

At a Glance

H.R. 8070, Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025

As reported by the House Committee on Armed Services on May 31, 2024

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2024	2024-2029	2024-2034
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	*	*
Revenues	0	*	*
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	*	*
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	0	854,739	not estimated
Increases <i>net direct spending</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2035?	*	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 2035?	*	Mandate Effects	
		Contains intergovernmental mandate?	Yes, Under Threshold
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No

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

The bill would

- Authorize appropriations totaling \$884.9 billion for 2025, including \$883.7 billion for military functions of the Department of Defense (DoD) and for the atomic energy defense activities of the Department of Energy, and \$1.2 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
- Impose an intergovernmental mandate by expanding an existing preemption of state laws by allowing licensed veterinarians of the department to practice in any jurisdiction

Areas of significant uncertainty include

- Anticipating how DoD would distribute an additional \$1.2 billion authorized for housing allowances
- Estimating the number of TRICARE beneficiaries that would use assisted reproduction technology
- Predicting how DoD would monitor the brain health of service members

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. 8070 would specify authorizations of appropriations totaling \$885.1 billion over the 2025-2029 period, of which \$884.9 billion would be for 2025.

The bill also includes provisions that would affect the costs of defense programs that would be funded with discretionary appropriations in 2025 and future years. Those provisions mainly would affect force structure, compensation and benefits, and multiyear procurement of weapons systems. For 2025, those costs are included in the authorizations specified in the bill for that year. CBO expects that some costs after 2025 will be covered by specified authorizations in future National Defense Authorization Acts.

Estimated Federal Cost

The estimated budgetary effects of H.R. 8070 are shown in [Table 1](#). Of the \$885.1 billion authorized over the 2025-2029 period, nearly all—\$883.9 billion—would be for activities within budget function 050 (national defense), and \$883.7 billion of that amount would be authorized for 2025. The other \$1.2 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. 8070 will be enacted near the start of fiscal year 2025 and that the authorized amounts will be appropriated in 2025 and future years. CBO estimates that appropriation of the specified amounts would increase outlays by \$854.7 billion over the 2025-2029 period; those outlays were estimated using historical spending patterns for similar programs.

Spending Subject to Appropriation

H.R. 8070 would specifically authorize appropriations of \$885.1 billion over the 2025-2029 period. Almost all of that amount—\$884.9 billion—would be authorized for 2025, of which \$883.7 billion would be for defense programs and \$1.2 billion would be for nondefense programs ([see Table 2](#)).

The authorized amounts for 2025 include \$1.2 billion to supplement housing allowances for military personnel. In addition to amounts already authorized by prior acts, H.R. 8070 would authorize \$72 million for 2025 and \$181 million over the 2026-2029 period for the Maritime Security Program.

The \$883.7 billion authorized for defense programs in 2025 would represent a decrease of \$58.2 billion (or 6 percent) compared with the \$941.9 billion appropriated for defense in 2024. That 2024 figure includes \$67.2 billion in funding designated as an emergency requirement—mostly for assistance to Ukraine, Israel, and allies in the Pacific region. Excluding that emergency-designated funding, the amount authorized for 2025 would be \$8.9 billion (or 1 percent) more than the amounts appropriated in 2024. H.R. 8070 would

increase authorizations for some major categories of defense spending and decrease authorizations for others. Authorizations would increase for military personnel by \$9.5 billion (or 5 percent), operation and maintenance by \$10.8 billion (or 3 percent), and atomic energy activities by \$0.3 billion (or 1 percent). Authorizations would decrease for procurement by \$6.4 billion (or 4 percent), research and development by \$4.2 billion (or 3 percent), and military construction and family housing by \$1.1 billion (or 6 percent).

The \$883.7 billion authorized by H.R. 8070 for defense programs in 2025 is less than the \$895.2 billion discretionary funding cap for defense programs specified in section 101 of Public Law 118-5, the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023. (That law limits the amount of discretionary funding for 2025. The caps under section 101 would apply if regular appropriations are enacted by January 1, 2025.) Some amounts for national defense are authorized by other acts.

For nondefense programs, the bill would specifically authorize \$1.2 billion in 2025. That amount includes \$993 million for the Maritime Administration, \$163 million for a Department of Veterans Affairs medical-facility demonstration fund, \$70 million for the Armed Forces Retirement Home, and \$13 million for the Naval Petroleum Reserves.

Estimated Costs for Selected Provisions for 2025 through 2029

H.R. 8070 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 those defense-related provisions are not added to the total specified authorizations described above because CBO expects those activities would be funded from the amounts specifically authorized in this bill for 2025 and that, over the 2026–2029 period, the costs associated with those activities would be specifically authorized in 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 2025. Assuming those authorized end-strength levels continue after 2025, those changes would affect spending in future years.

For 2025, title IV would authorize end-strength levels for active-duty personnel and personnel in the selected reserve of 1,276,700 and 772,700, respectively. Of those reservists, 91,935 would serve full time on active duty in support of the reserves. In total, when compared with levels authorized under current law for 2024, active-duty end strength would decrease by 7,800, and the selected-reserve end strength would increase by 2,100. The number of selected reservists who would serve in full-time support positions would increase by 561. The specified end-strength levels for each component of the armed forces are detailed below along with CBO's estimate of how those changes would affect the Department of Defense (DoD) 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 reduce the authorized number of active-duty personnel by a net of 7,800. End strength would decrease by 5,500 for the Navy and by 2,700 for the Army. The end strength authorized for the Space Force would increase by 400, and end strength would remain the same for the Air Force and Marine Corps. CBO estimates that the net reduction in active-duty personnel would reduce costs by \$6.5 billion over the 2025-2029 period.

Selected Reserve. Under section 411, the authorized end strengths for the six reserve components in DoD would increase by a net of 2,100. Authorized end strength would increase by 2,700 for the Air National Guard, by 1,000 for the Army Reserve, by 500 for the Navy Reserve, and by 500 for the Marine Corps Reserve. End strength would decrease for the Air Force Reserve by 2,600, and the authorized level for the Army National Guard would not change. CBO estimates that the net increase would cost \$0.5 billion over the 2025-2029 period.

Full-Time Selected Reserve. Section 412 would increase by 561 the number of reservists who serve full time on active duty in support of the reserves in 2025 compared with currently authorized end-strength levels for 2024. Those additional full-time reservists would increase costs by \$0.5 billion over the 2025-2029 period, CBO estimates.

Reserve Technicians. Section 413 would decrease the end strength for dual-status military technicians by 1,933. Those personnel are federal civilian employees who are required to maintain membership in the selected reserve as a condition of their employment. CBO estimates that spending on salaries for dual-status positions would decrease by \$1.2 billion over the 2025-2029 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 decrease in civilian compensation.)

Defense Compensation and Benefits. H.R. 8070 would affect compensation and benefits for uniformed personnel and civilian employees of DoD. That compensation includes basic pay as well as bonuses and certain allowances.

Basic Pay. Section 1801 would increase monthly basic pay for junior enlisted members of the uniformed services by amending the basic pay table effective on January 1, 2025. Pay for enlisted members in pay grade E-5 with less than 10 years of service would increase by an average of 7 percent, whereas pay for grades E-1 to E-4 would increase by 15 percent. CBO estimates that implementing the increase in basic pay would cost \$24.4 billion over the 2025-2029 period.

Expiring Bonuses and Allowances. Section 612 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, 2024. 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 2025, CBO estimates that extending that authority for one year would cost \$12.4 billion over the 2025-2029 period.

Basic Needs Allowance. Sections 621 and 1804 would change calculations that determine eligibility for and the amount of the basic needs allowance (BNA), a monthly payment to service members whose gross incomes are less than specified thresholds. (The authority to make BNA payments expires after December 31, 2027.) CBO estimates that, as a result of those changes, more people would be eligible for larger benefits.

Under current law, the amount of BNA for most service members is the difference between a service member's monthly gross income (including the basic allowance for housing, or BAH) and the monthly income level at 150 percent of the poverty guidelines for the location in the United States where the member lives and the size of the member's household. DoD estimates that under current law, it could spend roughly \$10 million in 2025 on BNA payments to as many as 2,500 recipients whose gross incomes—including housing allowances—are less than the 150 percent threshold.

Under the bill, the amount of the BNA would be calculated as the difference between monthly gross income excluding BAH and monthly income at 200 percent of the poverty guidelines. CBO estimates that excluding the housing allowance from the calculation of gross income and raising the threshold to 200 percent of poverty guidelines would increase both the number of service members eligible for BNA and the amounts paid to recipients. Accounting for the time needed to implement the new policy, CBO anticipates that DoD would begin making payments using calculations required by the bill in April 2025 (halfway through the fiscal year). Using data about service members' pay and family sizes, CBO estimates that, under the provisions in H.R. 8070, roughly 60,000 service members would receive BNA payments that would increase by an average of \$720 each month. Thus, implementing sections 621 and 1804 would increase costs for the basic needs allowance by \$260 million in 2025 and \$1.4 billion over the 2025-2029 period, CBO estimates.

Military Health System. Title 7 would increase discretionary costs for the Military Health System by requiring DoD to cover costs associated with assisted reproductive technology (ART), eliminating out-of-pocket costs for the TRICARE dental program, requiring DoD to monitor the effects of blast pressure on service members, and authorizing DoD to supplement regular rations.

Assisted Reproductive Technology. Section 701 would require DoD to provide assisted reproductive technology to active-duty service members, members of the selected reserve, and their dependents as part of the regular TRICARE health benefit. CBO anticipates that DoD would provide three services under the provision: in vitro fertilization (IVF),

intrauterine insemination (IUI), and gamete retrieval and storage. CBO estimates that implementing section 701 would cost about \$3.3 billion over the 2025-2029 period. Those costs include the cost of births that would result from IVF and IUI procedures. Costs would be less in the first two years because of the time needed to develop regulations, to establish a provider network, and because childbirths will lag the implementation of the policy. The total estimated costs were reduced to account for the approximately \$30 million that DoD currently spends each year on limited ART services offered to TRICARE beneficiaries as part of its medical training programs. The total estimated cost includes the following components:

- CBO estimates that IVF procedures would cost about \$300 million per year. To estimate the cost of covering IVF, CBO used data from the state of Massachusetts, which requires private health insurance to cover those procedures, to project usage rates for the approximately 900,000 married service members and unmarried female members. Based on that information and on pricing made publicly available by various private clinics, CBO estimates that DoD would cover about 25,000 IVF cycles per year at a cost of \$12,000 per cycle.
- CBO estimates that IUI services would cost about \$30 million per year. Using publicly available data from various private clinics, and literature on IUI prevalence, CBO estimates that DoD would cover about 50,000 IUI procedures per year at an average price of \$600 per procedure. Because ART is generally not covered by health insurance, the less expensive, and less invasive, intrauterine insemination procedures are a more common option; thus IUI procedures are four times more common than IVF. However, if both IUI and IVF were made available with low out-of-pocket costs, CBO expects that TRICARE beneficiaries would use IUI at about half the rate (compared to IVF) as the general population. The estimate also includes the likelihood that some people will undergo IUI before attempting IVF.
- CBO estimates that additional childbirths associated with covering ART would cost about \$300 million per year. Based on data from Massachusetts compiled by the Centers for Disease Control and a review of literature, CBO estimates that about a third of IVF cycles and about a tenth of IUI cycles would result in a successful childbirth, or about 15,000 births per year. However, CBO assumes that half of those births will occur under current law either because beneficiaries will pay for ART services themselves or will eventually have a child without ART. Because pregnancies involving IVF and IUI have a higher probability of preterm deliveries and multiple births, CBO estimates that the average cost of each birth would be about \$40,000—almost three times the cost of a typical childbirth.
- CBO estimates that gamete retrieval and storage would cost about \$70 million per year. CBO expects that under the proposal, DoD would cover gamete retrieval and storage,

even in the absence of conditions that cause infertility, for TRICARE beneficiaries who wish to delay or preserve their ability to start a family because of the demands and hazards of military service. There is significant uncertainty about how many people would use that benefit. Using information on gamete preservation in cancer patients, with adjustments to account for the fact that TRICARE beneficiaries would probably use the service at a much lower rate, CBO estimates that about 10,000 males and 3,000 females would undergo gamete retrieval each year. Using publicly available information on pricing for those procedures, CBO estimates that services for males would cost about \$500 for retrieval and \$125 annually for storage; the cost for females would be about \$15,000 for retrieval (multiple cycles are often needed) and about \$500 annually for storage.

The estimated costs associated with section 701 are subject to considerable uncertainty. It is difficult to anticipate the rules DoD would set for the use of ART services, and to predict the number of beneficiaries that would ultimately use those services. As a result, the costs of section 701 could be significantly more or less than CBO estimated.

Dental Benefits for Selected Reserve. Section 702 would eliminate all out-of-pocket costs for members of the selected reserve who choose to participate in the TRICARE dental program. CBO estimates that implementing that section would cost about \$1.1 billion over the 2025-2029 period. 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 less than 100,000 currently to about 425,000 members, and that each enrollee would cost DoD about \$575 per year. (Currently, TRICARE dental costs average about \$225 per enrolled member.)

Brain Health Initiative. Section 731 would require DoD to monitor the effects of blast pressure on service members by performing periodic assessments and maintaining records of blast pressure events experienced by service members. CBO estimates that implementing that section would cost about \$520 million over the 2025-2029 period.

The provision would require DoD to perform neurocognitive assessments of military personnel upon accession, after each deployment, and no less frequently than every three years as part of their annual health assessment. Based on those criteria, CBO estimates DoD would perform about 650,000 neurocognitive assessments each year. CBO estimates the assessments would cost about \$100 each and total about \$70 million per year.

In addition, section 731 would require DoD to maintain a record of blast pressure experienced by each service member and produce detailed reports on blast pressure events and treatment. It is not clear how DoD would satisfy those requirements. CBO anticipates that DoD would purchase individual blast monitoring devices for personnel in the infantry and gunnery occupational specialties—about 190,000 people. According to DoD and other

sources, each personal set of monitoring devices would cost about \$700. After accounting for the need to replace the equipment every three years, CBO estimates that purchasing the monitoring devices would cost about \$50 million per year.

Sport Foods and Supplements. Section 352 would authorize the DoD to distribute food, drinks, and supplements that provide additional nutrients, calories, and hydration to active-duty members. Those items would be provided in addition to regular rations. After accounting for inflation and the time needed to establish the policies and conduct purchasing, CBO estimates that implementing section 352 would increase costs to DoD by \$410 million over the 2025-2029 period.

Based on information from the department, CBO believes it would provide those additional foods and supplements to deployed personnel and other service members who are engaged in physically demanding activities. Statistics for military occupational specialties and combat zone deployments suggest that at any given time, about 70,000 active-duty members are deployed or engaged in field training or other physically demanding activities. Using pricing data for protein bars, hydration beverages, and supplements, CBO estimates DoD would spend about \$1,200 annually to provide those products to each of the eligible service members.

Multiyear Procurement. H.R. 8070 would authorize DoD to enter into multiyear procurement contracts to purchase certain helicopters and their engines. 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 133 would authorize the Navy to enter into multiyear contracts beginning in fiscal year 2025 to purchase CH-53K aircraft and T-408 engines for those aircraft. The CH-53K is a heavy-lift cargo helicopter that can operate from amphibious ships. CBO estimates that under such contracts, the Navy would buy 96 aircraft and 321 engines over the 2025-2029 period at a cost of \$12.1 billion.

Direct Spending and Revenues

Several provisions in H.R. 8070, described below, would affect direct spending and revenues. CBO estimates the effects of those provisions would not be significant over the 2025-2034 period because they would affect very few people, would have offsetting effects, or would involve transactions of very small amounts.

- Sections 501 and 502 each would increase the authorized grade of a single general-officer billet. General officers promoted to those grades would receive higher military retired pay. (Military retirement is classified as direct spending.)
- Section 506 would amend procedures for boards of inquiry, which could affect discharge characterizations. Veterans must be honorably discharged to use certain education benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs that are paid from mandatory appropriations.
- Section 507 would credit towards retirement service in the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps performed by an enlisted service member if the service member successfully completes that program and receives a commission as an officer.
- Sections 512 and 525 would expand options for some service members to be placed in the reserve component. That change could affect the eligibility for or timing of retirement for a few service members.
- Section 531 would automatically register men in the Selective Service System. Making false statements associated with registration for Selective Service is punishable by fines that are classified as revenues and that are available for spending without further appropriation.
- Section 553 would expand the list of activities that would be considered aid to the enemy and punishable under the military justice system. Additional penalties collected as a result of that provision would be classified as revenues.
- Section 581 would authorize an award of the Medal of Honor that will not occur under current law. Recipients who are living receive monthly pensions that are paid from mandatory appropriations and surviving spouses of deceased recipients could receive expanded health benefits or increased survivor benefits.
- Section 602 would expand parental leave to members of the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve. That change could affect the eligibility for or timing of retirement for a few service members.
- Section 641 would allow more people to use commissary stores on military bases, increasing the number of credit and debit card transactions at those stores. The costs to process those transactions are paid by the Department of the Treasury from mandatory appropriations.
- Sections 706, 708, 709, 711, 875, and 1834 would increase the cost of providing health benefits to service members, military retirees, and their dependents. Health benefits for military retirees who are eligible for Medicare or who are retired from the other

uniformed services (the Coast Guard, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and Public Health Service) are paid from mandatory appropriations.

- Section 801 would allow certain defense acquisition programs to begin the Engineering and Manufacturing Development stage of acquisition sooner than would occur under current law. Implementing section 801 could accelerate outlays for current acquisition programs but the net effect would be insignificant over time.
- Sections 544, 643, 1043, 1211, 1212, 1234, 1611, and 2801 would allow agencies to accept and spend without further appropriation amounts received from nonfederal entities for various purposes. Section 1043 also would reduce amounts that otherwise would have been collected and spent under current law. 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 an insignificant reduction in direct spending.
- Section 1747 could affect direct spending by some federal 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 for administrative activities would be negligible because they can adjust amounts collected to reflect changes in operating costs.
- Sections 2841 and 2844 would authorize the Army to convey certain property and accept reimbursement for the administrative costs of the conveyance.
- Section 3534 would waive certain training requirements for veterans applying to state maritime academies. CBO expects that some veterans who are eligible for education benefits administered by VA would change their use of those benefits as a result of those waivers. Those benefits are paid from mandatory appropriations.

Uncertainty

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

- Section 1802 would authorize the appropriation of \$1.2 billion for fiscal year 2025 to supplement the basic allowance for housing that is paid to members of the uniformed services. DoD has not indicated how it would distribute the funding that would be authorized by the provision. CBO anticipates that the department would not distribute the funding through an increase in the published BAH rates because doing so would increase costs in periods after fiscal year 2025, for which additional funding has not been authorized. In addition, if the department were to increase those published rates, then the housing allowance paid to recipients of education benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)—which is tied to the BAH rates—would also increase. Those VA-funded allowances are paid from mandatory appropriations.

- The costs associated with providing assisted reproductive technology under section 701 could be significantly more or less than CBO estimated. The costs would depend on the number of people who use the services and prices that DoD pays.
- Section 731 would make several changes to improve the monitoring of the effects of blast pressure. It is not clear how DoD would implement the provision or what equipment they would purchase to meet the requirements of this proposal.

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 2024-2034 period.

Increase in Long-Term Net Direct Spending and Deficits

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 8070 would not increase net direct spending by more than \$2.5 billion in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2035.

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 8070 would not increase on-budget deficits by more than \$5 billion in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2035.

Mandates

H.R. 8070 would impose a mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) by expanding an existing preemption of state licensing laws. The preemption allows veterinarians of the department, including service members and members of the National Guard, to practice in any state, the District of Columbia, or territory if a federal declaration of an emergency has been made so long as they hold a valid veterinary license from another jurisdiction. The bill would allow licensed veterinarians of the department to practice in all jurisdictions with or without an emergency declaration. The cost of the preemption would be the unrealized revenue from issuing new licenses that would otherwise have been collected. CBO estimates that because of the small number of veterinarians affected, the cost of the mandate would not exceed the threshold established in UMRA for intergovernmental entities (\$100 million in 2024, adjusted annually for inflation).

The bill would not impose private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.



[Return to Reference \(Page 2\)](#)

**Table 1.
Estimated Budgetary Effects of H.R. 8070, as Reported by the House Committee on Armed Services
on May 31, 2024**

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars						2024-2029
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Increases in Spending Subject to Appropriation							
Specified Authorizations for Defense Appropriations							
Authorization	0	883,680	42	53	53	33	883,861
Estimated Outlays	0	514,093	218,080	71,842	34,534	15,155	853,704
Specified Authorizations for Nondefense Appropriations							
Authorization	0	1,239	0	0	0	0	1,239
Estimated Outlays	0	442	145	119	157	172	1,035
Total Changes							
Authorization	0	884,919	42	53	53	33	885,100
Estimated Outlays	0	514,535	218,225	71,961	34,691	15,327	854,739

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.

In addition to the amounts shown here, enacting H.R. 8070 would affect direct spending and revenues by insignificant amounts over the 2025-2034 period.

[Return to Reference \(Page 2\)](#)

Table 2.
Specified Authorizations of Appropriations in H.R. 8070, As Reported by the House Committee on Armed Services on May 31, 2024

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars						2024-2029
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Specified Authorizations for Defense Appropriations							
Department of Defense							
Military Personnel							
Authorization	0	185,711	0	0	0	0	185,711
Estimated Outlays	0	173,134	10,480	349	0	0	183,963
Operation and Maintenance							
Authorization	0	337,195	0	0	0	0	337,195
Estimated Outlays	0	220,210	87,771	12,930	4,863	2,118	327,892
Procurement							
Authorization	0	164,366	0	0	0	0	164,366
Estimated Outlays	0	35,618	47,038	36,763	21,333	9,879	150,631
Research and Development							
Authorization	0	143,554	0	0	0	0	143,554
Estimated Outlays	0	63,390	58,641	13,157	4,735	1,192	141,115
Military Construction and Family Housing							
Authorization	0	17,545	0	0	0	0	17,545
Estimated Outlays	0	1,154	3,305	4,697	3,536	1,928	14,620
Revolving Funds							
Authorization	0	1,921	0	0	0	0	1,921
Estimated Outlays	0	1,553	350	14	3	1	1,921
Subtotal, Department of Defense							
Authorization	0	850,292	0	0	0	0	850,292
Estimated Outlays	0	495,059	207,585	67,910	34,470	15,118	820,142
Atomic Energy Defense Activities^a							
Authorization	0	33,316	0	0	0	0	33,316
Estimated Outlays	0	18,968	10,452	3,881	12	3	33,316
Defense-Related Activities^b							
Authorization	0	72	42	53	53	33	253
Estimated Outlays	0	66	43	51	52	34	246
Total Specified Authorizations for Defense Appropriations							
Authorization	0	883,680	42	53	53	33	883,861
Estimated Outlays	0	514,093	218,080	71,842	34,534	15,155	853,704

Continued

Table 2.
Specified Authorizations of Appropriations in H.R. 8070, As Reported by the House Committee on Armed Services on May 31, 2024

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars						2024-2029
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Specified Authorizations for Nondefense Appropriations							
Maritime Administration							
Authorization	0	993	0	0	0	0	993
Estimated Outlays	0	253	101	114	154	171	793
Veterans Health Administration							
Authorization	0	163	0	0	0	0	163
Estimated Outlays	0	130	23	3	2	1	159
Armed Forces Retirement Home							
Authorization	0	70	0	0	0	0	70
Estimated Outlays	0	55	15	0	0	0	70
Naval Petroleum Reserves							
Authorization	0	13	0	0	0	0	13
Estimated Outlays	0	4	6	2	1	0	13
Total Specified Authorizations for Non-Defense Appropriations							
Authorization	0	1,239	0	0	0	0	1,239
Estimated Outlays	0	442	145	119	157	172	1,035
Total Specified Authorizations							
Authorization	0	884,919	42	53	53	33	885,100
Estimated Outlays	0	514,535	218,225	71,961	34,691	15,327	854,739

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 \$1,992 million over the 2025-2029 period for the Maritime Security Program. \$1,740 million of that amount is already authorized under current law and is not included in this table.

[Return to Reference \(Page 3\)](#)

**Table 3.
Estimated Costs for Selected Provisions in H.R. 8070, As Reported by the House Committee on Armed Services on May 31, 2023**

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars						2024-2029
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
Military Force Structure							
Active-Duty End Strengths	0	-700	-1,400	-1,420	-1,460	-1,500	-6,480
Selected Reserve End Strengths	0	50	100	100	110	110	470
Full-Time Selected Reserve End Strengths	0	50	100	100	100	110	460
Reserve Technician End Strengths	0	-130	-260	-270	-280	-290	-1,230
Defense Compensation and Benefits							
Basic Pay	0	3,600	4,900	5,100	5,300	5,500	24,400
Expiring Bonuses and Allowances	0	4,080	3,140	2,320	2,230	610	12,380
Basic Needs Allowance	0	260	520	520	130	0	1,430
Military Health System							
Assisted Reproductive Technology	0	280	620	780	800	810	3,290
Dental Benefits for Selected Reserve	0	110	240	240	250	260	1,100
Brain Health Initiative	0	30	120	120	120	130	520
Sport Foods and Supplements	0	40	90	90	90	100	410
Multiyear Procurement							
CH-53K and T408 Engines	0	2,490	2,280	2,250	2,560	2,480	12,060

Amounts shown for defense programs and activities in this table for 2025 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 2025 would not be specifically authorized by H.R. 8070 (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.

Estimate Prepared By

Federal Costs:

- Caroline Dorminey: Procurement and Security Assistance
- Aaron Krupkin: Maritime Administration
- William Ma: Operation and Maintenance, Military Justice,
- Christopher Mann: Military Construction and Family Housing
- Aldo Proserpi: National Defense Stockpile, Research and Development
- David Rafferty: Military Retirement and Immigration
- Dan Ready: Leave Eligibility
- Dawn Sauter Regan: Military and Civilian Personnel
- Matt Schmit: Specified Authorizations and Military Health System

Mandates: Brandon Lever



Estimate Reviewed By

David Newman

Chief, Defense, International Affairs, and Veterans' Affairs Cost Estimates Unit

Kathleen FitzGerald

Chief, Public and Private Mandates Unit

Christina Hawley Anthony

Deputy Director of Budget Analysis

Estimate Approved By

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Phillip L. Swagel".

Phillip L. Swagel

Director, Congressional Budget Office