



COMMITTEE *on* APPROPRIATIONS

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For Immediate Release:

March 8, 2022

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SUMMARY

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEFENSE

FISCAL YEAR 2022 APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2022

Washington, D.C. – The Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2022, provides \$728.5 billion for the Department of Defense and related activities. This amount is \$32.5 billion more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level.

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

“It is time for Congress to finish our work and pass a budget for the Department of Defense and all other agencies of the Federal government. I have led bipartisan negotiations to write the best spending bill possible to support our troops, shift our focus away from under-performing programs, and defend our national security against emerging threats from China and other adversaries. We need to pass this bill immediately in order to respond to Russia’s illegal invasion of Ukraine and other challenges around the world.”

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 \$700 million in prior-year funds;
- Rescission of \$3.3 billion in unobligated prior-year funds from a variety of programs.

Savings from these programs, along with the increased allocation for the bill, 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 \$1.4 billion in increases to key capabilities relating to the Indo-Pacific. These increases include:

- An additional \$269 million for Marine Corps unfunded priorities related to Force Design 2030;
- An additional \$550 million to accelerate an INDOPACOM missile tracking satellite demonstration;
- An additional \$75 million for the Homeland Defense Radar-Hawaii and \$80 million for the Guam Defense System; and
- Establishes 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 \$200 million program to increase adoption of artificial intelligence capabilities at combatant commands, and an addition of \$50 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 \$100 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 \$18.0 billion for the Space Force operations and acquisitions accounts, excluding military personnel. This is a \$2.7 billion, or 17 percent increase, compared to the fiscal year 2021 enacted levels.
- Added \$261 million for Space Force unfunded priorities, including \$61 million to accelerate a cislunar flight experiment, \$123 million in classified priorities and \$44 million for operational shortfalls in 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 \$1.3 billion in facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization across the military services;
- Increases in excess of \$850 million 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 \$564 million, of which \$200 million is for additional facility renovations, \$64 million is for base operating support costs, 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:

- \$1.8 billion for 16 additional C-130J aircraft to modernize two Air National Guard operational wings;
- \$1.7 billion for one DDG-51 destroyer required under the existing multiyear procurement contract;
- \$950 million for the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account;
- \$2.6 billion for defense medical research, including \$1.5 billion for the Congressionally Directed Medical Research Program. These funding levels constitute five percent real growth over fiscal year 2021 enacted levels;
- \$1 billion for urgent requirements for Israel’s Iron Dome system, in addition to \$500 million in requested funding;
- \$300 million for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative, including new authorities to respond to Russian aggression;
- \$276.4 million for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program, in addition to the \$1.03 billion in requested funding;
- \$255.3 million for PFAS-related environmental remediation activities, AFFF removal and the CDC Multi-Site Health Study in addition to the \$67 million in requested funding;
- \$97 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, which fully funds the level of executable spending during the remaining months of this fiscal year;
- \$54.5 million for the Special Victims’ Counsel and sexual assault prevention;
- \$516.2 million for the construction, renovation, repair and expansion of public schools on military installations;
- \$278.1 million for housing assistance for service members and their families in response to the rental housing shortage and rental cost increases caused by the COVID-19 pandemic;
- \$119.6 million for food assistance for service members and their families struggling to put food on the table exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic;
- Provides \$686.4 million to continue supporting families impacted by the most recent fuel spill at the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility on Hawai’i, as well as continue remediation and recovery efforts, including environmental restoration efforts, and to conduct activities in compliance with the State of Hawaii Department of Health Order 21-UST-EA-02; and
- Sufficient funding for Air Force A-10 aircraft and Navy cruisers to comply with NDAA prohibition on certain divestments. Additionally, the Air Force is directed to provide a report on plans for future A-10 divestment proposals, including a description of planned replacement missions or capabilities.

For the first time since fiscal year 2010, the bill contains no funds for overseas contingency operations, consistent with the budget request.

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