



FY2023 NDAA: Summary of Funding Authorizations

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Of the **\$827.0 billion** requested in the FY2023 President’s budget for activities within the **national defense** budget function, **\$802.4 billion** fell within the scope of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (NDAA; **H.R. 7900**; **S. 4543**). While the NDAA generally does not provide funding (i.e., *budget authority*), historically it has provided an indicator of congressional intent on discretionary funding for such activities. As deliberation of the FY2023 NDAA continues, Congress is considering whether to authorize between **\$37.0 billion** (4.6%) and **\$44.9 billion** (5.6%) more than the President requested, according to the House Armed Services Committee (HASC) and the Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC) reports (**H.Rept. 117-397** and **S.Rept. 117-130**) accompanying their versions of the legislation (see **Table 1**). The range of such a potential increase would comprise the largest percentage growth between requested and authorized funding in the legislation over at least the past decade (see **Table 2**).

H.R. 7900

H.R. 7900 would authorize **\$839.3 billion**—\$37.0 billion (4.6%) more than requested. The legislation would authorize additional funding for each Department of Defense (DOD) appropriation title, including **\$16.0 billion** more for procurement (with additional funding for Navy ships and aircraft; Air Force aircraft; and Army weapons, tracked combat vehicles, and missiles); **\$8.5 billion** more for research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) activities; and **\$4.3 billion** more for military construction and family housing projects (see **Table 1**). The legislation would authorize at least several billion dollars to cover inflationary effects, including \$3.5 billion in inflation adjustments to complete existing military construction projects, according to CRS analysis of selected line items; **\$2.5 billion** for increased fuel costs; and **\$800 million** for an “inflation bonus pay” for certain military personnel.

During HASC markup of the legislation, Representative Jared Golden offered **an amendment** to increase funding authorized in the bill by \$37 billion. Golden **said**, “We need only look to world events in Ukraine, read reports regarding China’s plans and actions in the South China Sea, or simply read the latest headlines about Iranian nuclear ambitions and North Korean missile tests, as well as ongoing terrorist threats in order to see why this funding is necessary to meet the security challenges of our time.” Golden also said inflationary pressures were hampering the military’s ability to procure equipment, invest in

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emerging technologies, and pay and support personnel. The committee [agreed](#) to the amendment, 42-17. Among those who voted against the amendment was Representative Adam Smith, Chair of HASC, who [said](#), “Making sure that the Pentagon has some fiscal discipline and is forced to make tough decisions and not just always rely on another pot of money coming along is crucial to modernization.”

During debate of [H.R. 7900](#) on the House floor, Representative Barbara Lee offered [an amendment](#) that would have restored funding authorized in the legislation to the level requested in the President’s budget. Lee [said](#), “Americans are demanding that Congress rebalance our priorities and invest in the biggest challenges which we face. This \$37 billion could be better spent ... to extend the child and earned income tax credit, improve healthcare access, and pay for Medicare hearing benefits for seniors.” The House did not agree to the amendment, [151-277](#).

In response to [H.R. 7900](#), the White House [pledged](#) to work with Congress to set “appropriate and responsible levels” of defense and nondefense spending.

S. 4543

[S. 4543](#) would authorize [\\$846.9 billion](#)—\$44.9 billion (5.6%) more than requested. The legislation would authorize additional funding for each DOD appropriation title, including [\\$13.8 billion](#) more for procurement (with additional funding for Air Force and Navy aircraft; Army missiles; and Navy ships); [\\$11.3 billion](#) more for operation and maintenance; and [\\$7.7 billion](#) more for RDT&E (see [Table 1](#)). The legislation would authorize [\\$13 billion](#) of the increased funding for “inflation effects.”

Senator Jim Inhofe, Ranking Member of SASC, [described](#) his [amendment](#) to increase authorized funding in the legislation for inflation and other purposes in part as “a demonstration of our commitment to our men and women in uniform and our willingness to compete, deter, and if necessary, defeat any adversaries.” The committee adopted the amendment, [25-1](#). Senator Elizabeth Warren, who opposed the amendment, [has previously said](#) spending priorities are misaligned with threats facing Americans, such as COVID-19.

Table 1. Summary of Funding Authorizations in FY2023 NDAA

(in billions of dollars of discretionary budget authority)

Title	President’s Budget Request	House-passed (H.R. 7900)	SASC-reported (S. 4543)	Authorized	% Change (Authorized - Request)
Procurement	\$144.22	\$160.20	\$157.98		
Research and Development	\$130.10	\$138.64	\$137.75		
Operation and Maintenance	\$271.22	\$274.27	\$282.56		
Military Personnel	\$173.88	\$174.54	\$179.76		
Defense Health Program and Other DOD	\$40.91	\$44.31	\$41.78		
Military Construction and Family Housing	\$12.15	\$16.47	\$17.33		
Subtotal, Department of Defense-Military (051)	\$772.48	\$808.43	\$817.15		
Atomic Energy Defense Programs (053)	\$29.50	\$30.54	\$29.71		
Defense-Related Activities (054)	\$0.38	\$0.38	\$0.00		

Title	President's Budget Request	House-passed (H.R. 7900)	SASC-reported (S. 4543)	Authorized	% Change (Authorized - Request)
Total	\$802.36	\$839.35	\$846.87		

Source: [H.Rept. 117-397](#) (Part 1) accompanying [H.R. 7900](#), pp. 405-410; and [S.Rept. 117-130](#) accompanying [S. 4543](#), pp. 380-383.

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding. Dollars rounded to nearest hundredth; percentages rounded to nearest tenth. The "Authorized" and "% Change" columns are blank because the FY2023 NDAA has not been enacted.

Table 2. Requested and Authorized Funding in the National Defense Authorization Act, FY2013-FY2022

(in billions of dollars of discretionary budget authority)

Fiscal Year	Public Law (P.L.)	President's Budget Request	Authorized	% Change (Authorized-Request)
2013	P.L. 112-239	\$631.60	\$633.34	0.3%
2014	P.L. 113-66	\$625.15	\$625.14	0.0%
2015	P.L. 113-291	\$577.15	\$577.15	0.0%
2016	P.L. 114-92	\$604.21	\$599.21	-0.8%
2017	P.L. 114-328	\$607.98	\$611.17	0.5%
2018	P.L. 115-91	\$665.72	\$692.10	4.0%
2019	P.L. 115-232	\$708.11	\$708.10	0.0%
2020	P.L. 116-92	\$741.93	\$729.93	-1.6%
2021	P.L. 116-283	\$731.61	\$731.61	0.0%
2022	P.L. 117-81	\$743.09	\$768.21	3.4%

Source: CRS analysis of funding tables in conference reports or explanatory statements accompanying National Defense Authorization Acts. Links to sources are embedded in figures.

Note: Dollars rounded to nearest hundredth; percentages rounded to nearest tenth. The "% Change" column is the percentage change between authorized and requested amounts.

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