

H.R. 2670 would authorize appropriations for the military functions of the Department of Defense (DoD), for certain activities of the Department of Energy, and for other purposes. The bill also would change authorities governing national defense and international affairs. Most of the provisions of H.R. 2670 affect spending subject to appropriation. In addition, the bill would affect direct spending and revenues, as shown in the table and discussed below.

Estimated Changes in Direct Spending and Revenues of H.R. 2670, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024

As passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 2023

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars										2024-2028	2024-2033
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033		
Decreases in Revenues	*	-1	*	-1	*	*	-1	*	-1	*	-2	-4

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

In addition to the amounts shown here, other provisions of H.R. 2670 would affect direct spending by insignificant amounts in each year and in total over the 2024-2033 period.

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Section 535 of the bill would require unanimous verdicts to convict and sentence military personnel at courts-martial for offenses that are punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Under current law, agreement by at least three-fourths of the members sitting on courts-martial panels (i.e., juries) is sufficient to convict and sentence a defendant, except for capital cases where unanimous verdicts are already required. In fiscal year 2022, DoD collected about \$20 million in fines from courts-martial and other punitive proceedings under the UCMJ. Those fines are classified as revenues.

If enacted, CBO expects that raising the threshold to convict under courts-martial proceedings would result in fewer convictions and, thus, reduce the amount of fines collected. Using information from DoD, CBO estimates that enacting section 535 would affect a small number of cases and would reduce fines by \$4 million over the 2024–2033 period.

Other provisions in the bill would have insignificant effects on direct spending and revenues, generally because very few people would be affected or because they would involve offsetting cash flows.

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.

In addition to the effects on revenues shown in the table, the bill also would affect spending subject to appropriation. CBO has not estimated those effects.



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See also

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