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Summary of the Fiscal Year 2023 National Defense Authorization Act

Chairman Adam Smith's proposal for 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 Chairman Smith'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, Chairman Smith's proposal includes provisions to strengthen the DoD civilian workforce with key reforms and supports a 4.6% pay raise for service members.

Chairman Smith's proposal authorizes \$131.3 billion in research and development investments across the national security enterprise, including historic funding for research activities at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) – nearly \$102 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 \$6 billion in funding for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative and nearly \$4 billion for the European Deterrence Initiative. The Chairman's mark 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.





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With crucial investments in the people, tools, authorities, and partnerships necessary to strengthen U.S. national security, Chairman Smith’s proposal authorizes \$802.4 billion in discretionary spending for national defense across the Department of Defense and 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	772.5
DoE Discretionary Base	29.5
Defense-Related Activities	0.4
FY23 Discretionary Topline*	802.4*

*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.
- Includes \$450 million for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (USAI), which provides support and assistance to the Ukrainian Armed Forces, an increase of \$150 million above the budget request. Harmonizes USAI statutory authorities with changes made in the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022, and the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022, and allows for the replenishment of stocks of comparable ally and partner equipment provided to Ukraine.





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- 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 \$180 million for the Baltic Security Initiative (BSI).
- Requires updated security strategies for non-NATO European partners following the further invasion of Ukraine.
- Requires a strategy and resourcing plan to adapt U.S. force posture to support NATO allies given the changed security environment in Eastern Europe.
- 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 Department of Defense 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 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 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 \$6 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.





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- 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 Department of Defense 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 Department of Defense 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.
- Expresses sense of Congress that the United States should strengthen security cooperation with India.
- 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 and the deadline for those who qualify to apply for SIVs, reaffirming the commitment to Afghan citizens who, at great personal risk, supported United States 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 the Department of Defense's authority to collaborate with Israel on the development of counter-drone technology.





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Civilian Harm Mitigation

- Establishes a Commission on Civilian Harm.
- Establishes the Department of Defense Center for Excellence in Civilian Harm Mitigation.
- Directs the Comptroller General to review Department of Defense processes related to preventing, mitigating, investigating, and responding to civilian harm in military operations.
- Makes enhancements to the requirements to the Department of Defense Annual Report on Civilian Casualties in Connection with United States Military Operations.
- 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 U.S., or a military organization supporting the U.S.

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 Department's role in foreign investment risk mitigation and requires analysis of methods to prevent strategic competitors' capital markets from taking advantage of United States 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 Department of Defense Mentor Protégé Program, which partners large businesses with small businesses to help them navigate the defense acquisition system.





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Acquisition Policy

- Extends a successful pilot program to accelerate contracting and pricing processes, originally authorized in Section 890 of the FY 2019 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 resources needed to train contracting professionals on existing labor law requirements, the process underway to update policy guidance and educate personnel, and efforts to raise awareness about existing collective bargaining and mediation policies.
- Expands protections against reprisals to whistleblowers who are employees of subcontractors, grantees, and subgrantees, and 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.

Acquisition Workforce

- Enhances incentives for acquisition professionals learn more about the business models of software-first commercial, start-up, and nontraditional companies that may be able to offer solutions to the Department.
- Requires the Department 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.

Software and Technology

- Requires the Department 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.





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- 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.

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 Department 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 Department 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 Department 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.

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.

CYBER, INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES, AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Strengthens Cyber Capabilities and Oversight

- Requires the Commander of United States Cyber Command to evaluate and report to Congress annually on the sufficiency of support to cyberspace operations by the military services.
- Directs the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Naval Operations to establish an independent occupational specialty for cyberspace operations, in line with all other armed forces.





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- Creates an oversight mechanism for the Principal Cyber Advisor of the Department of Defense over non-cybersecurity related budget matters across the services and the Department.

Expanding and Fostering the Innovation Ecosystem

- Following the release of the National Academies study on defense research capacity at HBCUs and other minority serving institutions, requires the Department 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 Department of Defense.
- Establishes a 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.
- Statutorily establishes the authorities of the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer and converts a pilot program for data repositories across the Department of Defense 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.

MILITARY PERSONNEL

Military Service Members and Families

- Basic Allowance for Housing: Requires a report on a more transparent, fair, and flexible way to calculate the basic allowance for housing.
- Professional Military Education: Requires the establishment of a military-civilian consortium to research and make recommendations for military education.
- 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.

Healthcare

- Monitoring Long Term Health Impacts: Requires the Department of Defense to track the health implications of fuel leaks from the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Facility for members of the Armed Forces and their dependents.





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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.

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: Require the Department of Defense 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 Department of Defense to conduct a study of the hydrology around Red Hill and to assess how best to address military 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.

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.





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INTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Increases Oversight of Defense Intelligence Activities

- Increases oversight of cover and cover support activities of the Department of Defense by requiring quarterly reporting of each activity, operation, or initiative for which an element of the Department of Defense 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 validated intelligence and counterintelligence requirements of the combatant commands, 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.

Increases Oversight of Military Information Support Operations (MISO)

- 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.

Chemical and Biological Defense

- 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 \$341.6 million for the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program.

STRATEGIC FORCES

Nuclear Forces

- 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.





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- 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.
- Ensures that reporting and certification requirements apply to any new or modified nuclear warhead for which NNSA may be authorized to pursue.
- 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.
- Authorizes temporary delegation of the mission functions of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board to the Chairperson for up to 1 year in the event of a loss of quorum.

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.
- 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.
- 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.





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- Requires several briefings and reports on topics to include domestic sourcing of components and systems, potential for a geostationary imagery loan program, and the use of commercial space networks.

Missile Defense

- 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.
- Provides additional funding for:
 - Procurement of Terminal High Altitude Area Defense interceptors; and
 - Continued participation in NATO's At Sea Demonstration Formidable Shield-23 exercise of integrated air and missile defense capabilities.

Hypersonics

- Requires an assessment on the hypersonic testing infrastructure of the Department of Defense, and a strategy to leverage the use of other government facilities to achieve testing requirements of current and planned hypersonic weapon programs.
- Directs a report on the establishment of a Hypersonic Initiative of the Department of Defense, focusing on the development and production of current programs of record and prototyping efforts.

SEAPOWER AND PROJECTION FORCES

Authorizes Investments in Key Capabilities

- Funds the procurement of eight battle force ships: two Virginia-class Submarines, two Guided-missile Destroyers (DDG), one Guided-missile Frigate (FFG), one Landing Platform Dock (LPD) Flight II, one Fleet Oiler (T-AO), and one Towing, Salvage, and Rescue Ship (T-ATS).
- Fully funds the B-21A bomber program.
- Fully funds the Columbia-class ballistic-missile submarine program.
- Authorizes \$250 million in Advanced Procurement for LPD-33.
- Fully funds the Maritime Security and Tanker Security Programs.
- Elevates authority to indemnify Research and Development contracts from Service Secretaries to the Secretary of Defense.





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- 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.
- 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

Supports Effective Multi-Domain Capabilities in an Evolving Landscape

- 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 capability.
- 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.
- Requires the Secretary of the Navy to maintain a minimum quantity of high-demand, low-density EA-18G aircraft capabilities to meet Department of Defense combat air forces training, testing, and operational steady-state and major contingency requirements in support of geographical combatant commanders' planning and operations.
- 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.
- Reduces the minimum A-10 inventory requirements and various 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 Department of Defense combat air forces training, testing, and operational steady-state and major contingency requirements in support of geographical combatant commanders' planning and operations.





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- Reestablishes the requirement for the annual submission of the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Report.

Direction That the Department Provide Reports or Briefings on a Variety of Important Issues Including:

- 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 the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing on the incorporation of Ultra-Compact Hyperspectral Imaging System capabilities in Army modernization efforts.
- 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.
- 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.

Authorization of Appropriations Recommendations

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 3 CH-47F Block 2 Chinook helicopters.
- Provides additional funding for CH-47F Chinook degraded visual environment technology.
- 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 budget request for Next Generation Air Dominance (NGAD) development.





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- 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.
- Supports procurement of 44 Abrams tank upgrades.
- Supports the budget request for Bradley Program (modifications) program.
- Supports procurement of 102 Stryker Vehicle Upgrades.
- Supports procurement of 28 Mobile Protected Firepower (MPF) armored vehicles.
- Supports procurement of 72 Armored Multipurpose Vehicles (AMPV).
- Supports procurement of 74 Marine Corps Amphibious Combat Vehicles.
- Provides additional funding for Army Directed Energy-Mobile Short Range Air Defense research 10kw-50kw laser capability.
- 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.
- Supports the budget request for the Army's Integrated Fire Protection Capability (IFPC).
- 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 (GBAD).
- 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.





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- Provides additional funding for Army Enhanced Night Vision Goggle Binocular (ENVG-B)
- Provides additional funding for the Army's Force Provider program.
- Provides additional funding for National Guard and Reserve Component Equipment Account.

