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Summary of the Fiscal Year 2023 National Defense Authorization Act

The Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23) National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) invests in the greatest sources of U.S. national strength: our service members, innovation and technology, allies and partners, and rich diversity. In light of the growing strategic challenge posed by the People's Republic of China – and in the aftermath of Vladimir Putin's unlawful invasion of Ukraine – the FY23 NDAA equips the Department of Defense (DoD) and U.S. military with the right resources and authorities to meet the greatest threats to the United States and our common defense.

For the sixty-second consecutive year, the NDAA will serve as the legislative foundation for elected representatives of the American people to steer U.S. national security priorities and deliver meaningful policy reforms that benefit service members, their families, and communities across the United States.

This year's NDAA reflects the House Armed Services Committee's enduring belief that people – the workers powering America's defense industrial base, the civil servants across the DoD working tirelessly to protect our country, the scientists and researchers building technologies of the future, and service members and their families making enormous sacrifices every day – are the heart of America's defense. To ensure we continue to have the ability to recruit and retain the diverse and talented military and civilian workforce we need, the FY23 NDAA includes provisions to strengthen the DoD civilian workforce with key reforms; supports a **4.6% pay raise for service members and civilians**, in addition to supporting **inflation bonuses for service members and civilians earning less than \$45,000/year**; and codifies a **\$15 minimum wage for workers on federal service and construction contracts**.

This legislation authorizes \$138.6 billion in research and development investments across the national security enterprise, including historic funding for research activities at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) – over \$111 million, tripling the President's Budget Request. The proposal's focus on the research and development of innovative technologies, combined with provisions to improve the defense acquisition process, is critical to ensure our military has the most advanced capabilities to deter threats against the United States.

As the rules-based international order faces challenges from Beijing and Moscow that threaten security, freedom, and prosperity for people living around the world, this year's NDAA authorizes crucial investments in America's global network of alliances and partnerships, including more than \$7 billion in funding for the Pacific Deterrence





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Initiative and over \$4 billion for the European Deterrence Initiative. This legislation also reflects the democratic values of the United States as a strategic and moral imperative by creating a DoD Center for Excellence in Civilian Harm Mitigation.

With crucial investments in the people, tools, authorities, and partnerships necessary to strengthen U.S. national security, this legislation authorizes \$839.3 billion in discretionary spending for national defense across the DoD, parts of the Department of Energy, and other agencies. Building upon the Biden-Harris administration's efforts to invest in the American people and our diversity, restore U.S. alliances and partnerships, and strengthen our country's global competitiveness, this year's NDAA will fulfill Congress's constitutional obligation to "provide for the common defense."

TABLE 1: FY23 NDAA Funding Levels

Budget Item	Amount (in billions of dollars)
DoD Discretionary Base	808.4
DoE Discretionary Base	30.5
Defense-Related Activities	0.4
FY23 Discretionary Topline*	839.3*

*Does not include \$11.0 billion in national defense authorizations outside of HASC jurisdiction and other adjustments.

Summary of Provisions in the FY23 NDAA

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Europe and Russia

- Expresses the Sense of Congress in strong support of U.S. commitments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) alliance and European partners. Supports enhanced forward U.S. and allied posture to adapt to the new security environment created by Russia's unprovoked further invasion of Ukraine.
- Fully funds the European Deterrence Initiative (EDI) budget request and invests in additional capabilities that support deterrence in the European Command area of operations, totaling \$4.6 billion for EDI purposes.
- Includes \$1 billion for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (USAI), which provides support and assistance to the Ukrainian Armed Forces — an increase of \$700 million above the budget request. Harmonizes USAI statutory authorities with changes made in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022, and





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the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022, and allows for the replenishment of stocks of comparable ally and partner equipment provided to Ukraine.

- Requires Inspector General (IG) oversight of the response to the further invasion of Ukraine, including assistance to Ukraine, and requires semiannual reporting to Congress on that oversight, including contracting, compliance, and end-use monitoring issues.
- Removes the geographic limitation for humanitarian demining assistance training and allows for personnel expenses, which will better facilitate demining assistance to Ukraine and other locations.
- Expresses the Sense of Congress that the United States strongly supports membership for Finland and Sweden in NATO.
- Provides \$225 million for the Baltic Security Initiative (BSI), to accelerate integrated air and missile defense.
- Requires updated security strategies for non-NATO European partners following the further invasion of Ukraine, including Moldova and the Republic of Georgia.
- Requires a strategy and resourcing plan to adapt U.S. force posture to support NATO allies given the changed security environment in Eastern Europe and includes funding for advance planning and design to enable posture on Europe's eastern flank.
- Combating reliance on Russian energy: Requires all main operating bases in the U.S. European Command area of responsibility to adopt installation energy plans to increase energy resiliency and sustainability in order to reduce reliance on Russian energy and sets a DoD goal of eliminating their use of Russian energy entirely.
- Requires quarterly briefings on efforts to replenish and revitalize stocks of tactical missiles provided to Ukraine by the United States, allies, and partners.
- Requires reporting on Russian atrocities in Ukraine, operations pertaining to Russian "filtration camps," and threats caused by the global food security crisis.
- Requires reporting on efforts by the Russian Federation to expand its presence and malign influence in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Requires reporting on Wagner Group deployments in Africa and associated destabilization of fragile states, targeting of civilians and other crimes, and links to the Russian state.
- Requires a briefing from the Defense Logistics Agency, U.S. Transportation Command, Theater Logistics Support Center-Europe, and Defense Security Cooperation Agency on logistical support provided to Ukraine and NATO allies





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before and after the crisis. This includes information regarding prepositioned supplies, equipment, and weapons, any logistical or transportation challenges in EUCOM as a result of the crisis, service-level gaps in prepositioned materials, and long-term logistical and transportation plans for a sustained presence in Europe and in potentially increasingly contested environment.

Asia-Pacific

- Provides more than \$7 billion for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative, while making prudent adjustments to the budget request.
- Directs an assessment of dual-use technology that the Chinese Communist Party might exploit and requires policy solutions that align with the National Defense Strategy.
- Requires an independent study on fuel distribution logistics in the Indo-Pacific area of responsibility and quarterly reporting on the progress made in establishing permanent fuel logistics points.
- Modifies DoD reporting requirements to enhance defense cooperation with allies and partners in the Indo-Pacific region.
- Expresses congressional support for the U.S. defense relationship with Taiwan.
- Requires the commander of U.S. Indo-Pacific Command to provide a report to Congress describing the support and sustainment for critical capabilities necessary to meet operational requirements in a conflict.
- Requires DoD briefings to Congress on basing and overflight agreements in the Indo-Pacific region, Taiwan's air and missile defense capabilities, interoperability and coordination between the People's Republic of China and Russia, defense posture with South Korea, and the increased use of interagency wargames and table-top exercises to inform planning for the Indo-Pacific region.
- Expresses congressional support for South Korea as a critical ally of the United States and requires a briefing on how the DoD will seek to implement the U.S. extended deterrence commitment to Korea.
- Expresses sense of Congress that the United States should strengthen security cooperation with India and requires report on U.S. support for India's efforts to produce indigenous defense systems.
- Extends the existing prohibition on DoD procurement of any products mined, produced or manufactured by forced labor from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China.
- Expresses the sense of Congress that Taiwan should be invited to participate in the 2024 Rim of the Pacific exercise.





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- Establishes and provides \$1 billion for the “Seize the Initiative Fund” to increase the ability of the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, to respond to contingencies.
- Requires a study on the desirability and feasibility of establishing a joint task force, a sub-unified command, or another organizational structure in the Indo-Pacific region.
- Supports the use of joint military exercises with Taiwan.
- Prohibits the sale of goods manufactured in, assembled in, or imported from China in military commissaries and exchanges.
- Requires a briefing on the opportunities for enhancing the role of the National Guard in Oceania.
- Requires reporting on existing or planned construction of naval bases in Africa by the People’s Republic of China or Russian Federation.

Afghanistan

- Afghan Special Immigrant Visas (SIV): Extends the authorization of this program, the deadline for those who qualify to apply for SIVs, and allows those Afghans wounded during their service to the U.S. Government to apply for the SIV program even if they have not met the one-year minimum employment threshold. This provision reaffirms the commitment to Afghan citizens who, at great personal risk, supported U.S. operations in Afghanistan.
- Requires a report on how strike and combatant engagement data archived by U.S. and NATO forces in Afghanistan can be shared, when requested, to support safe and efficient explosive remnants of war (ERW) clearance operations.

Counter-ISIS & Counter-Terrorism

- Continues U.S. military support to our partners in Iraq and Syria to fight ISIS.
- Extends the authority and funding for the Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq.
- Extends DoD authority to collaborate with Israel on the development of counter-drone technology and increases its authorized funding.
- Directs the DoD to assess the counter-drone and air defense capabilities of U.S. partners and allies in the Middle East and to brief the Committee on the steps necessary to increase those capabilities.
- Prohibits the DoD from using funds authorized by the NDAA to transfer cash, currency, or items of value to Iran or its subsidiaries.
- Directs the DoD to brief the Committee on efforts to fulfill Freedom of Information Act and judicial discovery requests submitted by family members, federal





employees, or government contractors killed or injured in attacks attributed to Iran.

Civilian Harm Mitigation

- Establishes a Commission on Civilian Harm.
- Establishes the DoD Center for Excellence in Civilian Harm Mitigation.
- Directs the Comptroller General to review DoD processes related to preventing, mitigating, investigating, and responding to civilian harm in military operations.
- Makes enhancements to the requirements to the DoD Annual Report on Civilian Casualties in Connection with United States Military Operations.
- Permanently extends a global ex-gratia authority that requires the United States to make payments for damage, personal injury, or death to a civilian that is inadvertently caused by the use of force by the U.S. Armed Forces, a coalition that includes the United States, or a military organization supporting the United States.
- Directs the DoD to report to the Committee on efforts to integrate countering the use of human shields in joint exercises, doctrine development, education, and training at multinational centers of excellence.

Security Cooperation

- Requires a briefing on mechanisms to comply with end-use monitoring of military equipment provided to other countries, including Ukraine.
- Expands DoD train-and-equip authority to build partner capacity to include counter-illicit trafficking operations and operations or activities to enhance climate resiliency.
- Requires a briefing on the impact of the current unmanned aerial vehicle export policy on DoD missions.
- Requires the DoD to conduct a review of risks related to the DoD provision of security assistance to countries identified as being at high or medium risk for atrocities.
- Requires a report analyzing the current challenges and proposed solutions to implementing security cooperation and assistance in Africa.
- Requires a briefing on delays related to arms deliveries to Taiwan, Israel, and Ukraine.





Defense Support to Civil Authorities

- Continued oversight of DoD support to the Department of Homeland Security at the southern land border of the United States. Modifies existing annually reporting with quarterly briefings as well as additional reporting requirements on costs and military readiness. This ensures Congress continues to have timely oversight on support at the southern land border.

Acquisition, Industrial Base, and Supply Chain Security

Supply Chain Security and Industrial Base Policy

- Directs an assessment of dual-use technology that the Chinese Communist Party might exploit and requires policy solutions that align with the National Defense Strategy.
- Focuses oversight on the DoD's role in foreign investment risk mitigation and requires analysis of methods to prevent strategic competitors' capital markets from taking advantage of U.S. businesses in the bankruptcy process.
- Requires a report on the supply chain for the Improved Turbine Engine Program, to include identification of potential vulnerabilities in the supply chain and recommended actions to mitigate these vulnerabilities.
- Improves sustainment planning for major weapon system acquisitions by ensuring the life cycle sustainment plan includes a product support business case and an estimate of the number of personnel needed to operate and maintain the system.
- Increases defense industrial base resiliency by codifying and making permanent the DoD Mentor Protégé Program, which partners large businesses with small businesses to help them navigate the defense acquisition system.
- Requires the DoD Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment program to evaluate and further develop workforce development training programs to train skilled industrial workers through the DoD National Imperative for Industrial Skills Program.
- Directs a briefing by the Secretary of Defense on efforts to provide equitable relief under existing regulatory and legal authorities for firm-fixed-price contracts given predictions made about inflation when the FY23 budget was set.
- Strengthens restrictions on acquisition of unmanned aircraft systems and certain airport infrastructure.
- Improves risk management in DoD supply chains involving pharmaceutical products.





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- Authorizes a study and pilot program focused on semiconductors in the National Defense Stockpile.

Acquisition Policy

- Extends a successful pilot program to accelerate contracting and pricing processes, originally authorized in Section 890 of the FY19 NDAA.
- Limits the number of low-rate initial production lots on certain fixed-price contracts to improve the accuracy of cost estimates and remove potential barriers to competition.
- Provides contracting officers a streamlined mechanism to obtain necessary data to determine a fair and reasonable price for sole source, major weapon systems when making a new commercial “of a type” determination, in the narrow circumstances when price analysis fails, in order to alleviate protracted commercial item determinations and negotiations.
- Requires a briefing on progress made on the implementation of all DoD-related recommendations from the White House Task Force on Worker Organizing and Empowerment.
- Adopts a “Buy Allied” approach by codifying increases in domestic content percentages for major defense acquisition programs but eliminating burdens on allies in the National Technology and Industrial Base (Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom).
- Codifies a \$15 minimum wage for workers on federal service and construction contracts.
- Expands protections against reprisals to whistleblowers who are employees of subcontractors, grantees, and subgrantees, authorizes the agency head to consider disciplinary or corrective action against an agency official that has subjected a complainant to regarding the reprisal, if appropriate, and expands the list of entities to which a complaint can be disclosed to include the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee and the Integrity Committee of the Council of Inspectors General.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to conduct market research before purchasing a product listed in the Federal Prison Industries catalog, expanding opportunities for skills-building for members of the incarcerated population.
- Expands the Small Business Administration’s authority to provide microloan assistance to women, low-income, veteran, and minority entrepreneurs and business owners suffering from a lack of credit due to economic downturns in the





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District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa.

- Directs a briefing by the Secretary of Defense on progress made to develop data analytics to make more transparent the share of total force spending that goes to services contracts and the associated requirements development process.

Acquisition Workforce

- Enhances incentives for acquisition professionals to learn more about the business models of software-first commercial, start-up, and nontraditional companies that may be able to offer solutions to the DoD.
- Requires the DoD to establish rotational assignments for a percentage of the acquisition workforce in the public-private talent exchange program and directs a briefing to the committee on efforts underway to modernize acquisition workforce talent development and management.
- Establishes a writing award to incentivize and recognize acquisition professionals for using independent judgment to overcome obstacles within the defense acquisition system, and for sharing lessons learned through a written product that demonstrates critical thinking and collaborative revision.
- Directs the use of programs and resources of the Acquisition Innovation Research Center's consortium of universities to implement the Defense Civilian Training Corps and target critical skills gaps by preparing students for DoD careers in acquisition, digital technologies, critical technologies, science, engineering, and finance.
- Requires a briefing from the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment on progress made to engage a federally funded research and development center to conduct a study to identify the body of knowledge and tools needed for the DoD acquisition workforce to engage in sustainable procurement and on gaps within the acquisition workforce's capabilities to account and prepare for disruptions caused by fluctuations in resource availability, extreme weather, cybersecurity, or pandemics.

Software and Technology

- Requires the DoD to launch a pilot program to test the feasibility of unique approaches to negotiating software data rights to improve the speed, efficiency, and effectiveness of defense acquisitions.





- Requires a briefing on progress underway to elevate the role of the Chief Information Officer in the procurement of defense business systems, consider technology-forward approaches, and leverage proven federal solutions.
- Expands authority to award prizes for innovative program management practices that result in faster, more efficient delivery of technology.
- Directs the DoD to brief the Committee on the progress of the newly-established U.S.-Israel Operations Technology Working Group (OTWG).
- Requires the Defense Acquisition University to create a software and cyber security acquisition-focused curriculum designed to increase the digital literacy of the acquisition workforce.

Munitions Replenishment and Future Procurement

- Requires a federally funded research and development center to conduct an assessment of DoD's ability to replenish critical munition inventories that address air superiority, interdiction, air and missile defense, and hard and deeply buried target mission areas.
- Directs the DoD to implement a pilot program for programs to identify sub-tier suppliers, including if those suppliers are responsible for the storage and handling of controlled unclassified information.
- Requires the DoD to undertake a new initiative to develop and invest in technologies to reduce cost, increase reliability, enhance lethality, and diversify supply of key munitions.
- Requires an explanation of the implementation guidance developed by the DoD for the munitions requirements process used by the Armed Forces and require the establishment and maintenance of a critical munitions reserve with quarterly reports to Congress on the management and funding of such reserves.
- Requires an assessment on depletion rates for critical munitions in the event of a conflict with a strategic competitor.

Detention Facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

- Does not include the arbitrary statutory prohibitions on transfer of detainees out of the detention facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, that hinder progress toward its closure, with the exception of a prohibition that was added by amendment on transfers to Afghanistan.





Other Important Authorities

- Directs the Secretary of Defense in coordination with the Secretary of State to establish and maintain a listing of foreign nationals working for or on behalf of the U.S. Government in a theater of combat operations, in accordance with Privacy Act requirements, to alleviate some of the documented administrative issues with previous SIV programs. This information would be used to streamline and provide verification of employment records and personnel data to facilitate an individual's application for any potential SIV program.

CYBER, INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES, AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Strengthens Cyber Capabilities and Oversight

- Mandates the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Naval Operations create an officer designator and an enlisted rating specific to cyberspace operations.
- Requires the Commander of United States Cyber Command to evaluate and certify to Congress that the military services are meeting the Command's requirements related to the support of cyberspace operations by the military services.
- Creates an oversight mechanism for the Principal Cyber Advisor of the DoD over non-cybersecurity related budget matters across the services and the DoD.

Expanding and Fostering the Innovation Ecosystem

- Extends the Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer (SBIR/STTR) programs until 2024, ensuring continued engagement with small technology businesses to build innovative solutions to operational challenges.
- Statutorily establishes the authorities of the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer and converts a pilot program for data repositories across DoD into a full program for the building AI models.
- Creates a joint information operations course to prepare the joint force to employ synchronized information-related capabilities.
- Tasks the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer with fostering interoperability between systems using mission integration software to support JADC2.





Supporting and Empowering HBCUs and other Minority Serving Institutions

- Allocates over \$111 million for research activities at HBCUs – triple the President’s budget request.
- Requires the DoD to submit a report on actions that may be carried out to increase the participation of minority-serving institutions in the research, development, test, and evaluation activities of the DoD following the release of the National Academies study on defense research capacity at HBCUs and other minority serving institutions.
- Establishes the Dellums Fellowship Program to provide scholarships and internships for eligible students, particularly women of color, with high potential talent in science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics.
- Establishes a pilot program to increase research capacity at HBCUs and other minority serving institutions and implements a minority institution subcontracting requirement for UARCs.

Accelerating Innovation Across the Science and Technology Ecosystem

- Authorizes a 20 percent increase in basic research funding, strengthening the pipeline of future innovation.
- Authorizes \$500 million to create a new class of biomanufacturing capabilities and facilities, providing a crucial capability to transition products successfully proven in the lab to commercial scale.
- Triples investment into the National Security Innovation Network and increases the authorization for the Defense Innovation Unit by over 150 percent.
- Strengthens the bioindustrial manufacturing base in the United States.
- Enables research into a new generation of chemicals and materials, including carbon neutral cement and carbon negative commodity chemicals.
- Authorizes \$60 million to reduce the backlog of maintenance and other needs in the Naval Research Enterprise.
- Authorizes an additional \$30 million for the SMART program within the National Defense Education Program.
- Requires DoD to analyze the biotechnology industrial base and recommend actions to ensure robust domestic manufacturing capabilities. Also investigates the feasibility of forward deployed biomanufacturing to ease supply chain concerns.
- Authorizes \$300 million for munitions technology development in order to develop and invest in technologies that will reduce the cost of critical, preferred, and precision-guided conventional munitions and their development, increase





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reliability and lethality, simplify manufacturing processes, and diversify the relevant supply chains.

- Authorizes an additional \$200 million to accelerate quantum applications.
- Authorizes an additional \$100 million to strengthen the domestic supply chain for critical elements of microelectronics production.
- Encourages the DoD to anticipate the revolutionary potential of quantum computing by creating a quantum computer strategy and identifying plans to use quantum computer testbeds in the near future.
- Encourages support for patentable inventions that occur outside the defense laboratory ecosystem, supporting innovation efforts at the tactical edge.
- Recognizes the need for positioning, navigation, and timing capabilities if GPS is denied or disrupted.
- Encourages collaboration among government, universities, and industry to promote cutting edge research into new navigation and timing technology.
- Requires a report on the National Guard's needs for domestic backup PNT.
- Requires DoD to brief on the adoption of open architecture standards to support faster integration and deployment of new navigation systems.
- Explores the potential for novel vehicle technologies for movement of personnel and cargo.
- Encourages the DoD to rationalize battery types, chemistries, and form factors.

Strengthening Support for Science & Technology and Test & Evaluation Efforts

- Authorizes \$275 million for additional investments in test and evaluation capabilities in order to meet the demands of next-generation capabilities in hypersonics, electronic warfare, directed energy, artificial intelligence, and software.
- Encourages disruptive investments by requiring the DoD to periodically reexamine risk distribution within its research and development portfolio.
- Requires the DoD to examine how it identifies new technology opportunities using horizon scanning in order to ensure that S&T strategies are forward-looking.
- Requires the DoD to report out actual delivery times for software programs in order to ensure frequent deliveries of working software.
- Assesses the sufficiency of test and evaluation resources to meet the demands of major defense programs, assesses contractor-provided testing capabilities, and examines equipment shortfalls within the test and evaluation community.
- Reviews the resource planning constructs for the test and evaluation enterprise.





Information Technology and Cybersecurity

- Enables the Secretary of Defense to appoint the senior official over the DoD Strategic Cybersecurity Program.
- Authorizes a comprehensive review of the Cyber Excepted Service and directs recommendations be shared with Congress for improving the congressionally established personnel system for civilian employees engaged in or in support of a cyber related mission.
- Directs an independent review of the Office of the Chief Information Officer to ensure that the CIO has an adequate workforce of size and expertise to ensure the successful management of the CIO's statutorily defined responsibilities over electromagnetic spectrum, precision navigation and timing (PNT), architecture and programs related to information technology, networking, information assurance, cybersecurity, and cyber capabilities of the DoD.
- Directs an independent assessment of the military's software and information technology to determine the cost poorly performing software and information technology systems are imposing in lost working hours and the associated time and money.
- Requires a GAO review of the JADC2 program to ensure service-specific efforts support joint warfighting needs on an appropriate timeline and budget.

MILITARY PERSONNEL

Supports Military Service Members and Families

- Supports an increase in military basic pay by 4.6% for service members, plus adds 2.4% inflation bonuses for those earning less than \$45,000/year.
- Adds \$750 million for commissary to help reduce costs.
- Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH): Adds funds to decrease BAH reduction by 2% and requires a report on a more transparent, fair, and flexible way to calculate the basic allowance for housing.
- Creates a victims compensation fund to ensure survivors of interpersonal crimes have the financial resources they need for financial assistance, safe housing, and any property damage that may have occurred as a result of the crime.
- Professional Military Education (PME): Requires the establishment of a military-civilian consortium to research and make recommendations for military education.





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- Military education for cybersecurity matters: Requires the Secretary of Defense to establish a consortium of military and civilian education institutions to provide a forum to share information on matters of cybersecurity.
- Service member compensation: Requires the DoD to study, with the intent to revise, the basic pay tables to modernize and more realistically and fairly compensate service members.
- One-year extension of certain expiring bonus and special pay authorities: Extension of critical recruitment and retention incentive programs.
- Child care: Requires the Secretary of Defense to complete a pay study and adjust the pay of child development center employees as compared to similarly trained and qualified public elementary school employees.
- Spouse change of station reimbursement: Authorizes financial reimbursement for moving expenses for spouses with home businesses.
- Impact aid: Authorizes \$53.0 million for the purpose of providing assistance to local educational agencies with military dependent students and \$22.0 million for local educational agencies eligible to receive a payment for children with severe disabilities.
- Exceptional family members: Expands the Advisory Panel on Community Support for Families with Special Needs and establishes a grant program increasing support of educational services at primary receiving installations.
- Oversight of historic Uniform Code of Military Justice changes in the FY22 NDAA: Ensures Military Justice criminal litigators are properly resourced, manned, trained, and capable, and that there is an appropriate Special Trial Counsel structure to support the Space force. In addition, the bill requires:
 - The Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces to assess evidence in the military justice system for survivors of sexual assault; and
 - A GAO study the impact the use of Incident Committees and potential improvements to the incident determination process.

Healthcare

- Military treatment facility oversight: Require Congressional notification to modify scope of services provided at military medical treatment facilities.
- Contraception and infertility: Eliminates TRICARE copays for contraception for one year and increases access to infertility services.





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- Monitoring long-term health impacts: Requires the DoD to track the health implications of fuel leaks from the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Facility for members of the Armed Forces and their dependents.
- Autism Care Demonstration: Requires a report on whether to extend the Autism Care Demonstration Program and makes modifications to the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine required in the FY22 NDAA.
- Access to behavioral health: To address the growing behavioral health demands across the Military Health System, the bill includes several provisions that would:
 - Increase opportunities to grow the number of available behavioral health providers.
 - Require analysis of the number of providers needed to support care delivered at military treatment facilities and embedded in operational units.
 - Establish a program to better train civilian behavioral health providers to meet the unique challenges of service members and their families.
 - Expand license portability for providers delivering non-medical counseling.
 - Require GAO to review whether TRICARE conforms with the requirements of certain mental health parity laws.
- Limitation on the realignment or reduction of military medical Manning end strength: Requires the DoD to conduct a comprehensive assessment of military medical Manning requirements taking into account emerging operational requirements and demands on the Military Health System. The provision reinforces previous limitations on the realignment or reduction of military medical Manning end strength until the analysis is complete.

READINESS

Increase Oversight of Privatized Military Family Housing Projects

- Notice for ground lease extensions: Requires the military departments to notify and brief the House Armed Services Committee before executing any lease-term extension for a privatized military family housing project.
- Increases congressional oversight of the privatized military family housing program by requiring an annual briefing on the health and status of military housing privatization projects enterprise wide.





Provide Direction and Oversight to the Department of Defense in Responding to the Releases from the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Site in Hawaii

- Defueling Red Hill: Requires the Secretary of the Navy to defuel Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility with an independent review of how best to mitigate risk of the defueling the process.
- Sentinel/monitoring wells around Red Hill: Requires the DoD to report quarterly on the progress towards installing sentinel and monitoring wells to get early warning of fuel within the aquifer around Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility.
- Water needs on Oahu: Requires the DoD to conduct a study of the hydrology around Red Hill and to assess how best to address the water needs on Oahu and mitigate water shortages to include water treatment plants or the placement of a new drinking water shaft.
- INDOPACOM Readiness: Requires an independent study on fuel distribution logistics in the Indo-Pacific area of responsibility and quarterly reporting on the progress made in establishing permanent fuel logistics points.
- Pre-defueling repairs: Prevents the obligation or expenditure of funds related to the Secretary of the Navy's office until a certain set of projects related to the safe defueling of the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Facility have been awarded.

Continues Efforts to Address Contamination Associated Around Military Installations and Formerly Used Defense Sites

- Requires the DoD to send a list of essential uses for PFAS. Also requires the DoD to report on its progress in minimizing the use of certain non-essential PFOS and PFOA containing items.
- Requires the DoD to implement Comptroller General recommendations to set goals for the timely clean-up of formerly used defense sites that fall under the military munitions response program.
- Modifies a prize program created in the FY21 NDAA created to incentivize private sector development of AFFF alternatives to include research on PFAS-free personal protective firefighting equipment.
- Requires the DoD to adhere to the strictest relevant standard (state or federal) when conducting environmental remediation of PFAS contamination.
- Expands the list of non-essential items containing PFAS that DoD is prohibited from procuring for use within the DoD.

Builds on Efforts to Promote Innovation and Improve Logistics Efficiency

- Logistical support provided to Ukraine and EUCOM: Requires a briefing from the Defense Logistics Agency, U.S. Transportation Command, Theater Logistics Support Center-Europe, and Defense Security Cooperation Agency on logistical support provided to Ukraine and NATO allies before and after the crisis. This





includes information regarding prepositioned supplies, equipment, and weapons, any logistical or transportation challenges in EUCOM as a result of the crisis, service-level gaps in prepositioned materials, and long-term logistical and transportation plans for a sustained presence in Europe and in potentially increasingly contested environment.

- Recognizing that the sustainment and modernization of our labs, research, test, and evaluation facilities has implications across the DoD-wide, this bill creates a novel authority that would use defense-wide military construction accounts to fund these military construction projects.
- Requires a briefing from the Defense Logistics Agency on the Warehouse Utilization Pilot, which aims to consolidate and reorganize warehouses and make operations more efficient and less costly.

Continues Efforts to Support and Strengthen the Organic Industrial Base and Ensure the Sustainment of Modern Weapons Systems

- Raises the annual depot minimum capital investment requirement from 6% to 8% and requires that the services invest 25% of the 8% in depot facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization.
- Requires the services to submit annual five-year depot infrastructure improvement plans for the next five fiscal years.
- Creates a permanent requirement that the DoD submit a report with each year's budget that describes the services' planned depot investments and the material condition of the depots.
- Creates a permanent requirement for the Navy to submit an annual 30-year maintenance plan along with its annual 30-year shipbuilding plan.
- Requires the Comptroller General to conduct a review of fighter aircraft readiness that addresses historical operation and support costs, planned modernization efforts, employment of sustainment best practices, and whether operation and maintenance funding levels have impacted fighter readiness.
- Requires the Comptroller General to conduct a review of the F-35's initial deployments and assess the extent to which operational F-35s have met performance expectations and experienced sustainment-related challenges.

Energy and Installation Resiliency

- Requires the military departments to expand their "blackstart" exercises to require continuity of operations assessments to identify readiness gaps.
- Requires the DoD to promulgate a policy to increase the recycling of advanced batteries to address rare and strategic mineral shortages.
- Requires the DoD to create a pilot program to collaborate with civilian airfields on the use of sustainable aviation fuel in military aircraft.





Support for Addressing Issues Related to Wildfires

- Extends the National Guard support for the Fireguard program until 2029.
- Requires the DoD to reimburse states, post-enactment, for any firefighting costs related to wildfires started on lands controlled by the DoD.
- Allows the DoD to transfer aircraft to other departments for the purposes of aiding search and rescue operations or emergency operations related to wildfires.
- Adds the “National Interagency Fire Center” to the list of agencies that the National Guard should consult with during wildfire training.

Builds on Previous Legislative and Oversight Activities to Address Preventable Training Accidents and Build a Culture of Safety in the Military Departments

- Amends the Joint Safety Council statute to require that the Deputy Secretary of Defense submit annual reports containing an assessment of the JSC’s activities during the previous year and establishing the JSC’s goals and priorities for the following year.
- Requires the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force to establish Army and Air Force Safety Commands at the two-star level, as the Navy has done. Also requires the Army and Air Force to establish processes to ensure the implementation of accident investigation recommendations.

Supporting the Department of Defense Civilian Workforce

- Supports an increase in basic pay by 4.6% for DoD civilians, plus adds 2.4% inflation bonuses for those earning less than \$45,000/year.
- Requires a Comptroller General review of the Administration’s implementation of the paid parental leave benefit for federal civilians.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to use available authorities to increase the use of incentive payments for civilian behavioral health providers.
- Requires the DoD to develop standardized credentials for law enforcement officers across the DoD.
- Extends DoD authority to grant allowances, benefits, and gratuities to DoD civilian personnel on official duty in a combat zone.

Quality of Life and Innovation Infrastructure

- Creates a novel authority to prioritize labs and test and evaluation facilities by using defense-wide military construction accounts to fund these military construction projects.
- Adds \$1.7 billion in Facilities Sustainment Renovation and Modernization funds to address poor and failing infrastructure including quality of life infrastructure such as barracks and child development centers.





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- Increases the funding threshold for the lab modernization program to \$300 million and the threshold for unspecified minor military construction for laboratory revitalization from \$6,000,000 to \$12,000,000.
- Creates a required percentage of investment for sustainment of child development centers to address poor and failing facilities.
- Adds \$815 million for research and development and test and evaluation facilities.

Addressing Inflation Impacts

- Adds \$3.5 billion to address inflation impacts to military construction.

INTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Strengthens Oversight of Defense Intelligence Activities

- Requires quarterly reporting of each activity, operation, or initiative for which an element of the DoD has provided cover or engaged in cover support.
- Prioritizes the assessment of the intelligence and counterintelligence requirements of each of the relevant combatant commands and the strategy to address the requirements, including with respect to spaceborne, airborne, ground, maritime, and cyber intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities, as required by section 426 of title 10, United States Code.
- Requires a report on the transition of Project Maven, including a plan to secure physical space appropriate for the activities, a staffing plan, the projected timeline for completion, and funding requirements to transition and sustain the program and projected projects.
- Requires a quarterly report on clandestine activities that support operational preparation of the environment carried out during the preceding three months, to include an explanation of how such activities support the respective theater campaign plans.
- Requires the DoD to submit documents memorializing or establishing the framework governing intelligence sharing with Ukraine.
- Requires a briefing from the National Counterintelligence Task Force on threats to classified research and efforts to address vulnerabilities and enhance operational security against foreign espionage.
- Requires a report on efforts to acquire access to additional super hard and deeply buried facilities for use in testing and training.
- Directs a briefing on intelligence sharing with interagency partners to support efforts to expose war crimes, such as Russia's ongoing atrocities in Ukraine, and hold perpetrators accountable.





Increases Reporting on Open-Source Intelligence & Commercially Procured Data

- Directs a report on open-source intelligence management, including the extent of commercial contracts supporting the open-source intelligence mission.
- Directs a report on commercial imagery data integration at the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency.
- Requires a briefing on the use of commercially available crowd-sourced data services to augment traditional sources of intelligence.
- Directs a report on the extent to which the DoD incorporates information from the Dark Web to support the open-source intelligence mission.

Provides Additional Funding for Priority Intelligence Modernization Initiatives

- Authorizes \$91.5 million for Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS) upgrades and modernization.
- Authorizes \$20.2 million for Tactical Signals Intelligence upgrades.
- Authorizes \$23.5 million for the Machine-Assisted Analytic Rapid-Repository System (MARS) advanced capabilities.
- Authorizes \$10.0 million for the Defense Cover Program
- Authorizes \$23.5 million for Identity and Signature Management modernization (\$14.5 million to SOCOM and \$10.9 million to Warrior Systems).

Supports Special Operations Forces and Capabilities

- Requires a briefing on the implementation of the U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) Diversity and Inclusion Action Plan, to include how the Command has instituted best practices to strengthen diversity and inclusion into the organizational climate and culture.
- Requires a briefing on U.S. Special Operation Command's Preservation of the Force and Family initiative.
- Requires a briefing on human rights vetting conducted prior to the provision of support by U.S. Special Operations Forces to combat terrorism and irregular warfare operations through the Section 127e and 1202 authorities.
- Directs a report and briefing on efforts by U.S. Special Operations Command to mitigate threats from ubiquitous data collection and ubiquitous technical surveillance.
- Directs a report on the integration of SOF-peculiar capabilities into Geographical Combatant Command operational plans.
- Directs a report on over-the horizon counterterrorism operations.
- Increases funding for critical SOF advanced technologies.





Strengthens Oversight of Irregular Warfare

- Codifies the irregular warfare authority in section 1202 of the FY18 NDAA and increases the amount available to support such operations to \$25 million.
- Requires a briefing on DoD plans to expand irregular warfare operations to vetted allies and partners in the Indo-Pacific region.

Increases Oversight of Information Operations

- Requires a report and briefing on the processes in place to deconflict information operations conducted by combatant commands, the joint staff, and the military services.
- Requires notification of any new MISO Program prior to execution of the program, including metrics on the nature of the operation, duration, and desired outcome.
- Requires an annual report outlining the details of all MISO programs.
- Requires a briefing on the information operations capabilities of SOF to counter malign influence activities of Russia and China in Africa.

Provides Additional Funding to SOCOM for Critical Capabilities

- Authorizes \$229 million for medium fixed wing recapitalization.
- Authorizes \$8 million for Avana Authoritative Data Management.
- Authorizes \$11.5 million for Army Special Operations Command Information Advantage Acceleration.
- Authorizes \$18 million for Enterprise Data Stewardship.
- Authorizes \$10 million for non-traditional intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance.

Increases Support to Chemical and Biological Defense Programs

- Increases funding for development of innovative diagnostic tools that are operational at the point of need to enable the warfighter to effectively protect themselves from natural and manmade pathogens.
- Increases funding for the biological threat reduction program to ensure development of vaccine candidates for each of the viral families that infect humans.
- Authorizes an additional \$75.0 million for additional investment in defenses against biological threats.
- Authorizes \$341.6 million for the DoD Cooperative Threat Reduction Program.





STRATEGIC FORCES

Nuclear Forces

- Supports greater oversight into risk management and prioritization activities across the nuclear weapons portfolio by requiring the Secretary of Defense to implement a portfolio management framework for nuclear forces and establishing a role for the Nuclear Weapons Council in coordinating risk management efforts between the DoD and the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA).
- Authorizes continued funding for research and development for a nuclear-capable sea-launched cruise missile, while requiring the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of the Navy, and Administrator of NNSA to complete a number of studies and certifications before programs proceed to system development and demonstration or development engineering.
- Emphasizes the importance of strategic arms control as a tool for managing competition and restraining the development of competitor's capabilities and requires the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing on the administration's strategy for strategic stability and arms control beyond New START.
- Prohibits a reduction in the number or alert level of deployed intercontinental ballistic missiles in Fiscal Year 2023.
- Limits the availability of certain funds until information related to the proposed budget for the sea-launched cruise missile are submitted to Congress.
- Modifies the annual assessment of cyber resilience of the nuclear command, control, and communications system to ensure more effective oversight.
- Requires various reports and briefings, on topics including:
 - The effectiveness of the Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications Enterprise Center;
 - The plan for the Survivable Airborne Operations Center;
 - Nuclear command and control processes;
 - Readiness and sustainment of the Sentinel missile fleet;
 - Nuclear and non-nuclear options to address hard and deeply buried targets;
 - Long-term nuclear deterrence requirements;
 - Electromagnetic pulse protection efforts; and
 - Russian and Chinese theater and low-yield nuclear capabilities.





Nuclear Weapons and Nonproliferation

- Acknowledges that the current statutory requirement for the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) to produce 80 war reserve plutonium pits by 2030 is unachievable and implements a framework between DoD and NNSA to establish pit production requirements and realistic plans to meet those requirements.
- Helps NNSA address government workforce needs for a critical, growing mission by replacing the cap on National Nuclear Security Administration personnel with a requirement to not exceed 110 percent of the total number of employees during the previous year.
- Authorizes increases beyond the budget request for improvements to NNSA infrastructure and cutting-edge stockpile research, technology, and engineering, including Inertial Confinement Fusion, Advanced Simulation and Computing, and Assessment Science.
- Ensures that established reporting and certification requirements apply to any new or modified nuclear warhead for which NNSA may be authorized to pursue.
- Prohibits NNSA from reconverting or retiring low-yield W76-2 warheads in Fiscal Year 2023.
- Recognizes the key role that NNSA plays in defense nuclear nonproliferation and encourages NNSA to focus on its core capability, countering nuclear and radiological threats, leaving biosecurity to other parts of the government.
- Adds requirements for the Secretary of Energy to consider uranium production by private industry and how uranium enrichment options would reduce reliance on importing uranium from foreign adversaries in its biennial unencumbered uranium strategy.
- Raises the minor construction threshold for NNSA pilot projects from \$25 million to \$30 million.
- Authorizes temporary delegation of the mission functions of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board to the Chairperson for up to one year in the event of a loss of quorum.
- Authorizes a substantial increase above the budget request for defense environmental cleanup efforts.
- Requires various reports and briefings, on topics including:
 - Plutonium pit production;
 - NNSA recruitment and retention;
 - Quality assurance functions across the Department of Energy Environmental Management complex;





- Modernization of the Pantex Plant;
- NNSA management and operation contracts;
- Implementation of nuclear forensics recommendations; and
- Implementation of the University-Based Defense Nuclear Policy Collaboration Program.

National Security Space

- Requires the Chief of Space Operations to release a strategy on the protection of national security space assets, in coordination with the Director for National Intelligence.
- Requires that the Chief of Space Operations include defense and resiliency requirements prior to the start of any new major satellite acquisition program.
- Encourages the expansion of the Tactically Responsive Space program beyond launch, including adding funding to continue efforts. Requires the Secretary of Defense establish a strategy and implementation plan for future responsive space activities, including demonstrations and potential for collaboration with allies.
- Expresses support for the shift to a distributed and resilient missile track and warning proliferated low-earth orbit architecture. In addition, requires that the Space Warfighting Analysis Center to maintain adequate requirements during their review of the future missile defense fire control architecture to support current and planned interceptor systems, and includes additional funding to continue development of the hypersonic and ballistic tracking space sensor payload. Further requires a report from the Chief of Space Operations regarding the Medium Earth Orbit component of the architecture, and how to ensure competition in the program.
- Provides a sense of Congress on Phase 3 of the National Security Space Launch Program and requires quarterly briefings on development of the acquisition strategy.
- Expresses the need to improve common infrastructure of the Space Force ranges, and requires a report on resiliency of current launch sites and space ports.
- Requires several briefings and reports on topics to include:
 - Domestic sourcing of components and systems;
 - Potential for a geostationary imagery loan program;
 - Use of commercial space networks;
 - Cooperation with Israel on Space capabilities;





- Use of radio frequency remote sensing capabilities.
- Benefits to establishing a common launch integrator;
- Future plans for commercial synthetic aperture radar imagery;
- Transfer of personnel and programs from the U.S. Army to Space Force;
- Budgeting for the Space Development Agency;
- Satellite communications enterprise strategy; and
- Commercial services for space domain awareness.

Missile Defense

- Directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State and Director for National Intelligence, to seek to cooperate with allies and partners in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility to improve joint-integrated air and missile defense capabilities to counter missile threats from Iran.
- Reenforces an FY17 NDAA requirement for the designation of an acquisition organization with the responsibility of developing an architecture for protection of the U.S. homeland from cruise missile threats.
- Directs the Secretary of Defense to contract with a federally funded research center to provide an independent analysis regarding the proposed integrated air and missile defense architecture for the territory of Guam, and to reduce risk of the current planned architecture, authorizes the Missile Defense Agency to procure three vertical launching systems that are capable of launching Standard Missile variants.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to provide an update on analysis conducted regarding the integrated air and missile defense architecture of the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command area of responsibility.
- Includes an Administration legislative proposal to repeal section 1676 of the FY18 NDAA, which requires the Missile Defense Agency to transfer programs to the Services once they had achieved milestone C, or equivalent, approval.
- Requires the Secretary of the Army to reassess the current Patriot battalion requirement in light of the ongoing war in Ukraine, and authorizes the procurement of up to four additional battalions.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State and Director of National Intelligence, to submit a plan on the expansion of the Shared Early Warning System program to additional countries.
- Requires various reports and briefings, to include:
 - Integration of artificial intelligence technologies into hypersonic missile defense programs;





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- Addressing Patriot system obsolescence issues;
- An updated assessment on the ability to counter missile threats to U.S. territory;
- Ground Based Interceptors; and
- Nuclear and missile programs of Iran and North Korea.
- Provides additional funding for:
 - Procurement of Terminal High Altitude Area Defense interceptors;
 - Directed energy capability development for both the Diode Pumped Alkali Laser and short pulse lasers; and
 - Continued participation in NATO's At Sea Demonstration Formidable Shield-23 exercise of integrated air and missile defense capabilities.

Hypersonics

- Requires a strategy from the DoD on how to implement asymmetric capabilities to defeat hypersonic missile threats.
- Requires an assessment on the hypersonic testing infrastructure of the DoD, and a strategy to leverage the use of government, industry, and academia facilities to achieve testing requirements of current and planned hypersonic weapon programs.
- Directs a report on the establishment of a Hypersonic Initiative of the DoD, focusing on the development and production of current programs of record and prototyping efforts.

SEAPOWERS AND PROJECTION FORCES

Supports the Navy's Surface Ship and Submarine Force Modernization Requirements

- Invests in the construction and procurement of 13 new battle force ships, five more than the President's budget request, including:
 - Two Virginia-class Submarines;
 - Three Guided-missile Destroyers (DDG);
 - Two Guided-missile Frigates (FFG);
 - One Landing Platform Dock (LPD) Flight II;
 - Two Fleet Oilers (T-AO);
 - Two Expeditionary Medical Ships (EMS); and
 - One Towing, Salvage, and Rescue Ship (T-ATS).





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- Supports the advanced procurement requirements for additional ship construction programs in FY24, including \$250 million for an LPD, \$130 million for a third DDG, and \$289 million for LHA-10.
- Fully funds the Columbia-class ballistic-missile submarine program.
- Supports the advanced procurement requirements for additional ship construction programs in FY24, including:
 - \$250 million for an LPD;
 - \$130 million for a 3rd DDG; and
 - \$289 million for LHA-10.
- Ensures the Navy has authorities to execute ship construction in the most cost-efficient way possible by authorizing a 15-ship multi-year procurement contract for Guided-missile Destroyers (DDG) and a block-buy contract for up to 25 Ship-to-Shore connector crafts.
- Supports the Amphibious ship requirements of the Marine Corps by:
 - Setting a statutory floor of 31 L-class amphibious ships. Prohibits early retirement of all four amphibious vessels proposed for Fiscal Year 2023 divestiture including: USS Germantown (LSD-42), USS Gunston Hall (LSD-44), USS Tortuga (LSD-46), and USS Ashland (LSD-48).
- Prohibits additional retirements including:
 - Prohibits retirement of the USS Vicksburg (CG-69);
 - Prohibits retirement of ESD-1 and ESD-2 ships; and
 - Prohibits retirement of more than four Littoral Combat Ships.
- Directs a Comptroller General review of the Navy's Guided-missile Frigate (FFG) program.
- Elevates authority to indemnify Research and Development contracts from Service Secretaries to the Secretary of Defense.
- Requires the Secretary of the Navy to conduct a Business Case Analysis on utilization strategies for the government-owned dry docks in Washington and California.
- Directs the Secretary of Defense to carry out an exchange program for Australian submarine officers to attend the Navy Nuclear Propulsion school and follow-on submarine officer training, followed by assignment to an operational United States Navy submarine for duty at sea.

Supports the Airlift Modernization Requirements of the Navy and Air Force

- Fully funds the B-21A bomber program.
- Authorizes \$212 million for two V-22 aircraft.
- Authorizes \$399.9 million for two E-2D aircraft.





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- Authorizes \$699.1 million for five KC-130J aircraft, two for the Marine Corps and three for the Navy.
- Maintains a 271 aircraft statutory floor for Air Force's C-130 aircraft.
- Maintains a 466 aircraft statutory floor for Air Force's air refueling tanker aircraft.
- Directs the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy to include FAA-certified parts in supply chain solutions.

Supports the Mission of the U.S. Maritime Administration

- Fully funds the Maritime Security and Tanker Security Programs.
- Directs the Maritime Administrator to carry out a program to complete the design and construction in United States shipyards of up to 10 sealift vessels for use in the National Defense Reserve Fleet.
- Provides authority to the Secretary of Transportation to exempt certain United States Merchant Marine Academy cadets from the requirement to obtain a Merchant Mariner License so long as it is not due to a lack of proficiency or violation of Academy policy.
- Requires commercial participants in the Maritime Security Program, the Tanker Security Program, or the Cable Security Program to comply with requirements established pursuant to section 51322 of Title 46, United States Code, and authorizes the Maritime Administrator to withhold payments for commercial participants who are not in compliance by 1-year after enactment of this act.

TACTICAL AIR AND LAND FORCES

Performs Rigorous Oversight of Modernization Priorities Across the Department of Defense

Department-Wide

- Requires a report by the Secretary of Defense on changes to flying mission and how such changes support defense strategies.
- Requires the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military services, to assess the military rotary wing industrial base and provide a report to Congress.
- Requires an assessment of the level of operational risk to the combatant commands posed by any plans to divest existing airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capability.





- Requires the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to each submit reports annually on the plans and progress made with respect to the installation of safety upgrades to their respective High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle fleets.
- Directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide a briefing on DoD plans for government and commercially developed next-generation integrated sensor and communication technologies.
- Directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the utility and potential cost savings of coordinating and consolidating the development and procurement of degraded visual environment software data fusion across the services.
- Directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing on current and future planned efforts to provide tactical units unmanned aircraft systems with designating and marking capability to enable the use of precision targeting and munitions.
- Directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Army, to provide a report on the required timelines to achieve a fieldable and relevant unmanned autonomous system to team with and augment the current and future piloted aviation force.
- Directs a briefing by the Secretary of Defense on autonomous and dual-use small unmanned aircraft systems.
- Directs a briefing on development and fielding of small-Unmanned Aerial Systems.
- Directs a briefing by the Secretary of Defense that assesses the ability of F-35 aircraft to intercept ballistic missile threats during the initial boost phase.
- Directs a briefing on the completed cost-benefit analysis by the Director, F-35 Joint Program Office reviewing the F-35 propulsion and power thermal management systems.
- Directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force Education and Training, to provide a briefing on the DoD's overall plan to field joint, interoperable, blended live, virtual, and constructive training environments.

Air Force

- Partially prohibits the proposed E-3 divestment pending receipt of a report on the operational impact of a capability gap and a requirement for an E-7 acquisition strategy.
- Prohibits Air Force retirement of more than 13 aircraft from E-3 AWACS fleet.
- Reduces the A-10 aircraft minimum inventory requirements and other combat air forces-related minimum inventory restrictions.





- Requires the Secretary of the Air Force to maintain a minimum quantity of F-22 aircraft with common air superiority mission employment capabilities to meet DoD combat air forces training, testing, and operational steady-state and major contingency requirements in support of geographical combatant commanders' planning and operations.
- Requires a report by the Secretary of the Air Force on permanent basing locations and reestablishment of the formal training unit basing location for the 186 F-22 aircraft remaining in the Air Force inventory.
- Requires an annual report by the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics on the T-7A training aircraft acquisition program.
- Directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report regarding the planned reduction of advanced pilot training aircraft capacity of the Air Force.
- Directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing on efforts to field a non-developmental, high-fidelity, full-effective radiated power, X-band threat emitter capability that would be suitable for aircrew training.
- Prohibits Air Force termination of production line for HH-60W Combat Rescue Helicopters.
- Requires a study on the requirements for the Air Force combat search and rescue mission to meet the objectives of the most recent National Defense Strategy and the development of an acquisition strategy to meet the requirements identified.
- Eliminates the requirement for the Air Force to provide not fewer than six E-8 (JSTARS) aircraft each year through the Global Force Management Allocation Process.
- Authorizes the Air Force to procure upgraded ejection seats for certain T-38A training aircraft.
- Requires an upgrade of Air Force test facilities to support development of hypersonic air-breathing systems.
- Directs a report by the Secretary of the Air Force on allied-interoperable Sensor Open Systems Architecture standards.
- Directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report on which aspects of the sensor open systems architecture technical standard are not releasable to NATO partners or non-traditional defense contractors and an explanation for the restricted access.
- Directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing on the status of programs associated with the Special Mission Airborne Signals Intelligence Enterprise Technology.





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- Directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing on the utilization of data fusion tools and how a software-as-a-service model might be implemented to acquire these capabilities.
- Directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report on implementation of the MQ-9 multi-domain operations upgrade program to include the budget and schedule for each portion of the multi-domain operations modernization effort through the FYDP.
- Directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy, to provide a report on any plans to include autonomy software in their respective next generation air dominance family of systems initiatives.
- Directs a report by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Science, Technology, and Engineering on adversary emulator aircraft and related propulsion systems.

Army

- Requires a report on the supply chain for the Improved Turbine Engine Program, to include identification of potential vulnerabilities in the supply chain and recommended actions to mitigate these vulnerabilities.
- Directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing on a plan to ensure AH-64 Apache relevancy for the remainder of its service life.
- Directs a briefing by the Secretary of the Army on Longer-Range Munitions for the AH-64 Apache Helicopter.
- Directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report regarding the plan to implement a program of record to fill the gap in ISR capabilities, including for high-altitude capabilities, to meet validated ISR mission requirements.
- Directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing on the incorporation of Ultra-Compact Hyperspectral Imaging System capabilities in Army modernization efforts.
- Directs a report by the Secretary of the Army on high power microwave systems to counter small unmanned aerial systems.
- Directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report on plans to ensure appropriate evaluation and certification of Army modular open systems architecture (MOSA) standards.
- Directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology to provide a report on the Army's development and acquisition strategy for autonomous ground vehicles.
- Directs a briefing by the Secretary of the Army on autonomous combat and tactical vehicles.





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- Directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology to provide a briefing on the advisability, feasibility, and estimated cost of establishing a program to test autonomy on Stryker vehicles.
- Directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 23, 2022, that details the Army's acquisition strategy for a common tactical truck.
- Directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report on the advisability, feasibility, and estimated cost of conducting a tactical vehicle electrification pilot program through a CRADA-like structure with industry to experiment, demonstrate, and capture lessons learned from mature vehicle electrification technologies and associate integrated infrastructure.
- Directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, to submit a report on the results of government and commercial industry development and testing and the practical application or fielding of graphite composite and graphitic carbon foam components for existing or developmental combat or tactical vehicles.
- Directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology to provide a report on the requirements and plans for the development and acquisition of autonomous robotic targets for small arms training.
- Directs a report by the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology on the Directed Energy Maneuverable Short Range Air Defense system.
- Directs a briefing and business case analysis by the Secretary of the Army on the Extended Range Cannon Artillery (ERCA) program.
- Directs a report by the GAO on the Army's Medium Caliber Weapon System.

Navy

- Authorizes the Department of the Navy to enter one or more contracts for procurement of the CH-53K helicopter and its associated engine over Fiscal Years 2023 and 2024.
- Requires the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing on the cost, schedule, and testing of the CH-53K helicopter program on a quarterly basis through Fiscal Year 2024.
- Requires the Secretary of the Navy to maintain a minimum quantity of high-demand, low-density EA-18G aircraft capabilities to meet DoD combat air forces training, testing, and operational steady-state and major contingency requirements in support of geographical combatant commanders' planning and operations.





- Directs the Secretary of the Navy, in consultation with the Commander of U.S. European Command and the Commander of U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, to provide a briefing on the Navy's plan to ensure the tactical relevance and survivability of the F/A-18 E/F with an advanced electronic warfare (ADVEW) suite.
- Directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing on the status of U.S. Navy-cooperative partner collaboration on next generation jammer development.
- Directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing on the Navy's efforts to develop persistent, ultra-long endurance, attritable Group III ISR systems.

Supports the Munitions Industrial Base

- Directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology to submit a report on plans to reduce risk to the tactical missile industrial base and supply chain, specific risks to the current stockpiles, and potential options for surging production capacity to address shortfalls in the United States and allies' anti-air and anti-tank inventory.
- Directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing on the state of the small arms industrial base and options to sustain the small arms industrial base through the upgrade of legacy systems, such as replacing the existing inventory of M240B medium machine guns.
- Directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology to provide a briefing on the Army's efforts to modernize the TOW missile system.
- Directs a briefing by the Secretary of the Navy on the Advanced Low-Cost Munitions Ordnance (ALaMO) program.
- Provides additional funding for safety and modernization upgrades across the organic ammunition industrial base.
- Provides additional funding for munitions technology development
- Supports procurement of 115 Marine Corps Naval Strike Missiles.
- Supports procurement of 120 Army Precision Strike Missiles/
- Supports procurement of 713 Army Joint Air-to-Ground Missiles
- Supports procurement of 582 Army Javelin anti-tank guided missiles.
- Supports procurement of 893 Army TOW anti-tank guided missiles.
- Supports procurement of 4,674 Army Guided MLRS Rockets.
- Provides additional funding for Small Diameter Bomb II, a service unfunded priority.
- Provides additional funding for Switchblade 600 loitering munition, a combatant command unfunded priority, and a further \$75 million for Switchblade 600 procurement intended to support Ukraine.





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- Provides additional funding for small and medium caliber ammo production.

Authorization of Appropriations

Aviation

- Provides additional funding for acceleration of the Air Force's Advanced Engine Transition Program (AETP) propulsion system for tactical fighter aircraft.
- Provides additional funding for three CH-47F Block 2 Chinook helicopters.
- Provides additional funding for CH-47F Chinook degraded visual environment technology.
- Provides additional funding for eight additional F/A-18s.
- Provides additional funding for four additional EC-37B Compass Call aircraft, a service unfunded priority.
- Provides additional funding for four EC-37B A & B kits, spares, and installation, a service unfunded priority.
- Provides additional funding for F-35 TR-3 organic depot standup at AF/Navy/USMC.
- Provides additional funding for MQ-9 Reaper UAV modifications.
- Provides additional funding for MQ-1 Grey Eagle UAV for Army National Guard.
- Provides additional funding for CH-53K (HEAVY LIFT).
- Provides additional funding for T55-714C engine development.
- Provides additional funding for AH-64 Apache modernization.
- Provides additional funding for MQ-9 Reaper payloads.
- Provides additional funding for Future Vertical Lift (FVL) research and development:
 - Supports procurement of 24 F-15 Eagle II aircraft.
 - Supports procurement of 61 F-35A, B & C Joint Strike Fighter aircraft for the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps.
 - Supports the Next Generation Air Dominance (NGAD) development program.
 - Provides additional funding for upgrading certain T-38A training aircraft with new ejection seat technology.
 - Supports the budget request for E-7 Wedgetail rapid prototyping.
 - Supports the budget request for AH-64 Apache and UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter procurement.
 - Supports the budget request for the Air Force's Advanced Battle Management System (ABMS).
- Provides additional funding for Next Generation Jammer procurement.
- Provides additional funding for wide area motion imagery enhancements.
- Supports the budget request for the MH-139 Gray Wolf helicopter program.





Ground

- Provides additional funding for Army High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) safety upgrades.
- Provides additional funding for Stryker Upgrades, a service unfunded priority.
- Provides additional funding for ABRAMS upgrades and modifications, a service unfunded priority.
- Provides additional funding for Armored Multipurpose Vehicles (AMPV).
- Provides additional funding for Paladin Integrated Management (PIM).
- Provides additional funding for Joint Light Tactical Vehicle, a service unfunded priority.
- Provides additional funding for Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV).
- Provides additional funding for Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles (FHTV).
- Provides additional funding for Bradley Program (modifications) program, a service unfunded priority.
- Supports procurement of 28 Mobile Protected Firepower (MPF) armored vehicles.
- Supports procurement of Marine Corps Amphibious Combat Vehicles.
- Provides additional funding for Army Directed Energy-Mobile Short Range Air Defense research 10kw-50kw laser capability.
- Supports the budget request for the Army's Integrated Fire Protection Capability.
- Supports the budget request for Marine Corps Ground Based Anti-Ship Missile (GBASM) program.
- Supports the budget request for Marine Corps Ground Based Air Defense.
- Provides additional funding for Army M917A3 Heavy Dump Truck.
- Provides additional funding for the Army Infantry Squad Vehicle (ISV).
- Supports the budget request for the Army's Network Handheld Manpack Small Form Fit (HMS) radios program.
- Supports the budget request for Marine Corps Radio Systems.
- Provides additional funding for Army Enhanced Night Vision Goggle Binocular.
- Provides additional funding for the Army's Force Provider program.
- Provides additional funding for M-SHORAD, a service unfunded priority.
- Provides additional funding for Counter-small UAS, a service unfunded priority.
- Provides additional funding for G/ATOR radar, a service unfunded priority.
- Provides additional funding for National Guard and Reserve Component Equipment Account.

