



## MEMORANDUM

**To:** GuidePost Clients  
**From:** GuidePost Strategies  
**RE:** Key FY 2023 NDAA Provisions (Senate Executive Summary)  
**Date:** June 20, 2022

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### OVERVIEW

On Thursday, June 16, after the Senate Committee on Armed Services (SASC) [voted to advance](#) the FY 2023 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), the Committee released a [summary](#) of the bill. We outline the key NDAA provisions below.

### CRITICAL MINERALS, MATERIALS, AND BATTERIES

In working towards objectives such as “prevailing in long-term strategic competition,” the summary highlights the acquisition of strategic and critical minerals. The Senate bill authorizes \$1 billion for the National Defense Stockpile for such acquisitions. What’s more, the bill “amends the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act in order to give the National Defense Stockpile Manager greater flexibility and agility to acquire critical materials that are necessary” to meet DOD requirements. The bill also authorizes a pilot program to support domestic battery production.

### CYBERSECURITY RANGES AND VULNERABILITIES

The summary highlights the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity’s focus on DOD adoption of cybersecurity strategies, tools, and technologies to keep up with challenges both present and future. The bill’s cybersecurity authorizations include an increase of \$23 million for the Army red team automation and zero trust architecture initiatives and \$15 million for security enhancements for the Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications Network. The bill also requires a five-year roadmap and implementation plan for “rapidly adopting” AI applications to the warfighter cybermissions within the DOD.

With respect to strengthening DOD’s “cybersecurity posture,” the bill includes the following requirements:

- A study on the military services’ responsibility for “organizing, training, and presenting forces to CYBERCOM” and recommendations.
- A plan and implementation of any subsequent recommendations to correct readiness shortfalls in the Cyber Mission Forces.

- A policy and plan, “in consultation with commercial industry,” on the test and evaluation of commercial cloud service provider cybersecurity.

## **5G**

In order to best leverage cutting-edge technologies, the summary provides that the bill requires unclassified three-year transition plans for FG information and communications technology infrastructure. The bill also authorizes an increase of \$200 million “for 5G technology development, experimentation, and transition support, including open radio access network (O-RAN) efforts. Note also that the bill establishes a pilot program - the Public-Private Partnership Technology Investment Program - “to enhance development and transition of high-priority technologies.”

## **FUTURE VERTICAL LIFT**

In working towards the goal of carrying out the National Defense Strategy, the summary highlights the bill’s focus on “support[ing] the Army’s focus on priority modernization efforts,” including future vertical lift.

## **MILITARY HEALTH CARE AND TRICARE CHANGES**

The summary notes that as part of its military health care provisions, the Senate bill authorizes improvements to the TRICARE Dental Program “by requiring functions such as enrollment, eligibility, and premium payment and processing to be handled by a third-party administrator, and ensuring beneficiaries have three dental insurance enrollment options from multiple carriers.”