



Summary of the US National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022

The US National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2022 makes historic policy changes while investing in future capabilities that will allow the United States to confront unprecedented challenges at home and abroad.

Amongst others, it improves capabilities in cyberspace and addresses emerging threats:

- Authorizes nearly **\$1 billion in additional cybersecurity investments** in people, programs, and technologies.
- Requires creation of a **software development and acquisition cadre** to assist with developing and acquiring of software by providing expert advice, assistance, and resources.
- Requires the **use of Protective DNS** across the Department of Defense.
- **Modernizes the relationship** between the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer and the National Security Agency's components responsible for cybersecurity.
- Establishes a program office within Joint Forces Headquarters-DODIN to **centralize the management of cyber threat information products** across the Department of Defense.
- Directs the establishment of a **Cyber Threat Information Collaboration Environment** within the Executive Branch to facilitate the transmission, sharing and analysis of cyber threat information, modeled on a recommendation from the Cyberspace Solarium Commission.
- Mandates a report on compliance with existing requirements related to the **notification of cyber weapons**.
- **Updates the Strategic Cybersecurity Program** with new critical mission sets for study and mitigations

Source: United States House of Representatives - House Armed Services Committee [SEE LINK](#)