

December 9, 2013

## **Fact Sheet: FY14 NDAA Summary**

### **Highlights of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014**

The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2014 is the key mechanism to provide necessary authorities and funding for America's military. This is the fifty-second consecutive NDAA. The legislation meets Chairman McKeon's goal of providing for a strong defense in an era of uncertain and declining resources. The total funding authorized reflects the will of the House to provide our troops the resources they need to meet a dangerous world. However, Chairman McKeon also recognizes that, more than ever, the impacts of rapid defense cuts, FY13 sequestration, and the prospect of future sequester cuts in the years to come, will force our warfighters to be not only keen stewards of our national security, but to maximize value for every taxpayer dollar. To that end, this legislation supports and protects our warfighters and their families; addresses ongoing and emerging conflicts with resolve and accountability; protects America today while preparing for future threats; and finally controls costs while making wise choices with restrained resources.

**Process:** This legislation is substantially based on two bills: (1) HR. 1960, the National Defense Authorization Act for FY14 which passed the House on June 14, 2013 by a vote of 315-108; and (2) S.1197, a product of the Senate Armed Services Committee which passed out of committee on the same day by a vote of 23-3. Because passing this legislation before the end of the calendar year is vital, these two products were merged through a series of negotiations at all levels of the House and Senate. Negotiators also considered, and in many cases included, a number of proposals offered by members of both parties that were intended for consideration by the full Senate. This legislation represents a broad bi-partisan consensus about America's national security goals, resources, and policies.

#### **Featured Sections:**

- I. Resources for a Dangerous World
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- III. Facing Conflict with Resolve and Accountability
- IV. Controlling Costs and Making Wise Choices
- V. Protecting America Today While Preparing for Future Threats

#### **RESOURCES FOR A DANGEROUS WORLD**

*Members share Americans' concerns not only for their national security, but also their economic security. With this in mind, the NDAA funding is set at the common position for national defense, reflected in the House Budget (which funded our national defense at pre-sequester levels while complying with the overall sequester budget cap of \$967 billion for discretionary funding), the President's budget request, and the Senate Budget. The funding authorized by the NDAA is also consistent with the budget proposed by the Republican Study Committee, as well as House and Senate Appropriations bills. Chairman McKeon supports the House budget effort to offset defense sequester through cuts in lesser priority programs.*

**AUTHORIZED FUNDING LEVELS:** Consistent with the House budget, this legislation authorizes \$552.1 billion in spending for national defense and an additional \$80.7 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations. This is consistent with levels authorized in the FY 13 NDAA for the base budget and \$7.8 billion less for war spending. (Funding Table Below)

FY14 NDAA Funding Levels

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Amount (\$ billions)</b>
DOD Discretionary Base Budget Request	\$526.8
DOE Discretionary Base Budget Request	\$17.6
FY 14 Discretionary NDAA Topline	\$544.4*
Defense Mandatory Spending	\$7.7**
FY14 NDAA Topline	\$552.1
Overseas Contingency Operations	\$80.7

\*Does not include \$7.6 billion of authorization not within the jurisdiction of the HASC (The Armed Services Committees)

\*\* Includes statutory requirements for Concurrent Receipt; does not include \$0.6 billion of obligations outside jurisdiction of HASC (The Armed Services Committees)

The NDAA is consistent with the House passed budget, which was careful to identify other non-defense sources to accommodate the needed funding in national security accounts while also reducing overall spending below the Budget Control Act cap. The House budget passed with 221 Republican votes on March 21, 2013.

**SUPPORT AND PROTECT AMERICA'S WARFIGHTERS AND MILITARY FAMILIES**

*The legislation provides our warfighters and their families with the care and support they need, deserve, and have earned; while protecting them not only from foreign enemies intent on doing them harm, but from the unacceptable risk of sexual assault from within the force. Vital provisions include:*

**Troop Pay:** The NDAA supports current law, which is intended to ensure pay for our troops keeps pace with the civilian sector, but provides the President with latitude to make exceptions by executive order. President Obama has notified Congress that he intends to use his authority to set the 2014 military pay increase at 1 percent. The NDAA neither affirms or rejects the President's decision.

**ESSENTIAL PAY AND BENEFITS:** The NDAA also includes combat pay and other benefits promised to the troops.

**TRICARE:** HASC Members believe access to quality healthcare services during retirement is a benefit earned through prior service to our nation. Mindful of Congress' commitment to servicemembers and their families, and endorsing the bi-partisan work of the military personnel subcommittee, the NDAA once again **rejects all Administration proposals to increase TRICARE fees or establish new TRICARE fees.** Congress has already put

TRICARE on a sustainable path through reforms in several recent NDAs. Those reforms connect TRICARE fee increases to retiree cost of living increases. DOD's record of incorrectly calculating TRICARE costs and their repeated requests to transfer billions in unused funds out of the program to cover other underfunded defense priorities raises questions about repeated claims by the Department of Defense that the Defense Health Program is unsustainable.

**Combatting Sexual Assault In The Military:** Members of the Armed Services Committees are deeply committed to making sexual assault prevention and prosecution a cornerstone of this year's NDA. As a proud Army grandfather, the Chairman well understands the responsibility of Congress to protect our forces from external and internal dangers. The NDA includes substantial bi-partisan reforms recommended by the subcommittee on military personnel; especially those measures introduced by Reps. Turner and Tsongas and Reps. Walorski, Noem, Castro, and Sanchez.

The legislation **includes over 30 provisions or reforms** to the Uniform Code of Military Justice related to combatting sexual assault in the military. These reforms would **strip commanders of their authority to dismiss a finding by a court martial**- a power they have held since the earliest days of our military. It would also **prohibit commanders from reducing guilty findings** to guilty of a lesser offence. Where servicemembers are found guilty of sexual assault related offenses the NDA **establishes minimum sentencing guidelines**. Currently, such guidelines only exist in the military for the crimes of murder and espionage. **Personnel records will now include information on sex-related offenses**. Recognizing that victim support is as vital as prosecution, the NDA would **allow victims of sexual assault to apply for a permanent change of station or unit transfer**, while authorizing the Secretary of Defense to inform commanders of their authority to **remove or temporarily reassign servicemembers who are the alleged perpetrators of sexual assault**. The NDA requires the **provision of victims' counsels**, qualified and specially trained lawyers in each of the services, to be made available to provide legal assistance to the victims of sex-related offenses. The NDA **adds rape, sexual assault, or other sexual misconduct to the protected communications of servicemembers**, with a Member of Congress or an Inspector General- and expands those protections for sexual assault crimes. The NDA **eliminates the 5 year statute of limitations on rape and sexual assault**. To better protect victims' rights, the NDA **reforms the Article 32 process to avoid destructive fishing expeditions** and properly focus on probable cause. A number of victim's rights **policies are enshrined in statute**. Finally, to ensure that the military is better positioned to deal with the crisis of sexual assault within its ranks, the NDA requires the Secretary of Defense to assess the current role and authorities of commanders in the administration of military justice and the investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

**Gender-Neutral Standards:** After a decade of honorable service in hostile environments, women have demonstrated a wide range of capabilities in combat operations. Chairman McKeon welcomes DoD's review of jobs within the military to see what new roles could be open to women, and appreciates the **use of gender-neutral standards as a means of entrance to individual military specialties**. The NDA establishes a definition of a gender-neutral occupational standard that would be used by each military service to develop the standards required for all military career designators.

**Religious Liberties Protections:** The NDA **expands religious freedom provisions** for chaplains and servicemembers to include beliefs and expression of beliefs.

**Protecting and Supporting Warfighters and Military Families:** Other provisions in the NDA are designed to protect warfighters and their families from external threats, while ensuring that units and families are supported and prepared for deployments. The NDA re-authorizes **personnel recovery** authorities used by military

commanders and Special Operations Forces to plan and execute the safe recovery of U.S. personnel isolated during military and contingency operations. The NDAA requires a **minimum 180 day notification before the cancellation of a deployment and a minimum 120 day notification before a deployment for individuals** for the operational reserves. It also authorizes the commander of U.S. Special Forces Command to provide additional family support services to **U.S. Special Operations Forces and their families**. Finally, the NDAA takes action on one of the most basic elements of protection provided to our troops - body armor. The NDAA **facilitates the development of ever more functional, lighter, and more protective body armor**. It will make body armor resemble a more traditional weapon system acquisition program that can build on successive generations of innovation and investment, rather than using the ad hoc procedures now in place. The NDAA also requires the Secretary of Defense to conduct a comprehensive study and assessment on ways to **improve body armor and personal protection equipment acquisition and development**.

### **FACING CONFLICT WITH RESOLVE AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

*The NDAA ensures that America's forces are ready, robust, flexible, and capable enough to face national security threats with resolve. The NDAA provides our warfighters with the resources and authorities they need to win the war in Afghanistan and keep up pressure on al Qaeda and its affiliates. It holds senior commanders, senior civilian officials, and the Commander-in-Chief accountable for their choices and actions in an ever changing and increasingly dangerous world.*

**Restoring Readiness To Our Armed Forces:** In order to face any of the manifold challenges to America's security, our Armed Forces must first be at an acceptable state of readiness. **The size, speed, and mechanism of recent defense cuts along with the systematic underfunding of contingency operations, have forced military readiness to historic lows and is already putting our warfighters at risk.** Heeding the repeated warnings of America's senior commanders, the NDAA **restores vital readiness accounts by replacing funds reprogrammed to cover underfunded combat operations** and addressing other vital operations and maintenance programs; while remaining consistent with House budget levels. **The NDAA meets the President's Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request, replenishing readiness accounts** raided in prior years to cover underfunded war costs. This includes restoring **Army and Air Force flying hour programs, facilities sustainment, ship depot maintenance for each service, Army OPTEMPO, depot maintenance, Navy critical spares and combat support forces** equipment and sustainment, and provides for the **stabilization of fuel rates**. While these steps will help, only a comprehensive solution to defense resources, strategy, and roles and missions, can fully resolve the issue.

**Winning The War In Afghanistan:** The NDAA reauthorizes vital authorities for our commanders on the ground and key programs to address the critical transition period between now and the end of calendar year 2014. It also reauthorizes vital **authorities for U.S. Special Operations Forces and counter-narcotics programs**. The most important element of the transition in Afghanistan is achieving a Bilateral Security Agreement (BSA) between the United States and the Government of Afghanistan. The NDAA fully funds a series of important authorities that support the Afghanistan and U.S. national security interest, including the Afghan Infrastructure Fund (AIF), the transition in Afghan Security Forces Fund (ASFF) and the Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP). However, the NDAA **prohibits the use of half of the funds for those authorities until the Secretary of Defense certifies that the BSA is signed and is in the national security interests of the United States**. Priorities the Secretary must address include critical protections for U.S. servicemembers and U.S. interests. The NDAA also requires the Secretary to issue an **unclassified summary of information related to detainees held at the detention center at Parwan, Afghanistan**. Recognizing that coalition forces are at particular risk as they

withdraw from Afghanistan, the NDAA tasks GAO to **report on the composition of U.S. forces and their particular security requirements during the withdrawal of forces.** Before any public announcement on a post 2014 presence is made, the NDAA calls on the **President to consult with Congress regarding the size, mission and estimated duration of such a presence.** Additionally, the NDAA **requires a report on the plan to disrupt and degrade the Haqqani Network.**

**Pakistan:** The NDAA recognizes the strategic value of our relationship with Pakistan, as well as the challenges that accompany it. The NDAA requires the Secretary of Defense to report on the **terms and agreements associated with the movement of U.S. supplies and equipment through ground lines of communication (GLOC) with Pakistan.** While the NDAA reauthorizes important coalition support funds for Pakistan; **use of those funds will be restricted until the Secretary certifies that Pakistan is fully supporting the movement of supplies through the GLOCs in Pakistan** as well as **supporting counterterrorism operations** against terrorist groups that threaten the United States; disrupting cross-border attacks against the U.S. and coalition in Afghanistan; and countering the flow of IEDs into Afghanistan.

**Terrorist Attack In Benghazi:** While the House Armed Services Committee continues its inquiry into the tragic events in Benghazi on September 11-12, 2012, the NDAA will ensure that DOD applies the lessons already learned. The NDAA requires a report from the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Staff related to Benghazi. The report will cover the posture and **readiness of U.S. Armed Forces to respond to a request by the Department of State** to support embassy security in the event of a similar attack.

**Syria:** The NDAA provides **enhanced authority for the DOD's Cooperative Threat Reduction program to destroy Syria's chemical weapons** and requires the Department to develop a cooperative threat reduction strategy to **combat weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East and North Africa.** Understanding that unilateral response to the Syrian crisis is not in America's best interest, the NDAA **authorizes the Armed Forces to train and equip regional partners for WMD response.** Additionally, the NDAA authorizes support for Jordanian border security to secure that country's border with Syria.

**Iran:** The NDAA recognizes the continued threat posed by Iran. The annual Iran Military Power Report is expanded to include an **assessment of Iran's global network of terrorist and criminal groups as well as how such groups operate to support and reinforce Iran's grand strategy.** The NDAA also requires a report on military partnerships with Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, the impact of shifting programs from OCO funding to the DOD base budget and the steps that DOD has taken and is planning to take to improve coordination, effectiveness, and interoperability of regional missile defense systems. Finally the **NDAA authorizes integrated air and missile defense with GCC countries.**

**Accountability on the Battlefield:** The NDAA holds the Commander-in-Chief accountable for his policies on the battlefield. The bill requires the Secretary to **notify Congress of any new Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA)** and those that have been renewed, terminated, or amended. The NDAA also expands authorities **aimed at combating contracting with the enemy,** allowing programs that have worked well in the CENTCOM AOR to be implemented across all combatant commands. The NDAA requires the Secretary to **assess the affiliates and adherents of al Qaeda** and the evolving threat they pose to U.S. national security.

**Oversight of Targeted Operations:** The NDAA incorporates all of the key provisions of HASC Vice Chairman Mac Thornberry's **Oversight of Sensitive Military Operations Act (OSOMA),** as a vehicle for formalized and stringent oversight of targeted lethal or capture operations by the Armed Forces overseas.

**Accountability for Vital Strategic Programs and Assets:** In order to maintain America's vital strategic edge, the NDAA includes several provisions aimed at holding the Executive Branch accountable for critical systems. The NDAA prohibits the **transfer of some missile defense technology to Russia** and strengthens congressional oversight of Administration efforts with regard to U.S.- Russia missile defense cooperation generally. The NDAA requires a report on **Russian strategy, doctrine and training, force structure, and military-to-military contacts**. The NDAA also reforms DOD's business process with commercial satellite companies ensuring that **strategic competitors do not gain inadvertent access to vital systems or information**. Additionally, the NDAA requires the DOD to develop a strategy to **lower the cost, thorough through multi-year procurement, of commercial satellite services**. The NDAA also **ensures the Air Force maintains the capability to deploy multiple nuclear warheads on intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM)**, should technical problems or deteriorating international relations require doing so, and restricts efforts to unnecessarily reduce U.S. ICBM forces. In order to protect national security, the NDAA **prohibits the President from approving the installation of Russian satellite ground stations in the United States that pose a threat to U.S. national security**. The NDAA further **regulates the manner in which the President implements the New START treaty and protects the Nuclear TRIAD**. The NDAA also includes several provisions to **control costs, improve efficiency, and prioritize nuclear modernization programs within the nuclear security enterprise**. Additionally, the NDAA supports key national security space activities, including an **emphasis on space protection** and Operationally Responsive Space (ORS) programs in light of increasing foreign threats, as well as support for fair competition on the evolved expendable launch vehicle program.

**Institutional Accountability:** The NDAA also holds national security institutions accountable to strict oversight, especially those who are playing vital roles in defending America against the terrorist threat. The NDAA requires a **policy governing defense intelligence priorities and limits the funding for the Defense Clandestine Service (DCS)** until the Secretary certifies that the program primarily fills DOD's unique requirements. The NDAA directs the Secretary of Defense to review the **future roles and missions of SOCOM and U.S. Special Operations Forces**. In response to major security failures at America's nuclear facilities, the NDAA implements several initiatives to **improve security at the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA)**, including requiring the NNSA administrator to annually certify the security of nuclear weapons, materials, and classified information. The NDAA also expresses congressional concern about recent restructuring within the Office of the Secretary that makes the **Office of Net Assessment** subordinate to the Undersecretary for Policy.

### **CONTROLLING COSTS AND MAKING WISE CHOICES**

*In an era of constrained resources, the NDAA makes controlling costs a top priority. However, the NDAA also guards against achieving false short-term savings at the expense of vital long-term strategic capabilities.*

**Bureaucratic Reduction:** The NDAA requires several steps toward reducing wasteful bureaucracy within DOD. It requires the Secretary to develop a plan for the **future role of the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO)**. Additionally the NDAA requires the Secretary to **determine if the Air Sea Battle Office is duplicative** of efforts more efficiently carried out by the Joint Staff. The NDAA also **reduces flag officer billets by 24**.

**Platform Accountability:** The NDAA recognizes that the taxpayer must be protected against poor choices and cost overruns from troubled acquisition programs. To that end the NDAA expresses concern with the design associated with the **Arleigh Burke class Destroyer Flight 3**, limits funding for the next stage of the Army's **Ground Combat Vehicle** development until the Secretary of the Army submits a status report to Congress, and requires the Secretary of the Army to report on a strategy to improve the fuel efficiency of the **M1 Abrams Tank**.

Two acquisition programs, the **Littoral Combat Ship (LCS)** and the **F-35 Joint Strike Fighter (JCS)** receive additional oversight. The NDAA requires an independent assessment of JSF software programs, as well as report on the long-term sustainment plan for the autonomous logistics information system. LCS also requires a lifetime sustainment plan, as well as improved oversight. The NDAA requires GAO to report on the procurement of a new **Presidential Helicopter**.

**Confidence in Cost Estimates in Reporting:** Select cost reports will be required to include data regarding confidence in data as an effort to predict cost overruns.

**Efficiency Studies:** The NDAA tasks GAO with carrying out several studies with intent to reduce bureaucracy. GAO will examine **US Central Command** along with **all functional combatant commands** and propose changes to **curtail the expansion of headquarters staff**. GAO will apply the same approach to the **Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Joint Staff (JCS), and the Service Secretaries**. The GAO is also tasked with examining the factors contributing to DOD's lack of compliance in conducting a Quadrennial Roles and Missions Review, as required in the FY08 NDAA, and submitting a capabilities-based budget. Additionally, the NDAA requires the DOD to develop a strategy to **lower the cost, thorough multi-year procurement, of commercial satellite services**.

**Naval Resources:** The NDAA supports the retention of **seven Navy cruisers and two amphibious ships** proposed for early retirement.

**BRAC:** Understanding that a round of base closures at this time would not only be costly, but reflect temporary budget pressures at the expense of long term strategic assets, the NDAA **prohibits DOD from initiating another round of BRAC**.

**Training Ranges:** The NDAA recognizes the twin pressures defense cuts and sequestration have already taken a heavy toll on military training. The NDAA will **ensure DOD has continued access to military training ranges** such as Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake and Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range.

**Guantanamo Bay:** The NDAA maintains the **prohibition against transfer of detainees from Guantanamo Bay to the United States and the prohibition on construction of detainees facilities in the United States**. The NDAA also maintains limitations **on detainee transfers to third countries designed to forestall reengagement**.

**Executive Compensation Reform:** The NDAA recognizes the White House's formula for calculating allowable private sector compensation on DOD contracts has become dysfunctional and does little to protect the taxpayer or provide transparency in government contracting. The NDAA **rationalizes the cap to \$625,000 and does away with the flawed formula**. The NDAA **allows for the cap to be adjusted based on the Employment Cost Index**, which is commonly known and publically available index computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The NDAA rejected calls by some to cap individual industry compensation at the President or Vice President's salary level, as such a standard represents an arbitrary comparison between compensation and salary and will only serve to drive critical talent from the nation's defense industrial base.

**Industrial Base Matters:** the NDAA includes a new title in the bill to **protect and secure defense industrial base capacity and security**. Included are provisions to assist small businesses and to strengthen the Procurement Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program. The title also includes provisions to increase transparency in reporting of small business participation and strengthens the requirements for small business subcontracting plans, reporting and goals.

**Science and Technology:** The NDAA creates new authorities to strengthen the ability of DOD laboratories to support the continued development and expansion of its workforce and facilities. It extends authorities to **provide for the exchange of information technology personnel between private industry and DOD**. The NDAA also authorizes the ability to **award prizes for advanced technology achievements**. The NDAA supports Department-wide Science and Technology investments, including **workforce development for defense labs**, and defense-wide **directed energy programs**.

**Armor Brigade Combat Team Force Structure and Industrial Base:** The NDAA continues investment in the Army's combat vehicle industrial base by providing additional funding for **Abrams tank upgrades** and heavy equipment improved recovery vehicles. The additional funding will ensure we maintain a viable industrial base and **avoid unnecessary national risk from relying solely on foreign military sales** to sustain this critical national capability.

### **PROTECTING AMERICA TODAY WHILE PREPARING FOR FUTURE THREATS**

*The NDAA continues investment and oversight for vital systems while preserving our capacity to meet future challenges.*

**Defense Intelligence:** The NDAA authorizes critical national security activities and programs including **cyber security and operations, combatting weapons of mass destruction, counter terrorism, defense intelligence, and Special Operations Forces**. This includes a requirement that the Secretary of Defense create **a policy that governs defense intelligence priorities**. The NDAA requires an assessment by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on DOD input into the **National Intelligence Priorities Framework**. Recognizing that robust Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities are vital to current combat operations in Afghanistan, as well as emerging threats like the proliferation of al Qaeda affiliates in North Africa, the NDAA ensures ISR resources are maximized by requiring the Secretary to submit a plan related to the **drawdown of defense intelligence assets in Afghanistan**; and prevents the premature retirement of **Global Hawk block 30** unmanned aircraft through the end of 2014.

**Missile Defense:** Defending against ballistic or theater missile attack is an important priority for U.S. National Security. The NDAA increases missile defense spending above the President's budget request, while still well below planned missile defense funding when the President was first elected. It prohibits the use of **U.S. funding to allow Chinese missile defense systems to be integrated** with U.S. or NATO systems. The NDAA invests in proven and vital systems like **Iron Dome** – including providing new authority and resources for co-production of Iron Dome - and provides significant resources above the President's request for other Israeli Cooperative Missile Defense programs, like Arrow 2, Arrow 3, and the David's Sling Weapons System. The NDAA **provides funding for planning for the deployment of an East Coast missile defense site**, while the Missile Defense Agency undertakes siting and environmental studies- noting that both the Bush and Obama Administrations have supported an additional homeland missile defense site. Finally, the NDAA provides additional resources for new Homeland missile defense radar and a new Homeland missile defense interceptor kill vehicle.

**Cyber Threats:** Recent reports only enhance Congress' concern about the threat posed by cyber attack. The NDAA requires DOD to conduct a **mission analysis for cyber operations** and examine the proper balance of cyber capabilities across national security organization as well as a report on the **coordination of cyber and electronic warfare activities**. The NDAA would also require DOD to provide **congressional notification when investigations are initiated or completed** regarding network cyber intrusions that result in the compromise of critical information. Additionally, the NDAA would require the Defense Science Board to conduct an independent

assessment of the organization, missions and authorities of U.S. Cyber Command, and require DOD to create **standards for cyber operations training**. The NDAA provides **important authorities to the Department of Energy to ensure the integrity of its information technology supply chain** - this is similar to authority available to DOD and the Intelligence Community and is critical following the discovery of Chinese-supplied technology linked to the People's Liberation Army at one of the nation's most important nuclear weapons laboratories.

**Pacific Rebalance:** The NDAA recognizes the increasing strategic importance of **Guam** and reaffirms the PACOM Combatant Commander's request for **hardened facilities to deter future aggressive actions** from strategic competitors, and requires an analysis on **missile defense capabilities in Guam**. The NDAA also **prohibits the Department of the Navy from retiring certain ships that have over 10 years of hull life** available. The NDAA requires **expanded military power reports covering China and North Korea**.

**Forward basing** has been vital to the military's rapid response in defense of American interests. The NDAA **continues to invest in forward basing** and requires DOD to **report on the continued requirement of forward basing** - especially in Europe - in support of CENTCOM and AFRICOM missions.

**Building Partnership Capacity:** The NDAA provides **support and enhanced congressional oversight of key DOD building partnership capacity authorities**, including **expanded 1206 Global Train & Equip** authority to engage with security forces conducting counter terrorism operations, **improving Global Security Contingency Fund reporting requirements**, authorization for the National Guard's State Partnership Program, and extension and expansion of the **authority to support those forces countering the Lord's Resistance Army**.

**National Guard and Reserve Equipment Modernization:** The NDAA supports modernizing National Guard and Reserve Components by providing **additional funding in a National Guard and Reserve Component Equipment Account**.

**Vital Platforms:** The NDAA continues investment in weapons systems vital to addressing future threats including supporting the Navy's authorization request for a nuclear aircraft carrier, **CVN 78**; multi-year procurement for the **E-2D Hawkeye** and **C-130J Super Hercules**; modernization of the **C-130H** aircraft for the National Guard and Reserve; support for **KC-46** tanker, the **Long Range Strike Bomber** (LRS-B), additional funding for advance procurement of the **F/A-18E/F Super Hornet** and the Marine Corps **Amphibious Combat Vehicle**, and additional investment in the Air Force **MQ-9 Reaper** unmanned aerial systems.

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*Courtesy of House Armed Services Committee Chairman Howard P. "Buck" McKeon*

For questions, please call the Committee at (202) 225-2539