Estimated Outlays	0	166,409	9,882	247	49	0	176,587
Operation and Maintenance							
Authorization Level	0	328,968	0	0	0	0	328,968
Estimated Outlays	0	213,742	86,688	12,693	4,576	2,002	319,701
Procurement							
Authorization Level	0	170,149	0	0	0	0	170,149
Estimated Outlays	0	36,770	48,938	38,079	22,059	10,128	155,974
Research and Development							
Authorization Level	0	145,213	0	0	0	0	145,213
Estimated Outlays	0	66,165	57,299	12,354	5,542	1,343	142,703
Military Construction and Family Housing							
Authorization Level	0	17,475	0	0	0	0	17,475
Estimated Outlays	0	1,101	3,274	4,691	3,594	1,911	14,571
Revolving Funds							
Authorization Level	0	1,683	0	0	0	0	1,683
Estimated Outlays	0	1,391	264	21	3	2	1,681
Subtotal, Department of Defense							
Authorization Level	0	842,120	0	0	0	0	842,120
Estimated Outlays	0	485,578	206,345	68,085	35,823	15,386	811,217
Atomic Energy Defense Activities^a							
Authorization Level	0	32,260	0	0	0	0	32,260
Estimated Outlays	0	18,333	10,175	3,737	13	3	32,261
Defense-Related Activities^b							
Authorization Level	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Estimated Outlays	0	4	2	0	0	0	6
Total Specified Authorizations for Defense Appropriations							
Authorization Level	0	874,386	0	0	0	0	874,386
Estimated Outlays	0	503,915	216,522	71,822	35,836	15,389	843,484

(Continued)



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Table 2.
Specified Authorizations of Appropriations in H.R. 2670, As Reported by the House Committee on Armed Services on June 30, 2023

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars						2023-2028
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
Specified Authorizations for Nondefense Appropriations							
Non-Defense Agencies							
Maritime Administration							
Authorization Level	0	722	0	0	0	0	722
Estimated Outlays	0	224	100	104	119	95	642
Veterans Health Administration							
Authorization Level	0	172	0	0	0	0	172
Estimated Outlays	0	146	19	2	1	1	169
Armed Forces Retirement Home							
Authorization Level	0	77	0	0	0	0	77
Estimated Outlays	0	55	18	3	1	0	77
Naval Petroleum Reserves							
Authorization Level	0	13	0	0	0	0	13
Estimated Outlays	0	5	6	1	0	0	12
Total Specified Authorizations							
Non-Defense Appropriations							
Authorization Level	0	984	0	0	0	0	984
Estimated Outlays	0	430	143	110	121	96	900
Total Specified Authorizations							
Authorization Level	0	875,370	0	0	0	0	875,370
Estimated Outlays	0	504,345	216,665	71,932	35,957	15,485	844,384

This table reflects specified authorizations of appropriations in the bill. Various provisions of the bill also would authorize activities and provide authorities that would affect costs in 2025 and in future years. Because the bill would not specifically authorize appropriations to cover those costs, they are not included in this table. Table 3 provides the estimated costs of some of those provisions.

- a. Primarily for the atomic energy defense activities of the Department of Energy.
- b. The bill would authorize \$444 million for defense-related activities of the Maritime Administration. \$438 million of that amount is already authorized under current law and is not included in this table. The amount shown here is a \$6 million authorization in section 3532 for design of a vessel for the National Defense Reserve Fleet.



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**Table 3.
Estimated Costs for Selected Provisions in H.R. 2670, As Reported by the House Committee on Armed Services on June 30, 2023**

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars						2023-2028
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
Military End Strength							
Active Duty	0	-960	-1,920	-1,930	-1,990	-2,050	-8,850
Selected Reserve	0	-40	-80	-80	-90	-90	-380
Full-Time Selected Reserve	0	60	100	110	110	110	490
Reserve Technicians	0	10	20	20	20	20	90
Defense Compensation and Benefits							
Expiring Bonuses and Allowances	0	4,120	3,060	2,160	2,090	580	12,010
Dental Benefits for Selected Reserve	0	110	230	230	240	250	1,060
Basic Needs Allowance	0	30	50	50	50	10	190
Other Defense Provisions							
Multiyear Procurement							
Virginia-Class Submarines	0	10,600	10,300	8,800	8,600	7,800	46,100
MK-48 Torpedoes	0	415	425	435	445	455	2,175
Auxiliary Personnel Lighters	0	56	47	48	49	50	250
Rare Earth Elements	0	25	25	25	25	0	100
PFAS Blood Testing	0	35	70	70	70	70	315

PFAS = perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Amounts shown for defense programs and activities in this table for 2024 are included in the amounts that would be specifically authorized to be appropriated by the bill (as shown in Table 2 and summarized in Table 1). Associated costs for defense programs after 2024 would not be specifically authorized by H.R. 2670 (and therefore are not included in Tables 1 and 2); rather, CBO expects those amounts would be covered by specified authorizations in future National Defense Authorization Acts.



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