



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

June 12, 2007

H.R. 1585 **National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008**

As passed by the House of Representatives on May 17, 2007

SUMMARY

H.R. 1585 would authorize appropriations totaling \$641 billion for fiscal year 2008 for the military functions of the Department of Defense (DoD), for activities of the Department of Energy (DOE), and for other purposes. That total includes \$142 billion for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. CBO estimates that appropriation of the authorized amounts would result in additional outlays of \$632 billion over the 2008-2012 period.

Including outlays from funds previously appropriated, spending for defense programs authorized by the act would total \$609 billion in 2008, CBO estimates.¹ The act also contains provisions that would both increase and decrease costs of discretionary defense programs in future years. Most of those provisions would affect force structure, compensation, and benefits. In total, such provisions would raise costs by about \$9 billion annually.

The act contains provisions that would both increase and decrease direct spending, primarily from changes to survivor benefits, retirement benefits, and the TRICARE program. We estimate that those provisions combined would increase direct spending by \$150 million in 2008, but have no net effect on spending over both the 2008-2012 period and the 2008-2017 period. Those totals include estimated net receipts from asset sales of \$583 million over the 2008-2017 period.² (Under current scorekeeping rules and conventions, asset sale receipts are recorded as a credit against direct spending as long as such sales would not result in a net financial cost to the government—as determined on a present value basis.) In addition, enacting H.R. 1585 would have a negligible effect on federal revenues.

-
1. The \$609 billion in estimated spending for 2008 includes outlays from recently enacted supplemental appropriations for 2007 in Public Law 110-28, the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007.
 2. CBO's estimate of direct spending in the act as passed by the House is the same as CBO's corresponding estimate for H.R. 1585 as reported by the House Committee on Armed Services.

Section 4 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) excludes from the application of that act any legislative provisions that enforce the constitutional rights of individuals. CBO has determined that section 1054 would fall within that exclusion because it would amend the authority of the President to employ the armed services to protect individuals' civil rights. Therefore, CBO has not reviewed that section of the act for mandates.

Other provisions of H.R. 1585 contain both intergovernmental and private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA but CBO estimates that the annual cost of those mandates would not exceed the thresholds established in UMRA (\$66 million for intergovernmental mandates in 2007 and \$131 million for private-sector mandates in 2007, adjusted annually for inflation).

The act also contains several provisions that would benefit state and local governments. Some of those provisions would authorize aid for certain local schools with dependents of defense personnel and convey certain parcels of land to state and local governments. Any costs to those governments would be incurred voluntarily as a condition of receiving federal assistance.

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 1585 is summarized in Table 1. Most of the costs of this legislation fall within budget function 050 (national defense). For this estimate, CBO assumes that H.R. 1585 will be enacted near the start of fiscal year 2008 and that the authorized amounts will be appropriated for that year. (Tables 2 and 3, at the end of this document, provide details on the act's specified and estimated authorizations.)

Spending Subject to Appropriation

Relative to the version of H.R. 1585 reported by the House Committee on Armed Services, the House-passed act would authorize an additional \$0.6 billion in appropriations. That change largely results from a \$1.1 billion increase in authorizations for war-related costs in Iraq and Afghanistan, partially offset by a \$0.5 billion decrease in authorizations for military construction programs.

TABLE 1. BUDGETARY IMPACT OF H.R. 1585, THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008, AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES^a

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
Spending Under Current Law for Programs Authorized by H.R. 1585						
Budget Authority ^b	617,239	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	551,856	219,258	79,344	27,803	10,590	4,277
Proposed Changes						
Authorization of Regular Appropriations for 2008						
Authorization Level	0	499,289	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	0	325,480	112,453	36,893	12,189	4,994
Authorization of Appropriations for 2008 for Military Operations in Iraq and Afghanistan						
Authorization Level	0	141,689	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	0	64,004	49,820	18,597	5,668	1,948
Spending Under H.R. 1585						
Authorization Level ^b	617,239	640,978	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	551,856	608,742	241,617	83,293	28,447	11,219
CHANGES IN DIRECT SPENDING (INCLUDING ASSET SALES)^c						
Estimated Budget Authority	0	0	-20	-22	-60	-49
Estimated Outlays	0	150	-20	-22	-60	-49

Notes: For 2008, the authorization levels under "Proposed Changes" include amounts specifically authorized by the act. The act also implicitly authorizes some activities in 2009 through 2012; those authorizations are not included above (but are shown in Table 3) because funding for those activities would be covered by specific authorizations in future years.

Figures shown here may not add to numbers referenced in the text because of rounding.

- a. Enactment of H.R. 1585 would have an insignificant effect on federal revenues.
- b. The 2007 level is the amount appropriated for programs authorized by the act. That figure includes \$99.3 billion that was recently provided in Public Law 110-28, the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007.
- c. In addition to the direct spending effects shown here, enacting the act would have additional effects on direct spending after 2012 (see Table 4). The estimated net changes in direct spending sum to zero over both the 2008-2012 period and the 2008-2017 period.

The House-passed version of H.R. 1585 contains several sections that are not in the earlier version of the act and it modifies several other sections. The estimated costs of those sections are discussed below, and included in Table 3 under the headings of “Compensation and Benefits” and “Other Provisions.”³

National Guard and Reserve Reintegration. Section 516 would establish the Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program, which would provide information and services to help national guard and reserve members readjust to civilian life after lengthy deployments. The act’s authorization total includes \$123 million to carry out the program in 2008. CBO previously estimated this section would cost \$73 million in 2008 and \$204 million over the 2008-2012 period. However, based on newly available information from DoD, CBO estimates that the cost of this provision would exceed the amount allocated. CBO now estimates that this provision would cost \$141 million in 2008 and \$509 million over the 2008-2012 period, or about \$305 million more over the 2008-2012 period than in our earlier estimate.

Travel Allowance for Inactive-Duty Training. Section 635 would allow the Secretary of Defense to reimburse members of the selected reserve up to \$300 for travel expenses each time they are required to perform inactive-duty training outside the commuting limits of their duty station. The Secretary could begin using this authority in fiscal year 2009. Based on information from DoD, CBO expects that DoD would use this authority to provide travel allowances to certain skilled personnel who are needed to maintain appropriate experience levels in units affected by force restructuring. Based on information from DoD, CBO estimates this authority would cost \$25 million in 2009 and \$100 million over the 2009-2012 period. (This section is identical to section 635 in the committee-reported version of H.R. 1585. CBO did not have sufficient information to estimate the cost of that provision when our estimate of H.R. 1585 as reported was transmitted on May 14, 2007.)

Postage Benefit for Servicemembers in Iraq and Afghanistan. Section 674 would require DoD to pay for the postage and handling costs to ship one package every other month from friends and family in the United States to servicemembers in Iraq and Afghanistan. This requirement would become effective upon the issuance of regulations by the Secretary of Defense and would remain in effect for one year.

CBO estimates that about 145,000 servicemembers in Iraq, Afghanistan, and military hospitals would be eligible for this benefit and that nearly all of those individuals and their friends and families (at least 90 percent) would participate. Based on rates that the U.S. Postal Service charges for mail sent to U.S. servicemembers, CBO estimates that each

3. Since most provisions in H.R. 1585 as passed by the House are identical to those in the bill as reported by the House Committee on Armed Services, see CBO’s cost estimate dated May 14, 2007, for the bill as reported, for additional details.

mailing would cost, on average, about \$10. Thus, CBO estimates that postage for the mailing privilege offered by H.R. 1585 would cost about \$8 million over the 2008-2009 period. In addition to the cost of postage, DoD would incur costs for the transportation and handling of the parcels to the Central Command theater of operations, which CBO estimates would cost \$3 million in 2008 and \$1 million in 2009, which is based on information from DoD and the Government Accountability Office (GAO). Including both postage and transportation, CBO estimates the total cost of implementing this provision would be \$9 million in 2008 and a total of \$12 million over the 2008-2009 period.

Background Investigations. Section 1056 would require DoD to perform background investigations on unescorted civilians or contractors before allowing them access to DoD installations and facilities. Background investigations would include verifying citizenship and screening for outstanding warrants and presence on a terrorist watch list.

CBO anticipates that implementing section 1056 would require constructing a substantial number of visitor-control centers. Such facilities would allow for proper security during the screening process, as well as waiting areas and parking for individuals seeking access to installations. Although some installations already have visitor-control centers, a number of installations do not have adequate facilities for screening individuals in the manner envisioned by section 1056. Based on information from DoD, CBO estimates that implementing section 1056 would require constructing approximately 1,000 visitor-control centers at a cost of approximately \$70 million in 2008 and \$220 million over the 2008-2010 period.

CBO also anticipates that the requirements of section 1056 would cause DoD to hire additional contract security guards to process and guard individuals seeking entry. Based on information from DoD and GAO, CBO estimates that implementing section 1056 would require DoD to hire approximately 1,500 additional contract security guards at an approximate cost of \$70 million in 2008 and \$520 million over the 2008-2012 period.

While CBO also expects that DoD would have to assign a significant number of military police to perform background checks, personnel for those positions would come from within authorized personnel levels. Thus, CBO expects that implementing this provision would not increase overall costs for military personnel, relative to those authorized levels.

In total, CBO estimates that implementing section 1056 would cost approximately \$140 million in 2008 and \$740 million over the 2008-2012 period. The ultimate costs of this provision would be highly dependent on how DoD chose to interpret and to meet the requirements imposed by section 1056. For instance, there are thousands of smaller DoD facilities, such as national guard and reserve centers, that do not have the appropriate terminals to screen individuals. If DoD was required to screen all unescorted individuals

seeking access to those facilities, thousands of additional terminals would have to be purchased or DoD would have to assign more personnel at central processing locations, such as the Army Crime Records Center, for handling remote requests from installations without terminals.

Requirements for the Use of Renewable Energy. Section 2854 would require the Department of Defense to acquire 25 percent of its electricity from renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, geothermal, and biomass electrical generators by 2025, and to make incremental progress towards that goal each year. Under current law (the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Public Law 109-58), DoD is required to obtain at least 7.5 percent of its electric power from renewable sources by 2013. Thus, to meet the increased requirements of section 2854, the department would need to acquire another 17.5 percent of its annual electricity consumption—or an additional 5.2 million megawatt hours annually—from renewable sources.

Because electricity produced from renewable fuels is currently more expensive than electricity produced by conventional generation facilities, this requirement would increase DoD's energy costs. CBO estimates that implementing section 2854 would increase DoD's electricity costs by \$40 million in 2008 and \$250 million over the 2008-2012 period.

DoD can meet requirements for renewable-source electricity in two ways: by purchasing renewable energy in the open market and by using electricity generated at renewable-power sources located on federal property.

Under the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58), electric power from renewable sources that is both produced on federal land and used by DoD would count twice towards the existing 7.5 percent goal and the proposed 25 percent goal. Therefore, CBO believes that under section 2854 the department would have an incentive to generate more of its renewable electricity at its own facilities than is currently the case. CBO estimates that, by 2025, DoD would acquire 10 percent of its renewable electricity (520,000 megawatt hours per year) from energy produced on federal lands. That would fulfill 20 percent of its requirement, leaving the other 80 percent—or 4.2 million megawatt hours—to be purchased in the marketplace.

CBO expects that DoD would begin planning and constructing the new generation facilities during the 2008–2022 period to ensure that the necessary facilities were completed and operating by 2025. Based on costs for existing plants, CBO estimates that construction costs for those new facilities would total \$33 million in 2008 and \$175 million over the 2008-2012 period. In total, the additional generating capacity would cost almost \$600 million, CBO estimates.

CBO expects that DoD would meet the remainder of the renewable-electricity mandate—4.2 million megawatt hours—by purchasing electric power in the marketplace and that those purchases would increase in roughly even increments each year until the goal was met in 2025. Based on information from DoD, CBO estimates that implementing section 2854 would increase DoD’s costs for purchased electricity by \$7 million in 2008 and \$90 million over the 2008–2012 period. (By 2025, purchases of renewable electricity would increase DoD’s annual costs by over \$65 million compared with the cost of purchasing conventional power, CBO estimates.)

Although renewable-fueled generators cost more to build per megawatt of capacity, once built, the recurring costs for electricity from renewable-energy generators are often lower than for conventional power plants. CBO estimates that DoD would save approximately \$60 per megawatt hour for power it acquired from generators on federal land compared with the cost to purchase the power at retail from the electrical grid. CBO estimates that such savings would begin in 2009 and total \$15 million over the 2008-2012 period. (Annual savings would reach \$30 million by the time all the new generating capacity was brought online in 2025.)

Uranium Milling Site in Moab, Utah. Section 3402 would require the Secretary of Energy to complete the cleanup of a uranium-ore processing and mill site in Moab, Utah, by the end of fiscal year 2019. The site encompasses about 435 acres, of which approximately 130 acres are covered by about a 16 million ton pile of uranium mill tailings. Although a completion date for the cleanup of the Moab site is not mandated under current law, DOE plans to move the pile of uranium tailings by rail some 30 miles away to a safer location and to complete the clean up of the site by 2028. Based on information provided by DOE, CBO estimates that accelerating the cleanup by nearly 10 years would increase costs over the 2008-2012 period by \$80 million.

Direct Spending

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 1585 would have no net impact on direct spending over either the 2008-2012 period or the 2008-2017 period (see Table 4).

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT

Section 4 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act excludes from the application of that act any legislative provisions that enforce the constitutional rights of individuals. CBO has determined that section 1054 would fall within that exclusion because it would amend the

authority of the President to employ the armed services to protect individuals' civil rights. Therefore, CBO has not reviewed that section of the act for mandates.

Other provisions of H.R. 1585 contain both intergovernmental and private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA but CBO estimates that the annual cost of those mandates would not exceed the thresholds established in UMRA (\$66 million for intergovernmental mandates in 2007 and \$131 million for private-sector mandates in 2007, adjusted annually for inflation).

Increasing the Endstrength of the Armed Services

Sections 401 and 412 would increase the costs of complying with existing intergovernmental and private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA, by increasing the number of servicemembers and reservists on active duty. Those additional servicemembers would be eligible for protection under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA) including the right to maintain a single state of residence for purposes of state and local personal income taxes and the right to request a deferral in the payment of certain state and local taxes and fees. SCRA also requires creditors to reduce the interest rate on servicemembers' obligations to 6 percent when such obligations predate active-duty service and allows courts to temporarily stay certain civil proceedings, such as evictions, foreclosures, and repossessions. Extending these existing protections would constitute intergovernmental and private-sector mandates and could result in additional lost revenues to government and private-sector entities.

The number of active duty servicemembers covered by SCRA would increase by less than 1 percent in fiscal year 2008. CBO expects that relatively few of these servicemembers would take advantage of the deferrals in certain state and local tax payments; the lost revenues to those governments would be insignificant.

CBO does not have sufficient information to estimate precisely the increase in costs of existing private-sector mandates. Servicemembers' utilization of the various provisions of the SCRA depends on a number of uncertain factors, including how often and how long they are deployed. Nonetheless, because the increase in the number of active-duty servicemembers covered by SCRA would be less than 1 percent, CBO expects that the increased costs to the private sector caused by those new servicemembers utilizing SCRA would be small and below the threshold for private-sector mandates (\$131 million in 2006, adjusted annually for inflation).

Prohibiting the Sale by Department of Defense of Parts for F-14 Fighter Aircraft

Section 1049 contains a private-sector mandate as defined by UMRA, because it would prohibit the sale of any parts of the F-14 aircraft by the Department of Defense. It also would prohibit the United States government from issuing an export license for sale of F-14 aircraft parts. Those prohibitions would be a mandate upon U.S. persons or entities that purchased F-14 parts legally from the Department of Defense with the intention to resell the aircraft parts.

The cost of the mandate to the private sector, if any, would be the amount certain United States persons and entities have already paid to purchase the F-14 parts from the Department of Defense added to the foregone profit attributable to the prohibition of resale of the F-14 parts. From April 2006 to December 2006, F-14 parts were sold for a total of \$38,000. As a result, CBO estimates that the cost, if any, to comply with that mandate would be minimal.

Providing Benefits to State and Local Governments

This bill contains several provisions that would benefit state and local governments. Some of those provisions would authorize aid for certain local schools with dependents of defense personnel and convey certain parcels of land to state and local governments. Any costs to those governments would be incurred voluntarily as a condition of receiving federal assistance.

PREVIOUS CBO ESTIMATE

On May 14, 2007, CBO transmitted an estimate for H.R. 1585, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, as reported by the House Committee on Armed Services on May 11, 2007. Differences in the estimated costs of the two versions of the act generally reflect differences in the two versions of the legislation.

Specifically, CBO has estimated costs for sections 674 (postage benefits), 1056 (background investigations), 2854 (renewable energy) and 3402 (remediation of Moab site), which were not in the reported version of H.R. 1585. CBO's estimates of sections 516 (national guard and reserve reintegration) and 635 (travel allowance for inactive-duty training) have changed because we received additional information. We now estimate that those two sections, combined, would cost \$609 million over the 2008-2012 period, or \$405 million more than in our earlier estimate.

ESTIMATE PREPARED BY:

Federal Costs:

Defense Outlays: Kent Christensen

Remediation of Moab Site: Raymond J. Hall

Renewable Energy: David Newman

Compensation and Benefits: Matthew Schmit

Background Investigations: Jason Wheelock

Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Neil Hood

Impact on the Private Sector: Victoria Liu

ESTIMATE APPROVED BY:

Peter H. Fontaine

Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis

TABLE 2. SPECIFIED AUTHORIZATIONS IN H.R. 1585

Category	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Authorization of Regular Appropriations					
Department of Defense					
Military Personnel ^a					
Authorization Level	115,490	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	109,800	5,169	172	25	0
Operation and Maintenance					
Authorization Level	166,035	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	127,142	30,848	4,771	1,707	719
Procurement					
Authorization Level	104,013	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	30,948	38,310	20,220	7,101	3,138
Research and Development					
Authorization Level	73,441	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	40,779	26,467	4,459	1,016	286
Military Construction and Family Housing					
Authorization Level	21,224	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	2,987	7,069	6,599	2,441	901
Revolving Funds					
Authorization Level	2,887	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	2,011	623	134	79	40
General Transfer Authority					
Authorization Level	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	900	-180	-360	-180	-90
Subtotal, Department of Defense					
Authorization Level	483,090	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	314,567	108,306	35,995	12,189	4,994
Atomic Energy Defense Activities ^b					
Authorization Level	15,985	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	10,745	4,112	886	0	0
Other Programs ^c					
Authorization Level	214	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	168	35	12	0	0
Subtotal, Authorization of Regular Appropriations					
Authorization Level	499,289	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	325,480	112,453	36,893	12,189	4,994

(Continued)

TABLE 2. CONTINUED

Category	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Authorization of Appropriations for Military Operations in Iraq and Afghanistan					
Department of Defense					
Military Personnel					
Authorization Level	17,472	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	16,045	1,348	39	4	0
Operation and Maintenance					
Authorization Level	79,312	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	36,859	31,038	7,819	2,034	930
Procurement					
Authorization Level	40,327	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	8,882	15,791	10,230	3,497	971
Research and Development					
Authorization Level	2,151	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	1,210	768	126	27	8
Military Construction and Family Housing					
Authorization Level	696	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	33	291	247	79	29
Revolving Funds					
Authorization Level	1,681	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	947	569	128	27	10
Subtotal, Department of Defense					
Authorization Level	141,639	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	63,976	49,805	18,589	5,668	1,948
Atomic Energy Defense Activities ^b					
Authorization Level	50	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	28	15	8	0	0
Subtotal, Iraq and Afghanistan					
Authorization Level	141,689	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	64,004	49,820	18,597	5,668	1,948
Total Specified Authorizations					
Authorization Level	640,978	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	389,484	162,273	55,490	17,857	6,942

- a. For purposes of this estimate, CBO assumes that the authorization of appropriations in section 421 for military personnel includes \$10,876 million for accrual payments for the TRICARE For Life program.
- b. These authorizations are primarily for atomic energy activities within the Department of Energy.
- c. These authorizations are for the Maritime Administration, the Armed Forces Retirement Home, and the Naval Petroleum Reserves.

TABLE 3. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR SELECTED PROVISIONS IN H.R. 1585

Category	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FORCE STRUCTURE					
Army and Marine Corps Active-Duty End Strengths	6,683	4,821	4,257	3,292	2,930
Navy and Air Force Active-Duty End Strengths	-551	-868	-897	-928	-959
Reserve Component End Strengths	308	75	55	56	58
Reserve Technicians	-7	-15	-15	-16	-16
Command Grade Officers	75	77	79	82	84
COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS (DOD)					
Pay Raises	311	747	1,214	1,712	2,245
Expiring Bonuses and Allowances	2,127	3,244	3,481	3,300	2,790
Consolidation of Special and Incentive Pay	0	150	300	400	450
Housing Allowance for Reserve Accession Training	108	111	115	119	122
National Guard and Reserve Reintegration	141	118	92	78	80
Hardship Duty Pay	79	56	33	23	23
Transportation of Privately Owned Vehicles	22	36	39	40	41
Travel Allowance for Inactive-Duty Training	0	25	25	25	25
Accession Bonus for Health Professional					
Scholarship Program	15	15	15	15	15
Special Pays for Medical Officers	8	9	10	10	10
Dental Officer Special Pay	8	8	8	8	8
Cold War Medal	2	16	7	4	3
Assignment Incentive Pay	15	0	0	0	0
Loan Repayment for Reserves	1	2	3	4	5
Postage Benefits	9	3	0	0	0
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM					
TRICARE Pharmacy Copayments	187	0	0	0	0
TRICARE Cost Sharing	6	3	0	0	0
WOUNDED WARRIOR ASSISTANCE					
Case Managers and Advocates	25	33	23	14	9
Evaluation Board Advocates	7	14	15	15	16
Medical Support Fund	50	0	0	0	0
Hotline and Investigation	7	7	7	8	8
Liaison Officers	3	6	6	6	7
Training and Reports	10	5	4	4	4
Medical Information Systems	25	0	0	0	0

(Continued)

TABLE 3. CONTINUED

Category	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
OTHER PROVISIONS					
Background Investigations	140	180	185	115	120
Requirement for Renewable Energy	40	47	50	55	58
Remediation of Moab Site	0	0	26	27	27

NOTES: For every item in this table, the 2008 levels are included in Table 2 as amounts specifically authorized to be appropriated by the act. Amounts shown in this table for 2009 through 2012 are not included in Table 1, because authorizations for those amounts would be covered by specific authorizations in future years.

In addition to the items shown in this table, there are two additional provisions in H.R. 1585 for which CBO does not have sufficient information at this time to complete a specific estimate of costs or savings: section 703 (discount drug pricing), and section 1615 (unique military capabilities).

Figures shown here may not add to numbers in the text because of rounding.

TABLE 4. ESTIMATED IMPACT OF H.R. 1585 ON DIRECT SPENDING (By fiscal year, in millions of dollars)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2008- 2012	2008- 2017
CHANGES IN DIRECT SPENDING (EXCLUDING ASSET SALES)												
Special Survivor Indemnity Allowance												
Estimated Budget Authority	0	33	34	34	34	35	35	35	15	0	135	255
Estimated Outlays	0	33	34	34	34	35	35	35	15	0	135	255
Combat-Related Special Compensation												
Estimated Budget Authority	0	17	24	16	17	17	18	18	0	0	74	128
Estimated Outlays	0	17	24	16	17	17	18	18	0	0	74	128
TRICARE Pharmacy Copayments												
Estimated Budget Authority	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	198
Estimated Outlays	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	198
Transfer from National Defense Stockpile Fund												
Estimated Budget Authority	-150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-150	-150
Estimated Outlays	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Death Gratuity for Federal Civilians												
Estimated Budget Authority	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Estimated Outlays	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Subtotal												
Estimated Budget Authority	50	50	58	50	51	52	53	54	15	0	260	433
Estimated Outlays	200	50	58	50	51	52	53	54	15	0	410	583
ASSET SALES												
National Defense Stockpile												
Estimated Budget Authority	-50	-70	-80	-110	-100	-70	-60	-43	0	0	-410	-583
Estimated Outlays	-50	-70	-80	-110	-100	-70	-60	-43	0	0	-410	-583
TOTAL CHANGES IN DIRECT SPENDING												
Total Changes												
Estimated Budget Authority	0	-20	-22	-60	-49	-18	-7	11	15	0	-150	-150
Estimated Outlays	150	-20	-22	-60	-49	-18	-7	11	15	0	0	0

Notes: Section 703 could lead to some direct spending savings by allowing DoD to lower costs under its pharmacy benefits program. CBO cannot estimate savings that might be realized by enactment of that section.

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.