SEC. 1105. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO WAIVE ANNUAL LIMITATION ON PREMIUM PAY AND AGGREGATE LIMITATION ON PAY FOR FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES WORKING OVERSEAS.

Section 1101(a) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417; 122 Stat. 4615), as most recently amended by section 1101 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113-66; 127 Stat. 885), is further amended by striking "through 2014" and inserting "through 2015".

Section-by-Section Analysis

This proposal has been a recurring provision for the last several years and is an extension for one additional year of the authority under section 1101 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2009, as amended by section 1106 of the FY 2010 NDAA, section 1103 of the FY 2011 NDAA, section 1104 of the FY 2012 NDAA, section 1101 of the FY 2013 NDAA, and section 1101 of the FY 2014 NDAA. The authority under that section is similar to that previously provided in the NDAAs for FY 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

The amendment made by this proposal would continue to provide the head of a Federal executive agency with the authority to waive the limitations on the amount of premium pay that may be paid to a Federal civilian employee while the employee performs work in an overseas location that is in the area of responsibility (AOR) of the Commander of the United States Central Command (USCENTCOM) or an overseas location formerly in the area of responsibility of the Commander, USCENTCOM AOR but has been moved to the AOR of the Commander, United States Africa Command, and is in direct support of, or directly related to, a military operation or an operation in response to a national emergency as declared by the President.

Under the law generally applicable to premium pay for Federal civilian employees (section 5547 of title 5, United States Code (U.S.C.)), premium pay may be paid to an employee only to the extent that the payment does not cause the aggregate of basic pay and premium pay for any pay period to exceed the greater of the maximum rate of basic pay payable for General Schedule-15 (GS-15), as adjusted for locality, or the rate payable for Level V of the Executive Schedule. As an exception to this limitation, an employee who performs work in connection with an emergency that involves a direct threat to life or property, or work that is critical to the mission of an agency, may be paid premium pay to the extent that the aggregate of basic pay and premium pay would not, in any calendar year, exceed the greater of the maximum rate of basic pay payable for GS-15 (as adjusted for locality), or the rate payable for Level V of the Executive

Schedule, in effect at the end of such calendar year.

Extending the authority under section 1101(a) of the FY 2009 NDAA would allow a Federal agency head, during calendar year 2015, to waive the limitations in section 5547 and pay premium pay to a Federal civilian employee performing work in an overseas location, as described above, to the extent that the payment does not cause the aggregate of basic pay and premium pay to exceed the annual rate of salary payable to the Vice President under section 104 of title 3, U.S.C., in a calendar year.

Budget Implications: The Department of Defense estimates this proposal would cost $5.2 million for FY 2015. This proposal would be funded from the Component and Defense Activity operation and maintenance fund accounts.

This annual provision goes with the base budget since the baseline civilian funding and personnel go with that budget. However, the limitation relief is for those people who are deployed with regard to the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) in Iraq and Afghanistan. Therefore, there are no funding offsets for this proposal because it has no effect on the baseline budget. The funding is requested in the military departments' Operation and Maintenance OCO budgets by cost breakdown structure category. The number of personnel affected in FY 2013 was 6,100. The number of affected personnel Defense-wide in FY 2015 is estimated to be the same.

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS ($MILLIONS)				
	FY 2015	**Appropriation From**	**Budget Activity**	**Dash-1 Line Item**
Army	$1.5	O&M, Army	BA1	OCO-Civ Pay
Navy	$1.2	O&M, Navy	BA1	OCO-Civ Pay
USMC	$0.7	O&M, MC	BA1	OCO-Civ Pay
Air Force	$1.2	O&M, Air Force	BA1	OCO-Civ Pay
Defense Wide	$0.6	O&M, DW	BA3	OCO-Civ Pay
Total	$5.2	-	-	

Cost Methodology: The cost of this proposal will be determined by the number of employees affected, the basic pay of each employee (which varies by grade, step, and location), and the number of hours of overtime worked by each employee. Based on available payroll data for eligible employees in 2013 the additional cost for overtime in excess of the annual premium pay limitation was approximately $5.2 million. The actual numbers of employees, their salaries, and the length of time additional overtime might be required are based on mission needs three years from now, but the above scenario illustrates the potential impact.

Changes to Existing Law: This proposal would amend section 1101(a) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417; 122 Stat. 4615), as amended, as follows:

SEC. 1101. AUTHORITY TO WAIVE ANNUAL LIMITATION ON PREMIUM PAY AND AGGREGATE LIMITATION ON PAY FOR FEDERALCIVILIAN EMPLOYEES WORKING OVERSEAS.

(a) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—During calendar years 2009 ~~through 2014~~ through 2015, and notwithstanding section 5547 of title 5, United States Code, the head of an Executive agency may waive the premium pay limitations established in that section up to the annual rate of salary payable to the Vice President under section 104 of title 3, United States Code, for an employee who performs work while in an overseas location that is in the area of responsibility of the Commander of the United States Central Command, or an overseas location that was formerly in the area of responsibility of the Commander of the United States Central Command but has been moved to the area of responsibility of the Commander of the United States Africa Command, in direct support of, or directly related to—

(1) a military operation, including a contingency operation; or

(2) an operation in response to a national emergency declared by the President.

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