



United States House of Representatives

HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

Final Text Summary of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022

The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22) makes historic policy changes that will benefit our service members and their families, while investing in future capabilities for the United States to confront unprecedented challenges facing our nation at home and abroad.

The FY22 NDAA promotes resilience, innovation, and the right tools for U.S. success in strategic competition, and provides vital quality of life improvements for the backbone of America's fighting force: Our service members and their families. **The FY22 NDAA builds on previous attempts to close the pay gap by authorizing support for a 2.7 percent pay increase for our service men and women in uniform, makes historic and sweeping changes to the Uniform Code of Military Justice to combat sexual assault in the military, authorizes record funding for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, contains measures to ensure our military is diverse and inclusive, and makes key investments to address the threat of climate change and bolster energy resiliency** across the Department of Defense, and takes full advantage of our diverse talent pool to meet the complex national security challenges of today and tomorrow.

For the sixty-first consecutive year, Congress will enact essential legislation to fulfill its critical constitutional obligation to "provide for the common defense" by **drawing on all sources of our national power: Our diversity and human capital, vibrant economy, dynamic civil society, innovative technological base, enduring democratic values, and a broad and deep network of partnerships and alliances around the world.**

The FY22 NDAA leans forward to improve the quality of life for our service members, support our workforce, and fortify our military's technological advantage by ensuring our nation has the right tools to succeed in strategic competition with China and Russia, while also continuing to grapple with the effects of a global pandemic and a corresponding shift in our economy, a crisis of racial injustice, and a deepening climate emergency.

The FY22 NDAA authorizes \$768.2 billion in discretionary spending for national defense, including historic investments in our diverse fighting force, innovation, and emerging technologies to ensure the Department of Defense strengthens the nation's efforts to defend democratic values in the face of challenges from authoritarian states and modernizes our national security institutions and processes to reinvigorate our partnerships and alliances around the world. This year's defense bill will ensure the United States remains the decisive leader in the technological revolution by developing and deploying emerging technologies to amplify our power and our ability to disrupt threats before they can reach U.S. soil.





TABLE 1: FY22 NDAA Funding Levels*

Budget Item	Amount (in billions of dollars)
DoD Discretionary Base	\$740.0
DoE Discretionary Base	\$27.8
Defense-Related Activities*	\$0.4
FY22 Discretionary Topline**	\$768.2

*Does not include \$9.8 billion in national defense authorizations outside of HASC jurisdiction and other adjustments

**Does not include mandatory defense spending

Summary of Provisions in the FY22 NDAA

MILITARY PERSONNEL

Diversity and Inclusion

- Requires independent review from the Services on the recruitment and retention of Hispanic service members.
- Updates outdated diversity training requirements to ensure training includes programming to reduce discrimination and bias based on race, gender, age, religion, sexual orientation, and gender identity, among other items.
- Requires briefing on efforts related to recognize the Service of African Americans who have served in the Armed Forces as it relates to naming conventions of military installations, infrastructure, vessels, and weapon systems.

Countering Extremism

- Requires DoD to submit a report on including a criminal article in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) to address violent extremism.

Private Funding of National Guard Activities

- Prohibits private funds from being used to fund any State's National Guard deployment in another state, except for natural disaster emergencies.





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Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Reforms

Special Trial Counsel

- Removes the Commander from decisions related to the prosecution of covered crimes including rape, sexual assault, murder, manslaughter, and kidnapping.
- Creates an Office of the Special Trial Counsel within each Service and ensuring their independence by requiring they directly report to the Service Secretary. The provision also defines the role and responsibilities of these prosecutors and including their required experience.
- Criminalizes sexual harassment under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. All claims of sexual harassment will be required to be investigated by an independent investigator outside the chain of command.
- Establishes judge-alone sentencing and sentencing parameters to increase fairness across the system.
- Increases the notification for Survivors of Sexual Assault by directing the Services to notify survivors of sexual assault about the outcomes of any administrative action taken against their perpetrator.

Sexual Assault Response and Prevention

- Requires a study on including a military occupational specialty for Sexual Assault Response Coordinators.
- Authorizes Special Victim Counsel to hire additional administrative support personnel.
- Allows the DoD Safe Helpline to intake restricted and unrestricted reports for eligible sexual assault victims.
- Requires a briefing on implementation of certain recommendations of the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military.
- Requires the Department of Defense to track allegations of retaliation by victims of sexual assault or sexual harassment and related persons.

Reform and Improvement of Military Criminal Investigative Organizations

- Requires the military services to reform their criminal investigative organizations consistent with the guidance provided and submit a report through the Secretary of Defense not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Racial Disparities

- Requires the secretaries of each service to provide detailed demographic information including sex, ethnicity, and rank on both the principal and victim of an offense under the UCMJ. The report will include investigations, nonjudicial punishment, administrative action, and all levels of courts-martial.





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Family Readiness

Increase in Basic Pay

- Supports increase in military basic pay by 2.7%.

Basic Needs Allowance for Low-Income Service Members

- Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to pay a basic needs allowance to a qualified service member.

Parental Leave for Service Members

- Increases the allowable parental leave for primary and secondary caregivers including foster parents.

Child Care

- Expands the in-home childcare pilot program providing financial assistance for in-home childcare.

Exceptional Family Members

- Establishes an Exceptional Family Member Program Advisory Council to better support military families who have members with special needs.

Impact Aid

- Authorizes \$50.0 million for the purpose of aiding local educational agencies with military dependent students, and \$10.0 million for local educational agencies eligible to receive a payment for children with severe disabilities and \$10 million to local educational agencies determined by the Secretary to have higher concentrations of military children with severe disabilities.

Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH)

- Requires a report by the Department of Defense on family size within the military including if BAH accurately assess the needs of military families moves.

Paid Parental Bereavement Leave for Federal Employees

- Provides federal employees with two weeks of paid parental bereavement leave.

Incentive and Special Pays

- Requires the military to provide Reserve and National Guard service members incentive and special duty pays at the same rate as their active-duty counterparts.





Pilot Program to Establish Employment Fellowship Opportunities for Military Spouses

- Establishes a three-year pilot program to provide employment support to the spouses of members of the Armed Forces through a paid fellowship with employers across a variety of industries.

Health Care

Modification to Limitation on the Realignment or Reduction of Military Medical Manning End Strength

- Makes additional changes to previous limitations on the realignment or reduction of military medical manning end strength in light of emerging requirements.

Expansion of Eating Disorders Treatments

- Expands eating disorders treatment for members of the Armed Forces and certain dependents of members and former members of the uniformed services.

Autism Care Demonstration

- Requires an independent review of the Department of Defense Comprehensive Autism Care Demonstration program to be completed by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine.

Post-Partum Care Improvements

- Requires a pilot program in support of post-natal care and the issuance of policy guidance to develop and to implement standard protocols across the Military Health System to treat obstetric hemorrhage.

Mental Health

- Requires the establishment of a self-initiated process that would enable a servicemember to trigger a referral for a mental health evaluation by requesting such a referral from a commanding officer or supervisor.
- Directs the Department of Defense to carry out a pilot to provide direct assistance for mental health appointment scheduling with a reporting requirement to the Armed Services Committee.

Integrated Management of Population Health

- Requires the implementation of a population health platform that integrates health care data for all military health system beneficiaries, including care delivered through purchased care and direct care.





Independent Review of Suicide Prevention and Response at Military Installations

- Requires the Department of Defense to conduct a thorough and independent review of suicide prevention and response programs at various military installations.

Expansion of Cardiac Screening

- Expands ongoing pilot to conduct cardiac screening for incoming candidates at the military service academies.

Breast Cancer Research

- Requires the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study on the incidence of breast cancer among service members on active duty.

Uniformed Services University

- Expands eligibility for enrollment in the Uniformed Services University (USU).

Housing History

- Directs the Department of Defense to do a report on method to provide housing history statements to service members in DoD-provided housing, currently privatized housing, and economy housing for proof they are good tenants to future landlords/apartments.

Private Partnerships

- A report on rental partnership program (RPP) including the effectiveness of the program, usage (or lack thereof) by service members who live off post.

CYBER, INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES, AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Makes Historic Investments in Research and Development and Minority Institutions

- Authorizes a historic \$5.8 billion increase above the President's Budget Request in funding for research, development, testing, and evaluation, including a 24.7% increase in defense-wide basic research, applied research, and advanced technology development.
- Makes significant new investments in academic partnerships, and more than doubles the budget request's support for activities at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (+\$42.1 million).
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to develop a plan to promote defense research at minority institutions, and to support the development of capabilities to enable minority institutions to more effectively compete for federal research funding activities.
- Authorizes the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Modernization Act of 2021 for the fields of the natural sciences, engineering, and mathematics.





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Improves Capabilities in Cyberspace and Addresses Emerging Threats

- Initiates the widest empowerment and expansion of CISA through legislation since the SolarWinds incident.
- Authorizes significant additional cybersecurity investments in people, programs, and technologies.
- Empowers the Commander of US Cyber Command with executive budget authority, a critical authority for competing with adversaries within great power competition.
- Requires DoD to appoint a senior official to oversee the implementation plan for the Electromagnetic Spectrum Superiority Strategy.
- Requires the President to appoint a senior official to lead the whole-of-government effort to address anomalous health incidents.
- Creates a Department of Defense cross functional team to coordinate the Pentagon's efforts to confront anomalous health incidents.
- Modernizes the relationship between the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer and the National Security Agency's components responsible for cybersecurity.
- Establishes a program office within Joint Forces Headquarters-DODIN to centralize the management of cyber threat information products across the Department of Defense.
- Mandates the first taxonomy of cyber weapons and cyber capabilities.
- Requires the Secretary to create a software development and acquisition cadre to assist with developing and acquiring of software by providing expert advice, assistance, and resources.
- Establishes the National Security Commission on Synthetic Biology.
- Requires the use of Protective DNS across the Department of Defense.
- Updates the Strategic Cybersecurity Program for improved congressional oversight.
- Requires the establishment of a national network for microelectronics research and development.
- Establishes pilot programs for the deployment of 5G wireless infrastructure on military installations.

Implements Key Recommendations of the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence

- Authorizes significant new investments in artificial intelligence.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to review the potential applications of artificial intelligence and digital technology to DoD platforms, process and operations and establish objectives and metrics for the incorporation of those technologies into such systems.
- Sets up a pilot program to facilitate the agile acquisition of technologies for warfighters.
- Directs the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to establish or update one or more occupational series for digital career fields.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to establish a short course on emerging technologies for senior executive-level civilian leaders. Expands and extends the National Defense





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Science and Technology Strategy as required by the FY19 NDAA. Directs the Secretary of Defense to designate a chief digital recruiting officer to identify and recruit civilians with digital talent.

Improves Access to Innovative Technology

- Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to expand the efforts of the Defense Innovation Unit (DIU) to engage and collaborate with private-sector industry and communities in regions that do not otherwise have a DIU presence, including in economically disadvantaged communities.
- Extends the Pilot Program for Streamlining Awards for Innovative Technology Projects.
- Directs the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program to help foster transition of the Department's science and technology programs, projects, and activities into full scale implementation through the support of qualified intermediaries that provide technical assistance to technology producers to better participate in the Department's procurement programs and acquisition processes.
- Directs the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments to carry out pilot programs to transition Small Business Innovation Research programs and Small Business Technology Transfer programs more effectively into Phase III through selection of Entrepreneurial Innovation Projects.

FULL COMMITTEE

Industrial Base, Supply Chain Security, and Domestic Preference Laws

- Improves the legal framework to mitigate risk in critical defense supply chains and across the broader acquisition process, using leading-edge digital tools, technology, and approaches to enhance supply chain transparency.
- Reduces reliance on services, supplies, and materials from China and Russia, and restricts acquisition of personal protective equipment from those countries.
- Strengthens the ability to leverage close ally and partner capabilities through the National Technology and Industrial Base.
- Requires the Department to address risks posed by cyberattacks and climate change in its annual assessment of industrial capabilities.
- Renews, expands, and improves oversight into domestic content in critical defense acquisition programs.
- Supports Administration efforts to increase public availability of Department of Defense reporting on waivers of certain domestic preference requirements.
- Establishes strong, recurring oversight mechanisms to detect and deter egregious violations of domestic preference laws.
- Encourages defense contractors to promote diversity in leadership, in the workforce, and on corporate boards, and to establish measurable goals to achieve that diversity.





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- Tightens restrictions on acquisitions of certain printed circuit boards for which supply chains may be susceptible to interference by the Chinese government. These provisions will reduce supply chain risk in critical defense systems, and will encourage development of reliable, effective, and efficient sources of printed circuit board technology in the United States and its allies and partners.

Europe and Russia

- Includes \$300 million for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (USAI), which provides support and assistance to the Ukrainian Armed Forces, an increase from the budget request of \$250 million.
- Expresses the sense of Congress in strong support of the U.S. commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) alliance and European partners and strong opposition to Russian aggression against the independence and territorial integrity of sovereign countries, along with continued commitment to and robust oversight of investments in Europe.
- Includes a total \$4 billion for the European Deterrence Initiative (EDI) and additional investments for EDI purposes, an estimated increase of at least \$569.8 million above the Budget Request of \$3.43 billion, to support deterrence in Europe.
- Requires biennial reporting on Russian influence operations and campaigns targeting U.S. military alliances and partnerships.
- Supports continued robust assistance to the Baltic countries including \$150 million intended for Baltic security cooperation, an increase of \$45.15 million above the Budget Request.
- Requires a report on the use of weapons in the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict and expresses the Sense of Congress that the parties to the conflict must adhere to their duties under international law regarding the return of hostages and the use of force to settle any disputes.
- Includes measures to safeguard against Russia's abuse of INTERPOL mechanisms to harass and persecute political opponents, human rights defenders, and journalists.

China

- Tightens restrictions on acquisitions of certain printed circuit boards for which supply chains may be susceptible to interference by the Chinese government. These provisions will reduce supply chain risk in critical defense systems, and will encourage development of reliable, effective, and efficient sources of printed circuit board technology in the United States and its allies and partners.
- Contains multiple provisions to address the strategic challenges posed by the government of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The provisions include:
 - A statement of congressional support for the defense of Taiwan, including the development of capable, ready, and modern defense forces necessary for Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability;





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- A requirement for the Department of Defense to provide an annual report to Congress on military and security developments involving the PRC, including the PRC's influence operations and campaigns targeting U.S. military alliances and partnerships;
- A prohibition on Department of Defense procurement of products produced with forced labor from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the PRC; and
- Requires a report on the feasibility of establishing military-to-military crisis communications with certain strategic competitors.
- Robustly funds the Pacific Deterrence Initiative (PDI). The bill provides \$7.1 billion for programs in PDI, while making prudent adjustments to funding levels on programs that are being poorly executed.
- Directs the Department to establish a pilot to improve mission outcomes by quickly delivering solutions that fulfill critical operational needs within U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, thereby demonstrating where planning and budgeting reforms are needed to achieve the best practices of agile, innovative organizations.
- Directs the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and in consultation with other departments as necessary, to submit a report to Congress on the Government of the People's Republic of China's efforts to expand its presence and influence in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Requires the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund to advocate that the Fund provide technical assistance to Fund members seeking to enhance their capacity to evaluate the legal and financial terms of sovereign debt contracts.
- Requires the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct the United States Executive Directors at each international financial institute to support assistance to advanced wireless technologies if they provide appropriate security for users, encourage assistance that facilitate the use of security advanced wireless technologies, and cooperate, to the maximum extent practicable, with member states to strengthen international support for such technologies.

Indo-Pacific Region

- Includes a statement of congressional support for the central role of close U.S. alliances and partnerships in the Indo-Pacific region, including U.S. Armed Forces presence in South Korea, to further the comparative advantage of the United States in strategic competition with the PRC and the need to continue to invest in military posture and capabilities to ensure a free and open Indo-Pacific region.
- Extends the Department of Defense's authority for the Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative with the goal of increasing multilateral maritime security cooperation and maritime domain awareness in the Indo-Pacific region.
- Authorizes the Department of Defense to carry out a cooperative program with Vietnam to account for Vietnamese personnel missing in action.





Civilian Control of the Military

- Extends the limitation on the eligibility of former military officers to serve as the Secretary of Defense from 7 to 10 years for officers in the grade of O-7 and above.
- Extends the limitation on the eligibility of former military officers to serve as the secretary of a military service from 5 to 7 years.
- Places a 7-year limitation on the eligibility of former military officers to serve as the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict.

Afghanistan

- Afghan Special Immigrant Visas (SIV): Expresses the sense of Congress about the importance of the program and honoring our commitments to those Afghan partners, who at great personal risk, supported the U.S. mission in Afghanistan.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to provide in-depth reports to Congress providing critical information on U.S. ability to counter terrorism, accountability of military equipment left in the country, and any plans to address American citizens and Afghan allies who remain in the country, ensuring transparency and ongoing oversight of the security situation in Afghanistan.
- Directs the establishment of a multi-year independent Afghanistan War Commission to examine the war in Afghanistan, beginning just prior to the U.S. led invasion and covering the entire twenty years of the U.S. and NATO involvement in Afghanistan. The commission will review key strategic, diplomatic, and operational decisions across the entirety of the U.S. government and develop a series of reports with recommendations and lessons learned regarding the U.S. involvement in Afghanistan.
- Expresses the sense of Congress recognizing the men and women of the Armed Services and their families for their service and sacrifice in Afghanistan.

Detention Facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

- Does not expand any statutory restrictions on transfer of detainees from Guantanamo Bay and requires the Guantanamo Chief Medical Officer to provide a detailed report to Congress on the provision of medical care to detainees at Guantanamo.

Acquisition Policy

- Requires the Defense Acquisition University leadership to create strategic partnerships to expand their offerings and ensure contracting professionals engage in experiential learning to better align acquisition workforce training to support innovative capabilities.
- Recognizes the innovative potential of businesses that are 100% employee owned and permits the Department to create a pilot program that allows for the use of noncompetitive procedures for follow on contracts to evaluate their unique agility.
- Relieves procedural delays that hinder innovative advances in weapon system programs by repealing the statutory preference for fixed-price type contracts.





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- Requires the Department to improve public accessibility of data related to the exercise of other transaction authority.
- Requires the Department of Defense to improve its supply chain risk assessment framework leveraging modern supply chain illumination tools.
- Requires a plan to reduce reliance on certain materials obtained from sources located in certain geographic areas.
- Requires Defense Department priorities to be addressed in research and development programs focused on alternative technologies to, and methods for, the extraction, processing, and recycling of, critical minerals to strengthen the domestic supply chain.
- Requires the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to submit a report to Congress on the manufacturing engineering education program to include the extent to which the program can be modified to improve collaboration among institutions of higher education, career and technical education programs, workforce development boards, labor organizations, and organizations representing defense industrial base contractors to focus on career pathways for individuals seeking careers in manufacturing.
- Directs the Secretary of Defense to engage with a federally funded research and development center to conduct a study that identifies the knowledge and tools, including scenario-based strategic sourcing tools, needed for the DoD acquisition workforce to engage in acquisition planning and source selection practices that promote the acquisition of resilient and resource-efficient goods and services, establish technical specifications that consider risk to supply chains from extreme weather and changes in environmental conditions, and consider life-cycle costs including costs resulting from carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions.
- Highlights the work of the NATO Multinational 5G Working Group (MM5G) to encourage and incentivize treaty allies and close partners to adopt secure communications and follow best practices to defend against malign influence and misinformation from strategic competitors and directs the Department to report on opportunities to expand the Working Group to include other allies within the NATO Alliance.
- Emphasizes the importance of predictable demand requirements to attract and retain small businesses in a resilient Defense Industrial Base by requiring the Department to specify methods and processes to track fluctuations in supply chain forecasting for certain items.
- Revives the key oversight requirement for DoD to report information about a weapon system's total program cost, development and production schedule, performance, and cost breaches and ensures that the DoD has plans for improved data gathering and sharing.
- Requires senior officials to complete and certify a checklist ensuring that statements of work and task orders submitted to contracting officers comply with longstanding statutes that prevent replacing DoD civilian employees with contractors, subject to annual DoD





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Inspector General reviews, and require that service contract budgets comply with these requirements.

- Requires a Comptroller General evaluation of the analytical and implementation methodologies the Secretary of Defense uses to manage strategic risk with respect to the capabilities of fielded major weapon systems and determinations to replace or divest such systems.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on efforts taken to implement Comptroller General recommendations on improving identification and monitoring of Private Security Contractor personnel and contracts in contracting databases.
- Preserves payment protections for small construction firms working as subcontractors on federal projects by excluding the threshold for contracts bonded under the Miller Act from periodic inflation adjustments.
- Directs the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on the effects of the Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification framework on small business concerns, including costs of complying, the change in number of small businesses in the Defense Industrial Base resulting from the implementation and use of the framework, and efforts the DoD is undertaking to mitigate negative effects on and provide support to small businesses.
- Requires the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to transfer final decision-making authority regarding HUBZone small business status to the Office of Hearings and Appeals, thus ensuring cases are heard by an administrative judge and a body of publicly available case law is developed.
- Requires a small business contractor to, in good faith, notify contracting officers of any change in status that would impact the eligibility of the contractor to perform a contract.
- Does not include language requiring defense contractors to submit personnel training materials to be reviewed for content related to Critical Race Theory.

Counter-ISIS, Counter-Terrorism, and the Middle East

- Includes a Statement of Policy addressing the conflict in Yemen, directs the Secretary of State to report to Congress on civilian casualties inflicted by Saudi offensive strikes in Yemen, and extends the prohibition on U.S.-provided inflight refueling to non-U.S. aircraft engaging in hostilities in the civil war in Yemen.
- Continues U.S. military support to our partners in Iraq and Syria to fight ISIS, while directing the Secretary of Defense to submit a comprehensive strategy and plan to train and build lasting capability of U.S. military partners in Iraq.
- Extends the authority and funding for the Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq.
- Directs the President to submit to Congress a defense and diplomatic strategy for Syria.
- Directs the Secretary of State to report to Congress on the sources of income of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, including sources derived from corruption and illicit activities.
- Establishes a grant program through the Department of Homeland Security to support U.S.-Israel cooperation in the research and development of cybersecurity technology.





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- Commends the Department of Defense on establishing the U.S.-Israel Operations Technology Working Group (OTWG).
- Includes a Sense of Congress on nuclear enrichment by Iran.
- Directs the Director of National Intelligence to report to Congress on the malign activities and military capabilities of Iran and the organizations Iran supports.

Essential Diplomatic Authorities

- Includes the Department of State Authorization Act of 2021, which ensures that the U.S. diplomatic workforce has the tools and support it needs to meet the global challenges it faces and provides essential oversight over State Department resources and authorities. The State Department authorization contains provisions to strengthen the management and operations of the State Department, including to recruit and retain a diverse workforce, bolster embassy and information security, improve flexibility, training, and other workplace policies for personnel, and strengthen the Department's public diplomacy and anti-corruption activities, among other provisions. It also authorizes activities and positions in a number of key Department bureaus and offices, and authorizes funding for Diplomatic Programs and Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance.
- Includes the Foreign Service Families Act, which expands the State Department's authority to offer employment services and related benefits to eligible family members. It ensures that federal departments and agencies establish a policy regarding Domestically-Employed Teleworking Overseas (DETO) agreements, an important tool for federal civil servants accompanying their Foreign Service spouses overseas. It also addresses the challenge of frequent moves experienced by Foreign Service families by granting in-state tuition to members, spouses, and dependent children after 30 days of domicile in a state and allowing families to terminate residential and auto leases and telephone contracts when they move overseas.

Other Important Authorities

- Extends a global 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 U.S., or a military organization supporting the U.S.
- Extends and expands the authority for support to other federal departments and agencies for their stabilization activities in certain countries.
- Requires a study by the Department of Health and Human Services, with State and USAID, to identify and analyze the logistics required for the collection of unused and unexpired doses of the COVID-19 vaccine in the United States and for the distribution of such doses to foreign countries and economies.
- Furthers Women, Peace, and Security Act implementation by requiring a pilot program to conduct assessments on the barriers and opportunities with respect to strengthening





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recruitment, employment, development, retention, and promotion of women in the military forces of various partner countries during the course of security assistance activities

- Extends authority for support to law enforcement agencies' counter-terrorism, counternarcotics, counter-illicit trafficking, and counter-transnational organized crime efforts.
- Requires a report that reviews human rights training of foreign national security forces; reviews Department of Defense practices and procedures for collecting data for purposes of assessing, monitoring, and evaluating the effectiveness of foreign national security forces training programs and assessing compliance with human rights vetting; and evaluates the effectiveness of human rights training programs in contributing to U.S. national security objectives.
- Requires a Government Accountability Office audit to evaluate the effectiveness of DoD programs to build the capacity of foreign security forces.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to produce a security cooperation strategy for each of the geographic combatant commands.
- Prohibits a consumer reporting agency from furnishing a consumer report containing adverse items of information about a consumer that resulted from a severe form of trafficking in persons or sex trafficking.
- Requires the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct the United States Executive Directors at each international financial institute to support assistance to advanced wireless technologies if they provide appropriate security for users, encourage assistance that facilitate the use of security advanced wireless technologies, and cooperate, to the maximum extent practicable, with member states to strengthen international support for such technologies. The section would further require annual reporting on progress made toward such policy.
- Requires reports relating to human rights, end-use monitoring of U.S. security cooperation, and a strategic evaluation of security cooperation in U.S. Southern Command and the Northern Triangle.
- Requires a report on U.S. policy toward South Sudan, including a strategy to improve the political, humanitarian, and security situation in the country since its independence in 2011.

INTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Special Operations

- Increases oversight of special operations forces (SOF) by requiring an accounting of the steps taken by SOF to ensure recipients of support have not engaged in human rights violations or violations of the Geneva Conventions of 1949.
- Authorizes establishment of a research consortium of institutions to study irregular warfare and responses to irregular threats.





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- Increases efforts to institutionalize irregular warfare and maintain a baseline of capabilities and expertise in irregular warfare in both conventional and special operations forces.
- Requires the Under Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict and the Commander of the United States Special Operations Command to submit to congress a Special Operations Forces joint operating concept for competition and conflict to outline the manner in which Special Operations Forces will be expected to operate in the future across the spectrum of operations, including operations below the threshold of traditional armed conflict.
- Authorizes additional funding to mitigate undiagnosed, untreated traumatic brain injury and post-traumatic stress syndrome.
- Authorizes additional funding for the continued use of Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) to develop scalable, platform-agnostic data storage system solutions to maximize the utility of existing and future data streams as enabled by advances in artificial intelligence, machine learning, and computer vision.
- Prohibits the acquisition of the armed overwatch aircraft system for Special Operations Command until submission of a report on airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance requirements, as directed by the FY21 NDAA.
- Increases oversight of Special Operations Forces (SOF) by requiring the monthly counterterrorism briefing to include details on the use of military force by SOF under the notion of the collective self-defense of foreign partners.
- Cultivates technical skills for Special Operations Forces.

Intelligence

- Requires the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, to develop and implement intelligence reforms to better satisfy the intelligence and information priorities of the combatant commanders, including efforts to counter the malign activities of adversaries of the United States.
- Establishes an office, organizational structure, and provides authorities to address unidentified aerial phenomena.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to notify congress when an official of a foreign government has taken a substantial step intended to cause the death of, or serious bodily injury to, any member of the United States Armed Forces.
- Requires quarterly briefings on the security environment in Afghanistan and U.S. military capabilities for conducting over-the-horizon operations in Afghanistan.
- Ensures the removal and retention of operational data from Afghanistan to ensure long term access to such data.
- Authorizes investments in emergent technologies for intelligence systems to enable enhanced understanding of the operational environment in highly contested conditions with near-peer adversaries.
- Authorizes additional funding for Project Maven.





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- Supports Military Intelligence Program activities.

Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction

- Authorizes \$344.8 million for the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program for fiscal years 2022, 2023, and 2024.
- Authorizes funding to support the biological threat reduction program efforts to detect and fight emerging biological threats, develop medical countermeasures such as vaccines and therapeutics, and reduce the proliferation of biological weapons.
- Authorizes funding to support chemical security and the elimination of the U.S. stockpile of chemical weapons, as required by the Chemical Weapons Convention.
- Authorizes additional funding for innovative technology opportunities in bioaerosol and chemical detection.

READINESS

Civilian Personnel

- Clarifies and strengthens the prohibition on using arbitrary numerical caps to determine the number of civilian personnel employees needed to perform Department of Defense mission requirements.
- Starting in 2023, restores the one-year probationary period for new civilian employees in the Department of Defense to ensure they are treated the same as most other federal workers.
- Revives a requirement that the Department's readiness reports include information on borrowed military manpower, which is when servicemembers are diverted from training assignments or operational units to perform functions previously performed by civilians.
- Provides federal employees with two weeks of paid parental bereavement leave.
- Ensures that federal firefighters who trade shifts across multiple pay periods are not subject to pay decreases or to the triggering of overtime pay requirements.
- Modifies the temporary authority to appoint retired members of the Armed Forces to civilian positions in the federal government by expanding the authority to apply to positions at any industrial base facility, range, or test facility.
- Requires the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to conduct an assessment and consider increases to the remote site pay allowance.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to develop a plan to address the recommendations contained in the Comptroller General report entitled "Sexual Harassment and Assault: Guidance Needed to Ensure Consistent Tracking, Response, and Training for Department of Defense Civilians."
- Requires the Department to establish, collect, and report on metrics relating to diversity and inclusion within the civilian workforce.
- Enhances the requirement for certain Department of Defense officers to recuse themselves from matters involving potential conflicts of interest.





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- Requires the Secretary of Defense to continue the FireGuard program, where the National Guard assists in detecting and monitoring wildfires, for at least the next five years.
- Extends authority to waive annual limitations on premium pay and aggregate limitations on pay for civilian employees working overseas.
- Extends authority to grant allowances, benefits, and gratuities to civilian employees on official duty in a combat zone.
- Provides for Fair Labor Standards Act-protected overtime pay for employees working on naval vessels outside the continental United States.
- Corrects a longstanding drafting error and clarifies that D.C. National Guard members who are federal civilian employees are entitled to leave without loss in pay or time from their civilian employment during mobilizations.

PFAS

- Establishes a 2-year deadline for completion of PFAS testing at Department of Defense and National Guard installations.
- Requires the Department of Defense to publish and make publicly available results of drinking and ground water testing for PFAS conducted on or near military installations, formerly used defense sites, and national guard sites.
- Requires the Department of Defense to report on the status of clean-up at 50 PFAS sites across the country.
- Places a temporary moratorium on the incineration of fire-fighting foam containing PFAS and materials contaminated by PFAS until The Secretary of Defense implements EPA interim guidance.
- Creates a Department of Defense PFAS task force to unify the response to PFAS contamination across the military departments.
- Requires the Department of Defense to promulgate AFFF spill prevention and mitigation for implementation across the military departments.
- Adds \$517 million above the President's Budget Request for clean-up of military communities impacted by PFAS contamination.
- Adds \$100 million to the Base Realignment and Closure Accounts for environmental remediation.

Climate and Energy

- Requires the Department of Defense to incorporate consideration of the risks of extreme weather into certain existing Department of Defense strategies and planning documents.
- Requires the Department to institute a process for ensuring accurate and effective analytical tools are used to project life-cycle costs and performance potential of energy resilience measures.
- Requires the Department of Defense to ensure that 10 percent of its major military installations achieve energy, water, and waste net-zero by 2035.





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- Requires the Department of Defense to establish a demonstration initiative focused on the development of long duration energy storage technologies.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to conduct a mission impact assessment on climate resilience and the impacts of extreme weather.
- Requires the Department of Defense to set energy and water efficiency targets using industry best practices for data centers.

Readiness and Sustainment

- Directs the Secretary of Defense to designate United States Transportation Command as the agency responsible for bulk fuel management and delivery of the Department of Defense, effective January 1, 2023; directs United States Transportation Command to develop a strategy on the infrastructure and programs necessary to optimally support global bulk fuel management of the Department of Defense.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to report on estimated production and average retail prices of military clothing to include a comparison of costs for male and female military clothing lines; applies the equal-cost rule to mandatory uniform items for male and female service members.
- Requires the Comptroller General to provide annual reports in the years 2022-2025 on the F-35 sustainment system.
- Requires a report from the Secretary of Defense on sustainment costs for all fighter aircraft, including a plan to reduce such costs; limits the Secretary of Defense from entering into a performance-based logistics sustainment contract for the F-35 aircraft or engine until first certifying that such a contract would reduce costs, or increase readiness or availability.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to report on its progress to date to implement the Government Accountability Office's open recommendations regarding F-35 program sustainment.
- Requires the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report on capital equipment replacement and/or refurbishment requirements at each of the Air Force Air Logistics Centers (depots).
- Requires the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to initiate a pilot program to provide for the digitization of the facilities and operations of at least one government-owned and operated military depot.
- Makes permanent the annual Board of Inspection and Survey (INSURV) report on the material readiness of Navy ships and directs the Chief of Naval Operations to provide a briefing on the options for inspecting of battle force ships in the shipyards for compliance with safety policies.
- Requires the Secretary of the Navy to provide updates and reports on the implementation and funding of the Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan (SIOP) and requires a Comptroller General assessment of SIOP.





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- Directs the Secretary of the Navy to implement the Comptroller General's recommendations relating to fatigue management and manning on Naval surface ships.
- Requires the Secretary of the Navy to submit an annual report on ship maintenance timeliness and cost and to provide a report on the Navy's long-term plans for utilization of private dry docks.
- Includes bill language that adds transparency to the Civil Reserve Air Fleet program, and that aligns requirements for charter transportation of both Department of Defense personnel and cargo.
- Requires the Department of Defense to establish a working group with the task of better coordinating its efforts to mitigate contested logistics challenges of the Department of Defense through the reduction of operational energy demand.

Infrastructure

- Increases transparency in the award of facilities maintenance, sustainment and renovation projects.
- Authorizes the Department of Defense to carry out stormwater management projects to increase installation resiliency.
- Requires the military departments to invest 5% of their total facilities sustainment budget into the maintenance and renovations of barracks and unaccompanied housing.
- Requires the Department of Defense to conduct safety inspections at all Department-run child development centers and encourages the military department to enter into public-private partnerships to alleviate childcare shortfalls for military personnel.
- Requires the Department to amend the Defense building codes to include private nursing spaces and lactation rooms for military and civilian personnel.

Safety

- Expands one of the key findings of the National Commission on Military Aviation Safety by establishing a Joint Safety Council within the Office of the Deputy Secretary of Defense to advise the Deputy Secretary on all operational safety matters, collect and analyze safety data, establish safety standards, and develop safety priorities.
- Directs the Deputy Secretary of Defense to develop a proposal for the establishment of an Accident Investigation Review Board, which would provide oversight and independent review of operational and training accident investigations.
- Requires the Secretaries of the Army and Marine Corps to develop a plan to address the recommendations contained in the Comptroller General's report on tactical vehicle accidents.
- Directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report on the potential design, cost, scope, and benefits of a pilot program to test the use of data recorders to improve tactical vehicle safety.





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- Requires the Secretary of the Navy to conduct a detailed inspection of Red Hill Bulk Fuel Facility's supporting infrastructure using independently certified technicians.
- Clarifies military privatized family housing landlord responsibilities in relation to those tenants with a disability.
- Prohibits the use of open-air burn pits during overseas contingency operations unless an exemption is issued by the Secretary of Defense for a particular location.
- Requires a report from the Secretary of Defense for the next three fiscal years on the security, theft, loss, and recovery of Department of Defense weapons, ammunition, and explosives.

SEAPOWERS AND PROJECTION FORCES

- Restores funding for two additional Arleigh Burke class destroyers.
- Funds the procurement of thirteen battle force ships including two Virginia-class submarines; three (DDG 51) Arleigh Burke destroyers; one guided missile Frigate (FFG); two John Lewis class (T-AO) fleet oilers; one (T-AGOS(X)) surveillance ship; two Expeditionary Fast Transport (EPF) ships; and one (T-ATS) towing, salvage, and rescue ships.
- Fully funds the B-21 Raider program.
- Funds \$200M for industrial base expansion to support 3 VA class submarines per year
- Includes a provision that will help ensure ship designs are adequately mature at the start of construction.
- Maintains a statutory floor that the Air Force is required to retain for tactical airlift aircraft.
- Funds four additional CMV-22 Osprey aircraft for the Navy.
- Funds five additional MV-22 Osprey aircraft for the Marine Corps.
- Funds two P-8 aircraft for the Navy.
- Funds two C-130Js for the Navy and two KC-130Js for the Marine Corps.
- Funds one E-2D Hawkeye for the Navy.
- Funds two MQ-4 Triton for the Navy.
- Funds for additional ship to shore connectors.
- Requires a report on costs savings associated with a new multi-year procurement contract for Arleigh Burke class destroyers.
- Mandates a cost and schedule baseline for the B-52 commercial re-engine program.
- Requires the Navy to make sustainment a Key Performance Parameter (KPP) during the solicitation.
- Funds supplier development for the submarine industrial base.
- Funds the 5th National Security Multi-Mission Vessel (NSMV) for the State Maritime Academies.
- Funds the propulsion and propeller upgrades of Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve C-130H airlift aircraft.





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- Requires the Navy to implement a land-based test program for the DDG(X) destroyer program.
- Restricts funds associated with the VC-25B program until an updated schedule is provided.
- Requires the Navy to include an advanced degaussing system in the next multi-year contract for DDG-51 destroyers.
- Fully funds the Tanker Security Fleet at the authorized level of \$60M.

STRATEGIC FORCES

Nuclear Deterrence, Strategic Stability and Non-Proliferation

- Directs the Secretary of the Air Force to conduct a review of the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent program to ensure industry best practices are incorporated into the engineering and manufacturing development phase, including the use of digital engineering, and to assess options to reduce cost of the program and introduce competition for operations and sustainment.
- Requires additional cost analysis and justification before the award of a production contract for the Long-Range Standoff Weapon (LRSO) and requires a briefing on how any warhead development delays would impact the program, in addition to other budgetary and programmatic details to maintain LRSO on schedule and within cost estimates.
- Increases oversight of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) plutonium pit production enterprise.
- Creates new technology development and university programs within the Department of Energy's Environmental Management Enterprise.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to conduct a "fail safe" review of nuclear weapons, command and control, and the Integrated Tactical Warning and Attack Assessment (ITW/AA) systems.
- Authorizes requested funding for nuclear clean-up programs
- Requires a report on the Runit Dome and related hazards.

National Security Space Organization, Programs, and Policy

- Directs continued improvement to space acquisition, by accelerating the implementation of key acquisition and integration roles within the Department of the Air Force.
- Directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct a classification review of all programs under the purview of the Space Force to determine if any programs should be lesser- or de-classified.
- Supports phase two of the National Security Space Launch program, and requires the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, to provide a report on efforts to continue innovation and competition in launch, with particular focus on requirements for space access, mobility, and logistics.





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- Continues to highlight the need for tactically responsive space launch and requires the Secretary of Defense to provide a plan, including funding, on how this program will be executed in future years defense programs.
- Authorizes additional funding for:
 - U.S. Space Command to procure commercial space situational awareness data and services
 - Acceleration of cislunar flight experiment
 - Hybrid Space Architecture development
 - Tactically responsive space launch
 - National Security Space Launch engineering and manufacturing development efforts

Hypersonic Development

- Supports developmental efforts across the Services to develop and deliver hypersonic missile capability in the mid-2020s timeframe, including Army's Long Range Hypersonic Weapon, Navy's Conventional Prompt Strike, and the Air Force's Air-launched Rapid Response Weapon.
- Requires an assessment of and options to improve the testing infrastructure for hypersonic weapons development.

Missile Defense

- Requires the Missile Defense Agency to deliver the Homeland Defense Radar – Hawaii within the timeline of the deployment of the Next Generation Interceptor to increase protection and discrimination coverage to the State of Hawaii.
- Increases oversight of the Next Generation Interceptor program and requires increased transparency of flight and ground testing of the Missile Defense Agency.
- Provides additional funding for a Guam Integrated Air and Missile Defense System, in addition to requiring the Secretary of Defense to identify an architecture and acquisition strategy to deliver the system in the mid-2020s timeframe.
- Authorizes additional funding for:
 - Directed energy technology for ballistic and hypersonic defense applications
 - Development of the Homeland Defense Radar – Hawaii
 - Army missile defense integration efforts
 - Increase regional THAAD and SM-3 Block IIA interceptor quantities

TACTICAL AIR AND LAND FORCES

Legislative Provisions:

- Limits the total quantity of F-35 aircraft that could be procured and maintained in the aircraft inventory by the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy based on affordability cost constraints that have been determined by each Secretary.





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- Reauthorizes multiyear procurement authority for AH-64E Apache and UH-60M / HH-60M Black Hawk helicopters for the U.S. Army.
- Requires each commander of a geographic combatant command to provide an independent assessment of the operational risk to that command posed by the restructuring and inventory divestments projected in the Modernization Plan for Airborne Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance for the Department of the Air Force.
- Requires the Secretary of the Air Force submit a strategy for the acquisition of combat rescue aircraft and equipment that aligns with the national defense strategy.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to implement certain recommendations on the use of unmanned aircraft systems by the National Guard.
- Requires the Secretary of the Air Force and Secretary of the Navy to provide reports that describe the total quantity of ejection seats currently in operational use that are operating with an approved waiver due to deferred maintenance actions or because required parts or components are not available to replace expired parts or components.
- Prohibits the Secretary of the Navy from taking actions to reduce aviation operational testing capacity and requires the Department of Defense Director of Operational Test and Evaluation to assess the Navy's future planned reductions and mitigation strategy.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to investigate, assess, and implement corrective actions for all tactical fighter aircraft using On-Board Oxygen Generation Systems, beginning with an assessment of the F-35 breathing system problems that were initially noted by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Engineering and Safety Center Technical Assessment Report published on November 19, 2020.
- Requires the Secretary of the Air Force to provide periodic reports on the health and effectiveness of the Air Force testing and evaluation enterprise.
- Requires continuation of the Soldier Enhancement Program under the responsibility and authority of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology.
- Requires the Secretary of the Army to develop and implement an acquisition strategy for the Next Generation Squad Weapons accessories and other components.
- Requires the Secretary of the Army to report on system reliability, network adequacy, power duration, terrain data sufficiency, and plans for iterative improvements to the Integrated Visual Augmentation System (IVAS) and prohibits the obligation of expenditure of no more than 75 percent of fiscal year 2022 funds for procurement until the required report is submitted to the congressional defense committees.
- Modifies the requirement for deployment of an interim cruise missile defense capability by eliminating the requirement to procure the second two batteries of interim capability for the purpose of prioritizing resources to the enduring capability. The provision would not eliminate the requirement for the Army to deploy or forward station interim cruise missile defense capabilities.





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- Directs the Secretary of Defense to return the Close Combat Lethality Task Force (CCLTF) to its initial alignment and status as a direct reporting activity to the Secretary of Defense, until the Secretary provides a report on an alternative alignment of the CCLTF.
- Requires an assessment and report on joint force requirements for three-dimensional (3D) terrain data to achieve Combined Joint All-Domain Command and Control, One World Terrain 3D geospatial data sufficiency for precision targeting, and the optimum management and funding structure for 3D terrain data.
- Requires the Secretary of the Army to report on ammunition organic industrial base modernization as well as the progress made in establishing and implementing the master plan for each arsenal of the Department of the Army. It further requires the Army to submit such master plans to Congress annually for the next five years.
- Requires the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, to submit reports on the integration of the Adaptive Engine Transition Program propulsion system, or other advanced propulsion system, into F-35 U.S. models of aircraft.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to implement a sequential transfer of F-35 Joint Program Office acquisition and sustainment functions to the Department of the Air Force and Department of the Navy.
- Requires the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to conduct a review of and initiate a process to modify the existing Department of Defense (DoD) Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) categorization framework.
- Requires the Secretary of the Army to provide a report and briefing of analysis underpinning refined Optionally Manned Fighting Vehicle (OMFV) requirements prior to entering a contract for physical prototyping of the OMFV.
- Requires the Secretary of the Army to establish military standards for high hardness armor in combat vehicle specifications.
- Requires the Secretary of the Army to notify the congressional defense committees of plans to make significant changes to Army force structure, including the establishment or stationing of new or experimental units of significance.

Program Recommendations:

- Supports procurement of 85 F-35 aircraft for the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps and provides increased funding to support aspects of the services' Unfunded Priority Lists that would accelerate and bolster F-35 maintenance activities and mitigate unaffordable sustainment costs.
- Provides additional funding for 5 Air Force F-15EX tactical fighter aircraft, an Air Force unfunded priority.
- Provides increased funding for the purchase of 12 F/A-18E/F Super Hornet aircraft in fiscal year 2022 to mitigate the Navy's strike-fighter shortfall and bolster tactical fighter aircraft capacity.





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- Supports the budget request for continued development of the T-7A training aircraft program.
- Continues sufficient funding for development of the Air Force and Navy Next Generation Air Dominance capabilities.
- Authorizes increased funding for the acceleration of the Air Force's Adaptive Engine Transition Program propulsion system for tactical fighter aircraft.
- Provides additional funding for procurement of additional Civil Air Patrol aircraft.
- Provides additional funding for 5 CH-47F Block II Chinook helicopters.
- Supports the budget request for the AH-64 Apache.
- Provides additional funding for 9 UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters for the National Guard.
- Provides additional funding for the CH-53K heavy lift helicopter.
- Supports the budget request for the Future Vertical Lift development program.
- Provides additional funding for the Improved Turbine Engine Program (ITEP).
- Provides additional funding for MQ-1 Gray Eagle unmanned aircraft.
- Provides additional funding for 4 MQ-9 Reaper unmanned aircraft for the Air Force.
- Provides additional funding for continued development of noise reduction capabilities for Navy F/A-18 aircraft.
- Provides additional funding for Paladin self-propelled howitzers and M1 Abrams tank upgrades, Army unfunded priorities.
- Supports the budget request for Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicles (AMPV).
- Provides additional funding for Stryker infantry carrier vehicles.
- Provides additional funding for, M2 Bradley infantry fighting vehicles production and the Army unfunded priority for component upgrades.
- Provides additional funding for Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles and Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Trucks (HEMTT).
- Provides additional funding for Army research and development of armored vehicle protection systems.
- Supports the budget request for 92 Amphibious Combat Vehicle Family of Vehicles (ACV) to replace the less reliable and safe Assault Amphibious Vehicle (AAV).
- Provides additional funding for the Marine Corps Ground Based Anti-Ship Missile (GBASM), a Marine Corps unfunded priority.
- Provides additional funding for Army Joint Light Tactical Vehicles (JLTV), an Army unfunded priority, and supports the budget request for the Marine Corps and Air Force JLTVs.
- Provides additional funding for EC-37B Compass Call aircraft engines.
- Provides additional funding for E-8 JSTARS modernization.
- Provides additional funds for Army ammunition production base support to help ensure resiliency in the munitions industrial base, an Army unfunded priority.
- Supports the budget request for procurement of M-SHORAD.
- Supports the budget request for the Precision Strike Missile (PRSM).





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- Provides additional funds for procurement of Hydra 70 Rockets.
- Provides additional funds for procurement of small caliber ammunition, an Army unfunded priority.
- Provides additional funds for the Soldier Enhancement Program (SEP)
- Supports the budget request for procurement of tactical aircraft preferred and precision-guided air-launched munitions to include AMRAAMs, LRASM, JDAMs, SDBs, and JASSM-ER.
- Supports the budget request for the Next Generation Squad Weapon Program.
- Provides additional funds for the Marine Corps' Ground Air Task Oriented Radar (GATOR), a Marine Corps unfunded priority.
- Supports the budget request for the Synthetic Training Environment (STE).
- Provides additional funding for the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account.

The agreement includes direction that the Department provide reports or briefings on a variety of important issues including:

- Directs the Secretary of the Army to conduct a comparative study among medium caliber machine gun ammunition.
- Directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report setting forth an assessment of the feasibility and advisability of demilitarizing abroad unserviceable munitions that are located outside the United States to avoid the costs of transporting such munitions to the United States for demilitarization.
- Directs Secretary of the Army to provide an update on analysis, decision-making, and planning to qualify US based sources of cannon tube supply.
- Directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report on basing locations and the timeline for completion of the re-winged of A-10 aircraft.
- Directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report on the capability requirements and existing capacity gaps of operational Air Force airborne electronic attack systems.
- Directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide an updated report on the RC-26B aircraft and plans for its retention, transfer, or divestment.

