



# FY2023 NDAA: Summary of Funding Authorizations

Updated December 30, 2022

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 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (NDAA; H.R. 7776; P.L. 117-263). While the NDAA generally does not provide funding (i.e., *budget authority*), historically it has served as an indicator of congressional intent on funding for such activities. During deliberation of the FY2023 NDAA, Congress considered whether to authorize between **\$37.0 billion** (4.6%) and **\$44.9 billion** (5.6%) more than the President requested. The enacted version of the legislation authorized **\$45.0 billion** (5.6%) more than the request (see **Table 1**), which comprised the largest percentage growth between requested and authorized funding in the legislation over at least the past decade (see **Table 2 shows the difference between requested and authorized funding in the NDAA over the past decade.**

**Table 2).**

## *House-passed NDAA (H.R. 7900)*

**H.R. 7900** would have authorized **\$839.3 billion**—\$37.0 billion (4.6%) more than requested. The legislation would have authorized additional funding for each Department of Defense (DOD) appropriation title, including several billion dollars more than the request to cover inflationary effects. According to CRS analysis of selected line items, these adjustments would have included \$3.5 billion in inflation adjustments to complete existing military construction projects, **\$2.5 billion** for increased fuel costs, and **\$800 million** for an “inflation bonus pay” for certain military personnel.

During markup of the legislation in the House Armed Services Committee (HASC), 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 emerging technologies, and adequately 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

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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](#).

### *SASC-reported NDAA (S. 4543)*

[S. 4543](#) reported by the Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC) would have authorized [\\$846.9 billion](#)—\$44.9 billion (5.6%) more than requested. The legislation would have authorized additional funding for each DOD appropriation title, including [\\$13 billion](#) more than the request for “inflation effects.”

Senator Jim Inhofe, Ranking Member of SASC, [described](#) his [amendment](#) to increase authorized funding 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 Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).

In Statements of Administration Policy on H.R. 7900 and S. 4543, the White House pledged to work with Congress to set “appropriate and responsible levels” of defense and non-defense spending.

### *Enacted NDAA (H.R. 7776; P.L. 117-263)*

The enacted version of the legislation authorized \$847.3 billion—\$45.0 billion (5.6%) more than requested. The legislation authorized additional funding for most DOD appropriation titles, including [\\$18.9 billion](#)—the largest increase of any title, in terms of dollar amount—for procurement (e.g., Navy ships and aircraft, Air Force aircraft; Army missiles and tracked vehicles, among other programs). The enacted FY2023 NDAA authorized [\\$1.9 billion](#) less funding than requested for military personnel (e.g., basic pay and housing allowances), driven in part by the reduction to Army active component authorized [end-strength](#) by [21,000](#) soldiers below the Administration’s request, following the service’s [recruiting shortfalls](#) in FY2022.

**Table 1** shows funding authorized in the FY2023 NDAA for DOD-military activities (including by major appropriation title), atomic energy defense programs, and certain defense-related activities.

**Table 1. Summary of Funding Authorizations in FY2023 NDAA**

(in billions of dollars of discretionary budget authority)

Title	President’s budget request	House-passed NDAA (H.R. 7900)	SASC-reported NDAA (S. 4543)	Enacted NDAA (P.L. 117-263)	% Change (authorized-request)
Procurement	\$144.22	\$160.20	\$157.98	\$163.15	13.1%
Research and Development	\$130.10	\$138.64	\$137.75	\$138.86	6.7%
Operation and Maintenance	\$271.22	\$274.27	\$282.56	\$278.79	2.8%
Military Personnel	\$173.88	\$174.54	\$179.76	\$172.02	-1.1%

Title	President's budget request	House-passed NDAA (H.R. 7900)	SASC-reported NDAA (S. 4543)	Enacted NDAA (P.L. 117-263)	% Change (authorized-request)
Defense Health Program and Other DOD	\$40.91	\$44.31	\$41.78	\$44.36	8.4%
Military Construction and Family Housing	\$12.15	\$16.47	\$17.33	\$19.49	60.3%
<b>Subtotal, Department of Defense-Military (051)</b>	<b>\$772.48</b>	<b>\$808.43</b>	<b>\$817.15</b>	<b>\$816.68</b>	<b>5.7%</b>
<b>Atomic Energy Defense Programs (053)</b>	<b>\$29.50</b>	<b>\$30.54</b>	<b>\$29.71</b>	<b>\$30.27</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
<b>Defense-Related Activities (054)</b>	<b>\$0.38</b>	<b>\$0.38</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.38</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$802.36</b>	<b>\$839.35</b>	<b>\$846.87</b>	<b>\$847.32</b>	<b>5.6%</b>

**Source:** H.Rept. 117-397 (Part 1) accompanying H.R. 7900, pp. 405-410; S.Rept. 117-130 accompanying S. 4543, pp. 380-383; and explanatory statement accompanying P.L. 117-263 published in Part 3 of the 12/8/22 *Congressional Record*, pp. H9527-H9530.

**Note:** Totals may not sum due to rounding. Dollars rounded to nearest hundredth; percentages rounded to nearest tenth. The "% Change" column is the percentage change between authorized and requested amounts.

Table 2 shows the difference between requested and authorized funding in the NDAA over the past decade.

**Table 2. Requested and Authorized Funding in the National Defense Authorization Act, FY2014-FY2023**

(in billions of dollars of discretionary budget authority)

Fiscal Year	Public Law (P.L.)	President's Budget Request	Authorized	% Change (Authorized-Request)
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%
2023	P.L. 117-263	\$802.36	\$847.32	5.6%

**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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