



COMMITTEE *on* APPROPRIATIONS

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SUMMARY

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEFENSE

FISCAL YEAR 2023 APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Washington, D.C. – The bill provides \$797.7 billion for the Department of Defense and related activities. This amount is \$69.3 billion above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, excluding emergency spending, and includes record-breaking investments in modernization and acquisition programs to stay ahead of the pacing threat.

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

“Over the past year, I’m proud to have taken extensive input from military leaders and worked with my colleagues to craft the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 2023, which makes responsible and targeted investments to meet the urgent needs of our armed forces and national defense. This legislation will keep America safe by giving our troops a well-earned pay raise, ensuring our servicemen and women are well-trained and well-equipped with the most up-to-date technology, and shifting resources toward cutting-edge programs that’ll maintain our fighting edge over adversaries like China and Russia. Passing a budget is one of our best tools to fight inflation, so it’s critical that Congress gets this done quickly and avoids any more stop-gap measures, which only undermine our military and national security at a time of increasing threats around the globe.”

Key Points & Highlights: The bill provides overdue funding to prepare our military for strategic competition with near-peer adversaries. The bill recommends hundreds of adjustments to the budget request due to contract savings, program delays, duplicative efforts, under-execution, changes to acquisition or contracting strategies, or requests for lower-priority efforts. The resultant savings, along with the Subcommittee’s increased allocation, consistent with the Fiscal Year 2023 Department of Defense Authorization Act, are re-invested to accelerate military capabilities and implement the new National Defense Strategy that recognizes China as our key strategic competitor and pacing challenge. Priorities are placed in the following areas:

1. Increase our troops’ and the Department’s purchasing power in the face of rising inflation;
2. Space;
3. Defense Industrial Base, supply chain, and acquisition management; and
4. Infrastructure

Investing In Our Troops: The bill makes several investments in our troops, including funding to implement the recommendations of the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military. These investments include:

- The bill fully funds the 4.6 percent pay raise for our troops, and adds \$515 million in support of military families, including: \$85 million for the National Guard Youth Challenge, \$60 million for Impact Aid, \$25 million for the Beyond Yellow Ribbon program, \$20 million for Impact Aid for children with disabilities, and \$15 million for Impact Aid for the large scale rebasing program;
- \$1.9 billion for medical research, including \$130 million for peer-reviewed cancer research, and \$150 million for peer-reviewed breast cancer research; and
- \$479 million, as requested, to implement the recommendations of the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military.

Inflation: The bill includes \$52.8 billion to address higher inflation for acquisition programs, goods and services, and higher compensation costs, as requested, as well as an additional \$8 billion to address price escalation caused by higher-than-budgeted inflation, including:

- \$3.7 billion for fuel;
- \$1.2 billion for Basic Allowance for Housing;
- \$1.05 billion for acquisition programs;
- \$809.4 million for increased utility costs;
- \$400 million for Defense Health Program cost index increases;
- \$327.8 million for Basic Allowance for Subsistence;
- \$209.6 million to offset price increases for patrons at the commissaries;
- \$164 million for Temporary Lodging Expense;
- \$32.5 million for Child Development Center employee fee discounts;
- \$23.5 million for Dislocation Allowance; and
- \$12.1 million for Basic Needs Allowance.

Space: The bill includes an additional \$2.2 billion for space procurement, operation and maintenance, and research and development initiatives. This includes accelerating the development and fielding of resilient space capabilities by investing in a distributed space architecture and increased capability to track emerging threats such as hypersonic vehicles. These investments include:

- \$442 million for an additional Wideband Gapfiller Satellite for additional high-data rate military satellite communication services;
- \$306 million across the space science and technology portfolio to advance research and technology fundamental to our continued overmatch in space;
- \$216 million to procure two additional launches to accelerate the distribution of low-earth orbit satellites for the missile warning and missile tracking mission;
- \$250 million to accelerate the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command low-earth orbit missile warning and missile tracking space vehicle acquisition;

- \$147 million for operational test and training infrastructure to fill a critical gap in training capabilities within the Space Force;
- \$130 million to enhance the medium-earth orbit missile warning and missile tracking constellation to increase the number of orbital medium field of view planes that space vehicles will be operating on, thus increasing coverage in the polar regions;
- \$50 million for on-board defensive measures for high-value space assets; and
- \$50 million for Tactically Responsive Launch efforts to continue a multi-year effort to field a rapid and dynamic launch capability.

Aviation: The bill makes significant investments in the aviation enterprise, including funds for:

- \$1.8 billion for the F-35 program to restore nineteen total aircraft. The largest investments include:
 - \$819.3 million for eleven F-35As on the lot 15-17 production contract;
 - \$679.2 million and an additional realignment of funds for seven F-35Cs and one F-35B on the lot 15-17 production contract; and
 - \$200 million for additional F135 engine spares;
- \$1.7 billion for sixteen additional C-130J aircraft, to modernize 2 Air National Guard operational units;
- \$883.7 million for four additional EC-37B Compass Call aircraft and the associated air vehicle modifications;
- \$600 million to maintain production of F/A-18E/F aircraft;
- \$570 million for ten additional Combat Rescue Helicopters to restore production to a total of twenty aircraft in line with the previous year's plan;
- \$500 million for five additional MV-22 aircraft;
- \$400 million for two additional Navy E-2D aircraft;
- \$350 million for twelve MQ-1C Gray Eagle Extended Range aircraft for the Army National Guard;
- \$250 million for two additional CH-53K heavy lift aircraft;
- \$200 million to accelerate the replacement of the aging E-3 Airborne Warning and Control System;
- \$286.1 million for the Advanced Engine Transition Program;
- \$273 million for ten additional UH-60M aircraft for the Army National Guard;
- \$220.4 million for the Next Generation Adaptive Propulsion program;
- \$200 million for additional CH-47 F Block II aircraft and advance procurement;
- \$150.7 million for MQ-9 Reaper advancements for multi-domain operations against peer completion;
- \$120 million for MQ-1C Gray Eagle extended range multi-domain operations; and
- \$47 million to modernize C-40 Personnel Aircraft.

Shipbuilding: The bill provides \$31.9 billion for Navy shipbuilding programs, including:

- \$6.9 billion for three DDG-51 destroyers, and authority for the Department of Defense to enter into a multiyear procurement contract for up to 15 DDG-51 destroyers;

- \$4.5 billion for two Virginia Class fast attack submarines;
- \$3.1 billion for the Columbia Class ballistic missile submarine;
- \$3.1 billion for two amphibious assault ships;
- \$2.5 billion for the continued funding of two Ford Class aircraft carriers;
- \$1.1 billion for a Constellation Class Frigate;
- \$782 million for a T-AO Fleet Oiler; and
- \$645 million for two additional expeditionary medical ships.

Defense Industrial Base, Supply Chain, and Acquisition Management: The bill includes \$924 million to expand industrial base capacity and support the supply chain across multiple munitions programs in the face of increased requirements. This includes:

- \$250 million to expand industrial capacity for weapons procurement;
- \$200 million to modernize government-owned ammunition production facilities;
- \$107 million for Department of Defense acquisition management initiatives to enable the workforce to improve oversight capabilities and achieve more effective and efficient outcomes for the warfighter and taxpayer;
- \$20 million to create a pilot program that applies best-in-class data science tools to more effectively track Services' munitions and fuel stocks;
- \$20 million for diversification of the munitions supply chain; and
- Additional funding for Tomahawks, AARGM-ER, Small Diameter Bomb II, and Offensive Anti-Surface Warfare Increment II, to increase stockpiles in critical areas for potential future contingencies.

Infrastructure: The bill includes an additional \$3.2 billion to upgrade degrading and outdated infrastructure, including:

- \$1.1 billion to modernize our nation's critical test and evaluation infrastructure for emerging technologies, such as: hypersonics, the electromagnetic spectrum, directed energy, space, targets, data management, and artificial intelligence;
- \$1 billion as a general increase for facility modernization and sustainment initiatives across the services and \$500 million for targeted facility projects, such as those at barracks and services academies;
- \$380 million to enhance shipyard infrastructure for ongoing and future large surface combatant shipbuilding programs; and
- \$240 million for the Navy's public shipyards.

Other Initiatives: Additionally, the bill invests in our troops and our readiness by providing increases to the following important programs:

- \$22.4 billion, an increase of \$5.9 billion, for science and technology research, the backbone of military modernization, including increases of \$100 million for basic research and \$120 million for the Defense University Research Instrumentation Program;
- \$1 billion for the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account;

- \$963 million in additional funding for the Missile Defense Agency, for a total of \$10.4 billion, including \$292.5 million to accelerate the development of hypersonic defenses;
- \$602 million for forty-six additional Abrams tanks;
- \$686.5 million for school construction, renovation, repair or expansion on military bases;
- \$427 million for recruiting and advertising;
- \$430.4 million for various cyber and artificial intelligence initiatives to continue implementing recommendations from the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence;
- \$402 million for maintenance and weapon system sustainment;
- \$332.7 million for the Environmental Restoration accounts, including \$65.3 million for Formerly Used Defense Sites and \$20 million for the Military Munitions Response Program;
- \$304 million for eight additional Ground/Air Task Oriented Radars for the Marine Corps, bolstering their ability to operate in the contested, expeditionary locations;
- \$300 million for Enhanced Night Vision Goggle-Binoculars (ENVG-B);
- \$224.9 million to address PFAS contamination on military bases and in neighboring communities, as well as \$35.9 million for aqueous film forming foam removal and disposal;
- \$225 million for the Baltic Security Initiative, an increase of \$69.5 million, and an additional \$153 million for security cooperation programs, with a particular focus on critical European allies in light of Russia’s continued aggression;
- \$219.9 million for seventy-three additional Stryker vehicles;
- \$210 million for additional Paladin Integrated Management vehicle sets;
- \$200 million to expand cooperative activities with allies and partners in the U.S. Southern Command and U.S. Africa Command area of operations;
- \$109 million for additional antilock braking system and electronic stability control upgrades for the Army’s HMMWV fleet, improving vehicle safety and survivability;
- \$47 million for Special Victims’ Counsel; and
- \$41.8 million for implementation of the Civilian Harm Mitigation and Response Action Plan.

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