



COMMITTEE *on* APPROPRIATIONS

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SUMMARY

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEFENSE

FISCAL YEAR 2022 APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Chairman's Mark: Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2022

Washington, D.C. – The Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2022, provides \$725.8 billion for the Department of Defense and related activities. This amount is \$29.3 billion more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level.

The bill includes a division that amends the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs (VA) and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (S. 2604) previously reported out of Committee. It provides an additional \$2.7 billion for Military Construction priorities related to labs, military installation resilience, and projects on each Service's unfunded requirements list. It also specifies \$7.6 billion in VA medical care funding as an adjustment, pursuant to sections 4004(b)(7) and 4005(g) of the budget resolution (S. Con. Res. 14).

The bill also includes a division that amends the Energy and Water and Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (S.2605) previously reported out of Committee. It provides \$52 million for the Formerly Utilized Remediation Program (FUSRAP) to cleanup specific sites that are radiologically contaminated due to Federal programs. It also provides an additional \$373 million for Department of Energy defense priorities related to maintaining a safe, secure, and effective nuclear weapons stockpile, nonproliferation, advancing our naval nuclear fleet, and cleanup of post-Cold War sites. Lastly, the division provides \$5 million for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, which keeps watch over health and safety standards at our nation's nuclear weapons complex.

U.S. Senator Jon Tester (D-Montana), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Defense, said:

"This defense bill strengthens our military and ensures the brave men and women that protect this country have the resources they need to keep Americans safe. It makes key investments to address the most pressing needs of our military so we don't lose ground to our adversaries, like China. It also makes common-sense cuts to underperforming programs and instead focuses on ensuring that our troops are well trained and well equipped with the most up to date technology. It's critical that we work together to move this bill forward to protect our nation."

Key Points & Highlights

The Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2022 recommends reductions to hundreds of terminated or underperforming defense programs. Examples of key reductions include:

- Elimination of \$3.3 billion requested for the Afghan Security Forces Fund, and rescission of \$500 million in prior-year funds;
- Reduction of \$433 million from Space Force overhead persistent infrared satellites, which are being developed on fixed-price contracts, yet funding is requested in excess of the contracted value; and
- Rescission of \$436 million in unobligated prior-year funds from production of Joint Direct Attack Munitions (JDAM), due to lengthy manufacturing delays.

Savings from these programs, along with the increased allocation for the Subcommittee, are used to accelerate military capabilities with priorities placed in the following areas:

- (1) Countering China and Investing in the Indo-Pacific
- (2) Artificial intelligence, cyber, and microelectronics
- (3) Space
- (4) Infrastructure and public shipyards

Countering China and Investing in the Indo-Pacific:

The bill provides nearly \$2.5 billion in increases to key capabilities relating to the Indo-Pacific. These increases include:

- An additional \$793 million for Marine Corps unfunded priorities related to Force Design 2030;
- An additional \$750 million to accelerate an INDOPACOM missile tracking satellite demonstration;
- An additional \$41 million for the Homeland Defense Radar-Hawaii and \$100 million for the Guam Defense System; and
- An additional \$100 million to establish the Rapid Defense Experimentation Reserve (RDER) to accelerate real-world demonstrations of innovative technologies.

Artificial Intelligence, Cyber, and Microelectronics:

The bill proposes increases in these areas to improve the Armed Forces' adoption of next-generation technologies. Examples include:

- Establishment of a \$500 million program to increase adoption of artificial intelligence capabilities at combatant commands, and an addition of \$100 million to improve DoD recruitment and development of talent for advancing AI;
- Increases of \$62 million to harden DoD networks from cyber threats, \$23 million to improve training at U.S. Cyber Command, and \$70 million for increasing DARPA efforts on AI, cyber, and data analytics; and
- An additional \$200 million for design acceleration of trusted and assured microelectronics, and \$80 million for DARPA's Electronics Resurgence Initiative (ERI) 2.0.

Space:

The bill supports continuing efforts to establish the Space Force, and advance key technologies to maintain U.S. superiority in an increasingly contested domain. Examples include:

- Provides \$17.9 billion for the Space Force, including military personnel, operations, and acquisitions accounts. This is a \$2.9 billion, or 16 percent increase, compared to the fiscal year 2021 enacted levels.
- Added \$120 million for Space Force unfunded priorities for systems sustainment, \$61 million to accelerate a cislunar flight experiment, and \$75 million for increased basic research for the Space Force.

Infrastructure and Public Shipyards:

The bill provides substantial increases to various infrastructure needs for the Department of Defense, which have often been viewed as lower priority programs. Examples include:

- An increase of \$1.6 billion in facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization across the military services;
- Increases totaling \$1.3 billion for test and evaluation infrastructure, to improve development and testing of next-generation weapons; and
- Increases the \$280 million requested in the budget for the Navy’s Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan (SIOP) by \$480 million, of which \$180 million is for additional facility renovations and \$300 million is for additional industrial equipment.

Other Initiatives:

In addition to the four priority areas described above, the bill provides increases to the following programs:

- \$4.3 billion for readiness and operational shortfalls;
- \$2.7 billion to account for revised economic assumptions that would otherwise erode DoD buying power;
- \$1.8 billion for 16 additional C-130J aircraft, for modernization of two Air National Guard operational wings;
- \$1.7 billion for one DDG-51 destroyer required under the existing multiyear procurement contract;
- \$1.45 billion for the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account;
- \$1.2 billion for the Congressionally Directed Medical Research Program;
- \$1 billion for urgent requirements for Israel’s Iron Dome system, in addition to \$500 million in requested funding;
- \$761 million for PFAS-related environmental remediation activities; and
- \$400 million to accelerate implementation of the Independent Review Commission’s recommendations to address sexual assault and harassment in the Department of Defense and military services.

For the first time since fiscal year 2010, the bill contains no funds for overseas contingency operations, consistent with the budget request. The bill also directs the Department of Defense that increases provided by the bill shall be subject to competition, or shall be provided to programs that have received competitive awards in the past.

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