

Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation

Summary: Fiscal Year 2022 National Defense Authorization Act (S. 2792) as reported by the Senate Armed Services Committee

(Table numbers in parentheses are increases or decreases from the FY22 Request; numbers may not add due to rounding)

Total National Defense Discretionary Spending (050)

<i>Allocation</i>	<i>FY21 Enacted</i>	<i>FY22 Request</i>	<i>SASC Authorization</i>
DoD Discretionary Base	\$635.5 billion	\$715 billion	\$740.3 billion
DoE Discretionary Base	\$26.6 billion	\$27.9 billion	\$27.7 billion
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)*	\$69 billion	n/a	n/a
Total, NDAA Topline	\$731.6 billion	\$743.1 billion	\$768 billion (+\$24.9B)
Defense Activities not in SASC Jurisdiction	\$8.9 billion	\$9.8 billion	\$9.9 billion
Total, National Defense Topline**	\$740.7 billion	\$753 billion	\$777.9 billion

*Starting in FY22, OCO is included in the base budget

**Does not include mandatory spending

DOD Nuclear Weapons Funding Authorization for Select Programs

<i>Program</i>	<i>FY21 Enacted</i>	<i>FY22 Request</i>	<i>SASC Authorization</i>
Ground Based Strategic Deterrent (GBSD)	\$1.45 billion	\$2.6 billion	\$2.6 billion
Columbia Class Ballistic Missile Submarine	\$4.5 billion	\$4.9 billion	\$5.1 billion (+\$130M)
Trident II Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missile Mods Procurement	\$1.2 billion	\$1.1 billion	\$1.1 billion
Sea Launched Cruise Missile (SLCM-N)	n/a	\$5.2 million	\$5.2 million
W93 Mk7 Aeroshell	\$31.5 million	\$62 million	\$62 million
B-21 Strategic Bomber	\$2.8 billion	\$2.9 billion	\$2.9 billion
F-35 Dual Capable Aircraft Nuclear Certification	\$88.5 million	\$44.8 million	\$44.8 million
B-52 Upgrades	\$483 million	\$716 million	\$716 million

B61-12 Gravity Tail Bomb Assembly Kit	\$45.3 million	\$2.7 million	\$2.7 million
Long Range Standoff Weapon (LRSO)	\$385 million	\$609 million	\$609 million

National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Authorization

<i>Program</i>	<i>FY21 Enacted</i>	<i>FY22 Request</i>	<i>SASC Authorization</i>
Federal Salaries and Expenses	\$443 million	\$464 million	\$464 million
Weapons Activities	\$15.3 billion	\$15.5 billion	\$15.8 billion (+\$271M)
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	\$2.3 billion	\$1.9 billion	\$2.0 billion (+\$57M)
Naval Reactors	\$1.7 billion	\$1.9 billion	\$1.9 billion
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration	\$19.7 billion	\$19.7 billion	\$20.1 billion (+\$328M)

DOE Nuclear Weapons Funding Authorization for Select Weapons Activities

<i>Program</i>	<i>FY21 Enacted</i>	<i>FY22 Request</i>	<i>SASC Authorization</i>
B61-12 Gravity Bomb	\$816 million	\$772 million	\$772 million
W80-4 Nuclear Warhead	\$1 billion	\$1.1 billion	\$1.1 billion
W80-4 Alt SLCM Nuclear Warhead	n/a	\$10 million	\$10 million
W87-1 Nuclear Warhead	\$541 million	\$691 million	\$691 million
W88 Nuclear Warhead	\$257 million	\$207 million	\$207 million
W93 Nuclear Warhead	\$53 million	\$72 million	\$72 million
Stockpile Sustainment	\$998 million	\$1.2 billion	\$1.2 billion
Weapons Dismantlement and Disposition	\$56 million	\$51 million	\$51 million
Plutonium Modernization - Los Alamos National Lab	\$837 million	\$1 billion	\$1 billion

Plutonium Modernization - Savannah River Site	\$442 million	\$603 million	\$603 million
Total, Plutonium Modernization	\$1.4 billion	\$1.7 billion	\$1.7 billion

Select Provisions Related to Nuclear Weapons

- ▶ **B-1 Retirement:** Bars reducing operational squadrons of B-1 bombers until the B-21 aircraft replaces them ([Sec. 149](#))
- ▶ **Commission on Strategic Posture:** Establishes a commission to examine and make recommendations on the long-term strategic posture of the United States, including a strategic threat assessment and a review of nuclear weapons policy, strategy, and force structure ([Sec. 1536](#))
- ▶ **GBSD Development Reports:** Establishes accountability matrices for the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent program, similar to those required for the B-21 bomber program ([Sec. 1538](#))
- ▶ **New GBSD Name:** Requires the Air Force to establish a mission-design series popular name for the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent not later than 30 days after NDAA enactment ([Sec. 1540](#))
- ▶ **B-21 Integration of LRSO:** Requires the Long-Range Standoff Weapon to be fully integrated with the B-21 not later than 2 years after the LRSO achieves initial operational capability ([Sec. 1541](#))
- ▶ **Updated Nuclear Weapons Targeting Report:** Directs the U.S. Comptroller General to update a 2012 study on DoD nuclear capabilities, force structure, employment policy, and targeting requirements ([Sec. 1542](#))
- ▶ **Deployed ICBMs:** Bars reducing the number of deployed intercontinental ballistic missiles below 400 ([Sec. 1543](#))
- ▶ **SLCM-N AoA:** Limits DoD staff funds to 90% until the analysis of alternatives for the nuclear sea-launched cruise missile is released and briefed on to Congress ([Sec. 1544](#))
- ▶ **Sense of Congress on GBSD:** States that ICBMs are a critical component of the U.S. nuclear deterrent and the continued development of the GBSD system is needed ([Sec. 1547](#))
- ▶ **Sense of Congress on Nuclear Testing:** States that Congress should have an oversight role on explosive nuclear weapons testing and that no identified conditions require the resumption of underground nuclear testing ([Sec. 3113](#))
- ▶ **Strategy for Treatment of Nuclear Modernization Waste:** Requires the NNSA to develop a comprehensive strategy for treating, storing, and disposing of defense nuclear waste generated as a result of ongoing stockpile maintenance and modernization activities ([Sec. 3131](#))
- ▶ **Limitations on Funding LEU Research:** Prohibits the obligation or expenditure of any FY22 funds to conduct research and development of an advanced naval nuclear fuel system based on low-enriched uranium unless certain determinations are made ([Sec. 3156](#))

Funding Authorization for Select Missile Defense & Defeat Programs

<i>Program</i>	<i>FY21 Enacted</i>	<i>FY22 Request</i>	<i>SASC Authorization</i>
Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD)	\$892 million	\$648.9 million	\$760 million (+\$111M)
Ground-Based Midcourse Defense/Next Generation Interceptor	\$2.3 billion	\$1.9 billion	\$1.9 billion
Iron Dome	\$73 million	\$108 million	\$108 million
Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense	\$1.1 billion	\$1.7 billion	\$1.8 billion (+\$89.4M)
Guam	\$0	\$118.3 million	\$350 million (+\$232M)
Hawaii Discrimination Radar	\$133 million	\$0	\$76 million (+\$76M)

Select Provisions Related to Missile Defense

- ▶ **Next Generation Interceptor:** Requires the MDA to uphold sound acquisition practices as outlined by the GAO, rigorous flight testing, and two successful intercepts before starting production ([Sec. 1551](#))
- ▶ **BMD Systems Acquisition Authority:** Extends period for transition of ballistic missile defense programs to military departments until October 1, 2023 ([Sec. 1554](#))
- ▶ **Review of BMD Readiness and Sustainment:** Requires a GAO report on whether U.S. missile defense architecture is ready for warfighter use ([Directed Report Language](#))

Miscellaneous Programs

<i>Program</i>	<i>FY21 Enacted</i>	<i>FY22 Request</i>	<i>SASC Authorization</i>
F-35/Joint Strike Fighter	96 planes	85 planes	91 planes (+6)
Virginia Class Submarine Procurement	\$6.8 billion/ 2 submarines	\$6.4 billion/ 2 submarines	\$6.4 billion/ 2 submarines
A-10 Modernization	\$136 million	\$84 million	\$84 million
F-15 EX/Eagle II	\$1.5 billion/ 12 planes	\$1.5 billion/ 12 planes	\$28 billion (+\$576M)/ 17 planes (+5)
Hypersonic Weapon Prototyping	\$386 million	\$438 million	\$438 million

Research for ARRW & HACM			
Air-Launched Rapid Response Weapon (ARRW) Procurement	n/a	\$161 million	\$161 million
Cooperative Threat Reduction	\$360.2 million	\$240 million	\$240 million
Afghanistan Security Forces Fund	\$3.1 billion	\$3.3 billion	\$3.3 billion
Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative	\$250 million	\$250 million	\$300 million (+\$50M)
Space Force	\$15.4 billion	\$17.5 billion	\$18.3 billion (+\$868M)
DoD Military & Civilian Pay Raise	3.0%	2.7%	2.7%

Active Forces End-Strength

<i>Service Branch</i>	<i>FY21 Enacted</i>	<i>FY22 Request</i>	<i>SASC Authorization</i>
Army	486,000	485,000	485,000
Navy	348,359	346,200	346,200
Marine Corps	181,204	178,500	178,500
Air Force	329,051	328,300	329,220 (+920)
Space Force	6,434	8,400	8,400
Total, Active Forces	1,351,048	1,346,400	1,347,320 (+920)

Miscellaneous Provisions of Interest

- ▶ **Blocking Ship Retirement:** Prohibits the decommissioning or inactivation of a battle force ship—including the Littoral Combat Ship—before the end of such ship’s expected service unless certain conditions are met ([Sec. 135](#))
- ▶ **A-10 Retirement:** Blocks A-10 retirement, unless the Air Force secretary determines an aircraft is no longer mission-capable ([Sec. 143](#))
- ▶ **Annual Test and Evaluation Report:** Reestablishes a permanent requirement for the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation to produce an annual report to Congress ([Sec. 245](#))
- ▶ **Selective Service Modernization:** Requires women to register for the draft ([Sec. 511](#))
- ▶ **Extension of Paid Parental Leave:** Increases paid parental leave to 12 weeks for all service members for the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a child ([Sec. 520](#))
- ▶ **Prosecuting Military Crimes:** Removes military commanders' authority to prosecute sexual assault and other major crimes ([Sec. 562](#))

Committee Passage

The bill was voted favorably out of committee by a [23-3](#) vote.

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