

THE
Roosevelt
GROUP



**FY23 NDAA Legislative Analysis and
Evaluation
for
Florida Defense Support Task Force**

Table of Contents

The National Security Strategy	<u>Page 2</u>
The National Defense Strategy	<u>Page 3</u>
The Nuclear Posture Review	<u>Page 4</u>
The Missile Defense Review	<u>Page 6</u>
Florida Delegation Activity for FY23 Bills	<u>Page 7</u>
National Defense Authorization Act Summary	<u>Page 10</u>
NDAA Sections of Interest	<u>Page 12</u>
Omnibus Appropriations Summary	<u>Page 39</u>
Omnibus Appropriations Sections of Interest	<u>Page 40</u>

The National Security Strategy:

Resource Links:

[*National Security Strategy Fact Sheet](#)

[*National Security Strategy](#)

The National Security Strategy was released by the White House on October 10, 2022. The National Security Strategy (NSS) is sent from the President to Congress to communicate the executive branch's national security vision to the legislative branch. President Biden's NSS describes how the United States will advance its interests and pursue a "free, open, prosperous, and secure world." The NSS is rooted in our nation's interests: to protect the security of Americans, to expand economic opportunities, and to defend democratic values, to achieve this President Biden said that the United States will:

1. Invest in underlying sources and tools of American power and influence
2. Build a strong coalition of nations to build the US collective influence to shape the global strategic environment.
3. Modernize by strengthening the military.

The Trump Administration's 2017 National Security Strategy marked a significant public shift in how the United States viewed its relations with China. The Trump NSS was the first time the federal government publicly acknowledged a return of near-peer competition and the need to more aggressively resource efforts to counter China's rise and influence in the Indo-Pacific region. While there are differences in tone between the national security strategies of the two administrations, notably on immigration and climate change, the 2022 NSS builds on the groundwork laid down by its predecessor.

The National Defense Strategy

Resource Links:

[*The National Defense Strategy](#)

[*The National Defense Strategy Fact Sheet](#)

[*The National Defense Strategy Website](#)

The Department of Defense (DOD) released the classified 2022 National Defense Strategy (NDS) to Congress on March 28, 2022. On October 27, 2022 the DOD publicly released the unclassified NDS.

The NDS outlines the DOD approach to implement the President's National Security Strategy (NSS). The Secretary of Defense's NDS supports the NSS by establishing a set of overarching defense objectives that guide DOD's security activities and provide direction for the National Military Strategy (NMS). The NDS is prepared by the Office of the Secretary of Defense and is to be published every four years.

The report outlines how the Department of Defense will contribute to achieving NSS objectives in order to maintain security and prosperity worldwide. The Defense properties are:

1. Defending the homeland, paced with the growing multi-domain threat posed by the People's Republic of China
2. Deterring strategic attacks against the United States, Allies and partners
3. Deterring aggression and being prepared to prevail in conflict when necessary, with a particular focus on the challenges posed by the People's Republic of China in the Indo-Pacific region and Russia in Europe. This involves prioritizing efforts to address these challenges.

The Nuclear Posture Review

Resource Links:

[CRS Report Nuclear Posture Review](#)

[FAS: The Biden Administration's Nuclear Posture Review](#)

The unclassified Nuclear Posture Review (NPR) was released by the DOD on October 27, 2022, the Nuclear Posture Review was released in the same document as the 2022 National Defense Strategy, and the 2022 Missile Defense Review. The NPR describes the U.S. “nuclear strategy, policy, posture, and forces” and “reaffirms a continuing commitment to a safe, secure, and effective nuclear deterrent and strong credible extended deterrence.”

The NPR contains five major portions:

1. **The Nuclear Adversaries:** The NPR states and identifies four potential adversaries for U.S. nuclear weapons planning: Russia, China, Iran, and North Korea.
2. **Nuclear Declaratory Policy:** The NPR acknowledges the U.S. long standing policy about the role of nuclear weapons, but with a slight modification in the language. The role is: Deter strategic attacks, Assure allies and partners, and Achieve U.S. objectives if deterrence fails.
3. **Nuclear Force Structure:** The NPR states its commitment to the modernization of its nuclear forces, nuclear control and command, and communication systems (NC3), and the production and support of infrastructure. This is basically the same nuclear modernization program that has been supported by the last two administrations.
4. **Nuclear-Conventional Integration:** The NPR seeks to further deepen the integration of nuclear and conventional capabilities into strategic deterrence planning. It “underscores the linkage between conventional and nuclear elements of collective deterrence and defense” and adopts

“an integrated deterrence approach that works to leverage nuclear and non-nuclear capabilities to tailor deterrence under specific circumstances.”

5. Arms Control and Non-Proliferation: The NPR comes to a conclusion that deterrence alone will not reduce nuclear dangers and threats, and reaffirms the U.S. commitment to arms control, risk reduction, and nonproliferation. It does this by stating that the U.S. will look for “a comprehensive and balanced approach” that places “renewed emphasis on arms control, non proliferation, and risk reduction to strengthen stability, head off costly arms races, and signal our desire to reduce the salience of nuclear weapons globally.”

Many of the actions/activities mentioned in the NPR are already underway. The Pentagon will now produce an NPR implementation plan that identifies specific decisions to be carried out.

The Missile Defense Review

Resource Links:

[The Missile Defense Review Fact Sheet](#)

The unclassified Missile Defense Review (MDR) was released by the DOD on October 27, 2022, in the same document as the 2022 National Defense Strategy and the 2022 Nuclear Posture Review. The MDR provides direction to the U.S. missile defense strategy, policy, and capabilities.

The MDR addresses the following:

1. Contributing to Integrated Deterrence
2. Addressing North Korean Missile Threats to the Homeland
3. Addressing Near-Peer Nuclear Missile Threats to the Homeland
4. Enhancing our Pacific Posture - Missile Defense of Guam
5. Regional Integrated Air and Missile Defense
6. Strengthening International Cooperation with Allies and Partner
7. Cruise Missile Defense - Homeland

Florida Delegation FY23 Wins:

Congressman Matt Gaetz, R-FL-01:

Representative Matt Gaetz helped secure the Eglin Gulf Test and Training Range with over \$55 million for the modernization of the range's test instruments and infrastructure to help facilitate hypersonic weapons testing. Gaetz also helped to secure \$141.5 million for constructing new helicopters and hangars, as well as \$57million for the Advanced Helicopter Training Systems Flight Simulator Facility at the Naval Air Station Whiting Field. Representative Gaetz sponsored and secured \$10 million for the development of new strategies for advanced munitions technology digital engineering testing solutions at the Air Force Research Laboratory's Munition Directorate on Eglin Air Force Base. The CH-47 Block II received a \$216 million plus up sponsored by Gaetz to produce 3 additional aircrafts. Like most members Rep. Gaetz supported a 4.6% pay increase for service members, expanding eligibility for Basic Needs Allowance, and an additional \$250 million to recuse the cost of groceries at the commissary. Lastly, he led the charge on the rescind of the COVID-19 vaccine mandate for service members.

Representative Scott Franklin, R-FL-18:

Representative Scott Franklin was among the supporters who called for rescinding COVID-19 vaccine mandate for service members. Franklin was also in support of the 4.6% pay increase for service members. Franklin co-sponsored an amendment to increase the DoD's rare-earth elements and critical minerals stockpiles, resources for the Marines' force-on-force modernization program, support for the KC-46 tanker program, funding for airborne augmented reality, and funding for cyber resiliency and cybersecurity policy in the DoD.

Representative Michael Waltz, R-FL-06:

Representative Michael Waltz gained the most in earmarks of any Florida member (and second-highest in the House overall) with the passage of the

NDAA, totalling to \$177 million. This includes \$76 million for a communications facility at Patrick AFB and five projects related to F-35 development. The remaining \$89 million are for five MILCON projects. Additionally, Waltz helped authorize joint, commander level, multi-domain, interoperable military exercises with Taiwan; prohibit the DoD from buying goods produced in Xinjiang; funding for Florida installations (including Automated Multipurpose Machine Gun Range, Patrick Space Force Base, Camp Blanding Joint Training Center, MacDill Air Force Base, and Eglin Air Force Base); the Wounded Warrior Bill of Rights; expand the DoD's rare-earth elements and critical minerals stockpiles; full funding for the United States Special Operation Command's (USSOCOM) Armed Overwatch Program, and funding for procurement of Florida-made Sonobuoys for the U.S. Navy.

Senator Rick Scott, R-FL:

Senator Rick Scott helped secure several measures in the NDAA for Florida. Senator Scott helped obtain \$635 million for construction projects, training facilities and access to childcare on Florida's military bases. He also secured \$208 million for the United States Southern Command, which included an assessment of USSOUTHCOM's ability to detect, and interdict illicit narcotics and weapons trafficking activities. Senator Scott also secured an audit to improve the living quarters for the Coast Guard enlisted families in Key West. He also secured a Wounded Warrior Bill of Rights which will ensure due process and proper care for all service members who have been wounded or have fallen ill.

The following members from the Florida delegation **do not** sit on the Armed Services Committees, but had a substantial impact on the FY 23 NDAA:

Senator Marco Rubio, R-FL:

Senator Marco Rubio sponsored provisions that would enforce a four-year prohibition of civil aviation operations at Homestead ARB, reauthorize and modernize the *Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000*, legislation aimed at reducing America's reliance on Chinese supply chains for pharmaceuticals, and fast tracking arms sales to Taiwan. Additionally, he co-sponsored legislation that

would establish a task force to monitor China's censorship activities in the United States, establish a fellowship program for U.S. and Taiwanese government officials to spend up to two years in the other country, enhance congressional oversight of intelligence agencies, and make housing more affordable for service members living in high-cost areas.

Representative John Rutherford, R-FL-05

Representative John Rutherford secured \$7 million worth of earmarks in the NDAA for F-35 development and a communications facility at MCSF Blount Island. Rutherford was also a vocal supporter to end the DoD's COVID vaccine mandate.

National Defense Authorization Act

Resource Links:

[FY 23 NDAA Full Text](#)

[FY 23 NDAA Summary](#)

President Joe Biden signed the Fiscal 2023 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) into law on December 23, 2022. The NDAA authorizes \$816.7 billion for the Department of Defense (DOD), and \$30.3 billion for national security programs within the Department of Energy (DOE). This is a \$45 billion increase above the President's budget request. The NDAA also serves as a legislative vehicle for a number of non-defense authorizations, which include several major authorization bills from other committees. Some highlights of the bill include:

1. Funding for a 4.6 percent pay raise to both military service members and the DOD civilian workforce.
2. Authorizes funding to ease the impact of inflation on the force, and increases the resources available to support military families.
3. Ensures that service members have access to quality housing, which includes giving authority to adjust basic housing allowance in high-cost areas.
4. Invests in battle force ships, submarines, aircraft, combat vehicles, long-range artillery, and other equipment.
5. Increases investments in the Pacific Deterrence Initiative, and authorizes the Taiwan Enhanced Resilience Act of 2022.
6. Supports Ukraine by authorizing increased funding for the European Deterrence Initiative and the Ukraine Security Initiative.
7. Modernizes our military technology and capabilities, this includes hypersonic weapons, artificial intelligence, quantum technologies, and biotechnologies.
8. Provides increased funding for military construction.

9. Advances the development of various missile defense programs and systems.
10. Rescinds the mandate for members of the armed forces to be vaccinated against COVID-19.
11. Authorizes up to \$10 billion in security assistance over the next five years to Taiwan and mandates the DOD and State Department to prioritize and expedite the processing of foreign military sales to Taiwan.
12. Approves advance and multiyear procurement authority for critical munitions aimed at expediting production.
13. Boosts aircraft procurement by authorizing 69 new F-35 fighters, eight F/A-18 Super Hornets, 2 CH-53K King Stallion helicopters, two V-22 tiltrotor aircraft, seven E-2D Hawkeye aircraft and five KC-130J tankers.
14. Keeps the nuclear sea-launched cruise missile (SLCM-N) and prohibits the retirement of the B83 gravity bombs until a plan is submitted for its replacement.
15. Authorizes \$32.6 billion for shipbuilding programs, green lights the Navy to buy 11 new ships, and sets a legal floor of 31 amphibious warships for the Navy.
16. Bars the federal government and contractors from using semiconductors sourced from a trio of Chinese companies.

The following pages provide short summaries of each of the provisions that may be of interest to members of Enterprise Florida and the Florida Defense Support Task Force.

NDAAs Highlighted Sections of Interest

Resource Link:

[NDAAs Full Text](#)

Title I - PROCUREMENT

SEC. 141. Modification of Inventory Requirements for Aircraft of the Combat Air Forces

Page: 97-98

Summary: This section describes the changes to requirements for fighter aircraft inventory and A-10 aircraft inventory. The total number of fighter aircraft required is being reduced from 1,970 to 1,800, and the minimum number of A-10 aircraft required is being reduced from 171 to 153. There is also a modification to the limitation on the availability of funds for the destruction of A-10 aircraft in storage status, which involves a change to the report that must be provided. This section demonstrates that Congress understands the need for the Air Force to divest of certain legacy aircraft to invest in NGAD and other capabilities.

SEC. 143. Requirements Relating to F-22 Aircraft

Page: 100-103

Summary: From Fiscal Year 2023 ending on September 30, 2027 the Secretary of the Air Force may not retire an F-22 aircraft. They also can't reduce funding for unit personnel or weapon system sustainment activities for F-22 aircrafts presumes future congressional authority to divest the aircraft. Also, no later than 180 days of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force will submit to Congress a report that includes a strategy and execution plan for conducting formal training for F-22 air crews to maintain the combat capability of the aircraft.

SEC. 155. Plan for Transfer of KC-135 Aircraft to The Air National Guard

Page: 118-119

Summary: The Secretary of the Air Force will need to develop a plan to transfer covered KC-135 aircraft to air refueling wings of the Air National Guard that are classic associations with active duty units of the Air Force. The plan needs to be

developed no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, and will need to include the effects of the aerial refueling capability of the DoD and on personnel, and any costs associated with the plan.

TITLE II - RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

SEC. 216. Air-Breathing & Rocket Booster Testing Capacity Upgrades to Support Critical Hypersonic Weapons Development

Page: 156-157

Summary: Air Force will upgrade testing facilities that support the development of hypersonic weapons that use air-breathing or rocket booster capabilities, and are to operate in sea-level or high altitude operational domains. The timeline for completion is no later than 24 months after commencement of the upgrade.

SEC. 221. Target Date for Deployment of 5G Wireless Broadband Infrastructure at all Military Installations

Page: 168

Summary: No later than July 30, 2023 the Secretary of Defense will need to establish a target date to deploy 5G wireless broadband infrastructure at all military installations. The provision is a result of growing frustration that DoD has failed to implement 5G wireless capabilities at military installations across the country.

SEC. 234. Plans to Accelerate the Transition of 5G Information and Communications Technology within the Military Departments

Page: 190-196

Summary: The Assistant Secretaries of the military departments are required to develop and submit a three-year transition plan to the congressional defense committees. The plan must specify the extent to which 5G infrastructure is expected to be implemented in the military department by the end of the three-year period following the enactment of this Act and how this implementation is expected to be achieved. The plan must also include an operational needs assessment identifying the highest priority areas for

implementation, an explanation of the use of an open radio access network approach, an investment plan with funding estimates, metrics and reporting mechanisms, identification and designation of a single point of contact, actions to streamline the process for establishing 5G wireless coverage at military installations, and identification of investments required to support the transition to 5G technology using an open radio access network approach.

SEC. 237. Assessment and Strategy Relating to Hypersonic Testing Capacity of the Department of Defense

Page: 202-208

Summary: The Secretary of Defense is required to assess the capacity of the Department of Defense to test, evaluate, and qualify hypersonic capabilities and related technologies. The assessment must include an assumption that the Department will conduct at least one full-scale, operationally relevant, live-fire hypersonic weapon test of each hypersonic weapon system under development by the Air Force, Army, and Navy each year once the system reaches initial operational capability. The assessment must also identify test facilities outside the Department that have potential to be used to expand capacity, analyze the capability of these facilities to simulate various hypersonic conditions, identify the coordination, scheduling, reimbursement processes, and requirements needed for the potential use of other federal government test facilities, analyze the test frequency, scheduling lead time, test cost, and capacity of each facility, review facilities that could enhance efforts to test all phases of hypersonic flight, and assess any cost and time savings that could result from using identified technologies. The report builds off a DARPA report that called for establishment of multiple hypersonic production accelerator facilities where you try to coordinate multiple testing capabilities.

SEC. 240. Report on Potential for Increased Utilization of the Electronic Proving Grounds Testing Range

Page: 212-214

Summary: The Secretary of Defense will within 180 days of enactment submit a report to the Armed Services committees on the Electronic Proving Grounds

testing range located at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. The report will include the amount and types of testing activities conducted at the range, feasibility of other armed forces, federal agencies, and private sector entities to use the range, shortfalls in equipment, and the capacity for the range for electronic warfare training.

TITLE III - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

SEC. 313. Consideration under Defense Environmental Restoration Program for State-owned facilities of the National Guard with proven exposure of hazardous substances and waste

Page: 228-229

Summary: The provision amends the definition of a 'State-owned National Guard Facility' within 10 U.S.C. §2700 by including "land owned and operated by a State when such land is used for training the National Guard pursuant to chapter 5 of title 32 with funds provided by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department, even though such land is not under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense." Each State-owned National Guard facility that is used for training for the National Guard with funds provided by the Secretary of Defense or military department at the time of the actions leading to contamination by hazardous substances or pollutants is responsible for response actions.

SEC. 317. Purchase or Lease of Electric, Zero Emission, Advanced-biofuel-powered or Hydrogen-powered Vehicles for the DoD

Page: 237-240

Summary: In the period preceding October 1, 2035, each covered non tactical vehicle purchased or leased by or for the use of the DoD will be an electric or zero emissions vehicle that uses a charging connector type that meets applicable industry accepted standards for interoperability and safety.

SEC. 320. Establishment of joint working group to determine joint requirements for future operational energy needs of the DoD

Page: 244-248

Summary: A joint working group will be established to determine the joint requirements for future operational energy needs, the Secretary of the Air Force will serve as the executive agent of the working group. The group will address the operational energy needs of each military department and combatant command to meet energy needs in all domains of warfare.

SEC. 321. Amendment to budgeting of DoD relating to extreme weather

Page: 249

Summary: Section 328(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 is amended a section of the Act to include a requirement for the Department of Defense to provide an annual calculation of the costs of providing assistance in response to extreme weather and wildfire events. This assistance may be provided to the Federal Emergency Management Agency or other federal land management agencies in consultation with the National Interagency Fire Center, or to any state, territory, or possession of the United States. The calculation must also include the resources required to support wildfire response, recovery, and restoration efforts within military installations or other Department of Defense facilities, or to support other federal agencies with respect to these efforts, if such resources are not reimbursed.

SEC. 322. Prototype and demonstration projects for energy resilience at certain military installations

Page: 250-257

Summary: Each Secretary of a military department will ensure that covered prototype and demonstration projects are conducted at each military installation. Each Secretary of a military department will nominate military installations, no later than one year after the NDAA is enacted the Secretary of Defense will select from among the list of nominated military installations provided by the Secretaries of the military departments. In selecting the military installations the Secretary of Defense will consider: the mission of the installation, the geographic terrain of the installation and surrounding community, energy resources available to support the installation, an assessment of any extreme

weather risks or vulnerabilities at the installation and surrounding community. Each military installation selected will be known as “Energy Resilience Tedbed”. Covered prototype and demonstration projects will be from the following areas:

- Energy storage technologies, including long duration energy storage systems
- Technologies to improve building energy efficiency in a cyber-secure manner, such as advanced lighting controls, high performance cooling systems and technologies for waste heat recovery
- Technologies to improve building energy management and control in a cyber-secure manner
- Tools and processes for design, assessment and and decision making on the installation with respect to all hazards resilience and hazard analysis, energy use, management, and the construction of resilient buildings and infrastructure
- Carbon sequestration technologies
- Technologies relating to on-site resilient energy generation

SEC. 323. Pilot Program for Development of Electric Vehicle Charging Solutions to Mitigate Grid Stress

Page: 257-264

Summary: Pilot programs to develop and test covered infrastructure to mitigate grid stress caused by electric vehicles through the implementation of and maintenance on certain military installations of charging stations, microgrid. Each Secretary of a military department will select at least one military installation of each Armed Force. In choosing a military installation for each Secretary of a military department will take the following into account:

- A calculation of existing loads at the installation and the existing capacity of the installation for the charging of electric vehicles, including light duty trucks.
- Any required upgrades to covered infrastructure on the installation, including electric wiring, anticipated by the Secretary.
- The ownership, financing, operation and maintenance models of existing and planned covered infrastructure on the military installation.

- Assessment of local grid needs and any required updates relating to such needs anticipated by the Secretary.

SEC. 324. Pilot Program on the Use of Sustainable Aviation Fuel

Page: 264-271

Summary: The pilot program will be designed to:

- Identify any logistical challenges with respect to the use of sustainable aviation fuel by the Department
 - Promote understanding of the technical and performance characteristics of sustainable aviation fuel when used in a military setting
 - Engage nearby commercial airports to explore opportunities and challenges to partner on the increased use of sustainable aviation fuel
- Within a year of the NDAA enactment the Secretary of Defense will select no less than two geographically diverse facilities to carry out the pilot program. At least one of the facilities selected will be a facility with an onsite refinery that is located in proximity to at least one major commercial airport that is also actively seeking to increase the use of sustainable aviation fuel.

SEC. 327. Analysis and Plan For Addressing Heat Island Effect on Military

Installations

Page: 273-274

Summary: Each Secretary of a military department will conduct an analysis of the military installations under the jurisdiction of that Secretary to assess the extent to which heat island effect readiness, infrastructure service life, and utilities costs. Heat Island is defined as an area with a high concentration of structures (buildings, roads, and other infrastructure) that absorb and re-emit the sun's heat more than natural landscapes such as forests or bodies of water.

SEC. 328. Limitation on Replacement of Non-Tactical Vehicle Fleet of DoD with Electric Vehicles, Advanced-Biofuel-Powered Vehicles, or Hydrogen-Powered Vehicles

Page: 275-279

Summary: Until the Secretary of Defense submits a report to Congress the Secretary may not enter into an indefinite delivery-indefinite quantity delivery order contract to procure and replace the existing non-tactical vehicle fleet of the DoD with electric vehicles, advanced-biofuel-powered vehicles, or hydrogen-powered vehicles. Congress has expressed some question about the ability of DoD to transition its fleet of vehicles, with particular concern around Army programs. This slows the process and requires some safeguards so DoD could move forward if they address Congress' concerns.

SECTION IV - MILITARY PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 401. End Strengths for Active Forces

Page: 358

Summary: Armed Forces are authorized strengths for active duty personnel as of September 30, 2023:

- Army - 452,000
- Navy - 354,000
- Marine Corps - 177,000
- Air Force - 425,344
- Space Force - 8,600

TITLE V - MILITARY PERSONNEL POLICY

SEC. 501. Authorized Strengths for Space Force Officers on Active Duty in Grades of Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel

Page: 369

Summary: (a)(1) of section 523 of title 10, United States Code, includes a table that lists the total number of commissioned officers serving on active duty in different branches of the military, organized by rank. This section was amended to include new items in the table for the Space Force, which relate to the total number of commissioned officers serving on active duty in that branch in the grades of major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel.

“3,900	1,016	782	234
4,300	1,135	873	262
5,000	1,259	845	315
7,000	1,659	1,045	415
10,000	2,259	1,345	565”.

SEC. 522. Expansion of Eligibility for Direct Acceptance of Gifts by Members of the Armed Forces and DoD and Coast Guard Employees and Their Families

Page: 405

Summary: Section 2601a of title 10, United States Code, was amended:

In subsection (b), a new paragraph (3) was added which states that an injury or illness may be considered combat-related if it results in enrollment in a Warriors in Transition program. This program is defined in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013.

SEC. 524. Expansion of Mandatory Characterizations of Administrative Discharges of Certain Members on the Basis of Failure to Receive COVID-19 Vaccine

Page: 407

Summary: The Secretary of Defense is required to rescind the mandate requiring members of the Armed Forces to be vaccinated against COVID-19, as outlined in a memorandum dated August 24, 2021, within 30 days of the enactment of this Act. This mandate had previously required members of the Armed Forces to receive the COVID-19 vaccine.

SEC. 525. Rescission of COVID-19 Mandate

Page: 407-408

Summary: 30 days after the enactment of the NDAA the Secretary of Defense will rescind the mandate that members of the Armed Forces be vaccinated against COVID-19 pursuant to the memorandum dated August 24,2021, regarding “Mandatory Coronavirus Disease 2019 Vaccination of Department of Defense Service Members”.

SEC. 561. Codification of Skillbridge Program

Page: 477-478

Summary: To carry out Skillbridge the Secretary of Defense no later than September 30, 2023 update the Department of Defense Instruction titled “Job Training, Employment Skills Training, Apprenticeships, and Internships (JTEST-AI) for Eligible Services Member”. And develop a funding plan for Skillbridge that includes funding lines across the future-years defense program.

SEC. 574. Certain Assistance to Local Educational Agencies that Benefit Dependents of Military and Civilian Personnel.

Page: 487-489

Summary: Assistance to schools with significant numbers of military dependent students.

SEC. 575. Assistance to Local Educational Agencies that Benefit Dependents of Members of the Armed Forces with Enrollment Changes Due to Base Closures, Force Structure Changes, or Force Relocation

Page: 489-495

Summary: Local educational agencies are eligible for assistance if 20% or more of students enrolled in schools of the local educational agency are military dependent students.

SEC. 577. Promotion of Certain Child Care Assistance

Page: 497-498

Summary: Each Secretary will promote to members of the Armed Forces awareness of child care assistance that is available. A year after the NDAA is enacted each Secretary will submit a report to Congress summarizing activities taken to promote awareness. Congress feels that there are a number of authorities to support child care for service members but that those options are not well known so before they add more capabilities they want more coordination first.

SEC. 578. Industry Roundtable on Military Space Hiring

Page: 498-500

Summary: No later than 180 after the enactment of the NDAA the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness will hold an industry roundtable to discuss the hiring of military spouses. The discussion will include:

- The value of, and opportunities to private entities that hire military spouses
- Career opportunities for military spouses
- Understanding the challenges that military spouses encounter in the labor market
- Gaps and opportunities in the labor market for military spouses
- Best hiring practices from industry leaders in human resources
- The benefits of portable licenses and interstate licensure compacts for military spouses

The participants in the roundtable will include:

- The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
- The Assistant Secretary for Manpower and Reserve Affairs of each military branch
- The Director of the Defense Human Resources Activity
- Other officials in the DoD the Secretary deems appropriate
- Private entities that elect to participate

SEC. 579. Recommendations for the Improvement of the Military Interstate Children's Compact

Page: 500-503

Summary: The Secretaries concerned along with States through the Defense-State Liaison Office will develop recommendations to improve the Military Interstate Children's Compact. They will identify barriers to the ability of a parent of a transferring military-connected child to enroll the child in advance in an elementary or secondary school in the State in which the child is transferring, without requiring the parent or child to be physically present in the State.

TITLE VI - COMPENSATION AND OTHER PERSONNEL BENEFITS

SEC. 611. Increases in Maximum Allowable Income for Purposes of Eligibility to Base Needs Allowance

Page: 539-540

Summary: Amended title 37, United States Code: increases 130 percent to 150 percent, also added “if the Secretary concerned determines it appropriate (based on location, household need, or special circumstances) the gross household income of the member during the most recent calendar year did not exceed an amount equal to 200 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines of the Department of Health and Human Services for the location of the member and number of individuals in the household of the member of such year”.

SEC. 612. Extension of Authority to Temporarily Adjust Basic Allowance for Housing in Certain Areas

Page: 540

Summary: Amended section 403(b)(8)(C) of title 37, United States Code, gets rid of 2022 and inserts 2024. This extends authority that allows DoD to adjust BAH under certain circumstances.

SEC. 623. Extension of Authority to Reimburse Members for Spouse Relicensing Costs Pursuant to a Permanent Change of Station

Page: 551

Summary: Section 453 of title 37, United States Code, as amended by section 622, is further amended, in subsection (g)(3), by striking “December 31, 2024” and inserting “December 31, 2029”.

SEC. 662. Report on Accuracy of Basic Allowance for Housing

Page: 587-589

Summary: Secretary of Defense in consultation with the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating will submit a report to Congress on BAH. The report will contain the following elements:

- Evaluation of the efficient and accuracy of the current system used to calculate BAH

- The appropriateness of using mean and median housing costs in the calculation
- Existing MHAs, in relation to choices in, and availability of housing to service members
- The suitability of the six standard housing profiles in relation to the average family sizes of servicemembers, disaggregated by uniformed service, rank, and MHA
- Flexibility of BAH to respond to changes in the real estate market
- Residential real estate processes to determine rental rates

Subtitle A - TRICARE and Other Health Care Benefits

TITLE VII - HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS

SEC. 731. Briefing and Report on Reduction or Realignment of Military Medical Manning and Medical Billets

Page: 656-657

Summary: No later than 2/1/2023 the Comptroller General will provide congress with preliminary observations regarding the analysis used to support any reduction or realignment of military medical manning, including any reduction or realignment of medical billets of military departments. And no later than 5/31/2023 submit a report on the analysis to congress.

SEC. 741. Limitation on Reduction of Military Medical Manning End Strength: Certification Requirement and Other Reforms

Page: 683-693

Summary: For five years after the enactment of the NDAA neither the Secretary of Defense or a Secretary concerned is able to reduce military medical end strength authorizations.

SEC. 746. Reports on Composition of Medical Personnel of Each military department and related matters

Page: 710-715

Summary: Within 180 days after the enactment of the NDAA and annually for three years the Sec. of Defense will submit a report to Congress on the composition of the medical personnel of each military department, the report will include:

- Identification of the number of medical personnel of the military department who are officers in grade above O-6
- Identification of the number of medical personnel who are officers in a grade below O-7
- A description of any plans the Secretary may have to:
 - Reduce the total number of such medical personal
 - Eliminate any covered position for such medical personnel
- An assessment of the grade for position of the Medical Officer of the Marine Corps

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

SEC. 918. Report on Potential Transition of All Members of the Space Force Into a Single Component

Page: 894-899

Summary: By March 1, 2023 the Secretary of Defense will submit a report to Congress on the proposal of the Air Force to transition the Space Force into a single component. The report will include a plan that describes any rules, regulations, policies, guidance, and statutory provisions needed to implement and execute such changes. Such legislation would govern the ability to transfer between duty statuses, retirement of members of the Space Component, and the composition and operation of the promotion selection boards. The report would include legislative text prepared by the Office of the General Counsel that would set forth all amendments and modifications to federal statutes and regulations.

TITLE X - GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1021. Modification to Annual Naval Vessel Construction Plan

Page: 909-910

Summary: It relates to the procurement of naval vessels by the U.S. Navy and the impact that the termination or modification of production programs for certain classes of ships can have on the Navy's shipbuilding industrial base. The section requires that the annual naval vessel construction plan include a description of the expected effects on the shipbuilding industrial base of terminating or modifying the production program for a class of battle force ships, and, if a replacement production program is proposed, a detailed schedule for that program.

SEC. 1022. Navy Consultation with Marine Corps on Major Decisions Directly Concerning Marine Corps Amphibious Force Structure and Capability

Page: 910

Summary: The process for major decisions that directly concern the structure and capability of the Marine Corps, including its aviation and amphibious forces. The section amends section 8026 of title 10, United States Code, by inserting the phrase "or amphibious force structure and capability" after "Marine Corps aviation." The section also makes corresponding changes to the heading and table of sections in chapter 803 of title 10. These amendments ensure that the Commandant of the Marine Corps is consulted on major decisions that affect the structure and capability of the Marine Corps' amphibious forces in addition to its aviation forces.

SEC. 1023. Amphibious Warship Force Structure

Page: 910-911

Summary: This relates to the requirements for the number and types of amphibious warfare ships that the U.S. Navy must maintain. The section amends section 8062 of title 10, United States Code, by adding language specifying that the Navy must maintain a minimum of 31 operational amphibious warfare ships, including at least 10 amphibious assault ships. The section also defines the term "amphibious warfare ship" to include four specific types of ships: amphibious

assault ships (general purpose), amphibious assault ships (multi-purpose), amphibious transport docks, and dock landing ships. These amendments to section 8062 establish minimum requirements for the number and types of amphibious warfare ships that the Navy must maintain in order to support amphibious operations.

SEC. 1024. Modification to Limitation on Decommissioning or Inactivating Battle Force Ships Before End if Expected Service of Life

Page: 911-912

Summary: This is an amendment to the United States Code, specifically to section 8678a(b) of Title 10. The amendment includes two changes: In paragraph (1), it requires that a waiver must be submitted by the President "by not later than three days after the date on which the President submits the budget materials under section 1105(a) of title 31 for the fiscal year in which such waiver is sought."

In paragraph (2), it replaces the requirement that a certification be submitted "such certification was submitted" with the requirement that it be submitted "the National Defense Authorization Act for such fiscal year is enacted."

The amendment also includes a provision stating that it does not apply to a "battle force ship" that is proposed to be decommissioned or inactivated during fiscal year 2023.

SEC. 1025. Amphibious Warfare Ship Assessment and Requirements

Page: 912

Summary: The Commandant of the Marine Corps will be responsible for developing the requirements to amphibious warfare ships.

SEC. 1041. Submission of National Defense Strategy in Classified and Unclassified Form

Page: 926

Summary: This is a change to the requirement that certain reports be provided in both classified and unclassified form. Specifically, the amendment strikes the requirement that the unclassified form of the report be a summary of the classified document, and replaces it with a requirement that the unclassified form may not be a summary of the classified document.

SEC. 1062. Study on Military Training Routes and Special Use Air Space Near Wind Turbines

Page: 960-963

Summary: Sec of Defense will agree to a federal funded research and development center to conduct a study to identify low-level military training routes and special airspace that may be used by the DoD to conduct realistic training over and near wind turbines.

SEC. 1070. Quarterly Briefings on DoD Support for Civil Authorities to Address Immigration at the Southwest Border

Page: 981-982

Summary: The reporting requirements for the DOD in regard to its support for border security missions. It requires the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense, or another appropriate Assistant Secretary of Defense, to provide regular unclassified briefings to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on various aspects of the DOD's border support activities. These briefings must be provided no later than 30 days after the enactment of the relevant legislation, and must be provided every 90 days thereafter through December 31, 2024.

The briefings must include information on a range of topics, including:

- Department of Defense planning to address current and anticipated border support mission requirements as part of the annual planning, programming, budgeting, and execution process.
- Any Department of Defense risk assessment with respect to the safety of Department of Defense personnel conducted in evaluating any request

for assistance from the Department of Homeland Security during the quarter covered by the briefing.

- Any Department of Defense efforts, or updates to existing efforts, to cooperate with Mexico with respect to border security.
- The type of support currently being provided by the Department of Defense along the southwest border of the United States.
- The effect of such efforts and support on National Guard readiness
- Any recommendations of the Department of Defense regarding the modification of the support provided to the Department of Homeland Security at the southwest border.

TITLE XIV - OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 1405. Defense Health Program

Page: 1186

Summary: Authorizes the appropriation of funds for the Defense Health Program for fiscal year 2023. The Defense Health Program is a program administered by the Department of Defense that provides for the health of eligible beneficiaries, including members of the Armed Forces and their families, as well as other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense. The funding authorized by this provision will be used to support the provision of healthcare to these beneficiaries.

Defense Health Program

In-House Care Medical care contracts Unjustified growth	9,906,913	9,866,753 (-25,082) (-15,082)
Private Sector Care Program decrease	18,455,209	18,442,709 (-12,500)
Consolidated Health Support Unjustified growth	1,916,366	1,875,949 (-40,417)
Information Management Unjustified growth	2,251,151	2,247,789 (-3,362)

Management Activities	338,678	338,678
Education and Training TriService Nursing Research Program	334,845	341,845 (+7,000)
Base Operations/Communications Excess growth	2,111,558	2,108,900 (-2,658)
R&D Research CRDMP program for pancreatic cancer research	39,568	44,568 (+5,000)
R&D Explanatory Development	175,447	175,477
R&D Advanced Development Combat triple negative breast cancer Post-traumatic stress disorder	320,862	333,362 (+10,000) (+2,500)
R&D Demonstration/Validation	166,960	166,960
R&D Engineering Development	103,970	103,970
R&M Management and Support	85,186	85,186
R&D Capabilities Enhancement	17,971	17,971
PROC Initial Outfitting	21,625	21,625
PROC Replacement & Modernization	234,157	234,157
PROC Joint Operational Medicine Information System	1,467	1,467
PROC Military Health System - Desktop to Datacenter	72,601	72,601
PROC DOD Healthcare Management System Modernization	240,224	240,223
Software & Digital Technology Pilot Programs	137,356	137,356
Total Defense Health Program	36,922,174	36,922,174

TITLE XV - CYBER AND INFORMATION OPERATIONS MATTERS

Sec. 1509. Management and oversight of Joint Cyber Warfighting Architecture.

Page: 1232-1242

Summary: The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commander of the United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM), will establish a program executive office and one or more subordinate program management offices within the United States Cyber Command. These offices will oversee, manage, and execute the Joint Cyber Warfighting Architecture and designated programs, conduct mission engineering and design of the architecture, maintain a validated mission architecture, ensure component solution architectures align with and support the architecture, support integration of mission-specific capabilities, and acquire any additional cyber operations capabilities beyond the architecture as determined by the Secretary. The Commander will serve as the sole sponsor and requirements manager for the architecture and its constituent programs. The head of the program executive office will report to the Command Acquisition Executive and will also be overseen by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, and the Principal Cyber Advisor. The program management offices will be overseen by the program executive office and will be responsible for managing the development, acquisition, testing, and deployment of specific capabilities within the architecture.

DIVISION B MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 2703. Prohibition on conducting additional base realignment and closure (BRAC) round.

Page: 1492

Summary: Much like previous years, the bill, again, does not authorize any additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) rounds. Although there may be a BRAC request from DoD this provision demonstrates continued skepticism on Capitol Hill about a BRAC.

Subtitle D - Military Housing Reforms

Sec. 2861. Required consultation with State and local entities for notifications

related to the basing decision-making process.

Page: 1542-1543

Summary: The Secretary concerned must consult with appropriate State and local entities before making a decision that would significantly increase the number of members of the Armed Forces assigned to a military installation. This consultation is to ensure that the local community's needs, such as transportation, utility infrastructure, housing, education, and family support activities, are considered in the decision.

Sec. 2863. Inclusion of infrastructure improvements identified in the report on strategic seaports in Defense Community Infrastructure Pilot Program.

Page: 1544-1545

Summary: Section 2391 (d) of title 10, United States Code, has been amended to include a new paragraph (3) stating that when selecting community infrastructure projects to receive assistance, the Secretary should consider infrastructure improvements identified in a report on strategic seaports required by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020. This report contains information on the importance of seaports to national defense and the infrastructure improvements needed to support military operations.

Sec. 2864. Inclusion of certain property for purposes of defense community infrastructure pilot program

Page: 1545

Summary: This provision modifies the Defense Community Infrastructure Program (DCIP), specifically section 2391 (e) (4) (A) (i) of title 10, to include the phrase "or on property under the jurisdiction of a Secretary of a military department that is subject to a real estate agreement (including a lease or easement)" after "installation". This means that the provisions of this section now apply not only to infrastructure projects on military installations, but also to those on property under the jurisdiction of a military department that is subject to a real estate agreement such as a leased or easement property.

Sec. 2866. Basing decision scorecard consistency and transparency.

Page: 1545-1547

Summary: The Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 has been amended to require that a current version of each scorecard established under this subsection be available to the public through an Internet website of the military department concerned. The method and criteria for establishing or updating a scorecard must also be published on the website, and a 60-day public comment period must be established for each publication of the methodology and criteria. This provision was advocated for by a number of defense communities, including the Association of Defense Communities (ADC) to provide greater transparency and consistency of the current AF military quality of life scores.

Sec. 2871. Required investments in improving child development centers

Page: 1551

Summary: Of the total amount of funds authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization activities in fiscal year 2023, the Secretary of each military department must reserve an amount equal to at least 1% of the estimated replacement cost for that year for the improvement of child development centers under their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2874. Prohibition on joint use of Homestead Air Reserve Base with civil aviation

Page: 1553

Summary: The Secretary of the Air Force is prohibited from entering into an agreement that allows for or permits the joint use of Homestead Air Reserve Base in Homestead, Florida by the Air Force and civil aircraft after September 30, 2026.

Sec. 2875. Electrical charging capability construction requirements relating to parking for Federal Government motor vehicles

Page: 1553-1555

Summary: If the Secretary concerned develops plans for a project to construct a facility that includes or will include parking for covered motor vehicles (vehicles owned or leased by the Department of Defense), they must include in any Department of Defense Form 1391 submitted to Congress for that project: provisions for electric vehicle charging capability at the facility for at least 15% of all covered motor vehicles planned to be parked there, the cost of constructing such capability in the overall cost of the project, and an analysis of whether a parking structure or lot will be the primary charging area for covered motor vehicles or if another area, such as public works or the motor pool, will be the primary charging area.

DIVISION H—WATER RESOURCES

TITLE LXXXI—WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2022

Sec. 8214. Comprehensive Central and Southern Florida Study

Page: 3336-3337

Summary: The Secretary is authorized to carry out a feasibility study for resiliency and comprehensive improvements or modifications to existing water resources development projects in the central and southern Florida area for the purpose of flood risk management, water supply, ecosystem restoration, recreation, and related purposes. The Secretary is authorized to review previous reports and recommendations related to this area, and to recommend cost-effective structural and nonstructural projects for implementation as part of a systemwide approach. It is stated that the study and any projects recommended should not interfere with efforts to implement the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

Sec. 8215. Northern Estuaries Ecosystem Restoration, Florida

Page: 3337-3340

Summary: The Secretary will develop a comprehensive plan, in cooperation with non-Federal sponsors and relevant federal, state, and tribal agencies, for the

purpose of restoring, preserving, and protecting the northern estuaries in central and southern Florida. The plan is intended to address issues related to ecosystem restoration, including the elimination of harmful discharges from Lake Okeechobee.

Northern Estuaries mean: Caloosahatchee Estuary, Charlotte Harbor, Indian River Lagoon, Lake Worth Lagoon, and St. Lucie River Estuary

South Florida mean: Everglades, Florida Keys, contiguous near-shore coastal water of South Florida, and Florida's coral reefs

Sec. 8216. Study on Shellfish Habitat and Seagrass, Florida Central Gulf Coast

Page: 3340-3341

Summary: The Secretary will conduct a study and submit a report on projects and activities carried out through the Engineer Research and Development Center to restore shellfish habitat and seagrass in coastal estuaries on the Florida Central Gulf Coast. The study must be completed within two years of the date of enactment of this Act. The Secretary is required to consult with independent expert scientists and other regional stakeholders with relevant expertise and experience, and to coordinate with federal, state, and local agencies responsible for monitoring the projects and activities. The document also authorizes the appropriation of \$2,000,000 to fund the study, which will remain available until it is expended.

Sec. 8217. Report on South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Plan Implementation

Page: 3341-3342

Summary: The Secretary must submit a report to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate. The report is due within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act and must provide an update on certain water resources development projects and studies in the South Florida area. These projects and studies include those authorized by or related to the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, the review of the Lake Okeechobee Regulation Schedule, and any additional projects and studies included in the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Plan Integrated

Delivery Schedule. The report must include the status of each authorized project or study, including an estimated implementation or completion date and the estimated costs to complete implementation or construction.

Sec. 8328. St. Johns River Basin, Central and Southern Florida

Page: 3421

Summary: De-authorizes a specific portion of a project for flood control and other purposes in Central and Southern Florida. This portion of the project, which was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1948, consists of the southernmost 3.5-mile reach of the L-73 levee in Section 2 of Osceola County, Florida. This de-authorization becomes effective on the date of enactment of the Act.

Sec. 8329. Little Pass, Clearwater Bay, Florida

Page: 3421

Summary: De-authorizes a specific portion of a project for navigation in Little Pass, Clearwater Bay, Florida. This portion of the project, which was authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1960, includes the most westerly 1,000 linear feet of the channel encompassing all of Cut H, including the turning basin. This de-authorization becomes effective on the date of enactment of the Act.

Sec. 8330. Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, Florida

Page: 3422-3423

Summary: The provision amends a section of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 that concerns the cost-sharing arrangements for the plan between the federal government and non-federal (e.g., state or local) sponsors. The provision makes several changes to the existing cost-sharing arrangement. First, it changes the timing of the cost-sharing requirements, specifying that they will apply during each period of 5 fiscal years beginning on October 1, 2022. Second, it requires the Secretary (presumably the U.S. Secretary of the Army, who has responsibility for the plan) to provide a financial accounting of non-federal contributions to the plan to the non-federal sponsor (e.g., the state of Florida) within 90 days after the end of each fiscal year.

Sec. 8331. Palm Beach Harbor, Florida

Page: 3423-3424

Summary: De-authorizes the project known as the Northern Turning Basin, which consists of approximately 209,218 square foot areas (4,803 miles).

Sec. 8332. Port Everglades, Florida

Page: 3424-3425

Summary: The amendment pertains to the project for navigation at Port Everglades, Florida, and involves increasing the allocated funding for the project.

Sec. 8333. South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force

Page: 3425

Summary: The amendment you have referenced changes the number of representatives from the state of Florida on the task force from 2 to 3, and specifies that at least one representative must be from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and one representative must be from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

Sec. 11203. Study and Report on National Security and Drug Trafficking Threats in Florida Straits, Cuba, and Caribbean Region

Page: 3897-3898

Summary: The Commandant will conduct a study on the threats to national security, drug trafficking, and other related threats the study will include:

- Assessment of new technology and evasive maneuvers used by transnational criminal organizations to evade detection by Coast Guard
- Coast Guard capability gaps in regard to the detection and interdiction of illicit drugs
- Detection of national security threats

Sec. 11417. Audit of Certain Military Housing Conditions of Enlisted Member of Coast Guard in Key West Florida

Page: 4293-4296

Summary: No later than 30 days after the bill is enacted the Commandant in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy will commence an audit to assess the conditions of housing units of enlisted members of the Coast Guard located at Naval Air Station Key West Sigsbee Park Annex.

Sec. 11419. Strategy to Improve Quality of Life at Remote Units

Page: 4299-4302

Summary: The Commandant of the Coast Guard is required to develop a strategy to improve the quality of life for members of the Coast Guard and their dependents who are stationed in remote units within 180 days of the Act being enacted. The strategy should address ways to improve the availability or affordability of housing options for these individuals, review the accuracy of the current method for determining the amount of basic housing allowance received by these members, improve access to medical, dental, and pediatric care as well as behavioral health care covered under the TRICARE program, increase access to child care services, improve internet access for communication and other purposes, and address challenges specific to remote locations faced by the spouses and dependents of members serving in such areas.

Omnibus Appropriations Highlights

Resource Links:

[Defense Explanatory Statement](#)

[Defense Bill Summary](#)

[Full Text](#)

The Fiscal 2023 Omnibus, signed into law by President Biden on December 29, 2022, appropriates nearly \$1.7 trillion in discretionary spending through September 2023. The Omnibus provides the budgetary authority to spend the \$858 billion authorized in the Fiscal 23 NDAA. Some of the highlights of the bill include: –

1. Emergency funding to the tune of \$45 billion for Ukraine
2. Increased funding for the Navy's shipbuilding efforts, amounting to \$31.9 billion, which would also allow the Navy to buy 11 new ships
3. Boosts funding for cargo planes, fighter jets and helicopters across the military services
4. Allocates \$19 billion for military construction projects
5. A ban on TikTok on all federal government devices.

Omnibus Appropriations Military Construction

Resource Links:

[Defense Explanatory Statement](#)

[Defense Bill Summary](#)

[Full Text](#)

Military Installation Resilience (MIR)

Since fiscal year 2020, the Committees have provided dedicated planning and design and unspecified minor construction funding to support installation resilience. The main intent of this funding has been to develop projects that mitigate climate change risks to military installations. The Committees believe that these investments are critical to installation readiness and the agreement provides \$90,000,000 for planning and design and unspecified minor construction in Section 129 to continue to develop projects, conduct studies and analyses, and update Unified Facility Criteria that will directly enhance military installation resilience. To an extent last year's funding has been allocated towards these efforts, the Committees are worried that the services have not adequately prepared for or prioritized the development of MIR projects and their integration into installation master planning, even at installations where climate impacts are already observed. The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of each Military Department to provide a report to the Committees no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on efforts to address military installation resilience requirements.

The report will have to include the following:

1. An explanation of what DOD and the Military Departments are doing to develop the capacity and expertise to scope and design climate resilience projects for installations.
2. What direction DOD and the Military Departments have given to installations to incorporate military installation resilience projects into relevant master planning processes.

3. Details on how DOD and the Military Departments are prioritizing MIR projects, including how projects support other installation resilience efforts, such as the DOD Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration program.
4. How the DOD and the Military Departments are incorporating non-traditional engineering methods to mitigate climate risks to installations, such as engineering with natural or nature-based features.
5. Any other identified barriers to planning and designing MIR projects.

Child Development Centers (CDCs)

The agreement provides \$293,250,000 for construction of new child development center projects and planning and design for future projects. This investment of resources is necessary to address both insufficient access to childcare facilities, as well as the poor conditions of existing facilities.

Unfunded Priority Lists (UPL) and Future Years Defense Program (FYDP)

The Department of Defense and all Services, active and reserve components, as well as combatant commanders, as required by law, are to submit updated UPL and FYDP lists to the congressional defense committees for military construction projects no later than 10 days after the transmission of the annual President's Budget. Combatant commanders are expected to include all unfunded priorities in their respective UPL, to include planning and design, unspecified minor construction, and major construction projects - regardless of which Service is the project executive agent.

Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program (ERCIP)

The agreement supports DOD's investments in energy efficiency, resilience, renewable energy systems, and energy security, and provides a total of \$653,250,000 for ERCIP, which is an increase of \$100,000,000 above the request. The additional funds in section 131 will allow ERCIP to address cost increases

from projects funded in the fiscal year 2022 enacted Act and fiscal year 2023 Act.

United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM)

The Committees acknowledge that some facilities in USSOUTHCOM, particularly at Naval Air Station Key West, which houses Joint Interagency Task Force-South (JIATF-S), due to aging are no longer in adequate condition, corrosive local climate, natural disasters, and lack of prioritization by the Services. The Committees also recognize that the installation is critical to USSOUTHCOM's mission but requires some improvements, which include increasing resilience and ensuring modernization. The agreement directs the Department to submit a report no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act detailing the condition of all facilities at Naval Air Station Key West, the status of the new Command and Control Facility, as well as the Department's plan to update or replace facilities in poor condition across USSOUTHCOM.

FY23 Appropriations:

Military Construction Project Listing by Location

[In thousands of dollars]

Florida

Installation and project	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared to budget estimate
NAVY: JACKSONVILLE: ENGINE TESTING CELL MODIFICATIONS	86,232	86,232
WHITING FIELD: AHTS AIRCRAFT FLIGHT SIMULATOR FACILITY	57,789	57,789

DEFENSE-WIDE: HURLBURT FIELD: SOF HUMAN PERFORMANCE TRAINING CENTER	9,100	9,100
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD: PALM COAST: NATIONAL GUARD VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	12,000	12,000
AIR NATIONAL GUARD: JACKSONVILLE IAP: F-35 CONSTRUCT FLIGHT SIMULATOR FACILITY	22,000	22,000
ARMY RESERVE: PERRINE: ARMY RESERVE CENTER/AMSA	46,000	46,000
TOTAL, FLORIDA	233,321	233,321

Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies
[Congressionally directed spending items]

Agency	State	Project	Location	Amount	Requestor	Origin
Air National Guard	Florida	F-35 Construct Munitions Storage Area Admin & Pad: Planning and	Jacksonville Air National Guard Base	777,000	Rutherford , Waltz	H

		design				
Air National Guard	Florida	F-35 Munitions Maintenance and Inspection Facility: Planning and design	Jacksonville Air National Guard Base	530,000	Rutherford , Waltz	H
Navy & Marine Corps	Florida	Communications Infrastructure Modernization: Planning and Design	MCSF Blount Island	5,949,000	Rutherford , Waltz	H
Army National Guard	Florida	Scout Recce Gunnery Complex: Planning and Design	Camp Blanding	2,300,000	Waltz	H
Air Force	Florida	Patrick SFB Consolidated Communication Facility	Patrick AFB	97,000,000	Waltz	H
Defense-Wide	Florida	SOF Operations Integration Facility	MacDill AFB	50,000,000	Waltz	H
Air-Force	Florida	F-35 Developmental Test 2-Bay Test Hangar: Planning and Design	Eglin AFB	3,700,000	Waltz	H