



**Legislative Bulletin.....June 12, 2013**

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**H.R. 1960** – National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014

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**H.R. 1960 – National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014  
(McKeon, R-CA)**

**Order of Business:** Consideration of H.R. 1960 is scheduled to begin on Wednesday, June 12, 2013, under a rule ([H.Res. 256](#)) that provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the Chairman and Ranking Member of the House Armed Services Committee as well as one motion to recommit with or without instructions. The House Rules Committee will consider a separate rule tomorrow concerning the 297 amendments filed for consideration on the bill. A separate Legislative Bulletin summarizing amendments ruled in order will be forthcoming.

**Summary:** H.R. 1960 (NDAA) authorizes \$552.1 billion for fiscal year 2014 defense programs and activities. This authorization amount includes \$526.6 billion for base defense functions, \$17.8 billion for the Department of Energy National Security atomic energy functions, and \$7.7 billion of mandatory national defense programs. The bill also authorizes an additional \$85.8 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) for war spending, which represents \$2.7 billion less from the previous year (and \$5 billion more than the President’s FY2014 budget request). The \$552.1 billion authorization is consistent with the FY2014 House-passed ([H.Con. Res. 25](#)) and [RSC](#) budgets for defense spending and represents pre-sequester Budget Control Act spending levels.

Highlights of the major provisions of note are included below:

- **Troop Pay:** Maintains the current-law, automatic annual pay increase of 1.8 percent. The FY2013 NDAA (H.R. 4310) included a 1.7 percent troop pay increase.
- **Tricare:** The FY2013 NDAA enacted reforms that included tying Tricare fee increases to retiree cost of living increases. The FY14 NDAA permits beneficiaries to remain in Tricare Prime after the Department of Defense reduces the availability of Prime to retired beneficiaries. Tricare, which provides health benefits for military personnel and retirees serves approximately [9.6 million](#) beneficiaries around the world.

- **Sexual Assault Prevention and Prosecution:** The bill amends the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) to prohibit commanders the authority to dismiss a finding by a court martial or from reducing guilty findings to guilty by a lesser offense. It establishes minimum sentence guidelines for service members found guilty of sexual assault offenses. Currently, such guidelines only apply to murder and espionage crimes committed by members of the military. The bill permits a crime victim to apply for a permanent change of station or unit transfer, provides authorities materials for post-trial considerations, and requires specially trained lawyers for victims of sex-related offenses are provided. Also, it authorizes the Secretary of Defense to inform commanders of their ability to remove or temporarily reassign service members alleged to be sexual assault perpetrators and adds rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct to the protected communications of service members with a Member of Congress or an Inspector General. The Secretary of Defense, along with an independent panel created in the FY2013 NDAA, are required to assess the current role and authorities of commanders in the administration of military justice and the investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of UCMJ offenses. Lastly, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) is required to review implementation of the Air Force sexual misconduct corrective actions at Lackland Airforce Base and mandates administrative separation of any guilty service member of an inappropriate and prohibited relationship, communication, conduct, or contact with a prospective member of the Armed Forces or a member undergoing entry-level processing or training. *The House Armed Services Committee Report (113-102, pg. 4) states that “The committee has made sexual assault prevention and prosecution a cornerstone of this bill.”*
- **Protective Body Armor:** The bill requires each service department to create a separate procurement budget line item for body armor equipment while requiring the Secretary of Defense to study and assess improvement of body armor equipment for female service members.
- **Gender-Neutral Standards:** Section 526 creates the definition of a gender-neutral occupational standard for each military service department for standards required for all military career designators. It states, “The term ‘gender-neutral occupational standard,’ with respect to a military career designator, means that all members of the Armed Forces serving in or assigned to the military career designator must meet the same physical and performance outcome-based standards for the successful accomplishment of the necessary and required specific tasks associated with the qualifications and duties performed while serving in or assigned to the military career designator.” For enlisted members, Military career designator refers to military occupational specialties, specialty codes, enlisted designators, enlisted classification codes, additional skill identifiers, and special qualification identifiers. For commissioned officers, the term refers to officer areas of concentration, occupational specialties, specialty codes, additional skill identifiers, and special qualification identifiers.
- **Afghanistan:**
  - The bill establishes a Sense of Congress that includes:

- since engagement in 2001, the U.S. and coalition forces have achieved substantial progress toward security and stability in Afghanistan, including the training of the Afghan National Security Forces;
  - a stable and secure Afghanistan with a credible government is in the long-term national security interests of the U.S. and would contribute to the overall stability and security in the region;
  - the U.S. should continue efforts to disrupt, dismantle and defeat al Qaeda after the duration of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) mission on December 31, 2014;
  - the U.S. should provide assistance to the Government of Afghanistan so that the Taliban, the Haqqani Network, and associated terrorists groups cannot militarily overthrow the Government of Afghanistan;
  - the achievement of a bilateral security agreement between the U.S. and the Government of Afghanistan is critical to the long-term stability of Afghanistan as well as the U.S.'s long-term interests, yet the U.S. should not agree to a bilateral security agreement that is antithetical to U.S. national security interests or commits to funding not directly linked to achieving such interests;
  - the U.S. should assist the Government of Afghanistan with security for the scheduled 2014 Afghan elections; and
  - to reduce the significant uncertainty regarding the future level of U.S. military support after December 31, 2014, and promote Afghan stability and security, the President should publicly support a residual U.S. military presence in Afghanistan consistent with U.S. national security interests, and publicly define the mission sets and support that the U.S. will provide to the Afghan National Security Forces as part of the announcement of residual force levels.
- Section 1035 requires, within 120 days of enactment, the public release of an unclassified summary of individuals detained two years prior to enactment by the Department of Defense at the Parwan, Afghanistan Detention Facility who have been determined to represent an enduring security threat to the U.S.
  - The GAO is required to report on the composition of U.S. forces and their security requirements during force withdrawals.
  - The bill expands the bi-annual 1230 Report to include information about U.S. force drawdown, coalition base closures, and transitioned tasks as well as conditions Pakistan and other Afghan neighbors are requiring on the U.S. withdrawal regarding equipment passing through their territory.
- **Pakistan:** The bill requires the Secretary of Defense to report on the terms and agreements regarding the movement of U.S. supplies through ground lines of communications and restricts coalition support funds until the Secretary certifies that Pakistan is fully supporting the movement of U.S. supplies in Pakistan. Pakistan had shut down supply routes after an alleged [Nato attack](#) killed over 20 Pakistani troops resulting in more expensive supply movement to U.S. troops in Afghanistan.

- **Guantanamo Bay, Cuba:** The bill maintains the prohibition against transferring any detainee to the U.S. or to countries confirmed to have received transferred detainees who have returned to fight against the U.S. The Department of Defense is required to issue a report on former detainees who have subsequently become leaders in foreign terrorist organizations. Also, Section 1040 requires the Secretary of Defense and Attorney General to report to the congressional defense and judiciary committees within 90 days of enactment describing the extent to which a detainee could become eligible by reason of transfer to the U.S. for relief from removal from the United States, any required release from immigration detention, asylum or withholding removal, or any other constitutional right and the reasoning and explanation behind any determination of any determination of such rights. There are no changes to last year's FY2013 NDAA that stated in Congressional Findings that nothing in the Authorization for Use of Military Force or the NDAA Act for FY2012 shall be construed to deny the availability of the writ of habeas corpus in a court ordained or established by or under Article III of the Constitution for any person who is detained in the U.S. pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force. During consideration of last year's NDAA, some Members questioned the authority of this Congressional Findings' language.
  
- **Benghazi:** In response to the terrorist attacks against U.S. diplomatic compounds in Benghazi, Libya, on September 11, 2012, the bill requires reports from the Secretary of Defense. Such reports require examining mission requirements and resources from the Commanders in Extremis Force, the Marine Corp FAST Teams and how force posture has changed to respond to future similar events, and on the continued requirements of forward basing especially in Europe in support of CENTCOM and AFRICOM missions.
  
- **Syria:**
  - The bill establishes a Sense of Congress that includes:
    - President Obama should have a comprehensive policy and contingency planning to secure U.S. interests in Syria and should consider all courses of action to remove President Bashar al-Assad from power;
    - Israel's national security interests should be sufficiently weighed by the President when considering policy approaches towards conflict in Syria;
    - The President should fully consider all courses of action to reinforce his stated redline regarding the use of weapons of mass destruction by the Assad regime, which could threaten U.S. credibility with its allies in the region and embolden the Assad regime;
    - U.S. policy should support the stability of Syria's border neighbors including Jordan, Turkey, Iraq, Lebanon, and Israel, and the U.S. should continue to support Syrian opposition forces with non-lethal aid;
    - the President, the Department of Defense, the State Department, and intelligence community should fully explore and understand the risks of all courses of action or inaction, keep Congress fully informed of such risks, and Department of Defense should plan for providing lethal aid and operational training to vetted Syrian opposition forces (along with requisite risks of providing such); and

- the President should provide a supplementary budget request to Congress if the President decides to employ any military assets in Syria.
  - The bill authorizes the Armed Forces to train and equip regional partners for Weapons of Mass Destruction response, but Section 1258 explicitly states that nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the use of force against Syria.
- **Iran:** The bill requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a new report within 90 days of enactment to the congressional defense committees on the military partnership with Gulf Cooperation Council countries that includes an explanation of the steps the DoD is taking to improve the interoperability of the U.S.-Gulf Cooperation Council countries' missile defense systems as well as such efforts that are funded by OCO funding.
  - Amends the annual Iran Military Power Report to include an assessment of Iran's global networks as well as American intelligence and capabilities gaps;
  - Establishes a Sense of Congress that includes:
    - that maintaining only one aircraft carrier in the Arabian Gulf risks the ability to conduct military operations to prevent Iran from threatening the U.S., our allies, or Iran's neighbors with nuclear weapons;
    - a statement regarding the ability of the U.S. Navy to maintain a two aircraft carrier presence in the Arabian Gulf by the Chief of Naval Operations that "We need 11 carriers to do the job. That's been pretty clearly written, and that's underwritten in our defense strategic guidance." Also, it explains that the U.S. should construct and sustain a fleet of at least 11 aircraft carriers to meet current and future requirements and to support at least two aircraft carrier battle groups in the Arabian Gulf; and
    - the U.S. should finalize bilateral agreements with key Gulf Cooperation Council countries that support Arabian Gulf defense.
- **North Korea:** The bill extends the North Korea Military Power report through 2017. It also establishes a Sense of Congress that Congress supports North Korea's abandonment of its nuclear program and that it return to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement, nuclear non-proliferation efforts, the promotion of respect for the fundamental human rights of the North Korean people, international cyber-security cooperation, and full implementation of U.S. and multilateral sanctions against illicit activities. Also, it encourages China and Russia to fully implement and enforce U.S. and U.N. Security Council sanctions against North Korea.
- **China:** The bill extends the FY2013 NDAA's China Assessment of Nuclear Weapons Program from August 15, 2013, to August 15, 2014. It also establishes a Sense of Congress that notes that China continues to rapidly modernize and expand its military capabilities and the concern of China's military-focused cyber espionage.
- **Missile Defense:** The bill prohibits funding FY2014 for the medium extended air defense system (MEADS). It authorizes the Missile Defense Agency to make operational an additional East Coast homeland missile defense site capable of protecting the homeland to complement existing sites in Alaska and California to deal more effectively with long-range ballistic missile threat from the Middle East. Findings in the bill explain that the

cost to deploy up to 20 ground-based interceptors at a new East Coast missile defense site would cost \$3 billion and take five-to-six years to complete. Also, the bill prohibits funding to remove missile defense equipment from East Asia subject to presidential certification security provisions regarding the dismantling of nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs of East Asian countries. The bill also invests \$15 million to enhance the capability or producing the Iron Dome short-range rocket defense program and streamlines the acquisition of the [14 Ground Based Interceptors announced](#) by Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel on March 15, 2013.

- **Cyber Security:** The bill addresses multiple cyber security efforts. It requires the DoD to conduct a mission analysis for cyber operations to examine the proper balance of cyber capabilities across national security organizations as well as report on coordination of cyber and electronic warfare activities. It also requires congressional notification when investigations are initiated or completed regarding network cyber intrusions when critical information is compromised. The Defense Science Board is required to conduct assessment of the organization, missions, and authorities of U.S. Cyber Command and for the DoD to create standards for cyber operations training. Also, the Department of Energy is given authority to maintain the integrity of its information technology supply chain.
- **Navy Ships:** The bill prohibits the Department of the Navy from retiring ships with over ten years of hull life available.
- **Weapons Systems:** The bill continues funding for the following weapons systems:
  - the Navy's authorization request for a nuclear aircraft carrier (CVN-78);
  - multi-year procurement for E-2D Hawkeye and C-130J Super Hercules;
  - C-130 H aircraft modernization for the National Guard and Reserve;
  - KC-46 tanker support;
  - Long Range Strike Bomber (LRS-B);
  - Increased funding for advance procurement of the F/A-18E/F Super Hornet and Marine Corps Amphibious Combat Vehicle;
  - Air Force MQ-9 Reaper unmanned aerial systems and requirements for F-15E and F-16 engines; and
  - Funds the Abrams Tank upgrade program at \$168 million where the President's budget requests zero funding.
- **Energy Efficiency:** This legislation includes language that prohibits the enforcement Section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. Section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 was added [largely to stifle the Defense Department's plans to buy coal-based \(or "coal-to-liquids"\) jet fuels](#). This section has implications across the Federal Government and would prohibit the federal government from purchasing fuel derived not only from coal-to-liquids or gas-to-liquids, but also from more unconventional sources like Canadian oil sands and Venezuelan heavy crude, both of which are currently widely refined in America and impossible to separate from our current refined products stream. This amendment would make energy cheaper and allow us to buy energy from our friends (like Canada) and not be so reliant on the Middle

East. This language was added by Rep. Flores (R-TX). Amendments containing similar language (H.Amdt. 416, H.Amdt. 477, H.Amdt. 560, H.Amdt. 670, H.Amdt. 1166, H.Amdt. 1227, H.Amdt. 1264, H.Amdt. 1360, H.Amdt. 1428) were offered to a number of appropriations bills last Congress and all passed by voice vote.

- **BRAC:** The bill prohibits DoD from proposing, planning, or initiating any additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) rounds.
- **Efficiency Studies:** The bill requires the GAO to conduct multiple studies to reduce bureaucracy including examining U.S. Central command, all functional combatant commands, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, and the Service Secretaries.
- **Executive Compensation Reform:** The bill excludes the salaries of large contractor's top five earners from allowable expenses on federal contracts and freezes the current employee compensation baseline while adjusting for future economic cost indexing and providing exemptions for small businesses.
- **Sensitive Military Operations:** Section 1041 creates new congressional oversight requirements for any Armed Forces overseas targeted lethal or capture operation except for those executed in Afghanistan. Specifically, the Secretary of Defense must promptly submit to congressional defense committees' written notice of any sensitive military operation<sup>1</sup> after such operation. The Secretary of Defense shall establish procedures for complying with these new oversight requirements consistent with the national security of the U.S. and the protection of operational integrity within 60 days of enactment.
- **Religious Liberties:** The bill adds further religious conscious protections in section 530 for Armed Forces service members and chaplains to last year's FY2013 NDAA [Sec.(a)(1) of Section 533] by expanding Armed Forces religious liberties' protections to include accommodation of belief, actions, and speech except in cases of military necessity. It requires the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the official military faith-group representatives who endorse military chaplains, to issue implementing regulations within 120 days of enactment. An [amendment](#) offered by Rep. John Fleming (R-LA) incorporated this new provision into the base bill at the bill's full-committee markup by a vote of 33-26 (vote tally on page 544 of the Committee [report](#)).
- **Authorizations for End Strengths as of September 30, 2014 (from the House Armed Services Committee Report):**
  - *Active Duty Personnel*— 520,000 (Army); 323,600 (Navy); 190,200 (Marine Corp); 327,600 (Air Force). These levels represent a decrease of 40,160 servicemembers from the previous year's authorization.

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<sup>1</sup> Sensitive Military Operation is defined as a means of lethal operation or capture operation conducted by the armed forces outside the U.S. pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (P.L. 107-40, aka AUMF) or any other authority except a declaration of war or a specific statutory authorization for the use of force other than the AUMF.

- *Reserves on Active Duty*—32,060 (Army Nat'l Guard); 16,261 (Army Reserve); 10,159 (Naval Reserve); 2,261 (Marine Corp Reserves); 14,734 (Air Nat'l Guard); 2,911 (Air Force Reserve). These levels represent essentially the same levels from last year's authorization.
  - *Military Technicians*—27,210 (Army Nat'l Guard); 8,395 (Army Reserve); 21,875 (Air Nat'l Guard); 10,429 (Air Force Reserve). These levels represent essentially the same levels from last year's authorization.
- Authorization Levels (charts provided by the House Armed Services Committee Report begin on the following page)



**SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014**

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2014 Request	House Change	House Authorized
<b>DISCRETIONARY AUTHORIZATIONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE</b>			
<b>National Defense Funding, Base Budget Request</b>			
<b>Function 051, Department of Defense-Military</b>			
<b>Division A: Department of Defense Authorizations</b>			
<b>Title I—Procurement</b>			
Aircraft Procurement, Army .....	5,024,387	135,100	5,159,487
Missile Procurement, Army .....	1,334,083		1,334,083
Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army .....	1,597,267	191,000	1,788,267
Procurement of Ammunition, Army .....	1,540,437	-74,500	1,465,937
Other Procurement, Army .....	6,465,218	-54,300	6,410,918
Aircraft Procurement, Navy .....	17,927,651	30,000	17,957,651
Weapons Procurement, Navy .....	3,122,193	-14,100	3,108,093
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps .....	589,267		589,267
Shipbuilding & Conversion, Navy .....	14,077,804	934,300	15,012,104
Other Procurement, Navy .....	6,310,257	-26,194	6,284,063
Procurement, Marine Corps .....	1,343,511		1,343,511
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force .....	11,398,901	310,200	11,709,101
Missile Procurement, Air Force .....	5,343,286	-703	5,342,583
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force .....	759,442		759,442
Other Procurement, Air Force .....	16,760,581		16,760,581
Procurement, Defense-Wide .....	4,534,083	107,000	4,641,083
Joint Urgent Operational Needs Fund .....	98,800	-98,800	0
<b>Subtotal, Title I—Procurement .....</b>	<b>98,227,168</b>	<b>1,439,003</b>	<b>99,666,171</b>
<b>Title II—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation</b>			
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army .....	7,989,102	-47,000	7,942,102
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy .....	15,974,780	58,100	16,032,880
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force .....	25,702,946	76,000	25,778,946
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense-Wide .....	17,667,108	472,124	18,139,232
Operational Test & Evaluation, Defense .....	186,300		186,300
<b>Subtotal, Title II—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation .....</b>	<b>67,520,236</b>	<b>559,224</b>	<b>68,079,460</b>
<b>Title III—Operation and Maintenance</b>			
Operation & Maintenance, Army .....	35,073,077	232,476	34,840,601
Operation & Maintenance, Army Reserve .....	3,095,036	29,100	3,124,136
Operation & Maintenance, Army National Guard .....	7,054,196	74,200	7,128,396
Operation & Maintenance, Navy .....	39,945,237	-26,994	39,918,243
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps .....	6,254,650	24,100	6,278,750
Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve .....	1,197,752	5,000	1,202,752
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve .....	263,317	1,800	265,117
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force .....	37,270,842	166,830	37,437,672
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force Reserve .....	3,164,607	9,100	3,173,707
Operation & Maintenance, Air National Guard .....	6,566,004	26,900	6,592,904
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide .....	32,997,693	-497,062	32,500,631

**SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014—**  
Continued  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2014 Request	House Change	House Authorized
US Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, Defense .....	13,606	-980	12,626
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid .....	109,500		109,500
Cooperative Threat Reduction .....	528,455		528,455
Defense Acquisition Development Workforce Fund .....	256,031		256,031
Environmental Restoration, Army .....	298,815		298,815
Environmental Restoration, Navy .....	316,103		316,103
Environmental Restoration, Air Force .....	439,820		439,820
Environmental Restoration, Defense .....	10,757		10,757
Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Sites .....	237,443		237,443
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund .....	5,000	-5,000	0
<b>Subtotal, Title III—Operation and Maintenance .....</b>	<b>175,097,941</b>	<b>-425,482</b>	<b>174,672,459</b>
<b>Title IV—Military Personnel</b>			
Military Personnel Appropriations .....	130,399,881	-180,600	130,219,281
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contributions .....	6,676,750		6,676,750
<b>Subtotal, Title IV—Military Personnel .....</b>	<b>137,076,631</b>	<b>-180,600</b>	<b>136,896,031</b>
<b>Title XIV—Other Authorizations</b>			
Working Capital Fund, Army .....	25,158		25,158
Working Capital Fund, Air Force .....	61,731		61,731
Working Capital Fund, Defense-Wide .....	46,428		46,428
Working Capital Fund, DECA .....	1,412,510		1,412,510
National Defense Sealift Fund .....	730,700		730,700
Defense Health Program .....	33,054,528	-276,800	32,777,728
Chemical Agents & Munitions Destruction .....	1,057,123		1,057,123
Drug Interdiction and Counter Drug Activities .....	938,545		938,545
Office of the Inspector General .....	312,131		312,131
<b>Subtotal, Title XIV—Other Authorizations .....</b>	<b>37,638,854</b>	<b>-276,800</b>	<b>37,362,054</b>
<b>Total, Division A: Department of Defense Authorizations ...</b>	<b>515,560,830</b>	<b>1,115,345</b>	<b>516,676,175</b>
<b>Division B: Military Construction Authorizations</b>			
<b>Military Construction</b>			
Army .....	1,119,875	-20,000	1,099,875
Navy .....	1,700,269		1,700,269
Air Force .....	1,156,573	-17,730	1,138,843
Defense-Wide .....	3,985,300	-276,927	3,708,373
Chemical Demilitarization Construction, Defense .....	122,536		122,536
NATO Security Investment Program .....	239,700	-40,000	199,700
Army National Guard .....	320,815	-5,000	315,815
Army Reserve .....	174,060		174,060
Navy and Marine Corps Reserve .....	32,976		32,976
Air National Guard .....	119,800	-12,000	107,800
Air Force Reserve .....	45,659		45,659
<b>Subtotal, Military Construction .....</b>	<b>9,017,563</b>	<b>-371,657</b>	<b>8,645,906</b>
<b>Family Housing</b>			

**SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014—**

Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2014 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Construction, Army .....	44,008		44,008
Operation & Maintenance, Army .....	512,871		512,871
Construction, Navy and Marine Corps .....	73,407		73,407
Operation & Maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps .....	389,844		389,844
Construction, Air Force .....	76,360		76,360
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force .....	388,598		388,598
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide .....	55,845		55,845
Family Housing Improvement Fund .....	1,780		1,780
<b>Subtotal, Family Housing .....</b>	<b>1,542,713</b>		<b>1,542,713</b>
<b>Base Realignment and Closure</b>			
Base Realignment and Closure—Army .....	180,401		180,401
Base Realignment and Closure—Navy .....	144,580		144,580
Base Realignment and Closure—Air Force .....	126,376		126,376
<b>Subtotal, Base Realignment and Closure .....</b>	<b>451,357</b>		<b>451,357</b>
<b>Undistributed Adjustments</b>			
Prior Year Savings .....	0	-584,413	-584,413
<b>Subtotal, Undistributed Adjustments .....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-584,413</b>	<b>-584,413</b>
<b>Total, Division B: Military Construction Authorizations .....</b>	<b>11,011,633</b>	<b>-956,070</b>	<b>10,055,563</b>
<b>Total, 051, Department of Defense-Military .....</b>	<b>526,572,463</b>	<b>159,275</b>	<b>526,731,738</b>
<b>Function 053, Atomic Energy Defense Activities</b>			
<b>Division C: Department of Energy National Security Authorization and Other Authorizations</b>			
<b>Environmental and Other Defense Activities</b>			
Electricity delivery and energy reliability .....	16,000	-16,000	0
Nuclear Energy .....	94,000		94,000
Weapons Activities .....	7,868,409	220,000	8,088,409
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation .....	2,140,142		2,140,142
Naval Reactors .....	1,246,134		1,246,134
Office of the Administrator .....	397,784	-8,000	389,784
Defense Environmental Cleanup .....	5,316,909	-358,000	4,958,909
Other Defense Activities .....	749,080		749,080
<b>Subtotal, Environmental and Other Defense Activities .....</b>	<b>17,828,458</b>	<b>-162,000</b>	<b>17,666,458</b>
<b>Independent Federal Agency Authorization</b>			
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board .....	29,915		29,915
<b>Subtotal, Independent Federal Agency Authorization .....</b>	<b>29,915</b>		<b>29,915</b>
<b>Subtotal, Division C: Department of Energy National Security Authorization and Other Authorizations .....</b>	<b>17,858,373</b>	<b>-162,000</b>	<b>17,696,373</b>
<b>Subtotal, 053, Atomic Energy Defense Activities .....</b>	<b>17,858,373</b>	<b>-162,000</b>	<b>17,696,373</b>

**SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014—**  
Continued  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2014 Request	House Change	House Authorized
<b>Total, National Defense Funding, Base Budget Request .....</b>	<b>544,430,836</b>	<b>-2,725</b>	<b>544,428,111</b>
<b>National Defense Funding, OCO Budget Request</b>			
<b>Function 051, Department of Defense-Military</b>			
<b>Procurement</b>			
Aircraft Procurement, Army .....	771,788		771,788
Missile Procurement, Army .....	128,645	25,887	154,532
Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army .....	0	15,422	15,422
Procurement of Ammunition, Army .....	180,900	34,482	215,382
Other Procurement, Army .....	603,123	340,937	944,060
Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund .....	1,000,000		1,000,000
Aircraft Procurement, Navy .....	240,696		240,696
Weapons Procurement, Navy .....	86,500		86,500
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps .....	206,821		206,821
Other Procurement, Navy .....	17,968		17,968
Procurement, Marine Corps .....	129,584		129,584
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force .....	115,668		115,668
Missile Procurement, Air Force .....	24,200		24,200
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force .....	159,965		159,965
Other Procurement, Air Force .....	2,574,846		2,574,846
Procurement, Defense-Wide .....	111,275		111,275
Joint Urgent Operational Needs Fund .....	15,000	-15,000	0
National Guard & Reserve Equipment .....	0	400,000	400,000
<b>Subtotal, Procurement .....</b>	<b>6,366,979</b>	<b>801,728</b>	<b>7,168,707</b>
<b>Research, Development, Test and Evaluation</b>			
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army .....	7,000		7,000
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy .....	34,426		34,426
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force .....	9,000		9,000
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense-Wide .....	66,208		66,208
<b>Subtotal, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation .....</b>	<b>116,634</b>		<b>116,634</b>
<b>Operation and Maintenance</b>			
Operation & Maintenance, Army .....	29,279,633	2,116,100	31,395,733
Operation & Maintenance, Army Reserve .....	42,935	75,800	118,735
Operation & Maintenance, Army National Guard .....	199,371		199,371
Afghanistan Security Forces Fund .....	7,726,720		7,726,720
Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund .....	279,000		279,000
Operation & Maintenance, Navy .....	6,067,993	949,800	7,017,793
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps .....	2,669,815	61,400	2,731,215
Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve .....	55,700		55,700
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve .....	12,534		12,534
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force .....	10,005,224	1,004,000	11,009,224
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force Reserve .....	32,849		32,849
Operation & Maintenance, Air National Guard .....	22,200		22,200
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide .....	6,435,078	35,000	6,470,078

**SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014—**  
Continued  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2014 Request	House Change	House Authorized
<b>Subtotal, Operation and Maintenance</b> .....	<b>62,829,052</b>	<b>4,242,100</b>	<b>67,071,152</b>
<b>Military Personnel</b>			
Military Personnel Appropriations .....	9,689,307		9,689,307
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contributions .....	164,033		164,033
<b>Subtotal, Military Personnel</b> .....	<b>9,853,340</b>		<b>9,853,340</b>
<b>Other Authorizations</b>			
Working Capital Fund, Army .....	44,732		44,732
Working Capital Fund, Air Force .....	88,500		88,500
Working Capital Fund, Defense-Wide .....	131,678		131,678
Defense Health Program .....	904,201		904,201
Drug Interdiction and Counter Drug Activities .....	376,305		376,305
Office of the Inspector General .....	10,766		10,766
<b>Subtotal, Other Authorizations</b> .....	<b>1,556,182</b>		<b>1,556,182</b>
<b>Total, National Defense Funding, OCO Budget Request</b> .....	<b>80,722,187</b>	<b>5,043,828</b>	<b>85,766,015</b>
<b>Total, National Defense</b> .....	<b>625,153,023</b>	<b>5,041,103</b>	<b>630,194,126</b>

**Additional Background:** The National Defense Authorization has been signed into law for fifty-one consecutive years.

**Committee Action:** House Armed Services Committee Chairman Howard P. “Buck” McKeon (R-CA) introduced H.R. 1960 on May 14, 2013. Committee consideration of the FY2014 NDAA totaling ten full committee sessions and 13 subcommittee sessions began on March 5, 2013, and were completed on May 9, 2013. On June 5, 2013, the full Committee [marked up the amended bill](#) and reported it out favorably by a vote of 59-2.

**Administration Position:** The Obama Administration released a Statement of Administration Policy on Tuesday, June 11, 2014, indicating that although the Administration supports a number of provisions in the bill, President’s senior advisors would recommend that the President veto the bill in its current form.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) released a [preliminary estimate](#) for H.R. 1960 on June 7, 2013, stating that the bill would decrease direct spending by \$26 million in 2014, \$18 million over the FY2014-FY2018 period and \$2 million over the FY2014-FY2023 period. It explains that the largest costs result from an immigration provision pertaining to special immigrant visas for certain Iraqi and Afghan allies and a provision that would increase spending from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund to acquire additional materials. Also, it would increase spending for Tricare beneficiaries whose eligibility derives from service in the Coast Guard, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Uniformed Corps of the Public Health Service, and loan guarantees made by the Department of Veterans Affairs. CBO furthers that these costs would be offset by savings from a new provision that would modify the calculation for computing the amount of the initial retirements benefit for

certain military retirees. Lastly, CBO explains that the bill would also decrease revenues by requiring certain payments made to a small number of servicemembers be treated as nontaxable income but that such effect would be insignificant for each year.

On Tuesday, June 11, 2013, CBO issued its [full estimate](#) for the bill. It estimates that appropriations of authorized amounts totaling \$632 million in FY2014 would result in outlays of \$618 billion over the FY2014-FY2018 period and—as mentioned in its preliminary estimate—decrease direct spending by \$18 million over the FY2014-FY2018 period and \$2 million over the FY2014-FY2023

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** The bill authorizes defense spending above the levels of the Budget Control Act assuming FY2014 sequestration occurs. It also authorizes \$2.7 billion less of OCO funding compared to the FY2013 NDAA.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?** The CBO report explains that the bill would impose intergovernmental and private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) on mortgage lending institutions and state governments. It explains the costs to both public entities as well as private entities for complying with such mandates would fall below the annual threshold established in UMRA.

**Does the Bill Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** The Constitutional Authority Statement accompanying the bill upon introduction states, “Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress “to provide for the common Defence”, “to raise and support Armies”, “to provide and maintain a Navy” and “to make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces” as enumerated in Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.”

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*NOTE: RSC Legislative Bulletins are for informational purposes only and should not be taken as statements of support or opposition from the Republican Study Committee.*