

BENS Summary of the FY22 National Defense Authorization Act

On December 7th and December 15th respectively, the House of Representatives and the Senate passed [S.1605](#), the conferenced text of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022. The following bill highlights touch on BENS's priority efforts relating to environmental resilience, the future industrial base, workforce development, and great power competition.

Climate and Energy

- Requires 10% of major installations be net-zero on energy, water, and waste by 2035.
- Requires the consideration of extreme weather risks into core processes.
- Creates the Climate Resilience Infrastructure Initiative to ensure infrastructure sustainability.
- Establishes an initiative focused on long duration energy storage technologies.

Acquisition

- Establishes a 14-member Commission on DoD Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution Reform with an initial report due to Congress by February 2023.
- Repeals preferences for fixed-price type contracts to relieve procedural delays that hinder innovation in weapon system programs.
- Requires a plan to reduce reliance on materials from North Korea, China, Russia, and Iran.
- Requires addressing R&D priorities focused on alternative technologies for critical minerals.
- Recognizes the importance of attracting small businesses into the Defense Industrial Base.

Procurement

- Approves a procurement budget of \$146.9 billion, a 7.3% decline from last year.
- Approves \$23.2 billion for the Army including Black Hawk, Apache, and Chinook helicopters; soldier enhancement; body armor; and combat vehicles.
- Approves \$66 billion for the Navy including \$4.9 billion for Arleigh Burke-class destroyers, \$3.1 billion for Columbia-class submarines, and \$6.6 billion for Virginia-class submarines.
- Approves \$50 billion for the Air Force including \$4.285 billion for the F-35A program, \$576 million for 5 additional F-15EX aircraft, and authority for procuring unmanned Valkyrie aircraft.

Workforce Development

- Increases military basic pay by 2.7%.
- Updates diversity training requirements to include programming on discrimination and bias based on race, gender, age, religion, sexual orientation, and gender identity.
- Removes commanders from decision-making related to the prosecution of crimes including rape, sexual assault, murder, manslaughter, and kidnapping.
- Requires service secretaries to provide detailed demographic information including sex, ethnicity, and rank on both the principal and victim of Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) violations.

Cyber Security

- Authorizes the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency's (CISA) CyberSentry program, enhancing CISA's support for critical infrastructure cybersecurity.
- Authorizes CISA to establish a National Cyber Exercise Program.

China

- Prohibits the procurement of personal protective equipment (PPE) from China produced with forced labor.
- Authorizes \$7.1 billion in FY22 funds to implement the Pacific Deterrence Initiative.
- Expands requirements for reports and assessments on China's military, security, and technology, including electronic warfare and shipbuilding.

Europe and Russia

- Includes \$4 billion for the European Deterrence Initiative to support deterrence in Europe.
- Increases funding for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative and assistance to the Baltics.
- Requires reporting on Russian influence operations and campaigns targeting U.S. military alliances and partnerships.