



BLUF: President Biden released the FY22 Department of Defense (DoD) budget on 28 May 2021. It includes several requests affecting the National Guard, such as fielding of new aircraft for the Army National Guard (ARNG), reduction of 1 combat coded squadron from the Air National Guard (ANG) and no new aircraft procurement for the ANG.

Defense Authorizations

President’s Budget Release	House Committee NDAA (HASC)	Senate Committee NDAA (SASC)	Full House-passed NDAA	Full Senate-passed NDAA	Conference Committee	Signed Into Law
✓	▲					
	Current Point					

Defense Appropriations

President’s Budget Release	House Committee Approps. (HAC-D)	Senate Committee Approps. (SAC-D)	Full House-passed Approps. Bill.	Full Senate-passed Approps. Bill	Conference Committee	Signed Into Law
✓	▲					
	Current Point					

Provisions cited below are requests only and do not equal final authorizations or funding.

Summary Funding: The president’s budget requests **\$753B** in total national defense spending, includes:

- \$715B for the Department of Defense
 - Budget request discontinues request for Overseas Contingency Operations account as a separate funding category
 - \$42.1B for Direct War and Enduring Operations requirements accounts now comprise “traditional” OCO funding streams
 - i. Direct War Requirements (\$14.3 B) – combat or combat support costs that are not expected to continue once combat operations end at contingency locations
 - ii. Enduring Requirements (\$27.8 B) – enduring in-theater and CONUS costs that will remain after combat operations end

Army National Guard

- Requests funding for ARNG end strength at 336,000 soldiers
 - 500 less than FY21 levels
- \$673.6M for modernization of 30 AH-64 Apache Block IIIA helicopters for the Army
 - No aircraft designated for the ARNG
- No request for AH-64 Apache Block IIIB new-build helicopters for the Army or ARNG
- \$776.3M for 24 UH-60M Black Hawk helicopters for the Army
 - All 24 aircraft designated for the ARNG

- \$166.2M for 24 UH-60 Black Hawk L and V model helicopters for the Army
 - All 24 aircraft designated to the ARNG
- \$163.6M for 6 CH-47 Chinook helicopters for the Army
 - No aircraft designated for the ARNG
- \$981.3M for the Abrams Upgrade Program to modernize 70 M1 Abrams tanks for the ARNG
- \$574.5M for Joint Light Tactical Vehicles (JLTVs) for the Army
 - Includes \$135.1 million designated for the ARNG
- \$257.1M for ARNG military construction (MILCON), includes requested funding for projects in 10 states and Guam
- Maintains 27 ARNG Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs), 8 Combat Aviation Brigades (CABs) and 2 Theater Aviation Brigades
- The Army will conduct 20 brigade-level Combat Training Center (CTC) rotations in FY22

Air National Guard

- Requests funding for ANG end strength at 108,300 airmen (200 more than FY21 levels)
- \$4.7B for 48 F-35A Lightning II aircraft for the Air Force
 - No aircraft designated for the ANG
- \$1.3B for 12 F-15EX aircraft for the Air Force
 - No aircraft designated for the ANG
- \$2.3B for 14 KC-46A Pegasus aircraft for the Air Force
 - No aircraft designated for the ANG
- \$128.9M for 1 C-130J Super Hercules for the Air Force
 - No aircraft designated for the ANG
- \$792.2M for 14 HH-60W Combat Rescue Helicopters for the Air Force
 - Includes \$5.5 million for the ANG
- Includes funding for modification of in-service aircraft – no procurement
- \$197.7M for ANG MILCON, includes requested funding for projects in 9 states
- Reduces ANG Combat Coded Squadrons from 21 (FY21) to 20 (FY22) and increases ANG TAI from 1,010 to 1,014
 - Air Force documentation cites divestment of 42 A-10s, 48 F-15C/Ds, 47 F-16C/Ds, 32 KC-135/KC-10s, 4 E-8 JSTARS, and 8 C-130Hs

Joint-Personnel

- Requests a 2.7 percent military and civilian personnel pay raise
 - .3 percent less than FY21 levels

- \$96.9M for the National Guard Counter-drug program
- \$5.6M for National Guard Counter-drug Schools