



# NGAUS

**NGAUS on the Hill**  
Washington, D.C. | July 16, 2022

## FY23 Congressional Cycle Update\*

### Defense Authorizations

| President's Budget Release | HASC NDAA | SASC NDAA | House-passed NDAA | Senate-passed NDAA | Conference Committee | Signed Into Law |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| ✓                          | ✓         | ▲         | ✓                 |                    |                      |                 |
| Current Point              |           |           |                   |                    |                      |                 |

### Defense Appropriations

| President's Budget Release | HAC-D Approps. | SAC-D Approps. | House-passed Approps. | Senate-passed Approps. | Conference Committee | Signed Into Law |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| ✓                          | ✓              | ▲              |                       |                        |                      |                 |
| Current Point              |                |                |                       |                        |                      |                 |

\*As of July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2022

## Legislative Update

### President's Budget

President Biden released the FY23 President's Budget on March 28<sup>th</sup>, 2022. The President's budget requests \$773.0 billion in spending for the Department of Defense. This is an increase of 5.75%, or \$44.5 billion, above FY22 enacted levels. The late release of the President's Budget was due, in-part, to the extremely late FY22 appropriations legislation in which the federal government operated under a continuing resolution for the first six months of FY22. This has caused a cascading effect on the rest of the cycle, delaying normal FY23 NDAA and appropriations processes.

### NDAA

House Armed Services Committee released *H.R.7900 FY23 National Defense Authorization Act*. The full committee mark-up was completed on June 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2022 and has passed in the full House on July 14<sup>th</sup>, 2022. The Senate Armed Services Committee completed the mark-up of their version of the NDAA on June 16<sup>th</sup>, 2022. The bill, which has not been officially released, now heads to the Senate floor where it will likely be stalled while Senate leadership negotiates specifics about the bill.

### Appropriations

Both houses of Congress continue to work on FY23 appropriations, with the expectation to work under a \$1.6 trillion discretionary budget ceiling as negotiations continue in determining top-lines for defense and non-defense budgets. House appropriators started their subcommittee mark-ups during the week of June 13<sup>th</sup>, 2022, releasing H.R. 8236 on June 24<sup>th</sup>, 2022. Senate appropriators are expected to start the mark-up process later this summer.

*H.R.2471 Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022* was signed into law on March 11<sup>th</sup>, 2022, fully funding the federal government through the end of the current Fiscal Year. The compromise package ends the nearly six-month stalemate between the House and the Senate in which the government has been funded by continuing resolutions. This budget also marks a major shift in how the Department of Defense pays for contingency operations by replacing the Overseas Contingency Operations account with two new accounts that fall under the department's base budget.

### Zero-Cost TRICARE

H.R.3512, *Healthcare for our Troops Act*, would provide zero-cost TRICARE Reserve Select and dental coverage for all members of the Reserve Component and authorizes TRS eligibility for servicemembers who are federal employees in their civilian capacity. Initial CBO scores estimate this bill to cost \$718

million a year. The cost savings of this bill due to streamlining medical spending has yet to be calculated. This remains a top priority for NGAUS. There is no Senate companion bill.

## Other Legislation

**H.R.1836/S.2644 Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act** provides GI Bill education benefits parity between the Active and Reserve Components.

**H.R.7837/S.4272 National Guard Promotion Improvement Act** requires service secretaries to backdate date of rank and provides backpay and provides Congressional oversight and reviews FEDREC process to decrease delays.

**H.R.5112/S.4179 Space National Guard Establishment Act** creates a Space National Guard and establishes it as the primary combat reserve of the U.S. Space Force.

**H.R.1854/S.1178 RECRUIT Act** authorizes small business an additional tax credit for employing members of the Guard and Reserve.

**H.R.7041/S.1297 – Record of Military Service for Members of the Armed Forces Act of 2021** provides a definitive record of service (DD-214) for members of the RC for titles 14 and 32.

**S.3215 USACE Military Personnel Augmentation Act of 2021** expands USACE eligibility to members of the Guard and Reserve, Warrant Officers, and non-commissioned officers.

## Fiscal Year 2022 in Review

NGAUS Legislative Staff was successful in accomplishing gains in key modernization and procurement priorities for the National Guard in Fiscal Year 2022. We were also successful in changing key policies to expand benefits and increase equity for Guardsmen across the 54. See below for a list of our accomplishments.

- Incentive and special pay parity for members of the reserve and active components
- Creation of a federally recognized service document (DD-214-1) for all Guardsmen upon completion of military service for better access to earned benefits
- Allowing members of the Guard and Reserve to be buried in federally funded state veterans' cemeteries
- Directed report language ensuring ARNG divisions are Multi-Domain Operational
- \$950.0M for the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account (NGREA), includes:
  - \$285.0M for ARNG, \$285.0M for ANG
- Robust National Guard MILCON:
  - \$337.9M for ARNG
  - \$305.0M for ANG
- \$987.8M for 33 UH-60 Black Hawk M model helicopters for the ARNG
- \$100.0M for ARNG High Mobility Multi-purpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) modernization program
- \$1.1B to modernize 90 M1 Abrams for the ARNG
- \$1.8B for 16 C-130J Super Hercules aircraft for the ANG
- \$272.2M for C-130H modernization, includes:
  - \$151.0M for NP2000 propeller upgrades
  - \$79.0M for T-56 Series 3.5 engine mods
  - \$20.0M for Modular Airborne Firefighting System
- \$95.8M for F-16 Viper Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) radars for ANG

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July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2022