

CRS Report for Congress

Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies: FY2009 Appropriations

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**Prepared for Members and
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The annual consideration of appropriations bills (regular, continuing, and supplemental) by Congress is part of a complex set of budget processes that also encompasses the consideration of budget resolutions, revenue and debt-limit legislation, other spending measures, and reconciliation bills. In addition, the operation of programs and the spending of appropriated funds are subject to constraints established in authorizing statutes. Congressional action on the budget for a fiscal year usually begins following the submission of the President's budget at the beginning of each annual session of Congress. Congressional practices governing the consideration of appropriations and other budgetary measures are rooted in the Constitution, the standing rules of the House and Senate, and statutes, such as the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

This report is a guide to one of the regular appropriations bills that Congress considers each year. It is designed to supplement the information provided by the House and Senate Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Subcommittees. It summarizes the status of the bill, its scope, major issues, funding levels, and related congressional activity, and is updated as events warrant. The report lists the key CRS staff relevant to the issues covered and related CRS products.

NOTE: A Web version of this document with active links is available to congressional staff at [\[http://beta.crs.gov/cli/cli.aspx?PRDS_CLI_ITEM_ID=2349\]](http://beta.crs.gov/cli/cli.aspx?PRDS_CLI_ITEM_ID=2349).

Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies: FY2009 Appropriations

Summary

The President submitted his FY2009 appropriations request to Congress on February 4, 2008, including \$115.3 billion for programs covered in this appropriations bill: \$24.4 billion for Title I (military construction and family housing); \$90.8 billion for Title II (veterans affairs); and \$183 million for Title III (related agencies). Compared with funding thus far appropriated for FY2008 (emergency supplemental appropriations are pending), this represents increases for Title I of \$3.8 billion (18.3%), for Title II of \$3.2 billion (3.6%), and for Title III of \$16.7 million (10.1%). The overall increase in appropriations between that requested for FY2009 and enacted for FY2008 is \$7.0 billion (6.4%).

The House Committee on Appropriations reported its version of the FY2009 Military Construction, Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies appropriations bill on June 24, 2008. The bill's legislative path is laid out in detail in the **Fiscal Year 2009 Appropriations** section of this report.

The House committee recommended appropriating \$118.7 billion in new budget authority, \$3.4 billion above the President's request. This included \$24.8 billion for Title I, \$400 million above the request and \$4.2 billion above the FY2008 enactment.

In the area of veterans' non-medical benefits, mandatory spending is increasing as claims for disability compensation, pension, and readjustment benefits increase due to a combination of several factors including the aging of the veterans population and the current conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. As a result of the increase in the number of claims, the average processing time for a disability claim in FY2007 was 183 days. To reduce the pending claims workload and improve the claims processing time, funds were provided in the FY2008 appropriation for hiring and training additional claims processing staff. In FY2008 mandatory spending was \$44.5 billion, increasing to \$46.0 billion in FY2009.

In terms of medical care afforded to veterans, similar to the past six years, the Administration has included several cost sharing proposals including increase in pharmacy copayments and enrollment fees for lower priority veterans. An additional proposal would bill veterans directly for treatment of nonservice-connected conditions. The House Appropriations Committee draft bill provides \$40.8 billion for Veterans Health Administration for FY2009, a 9.6% increase over the FY2008 enacted amount of \$37.2 billion, and 4.1% above the President's request of \$39.2 billion. The draft bill does not include any provisions that would give the Department of Veterans Affairs the authority to implement fee increases. This report will be updated as events warrant.

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Contents

Most Recent Developments	1
Status of Legislation	2
Summary and Key Issues	2
Fiscal Year 2009 Appropriations	2
Appropriations Subcommittee Jurisdiction Realignment, 110 th Congress, 1 st Session	3
Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2008	3
Regular Appropriations	3
FY2008 Emergency Supplemental Request for the Global War on Terror	4
Second FY2008 Supplemental Appropriations for Military Operations, International Affairs, and Other Purposes	4
Executive Order 13457	5
Title I: Department of Defense	8
Military Construction	8
Key Budget Issues	8
Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)/Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy (IGPBS)/Global Defense Posture Realignment (GDPR)	8
“Growing the Force”	10
Overseas Initiatives	10
Title II: Department of Veterans Affairs	12
Agency Overview	12
Key Budget Issues	15
Medical Care	16
Title III: Related Agencies	18
American Battle Monuments Commission	18
U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims	19
Department of Defense - Civil (Army Cemeterial Expenses)	19
Armed Forces Retirement Home (AFRH)	19
Appendix A. Consolidated Non-VA Funding Tables	21
Appendix B. Additional Resources	23
Budget	23
Selected Websites	23

List of Figures

Figure 1. New Budget Authority Estimates, BRAC 2005 Implementation	9
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List of Tables

Table 1a. Status of FY2009 Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations (H.R. —)	2
Table 1b. Status of FY2009 National Defense Authorization (H.R. 5658, S. 3001)	2
Table 2. Second FY2008 Supplemental (P.L. 110-252)	5
Table 3. IGPBS/GDPR One-Time Implementation Costs	10
Table 4. Department of Veterans Affairs Appropriations, FY2002-FY2008 ...	12
Table 5. Appropriations: Department of Veterans Affairs, FY2008-FY2009 ..	13
Table 6. Mandatory and Discretionary Appropriations: Department of Veterans Affairs, FY2008-FY2009	15
Table 7. Appropriations: Related Agencies, FY2008-FY2009	20
Table 8. DOD Military Construction	21

Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies: FY2009 Appropriations

Most Recent Developments

The House Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies marked its bill on June 12, 2008. The full committee marked the bill on June 24, 2008, adopting the measure by voice vote. Floor action is not expected until after the week-long recess in early July.

The Senate subcommittee has scheduled the markup of its own version of the bill for July 17, 2008.

A detailed description of the legislative path for the appropriations bill, the accompanying national defense authorization bills, and other associated legislation can be found in the section of this report entitled **Fiscal Year 2009 Appropriations**.

Status of Legislation

Table 1a. Status of FY2009 Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations (H.R. —)

Committee Markup		House Report	House Passage	Senate Report	Senate Passage	Conf. Report	Conference Report Approval		Public Law
House	Senate						House	Senate	
06/24/08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 1b. Status of FY2009 National Defense Authorization (H.R. 5658, S. 3001)

Committee Markup		House Report	House Passage	Senate Report	Senate Passage	Conf. Report	Conference Report Approval		Public Law
House	Senate						House	Senate	
05/14/08	05/12/08	H.Rept. 110-652	05/22/08	S.Rept. 110-335	—	—	—	—	—

Summary and Key Issues

Fiscal Year 2009 Appropriations

The President submitted his FY2009 appropriations request to Congress on February 4, 2008. The House Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, chaired by Representative Chet Edwards (17th Congressional District of Texas), began its series of hearings on February 14 by addressing requested appropriations for the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA). Subsequent hearings focused on the small agencies funded by the appropriation, the DVA's Office of Inspector General, veterans' medical care, military construction for the Departments of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Defense, the Central, European, and Pacific combatant commands, and DVA's use of information technology. House subcommittee hearings ended on April 10 with the European Command presentation.¹

The Senate subcommittee, chaired by Senator Tim Johnson (South Dakota), held two hearings. The first, concerned with the DVA request, convened on April 10. The second, on military construction, took place on April 24, 2008.

¹ The Related Agencies funded by this appropriation include the American Battlefield Monuments Commission, the U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, Arlington National Cemetery and the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery, and the Armed Forces Retirement Home.

The House subcommittee marked its bill on June 12, adopting the mark by voice vote. The full committee mark took place on June 24, 2008, and was also adopted by voice vote.

The Senate subcommittee markup is scheduled for July 17, 2008.

Passage and enactment of a final appropriation, though, may be delayed. Recent press accounts suggest that a number of appropriations bills, this included, may be held until the 111th Congress convenes in January 2009.² Should a regular appropriation not be enacted prior to the end of FY2008, funding to extend operations may be effected through one or more continuing resolutions.

Appropriations Subcommittee Jurisdiction Realignment, 110th Congress, 1st Session

With the opening of the 110th Congress, the House and Senate brought the responsibilities of their appropriations subcommittees more closely into alignment. On the House side, this resulted in a new alignment of jurisdictions and the renaming of several subcommittees.

As a result, non-construction quality-of-life defense appropriations that had been considered in the House version of this appropriations bill during the 109th Congress, including Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization, Basic Allowance for Housing, Environmental Restoration, and the Defense Health Program, were transferred to the jurisdiction of the House Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense. The former Subcommittee on Military Quality of Life, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies became the Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, mirroring its counterpart in the Senate.

Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2008

Regular Appropriations. The Military Construction, Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (H.R. 2642) was introduced in the House on May 22, 2007. Passed by the House on June 15, it was extensively amended by the Senate and adopted on September 6. A conference convened in early November, when the bill was inserted into the Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill (H.R. 3043) as its Division B. Division B was struck from H.R. 3043 on November 7, 2007, when a point of order was raised on the Senate floor.³

² Manu Raju, "Approps Bills May Wait," *The Hill*, July 2, 2008, p. 1.

³ Federal funding through the first several months of FY2008 was sustained by a series of continuing resolutions. For more detailed discussion of the legislative history of FY2008 appropriations, see CRS Report RL34038, *Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies: FY2008 Appropriations*, by Daniel H. Else, Christine Scott, and Sidath Viranga Panangala.

The appropriations bill was eventually bundled with others and added to the existing State Foreign Operations and Related Activities appropriations bill (H.R. 2764) as Division I of what then became the Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2008. H.R. 2764 was enacted by the President on December 26, 2007, as P.L. 110-161. H.R. 2642 was later amended to become the Second FY2008 Supplemental Appropriations for Military Operations, International Affairs, and Other Purposes (see below).

FY2008 Emergency Supplemental Request for the Global War on Terror. In February 2007, coincident with its annual request for FY2008 appropriations, DOD submitted a supplemental request for \$141.7 billion dedicated primarily, but not exclusively, to funding continued military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. Additional requests transmitted to Congress in July and October 2007 brought total supplemental funding to \$189.3 billion.⁴

Some construction was covered by these funds. These included new or upgraded facilities in direct support of military units deployed in Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar. Additional construction funds were dedicated to building a new headquarters in Djibouti, Africa, and facilities at a number of installations across the United States. Funding for the realignment of Walter Reed Army Medical Center in the District of Columbia, part of the implementation of the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round, and an addition to the Burn Rehabilitation Unit at the Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, was also part of the supplemental request.

Second FY2008 Supplemental Appropriations for Military Operations, International Affairs, and Other Purposes. H.R. 2642, the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, was reintroduced to the House in mid-May 2008 and reconstituted as a second supplemental appropriation for FY2008. After debate and amendment by both chambers, the supplemental appropriation was presented to the President on June 27, 2008, and signed into law on June 30 as P.L. 110-252.⁵

The act provides additional funds for a number of accounts related to military construction and veterans' affairs, as delineated in **Table 2**.⁶

⁴ For further information, see CRS Report RL34278, *FY2008 Supplemental Appropriations for Global War on Terror Military Operations, International Affairs, and Other Purposes*, by Stephen Daggett, Susan B. Epstein, Rhoda Margesson, Curt Tarnoff, and Pat Towell.

⁵ For additional information, see CRS Report RL34451, *Second FY2008 Supplemental Appropriations for Military Operations, International Affairs, and Other Purposes*, by Stephen Daggett, Susan B. Epstein, Rhoda Margesson, Curt Tarnoff, Pat Towell, Catherine Dale, and Shannon S. Loane.

⁶ Amounts are drawn from the legislation. Most of these funds may be obligated through September 30, 2009 (i.e., throughout FY2009). Some construction funding remains available through September 30, 2012, while the remainder is so-called "no year" dollars, which are available until expended.

Table 2. Second FY2008 Supplemental (P.L. 110-252)
(budget authority in thousands)

Account	Request	Enacted
Military Construction, Army	1,486,100	1,108,200
Military Construction, Army (barracks improvement)		200,000
Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	360,257	355,907
Military Construction, Air Force	409,627	399,627
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	27,600	890,921
Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	11,766	11,766
Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 2005	1,202,886	1,278,886
Total, Military Construction	3,498,236	4,245,307
General Administration Expenses	100,000	100,000
Information Technology Systems	20,000	20,000
Construction	396,377	396,377
Total, Veterans Affairs	516,377	516,377

Note: Second Supplemental amounts are not included in subsequent appropriations tables.

Executive Order 13457

Congress typically funds this act by appropriating directly to broadly defined appropriations accounts, such as *Military Construction — Army* or *Family Housing — Air Force*. These appropriations have typically been stated within the statutory language of the act itself. Nevertheless, within the budget documentation that the President submits to Congress each year are hundreds of detailed justifications for individual construction projects at specified locations for stated purposes in established funding amounts. The appropriations and authorization committees consider each of these as individual requests and indicate their approval, disapproval, or additions to the project lists in the explanatory statements reported to their respective chambers. While it is generally recognized by legal experts that statutory language (provisions stated in the body of legislation passed by Congress and enacted by the President) carries the full weight of law, the legal standing of statements contained within what is generally considered supporting language, such as explanatory statements written into reports to the chambers by members of committees, is less clear.

On January 29, 2008, President George W. Bush issued Executive Order (E.O.) 13457, titled “Protecting American Taxpayers From Government Spending on Wasteful Earmarks.” In that E.O., the President stated, in part, that:

For appropriations laws and other legislation enacted after the date of this order, executive agencies should not commit, obligate, or expend funds on the basis of earmarks included in any non-statutory source, including requests in reports of committees of the Congress or other congressional documents, or communications from or on behalf of Members of Congress, or any other non-statutory source, except when required by law or when an agency has itself determined a project, program, activity, grant, or other transaction to have merit under statutory criteria or other merit-based decisionmaking.⁷

The impact of E.O. 13457 on appropriation or implementation practices of either the executive or the legislative branches is unclear. For example, the order states that “executive agencies *should* [emphasis added] not commit, obligate, or expend funds ...” under certain circumstances. In law, “should” is interpreted as non-binding guidance to those to whom it is addressed. However, in a subsequent section of the E.O., the President directs that “the head of each agency *shall* [emphasis added] take all necessary steps ...” to implement the policy according to certain criteria that he then lays out. It should be noted that “shall” is a much stronger, directive term. The E.O. applies only to appropriations enacted after January 29, 2008, and will therefore not affect any existing or prior-year appropriation.

The E.O. does not appear to bar the implementation of congressionally directed funding in cases where spending is “required by law or when an agency has itself determined a project, program, activity, grant, or other transaction to have merit under statutory criteria or other merit-based decisionmaking.” Examples of such a situation have existed where particular construction projects have been directed in the text of previously enacted authorization acts. The President’s order also allows agency heads to “consider the views of a House, committee, Member, officer, or staff of the Congress with respect to commitments, obligations, or expenditures to carry out any earmark” when “such views are in writing....”

In addition, the definition of an “earmark” written into the E.O. may reduce somewhat the clarity of exactly what spending is to be avoided. That definition states that earmarks are “purported congressional direction (*whether in statutory text, report language, or other communication*) [that] circumvents otherwise applicable merit-based or competitive allocation processes, or specifies the location or recipient” (emphasis added).⁸ While much of the E.O. stresses the necessity of

⁷ The President defines “earmark” as “funds provided by the Congress for projects, programs, or grants where the purported congressional direction (whether in statutory text, report language, or other communication) circumvents otherwise applicable merit-based or competitive allocation processes, or specifies the location or recipient, or otherwise curtails the ability of the executive branch to manage its statutory and constitutional responsibilities pertaining to the funds allocation process.” The full text of E.O. 13457 can be found online at [<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/01/20080129-5.html>].

⁸ Legal interpretation in this section has been assisted by CRS Legislative Attorney R. (continued...)

adhering to the letter of the law, this definition could be interpreted as preventing an agency from observing some statutory text.

More generally, the E.O. may raise a number of other questions regarding future expenditure of appropriated funds. Two examples are suggested below.

1. There are instances where a construction project is not stated within the statutory text of the law in question, but rather is referenced in the text of another. An example might be a statutory requirement for the Department of Veterans Affairs to construct a number of cemeteries for the use of veterans at specified locations for which appropriations are not provided until a number of years later.⁹ Would the E.O. bar the initiation of construction until such a statutory link is found and proven to unambiguously cover each project?
2. The E.O. grants agency heads the authority to accept congressionally directed funding when a project has “merit under statutory criteria or other merit-based decisionmaking,” or when considering “the views of a House, committee, Member, officer, or staff of the Congress ... when such views are in writing....” Do these provisions constitute a broad discretion on the part of agency heads to accept congressional guidance on spending?

In drafting its version of the FY2009 appropriations bill, the House committee clarified the status of congressionally directed spending within the context of the Executive Order by referencing the list of construction projects within the statute. For each appropriation account for which specific construction projects are identified in the committee report, the proposed legislation states, “That the amount appropriated in this paragraph shall be for the projects and activities, and in the amounts, specified under the headings ... in the table entitled ... in the report of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives to accompany this bill.”¹⁰

⁸ (...continued)
Chuck Mason.

⁹ Other instances where text outside of an appropriations act may be considered as legally binding can occur when Congress incorporates language such as “shall be effective as if enacted by law,” or “in accordance with” into statute.

¹⁰ In the FY2009 House bill, the referenced accounts include Military Construction, Army; Military Construction, Navy; Military Construction, Air Force; Military Construction, Defense-Wide; Military Construction, Army National Guard; Military Construction, Air National Guard; Military Construction, Army Reserve; Military Construction, Navy Reserve; Military Construction, Air Force Reserve; Family Housing Construction, Army; Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps; Family Housing Construction, Air Force; and Chemical Demilitarization Construction, Defense-Wide.

Title I: Department of Defense

Military Construction

Military construction accounts provide funds for new construction, construction improvements, planning and design, and host nation support of active and reserve military forces and Department of Defense agencies. The *North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program* (NSIP) is the U.S. contribution to defray the costs of construction (airfields, fuel pipelines, military headquarters, etc.) needed to support major NATO commands. *Family housing* accounts fund new construction, construction improvements, federal government costs for family housing privatization, maintenance and repair, furnishings, management, services, utilities, and other expenses incurred in providing suitable accommodation for military personnel and their families where needed.

The *DOD Housing Improvement Fund* is the vehicle by which funds, both directly appropriated and transferred from other accounts, support military housing privatization. The *Homeowners Assistance Fund* provides relief to federal personnel stationed at or near an installation scheduled for closure or realignment who are unable to sell their homes. The *Chemical Demilitarization Construction, Defense-Wide*, account provides for the design and construction of disposal facilities required for the destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles. The *Base Realignment and Closure Account 1990* funds the remaining environmental remediation requirements (including the disposal of unexploded ordnance) arising from the first four base realignment and closure (BRAC) rounds (1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995). The *Base Realignment and Closure Account 2005* provides funding for the military construction, relocation, and environmental requirements of the implementation of both the 2005 BRAC round and the DOD Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy/Global Defense Posture Realignment (military construction only).

Key Budget Issues

Several issues regarding military construction funding may be of interest to some Members in their consideration of the Fiscal Year 2009 appropriation request. Funding of the various accounts included under Title I (Department of Defense) is listed in **Table 8** of **Appendix A** to this report.

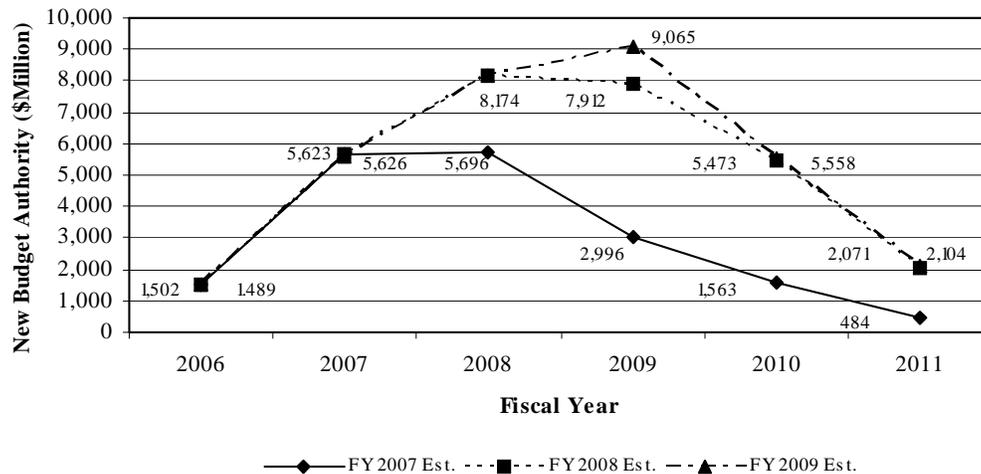
Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)/Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy (IGPBS)/Global Defense Posture Realignment (GDPR).

Cost of Implementation. In its appropriations request for Fiscal Year 2007, DOD estimated that the total one-time implementation between 2006 and 2011 of the 2005 BRAC round (the realignment and closure of a number of military installations on United States territory) and the Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy

(IGPBS, the redeployment of 60,000 - 70,000 troops and their families from overseas garrisons to bases within the United States) would cost \$17.9 billion.¹¹

Between the submission of that request in February 2006 and submission of the Fiscal Year 2008 BRAC funding request a year later, DOD advanced its planning for the execution of all military construction, movement of facilities, and relocation of personnel necessary to carry out the approved recommendations of the 2005 BRAC Commission. This revision caused the estimate of one-time implementation cost to rise to more than \$30.7 billion, due principally to significantly higher implementation cost estimates for Fiscal Years 2008-2011. The same estimate made by DOD in February 2008 for the FY2009 appropriations request rose again, now totaling \$32.0 billion. **Figure 1** compares DOD BRAC 2005 new budget authority requirement estimates made for FY2007, FY2008, and FY2009.¹²

Figure 1. New Budget Authority Estimates, BRAC 2005 Implementation



Sources: DOD Budget Justification Documents for FY2007, FY2008, and FY2009

Although the BRAC 2005 account pays for buildings, moving, cleanup, and the like, the most significant factor driving implementation cost estimates for the peak years (originally FY2007 and FY2008, and later FY2008 and FY2009) is military construction. This wavelike cost profile is characteristic of BRAC rounds and is produced by the combined effects of the six-year statutory deadline for completing BRAC implementation and the need to commit funds for the execution of

¹¹ The DOD Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy (IGPBS) has been renamed the Global Defense Posture Realignment (GDPR).

¹² Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), *National Defense Budget Estimates for FY 2008*, Department of Defense, March 2007. A thorough discussion of the defense budget, including definition of budget-related terms such as “new budget authority,” can be found in CRS Report RL30002, *A Defense Budget Primer*, by Mary T. Tysiewicz and Stephen Daggett.

construction contracts at least two to three years before new building can be accepted and occupied.

Force Redeployment to United States Territory. The one-time implementation costs to carry out the President’s redeployments to new garrisons on United States territory are included within the BRAC 2005 cost estimate. **Table 3** displays DOD cost during the six-year BRAC implementation. This shows that \$495.3 million of the \$9.1 billion (5.5%) of the FY2009 BRAC 2005 appropriation request is devoted to the IGPBS/GDPR redeployment.¹³

Table 3. IGPBS/GDPR One-Time Implementation Costs
(budget authority in millions)

BRAC 2005 Subaccount	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	Total
Military Construction	344.6	881.8	682.7	439.0	272.0	0.0	2,612.1
Environment	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Ops. & Maint.	6.7	20.1	67.2	55.9	57.4	134.8	342.1
Other	0.0	14.3	26.2	8.4	16.5	8.8	74.1
Budget Request	352.0	916.1	776.1	495.3	345.9	143.6	3,029.0

Source: DOD FY2009 Army Budget Justification Documentation.

Note: The Department of the Army segregates funds into One-Time Implementation Costs, Recurring Costs, One-Time Savings, and Recurring Savings in calculating the net cost of IGPBS/GDPR. This table presents only One-Time Implementation Costs. Budget Request may not add precisely due to rounding.

“Growing the Force”. DOD is planning to increase the end strength of the regular Army by 65,000 soldiers and Marine Corps by 27,000 Marines and the Army National Guard and Army Reserves by an additional 9,200 citizen-soldiers by 2012. This will require additional military construction to accommodate, train, and house these personnel and their families.

DOD requested more than \$3.7 billion in Fiscal Year 2007 emergency supplemental and Fiscal Year 2008 military construction appropriations to support this increase. The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that the additional military construction cost between 2007 and 2013 of these soldiers and Marines will total \$15.7 billion, with the bulk of the appropriations required during Fiscal Years 2008-2010.¹⁴

Overseas Initiatives. While redeploying a number of troops to the United States, DOD is also renegotiating the location and garrisoning of a number of its remaining overseas installations. These efforts are principally focused on the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Republic of Korea, and Japan. In addition, a number

¹³ IGPBS/GDPR is wholly funded by the Department of the Army BRAC 2005 account.

¹⁴ Letter from Peter R. Orszag, Director, Congressional Budget Office, to the Hon. Carl Levin, Chairman, Senate Committee on Armed Services, April 16, 2007, p. 8.

of new, relatively austere, installations are being created in eastern Europe and in the Pacific, Central, and Southern Command areas. The creation of Africa Command (AFRICOM) under U.S. Army Gen. William E. “Kip” Ward may soon require the construction of a number of minimally manned or unmanned “cooperative security locations” at critical sites across the continent.¹⁵

In Germany, U.S. forces are continuing to consolidate at existing installations in the south of the country, while the installation near Vicenza, Italy, is being expanded in anticipation of the deployment of a modular brigade.

DOD and the Government of Japan have agreed to move approximately 8,000 Marines and 9,000 of their family members from bases on Okinawa to new facilities in the U.S. territory of Guam. The construction costs associated with this move have been estimated at \$10 billion, and Japan has agreed to underwrite 60% of this expense. The Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force have separately initiated their own increase in presence on Guam, which is expected to add personnel and family members to this total over the next several years. The Senate Committee on Appropriations expressed concern that an expansion of this scale of U.S. forces on the island would require the creation of a well-developed master plan for the efficient use of the limited available land.¹⁶

The Government Accountability Office addressed the issue of DOD planning for overseas installations in a report completed in September 2007.¹⁷ The report concluded that although DOD had updated its overseas master plans, which lay out projected infrastructure requirements at overseas military installations, the Department had not sufficiently incorporated into its calculations the “residual value”

¹⁵ DOD defines and ranks its overseas installations by a three-tier system. A Cooperative Security Location (CSL) is “A facility located outside the United States and U.S. territories with little or no permanent U.S. presence, maintained with periodic Service [*sic*], contractor, or host-nation support. Cooperative security locations provide contingency access, logistic support, and rotational use by operating forces and are a focal point for security cooperation activities.” A Forward Operating Site (FOS) is more substantial, being “A scaleable location outside the United States and U.S. territories intended for rotational use by operating forces. Such expandable ‘warm facilities’ may be maintained with a limited U.S. military support presence and possibly pre-positioned equipment. Forward operating sites support rotational rather than permanently stationed forces and are a focus for bilateral and regional training.” The Main Operating Base (MOB) is “A facility outside the United States and U.S. territories with permanently stationed operating forces and robust infrastructure. Main operating bases are characterized by command and control structures, enduring family support facilities, and strengthened force protection measures.” Joint Publication 1-02, Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms, April 12, 2001 (as amended through May 30, 2008). This publication is available on the World Wide Web at [http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/new_pubs/jp1_02.pdf].

¹⁶ Senate Committee on Appropriations, *Military Construction and Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill* (S.Rept. 110-85), p. 14.

¹⁷ Government Accountability Office, *Defense Infrastructure: Overseas Master Plans are Improving, but DOD Needs to Provide Congress Additional Information about the Military Buildup on Guam* (GAO-07-1015), September 12, 2007.

of property being returned to host nations for reuse.¹⁸ GAO also noted that neither DOD nor the military departments (Army, Navy, and Air Force) had yet finalized the number or makeup of forces being transferred to Guam from Japan and the United States. This meant that the housing, training and operational requirements, and community impact of significant force relocation could not be estimated.¹⁹

U.S. forces in the Republic of Korea are in the process of shifting from sites immediately along the Demilitarized Zone, at the frontier between that nation and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), and from a large headquarters garrison in the capital of Seoul to expanded facilities further to the south. While the bulk of construction cost will be borne by the Korean government, this initiative could require as much as \$750 million in U.S. construction funding to complete.

Title II: Department of Veterans Affairs
Table 4. Department of Veterans Affairs Appropriations,
FY2002-FY2008

(budget authority in billions)

	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
VA	\$52.38	\$58.10	\$61.84	\$65.84	\$71.46	\$79.55	\$87.60

Source: Amounts shown are from reports of the Appropriations Committees accompanying the appropriations bills for the following years.

Agency Overview

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) administers directly, or in conjunction with other federal agencies, programs that provide benefits and other services to veterans and their spouses, dependents and beneficiaries. The VA has three primary organizations to provide these benefits: the Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA), the Veterans Health Administration (VHA), and the National Cemetery Administration (NCA). Benefits available to veterans include service-connected disability compensation; a pension for low-income veterans who are elderly or have a nonservice-connected disability; vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans; medical care; life insurance; home loan guarantees; burial benefits; and educational and training benefits to transition active servicemembers to civilian life.

¹⁸ GAO stated that compensation received for the residual value of returned real property could affect overseas construction funding requirements.

¹⁹ Guam's population is currently estimated at approximately 173, 400, or roughly 30% of that of the District of Columbia on land area of 212 sq. mi., or about one-eighth (13.7%) that of the State of Rhode Island. DOD reported that 2,828 active duty military personnel, predominantly Air Force, were stationed in the territory as of June 27, 2007. The movement of more than 17,000 military personnel and family members is therefore likely to have a significant impact on surrounding communities.

**Table 5. Appropriations: Department of Veterans Affairs,
FY2008-FY2009**

(budget authority in billions)

Program	FY2008 Enacted	FY2009 Request	FY2009 House Committee
Compensation and pensions	\$41.236	\$43.112	\$43.112
Readjustment benefits	3.300	3.087	3.087
Insurance and indemnities	0.041	0.042	0.042
Housing programs (net, indefinite) ^a	-0.090	-0.243	-0.243
Housing programs administration	0.155	0.158	0.158
<i>Total, Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA)</i>	<i>44.643</i>	<i>46.155</i>	<i>46.155</i>
National Cemetery Administration	0.167	0.181	0.240
Contingent emergency (P.L. 110-161)	0.028		
<i>Total, National Cemetery Administration (NCA)</i>	<i>0.195</i>	<i>0.181</i>	<i>0.240</i>
Medical services ^b	27.168	34.076	30.854
Contingent emergency (P.L. 110-161)	1.937		
Medical support and compliance ^b	3.442	^b	4.400
Contingent emergency (P.L. 110-161)	0.075		
Medical facilities	3.592	4.661	5.029
Contingent emergency (P.L. 110-161)	0.508		
Medical and prosthetic research	0.411	0.442	0.500
Contingent emergency (P.L. 110-161)	0.069		
Medical Care Collection Fund ^c			
(Offsetting receipts)	-2.414	-1.879	-2.544
(Appropriations - indefinite)	2.414	1.879	2.544
<i>Total, Veterans Health Administration (VHA)</i>	<i>37.201</i>	<i>39.179</i>	<i>40.783</i>
<i>Available to VHA (includes collections)^c</i>	<i>39.615</i>	<i>41.058</i>	<i>43.327</i>
General operating expenses ^d	1.472	1.700	1.802
Contingent emergency (P.L. 110-161)	0.133		
Information technology	1.859	2.442	2.492
Contingent emergency (P.L. 110-161)	0.107		
Inspector General	0.073	0.077	0.088
Contingent emergency (P.L. 110-161)	0.008		
Construction, major projects	0.727	0.582	0.923
Contingent emergency (P.L. 110-161)	0.342		
Construction, minor projects	0.233	0.329	.991
Contingent emergency (P.L. 110-161)	0.397		
Grants for state extended care facilities	0.085	0.085	0.165
Contingent emergency (P.L. 110-161)	0.080		
Grants for state veterans cemeteries	0.032	0.032	0.045
Contingent emergency (P.L. 110-161)	0.008		
<i>Total, Departmental Administration</i>	<i>5.556</i>	<i>5.246</i>	<i>6.507</i>
Total, Department of Veterans Affairs	\$87.595	\$90.761	\$93.685

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on reports of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, various fiscal years.

- a. This negative budget authority is the result of combining the loan subsidy payments estimated to be needed during FY2006 with the offsetting receipts expected to be collected.

CRS-14

- b. The FY2009 request combined medical services and medical support and compliance.
- c. Medical Care Collections Fund (MCCF) receipts are restored to the VHA as an indefinite budget authority equal to the revenue collected.
- d. Does not reflect a transfer in the FY2008 omnibus of \$6 million of general operating expenses to maintain funding for payments to state approving agencies at the FY2007 levels.

Note: Figures do not include Second Supplemental.

**Table 6. Mandatory and Discretionary Appropriations:
Department of Veterans Affairs, FY2008-FY2009**

(budget authority in billions)

Program	FY2008 Enacted	FY2009 Request	FY2009 House Committee
<i>Mandatory</i>			
Benefits (VBA)	\$44.488	\$45.998	\$45.998
<i>Discretionary</i>			
Medical (VHA)	37.201	39.179	40.733
National Cemetery Administration (NCA)	0.195	0.181	0.240
Departmental administration	5.556	5.246	6.557
Housing administration (VBA)	0.155	0.158	0.158
Total, discretionary	43.107	44.763	47.687
Total, Department of Veterans Affairs	\$87.595	\$90.761	\$93.685
<i>Percentages of Total</i>			
Mandatory	50.8%	50.7%	49.1%
Discretionary	49.2%	49.3%	50.9%

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on reports of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, various fiscal years.

Note: Figures do not include Second Supplemental.

Key Budget Issues

The FY2009 budget submitted by the Administration in February 2008 called for funding VA at a level of \$90.7 billion for FY2009 (see **Table 6**). This would be an increase of \$3.2 billion, or 3.6%, over the FY2008 appropriation (including the contingent emergency funding).

One of the key issues for VA non-medical benefits has been the size of the disability claims workload and the average time (183 days in FY2007)²⁰ to process claims. The U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007 (P.L. 110-28) provided additional funding to the VA for resources to address the large number of pending claims and shorten processing times. P.L. 110-28 provided an additional \$60.75 million for hiring and training of additional claims processing personnel, and \$20.0 million for information technology to support claims processing.

The FY2008 Omnibus (P.L. 110-161) provided \$124.2 million for the hiring of additional claims processors and \$2.0 million for leasing office space for the new hires. Additional funds were also provided to the Board of Veterans Appeals (\$3.7 million) and the Office of General Council (\$3.2 million) for additional personnel to handle the increase in the number of appeals.

²⁰ Department of Veterans Affairs, *FY2008 Budget Submission, Summary - Volume 3*, pg. 4B-6.

The House Appropriations Committee bill provides \$93.7 billion in FY2009 funding for the VA, an increase of \$6.1 billion, or 7%, above the FY2008 appropriation (including the contingent emergency funding). The bill also provides a large increase in FY2009 funding relative to the FY2008 appropriation for several programs including:

- Minor construction — an increase of \$361.0 million, or 57.2%
- Information technology — an increase of \$525.6 million, or 26.7%
- Medical support and compliance — an increase of \$883.0 million, or 25.1%
- National Cemetery Administration — an increase of \$45 million, or 23.1%; and
- Medical facilities — an increase of \$929.0 million, or 22.7%.

As shown in **Table 6**, there is an almost equal split between mandatory and discretionary funding for the VA. In the FY2008 appropriation, mandatory funding was only slightly above discretionary funding. For the VA appropriation in the House Appropriations Committee bill, discretionary funding is slightly above mandatory funding.

Medical Care

The Veterans Health Administration (VHA) is a direct service provider of primary care, specialized care, and related medical and social support services to veterans through an integrated health care system. In FY2008, VHA operated 153 medical centers, 135 nursing homes, 795 ambulatory care and community based outpatient clinics (CBOCs),²¹ and 232 Readjustment Counseling Centers (Vet Centers).²² VHA also pays for care provided to veterans by independent providers and practitioners on a fee basis under certain circumstances. Inpatient and outpatient care is provided in the private sector to eligible dependents of veterans under the

²¹ Data on the number of CBOCs differ from source to source. Some count clinics located at VA hospitals while others count only freestanding CBOCs. The number represented in this report excludes clinics located in VA hospitals. On June 26, 2008, VA announced that it would be establishing 44 new CBOCs in FY2008 and FY2009. The new CBOCs are to be located in: Marshall County, and Wiregrass, AL; Matanuska-Susitna Borough area, AK; Ozark, and White County, AR; East Bay-Alameda County area, CA; Summerfield, FL; Baldwin County, Coweta County, Glynn County, and Liberty County, GA; Miami County, and Morgan County, IN; Wapello County, IA; Lake Charles, Leesville, Natchitoches, St. Mary Parish, and Washington Parish, LA; Lewiston-Auburn area, ME; Douglas County, and Northwest Metro, MN; Franklin County, MO; Rio Rancho, NM; Robeson County, and Rutherford County, NC; Grand Forks County, ND; Gallia County, OH; Altus, Craig County, Enid, and Jay, OK; Giles County, Maury County, and McMinn County, TN; Katy, Lake Jackson, Richmond, Tomball, and El Paso County, TX; Augusta County, Emporia, and Wytheville, VA; and Greenbrier County, WV.

²² New Vet Centers in 2008 are located in: Montgomery, AL; Fayetteville, AR; Modesto, CA; Grand Junction, CO; Fort Myers, Melbourne, and Gainesville, FL; Macon, GA; Manhattan, KS; Baton Rouge, LA; Cape Cod, MA; Saginaw and Escanaba, MI; Berlin, NH; Las Cruces, NM; Binghamton, Middletown, Nassau County and Watertown, NY; Toledo, OH; Du Bois, PA; Killeen, TX; and Everett, WA.

Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs (CHAMPVA).²³ In addition, VHA provides grants for construction of state-owned nursing homes and domiciliary facilities, and collaborates with the Department of Defense (DOD) in sharing health care resources and services.

The total amount requested by the Administration for VHA for FY2009 is \$39.2 billion, a 2.0 billion increase in funding compared to the FY2008 enacted amount. The total amount of funding that would be available for VHA under the President's budget proposal for FY2009, including third-party collections, is approximately \$41.1 billion. For FY2009, the Administration is requesting \$34.1 billion for medical services, an approximately \$5.0 billion, or 17%, increase in funding over the FY2008 enacted amount. However, it should be noted that this amount includes funding for the medical administration account which the Administration is proposing to consolidate with the medical services account. The President's budget also is requesting \$4.6 billion for medical facilities, and \$442 million for medical and prosthetic research.

As in FY2003, FY2004, FY2005, FY2006, FY2007, and FY2008 the Administration has included several cost sharing proposals. The first proposal is the tiered annual enrollment fee for all enrolled Priority Group 7 and Priority Group 8 veterans, which is structured to charge \$250 for veterans with family incomes from \$50,000 to \$74,999; \$500 for those with family incomes from \$75,000 to \$99,999; and \$750 for those with family incomes equal to or greater than \$100,000. According to the VA, this proposal would increase government revenue by \$129 million beginning in FY2010, and by \$514 million over five years.

The Administration is proposing to increase the pharmacy copayments from \$8 to \$15 for all enrolled Priority Group 7 and Priority Group 8 veterans, whenever they obtain medication from VA on an outpatient basis for the treatment of a nonservice-connected condition.²⁴ The Administration put forward this proposal in its FY2004, FY2005, FY2006, FY2007 and FY2008 budget requests as well, but did not receive any approval from Congress. At present, veterans in Priority Groups 2-8 pay \$8 for a 30-day supply of medication, including over-the-counter medications. The VA estimates that this proposal would increase government revenue by \$334 million beginning in FY2009, and by \$1.6 billion over five years.

Lastly, the Administration is proposing to bill veterans directly for treatment associated with nonservice-connected conditions. Presently, VA uses third-party collections to satisfy veterans' first party debt; that is, if VA treats an insured veteran for a nonservice-connected disability, and the veteran is also determined by VA to have copayment responsibilities, VA will apply each dollar collected from the

²³ For further information on CHAMPVA see CRS Report RS22483, *Health Care for Dependents and Survivors of Veterans*, by Sidath Viranga Panangala and Susan Janeczko.

²⁴ The term "service-connected" means, with respect to disability, that such disability was incurred or aggravated in the line of duty in the active military, naval, or air service. VA determines whether veterans have service-connected disabilities, and for those with such disabilities, assigns ratings from 0 to 100% based on the severity of the disability. Percentages are assigned in increments of 10%.

insurer to satisfy the veteran's copayment debt related to that treatment. The Administration proposes eliminating this practice. According to the VA, this proposal would increase government revenue by \$44 million beginning in FY2009, and by \$215 million over five years. The President's budget request amount for medical services does not reflect these legislative proposals.

It should be noted that compared to previous budget proposals, the FY2009 budget proposals if implemented would deposit all collections in the U.S. Treasury and not in the Medical Care Collections Fund (MCCF) as is the current practice with regard to collections.²⁵

The House Appropriations Committee passed version of the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations bill for FY2009 provides \$40.7 billion for the VHA for FY2009. This amount includes \$30.9 billion for medical services, \$1.8 billion (6%) over the FY2008 enacted amount of \$29.1 billion. The Committee-passed measure also includes \$4.4 billion for medical support and compliance (previously known as medical administration), \$883 million (25%) above the FY2008 enacted amount of \$3.5 billion; \$5.0 billion for medical facilities, a 7.8% increase over the President's request of \$4.7 billion; and \$500 million for medical and prosthetic research, a 13.1% increase over the President's request of \$442 million. The House-passed version of the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations bill for FY2009 **did not** include any bill language authorizing fee increases as requested by the Administration's budget proposal for VHA for FY2009.

Of the amount recommended by the House Appropriations Committee for the medical services account, \$3.8 billion is for specialty mental health care, \$584 million is for the substance abuse program, \$568 million is to increase the number of Priority 8 enrollment by 10 percent, and \$100 million is to increase the mileage reimbursement rate from 28.5 cents a mile to 41.6 cents a mile.

Title III: Related Agencies

American Battle Monuments Commission

The American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC) is responsible for the maintenance and construction of U.S. monuments and memorials commemorating the achievements in battle of U.S. armed forces since the nation's entry into World War I; the erection of monuments and markers by U.S. citizens and organizations in foreign countries; and the design, construction, and maintenance of permanent cemeteries and memorials in foreign countries. The Commission maintains 24

²⁵ VA deposits into MCCF copayments collected from veterans obligated to make such payments for either medical services or inpatient pharmacy benefits for outpatient medication, and third-party insurance payments from service-connected veterans for nonservice-connected conditions. These collected funds do not have to be spent in any particular fiscal year and are available until expended.

cemeteries, 22 separate monuments and markers in foreign countries, and three memorials on U.S. soil.

The ABMC was responsible for the planning and construction of the World War II Memorial on the Mall in Washington, DC. Though the National Park Service assumed responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the Memorial at its dedication, the ABMC retains a fiduciary responsibility for the remaining public contributions given for its construction. The ABMC also undertook construction of an Interpretive Center at the Normandy American Cemetery in Normandy, France, to commemorate the World War II Allied invasion of France on June 6, 1944, and the subsequent land battles in Europe. The new facility opened on June 6, 2007.

U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims

The U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims was established by the Veterans' Administration Adjudication Procedure and Judicial Review Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-687). The Court is an independent judicial tribunal with exclusive jurisdiction to review decisions of the Board of Veterans' Appeals. It has the authority to decide all relevant questions of law; interpret constitutional, statutory, and regulatory provisions; and determine the meaning or applicability of the terms of an action by the VA. It is authorized to compel action by the VA. It is authorized to hold unconstitutional or otherwise unlawful and set aside decisions, findings, conclusions, rules and regulations issued or adopted by the VA or the Board of Veterans' Appeals.

The Court currently occupies leased facilities near Judiciary Square in the District of Columbia and is searching for a permanent location as the current lease expires in September 2010. The Court's major operational initiative is to continue and develop plans, with the General Services Administration, for a Veterans' Courthouse and Justice Center.

Department of Defense - Civil (Army Cemeterial Expenses)

The Secretary of the Army is responsible for the administration, operation and maintenance of Arlington National Cemetery and the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery. In addition to its principal function as a national cemetery, Arlington is the site of approximately 3,200 non-funeral ceremonies each year and has approximately 4,000,000 visitors annually.

The FY2008 Omnibus (P.L. 110-161) included additional funds in FY2008 for realignment of government-issued headstones, construction of a heavy equipment storage facility, and funds for costs not included in the budget request related to the relocation of utilities at Arlington Cemetery.

Armed Forces Retirement Home (AFRH)

The Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund provides funds to operate and maintain the Armed Forces Retirement Home in Washington, DC (also known as the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home) and the Armed Forces Retirement

Home in Gulfport, Mississippi (originally located in Philadelphia, PA, and known as the United States Naval Home). These two facilities provide long-term housing and medical care for approximately 1,600 needy veterans. The Gulfport campus, encompassing a 19-story living accommodation and medical facility tower, was severely damaged by Hurricane Katrina at the end of August, 2005, and is not currently in use. Residents of the facility were transferred to the Washington, DC, location immediately after the storm. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the AFRH and the General Services Administration (GSA) for the rebuilding of the Gulfport facility, with a targeted completion date in 2010.

The appropriation for the AFRH facilities is from the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund. The trust fund is maintained through gifts, bequests, and a \$0.50 per month assessment on the pay of active duty enlisted military personnel and warrant officers. The FY2008 Omnibus (P.L. 110-161) provided \$800,000 in general funds for the study of the long-term viability of the trust fund.

The budget request for FY2009 includes funds for renovation of the Scott Dormitory Building for residents on the D.C. campus. The renovations are scheduled to begin in 2010, so the new Gulfport facility can be used to house the D.C. residents displaced by the renovations.

Table 7. Appropriations: Related Agencies, FY2008-FY2009

(budget authority in thousands)

Account	FY2008 Enacted	FY2009 Request	FY2009 House Committee
American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC)			
Salaries and expenses	\$44.600	\$64.570	\$55.470
Foreign currency fluctuations account	11.000	0.000	17.100
<i>Total, ABMC</i>	<i>55.600</i>	<i>64.570</i>	<i>72.570</i>
U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims			
Salaries and expenses	22.717	23.975	73.975
Army Cemeterial Expenses			
Salaries and expenses	31.230	31.230	31.230
Armed Forces Retirement Home (AFRH)			
Operation and maintenance	55.724	63.010	63.010
General Fund Appropriation	0.800		
<i>Total, AFRH</i>	<i>56.524</i>	<i>63.010</i>	<i>63.010</i>
Total, All Related Agencies	\$166.071	\$182.785	\$240.785

Source: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service based on reports of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, various fiscal years.

Note: Figures do not include Second Supplemental.

Appendix A. Consolidated Non-VA Funding Tables

Table 8. DOD Military Construction
(budget authority in \$000)

Account	FY2007 Enacted	FY2008 Enacted	FY2009 Request	FY2009 House Committee	FY2009 Senate	FY2009 Enacted
<i>Military Construction, Army</i>	3,330,031	3,936,583	4,615,920	4,801,536	—	—
Rescissions	—	(8,690)	—	(51,320)	—	—
<i>Total</i>	3,330,031	3,927,893	4,615,920	4,750,216	—	—
<i>Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps</i>	1,565,407	2,198,394	3,096,399	3,280,809	—	—
Rescissions	—	(10,557)	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	1,565,407	2,187,837	3,096,399	3,208,809	—	—
<i>Military Construction, Air Force</i>	1,154,756	1,159,747	934,892	976,524	—	—
Rescissions	—	(10,470)	—	(17,681)	—	—
<i>Total</i>	1,154,756	1,149,277	934,892	958,843	—	—
<i>Military Construction, Defense-wide</i>	1,135,846	1,609,596	1,783,998	1,614,450	—	—
Rescissions	—	(10,192)	—	(3,589)	—	—
<i>Total</i>	1,135,846	1,599,404	1,783,998	1,610,861	—	—
Total, Active components	7,186,040	8,864,411	10,431,209	10,600,729	—	—
<i>Military Construction, Army National Guard</i>	473,000	536,656	539,296	628,668	—	—
<i>Military Construction, Air National Guard</i>	126,000	287,537	34,374	142,809	—	—
<i>Military Construction, Army Reserve</i>	166,000	148,133	281,687	282,607	—	—
<i>Military Construction, Naval Reserve</i>	43,000	64,430	57,045	57,045	—	—
<i>Military Construction, Air Force Reserve</i>	45,000	28,359	19,265	30,018	—	—
Rescissions	—	(3,069)	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	45,000	25,290	19,265	30,018	—	—
Total, Reserve components	853,000	1,062,046	931,667	1,141,147	—	—
Total, Military Construction	8,039,040	9,926,457	11,362,876	11,741,876	—	—
NATO Security Investment Program	328,111	201,400	240,867	218,867	—	—
Family Housing Construction, Army	595,362	424,400	678,580	646,580	—	—

Account	FY2007 Enacted	FY2008 Enacted	FY2009 Request	FY2009 House Committee	FY2009 Senate	FY2009 Enacted
Rescissions	—	(4,559)	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	595,362	419,841	678,580	646,580	—	—
Family Housing Ops and Debt, Army	718,816	731,920	716,110	716,110	—	—
Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	231,733	293,129	382,778	382,778	—	—
Family Housing Ops and Debt, Navy and Marine Corps	503,165	371,404	376,062	376,062	—	—
Family Housing Construction, Air Force	1,222,399	327,747	395,879	395,879	—	—
Rescissions	—	(15,000)	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	1,222,399	312,747	395,879	395,879	—	—
Family Housing Ops and Debt, Air Force	795,162	688,335	599,465	594,465	—	—
Family Housing Construction, Defense-wide	9,000	—	—	—	—	—
Family Housing Ops and Debt, Defense-wide	47,957	48,848	49,231	49,231	—	—
DOD Family Housing Improvement Fund	—	500	850	850	—	—
Homeowners Assistance Fund	—	—	4,500	4,500	—	—
Total, Family Housing	4,123,594	2,866,724	3,203,455	3,166,455	—	—
Chemical Demilitarization Construction, Defense-wide	131,000	104,176	134,278	134,278	—	—
Base Realignment and Closure						
BRAC, 1990	137,393	295,689	393,377	473,377	—	—
BRAC, 2005	5,622,872	7,235,591	9,065,386	9,065,386	—	—
Total, BRAC	5,760,265	7,531,280	9,458,763	9,538,763	—	—
Grand Total, MilCon & FH	18,382,010	20,630,037	24,400,239	24,800,239	—	—

Note: Figures do not include Second Supplemental.

Appendix B. Additional Resources

Budget

CRS Report RL30002, *A Defense Budget Primer*, by Mary T. Tyszkiewicz and Stephen Daggett.

CRS Report 98-720, *Manual on the Federal Budget Process*, by Robert Keith and Allen Schick.

Selected Websites

House Committee on Appropriations
[<http://appropriations.house.gov/>]

Senate Committee on Appropriations
[<http://appropriations.senate.gov/>]

House Committee on Armed Services
[<http://www.house.gov/hasc/>]

Senate Committee on Armed Services
[<http://armed-services.senate.gov/>]

House Committee on Veterans Affairs
[<http://veterans.house.gov/>]

Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs
[<http://veterans.senate.gov/>]

CRS Appropriations Products Guide
[<http://www.crs.gov/products/appropriations/apppage.shtml>]

Congressional Budget Office
[<http://www.cbo.gov/>]

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission)
[<http://www.brac.gov/>]

Government Accountability Office
[<http://www.gao.gov/>]