



Summary of the Fiscal Year 2025 National Defense Authorization Act

For the 64th consecutive year, Congress has reached a bipartisan, bicameral agreement to pass the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). Each year, the NDAA authorizes funding levels and provides authorities for the U.S. military and other critical defense priorities, ensuring our forces have the training, equipment, and resources they need to carry out their missions.

This year’s agreement, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025, addresses the most significant national security priorities for the United States, including strategic competition with China and Russia; disruptive technologies like hypersonic weapons, artificial intelligence, and quantum computing; modernizing America’s ships, aircraft, and combat vehicles; and improving the lives of our servicemembers and their families.

FY 2025 DEFENSE FUNDING LEVELS

The 64th annual NDAA supports a total of \$895.2 billion in FY 2025 funding for national defense. Within this topline, the legislation authorizes \$849.9 billion for the Department of Defense (DOD) and \$33.3 billion for national security programs within the Department of Energy (DOE).

FY25 Defense Funding Levels (in billions of dollars)	
Department of Defense	\$ 849.9
Department of Energy	\$ 33.3
Other Defense-related Activities	\$ 00.5
NDAA Topline	\$ 883.7
Defense-related Activities Outside NDAA Jurisdiction	\$ 11.5
National Defense Topline	\$ 895.2

*Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

The bill allows up to \$6 billion in general transfer authority for unforeseen higher-priority needs in accordance with normal reprogramming procedures.

The bill also serves as a legislative vehicle for a number of non-NDAA-related authorizations. Outside authorizations are not detailed in this summary.



MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS

1. Equipping the Force for Long-Term Strategic Competition

- Authorizes the full budget request for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative (PDI) and the European Deterrence Initiative (EDI).
- Requires a plan for the establishment of joint force headquarters subordinate to U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM) in Japan.
- Authorizes a Taiwan Security Cooperation Initiative to enable the provision of defense articles and services to Taiwan, consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act.
- Requires a report on DOD efforts to identify, disseminate, and implement lessons learned from the war in Ukraine.
- Condemns the horrific terrorist attack by Hamas against Israel on October 7th; supports DOD activities to increase humanitarian assistance to civilians in Gaza; and increases support for certain U.S.-Israel cooperation efforts.

2. Modernizing for the Future Battlefield

- Requires a strategy for countering drone technologies and responding to drone incursions.
- Directs a pilot program to optimize artificial intelligence-enabled software for the workflow and operations of DOD depots, shipyards, and manufacturing facilities.
- Requires the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) to establish a Quantum Benchmarking Initiative to rapidly expand and support the development of quantum computing capabilities for DOD.
- Requires actions to improve supply chain security, including the establishment of secondary domestic production sources at existing arsenals, depots, and ammunition plants to address munition supply chain chokepoints.

3. Strengthening the Joint Force and Defense Workforce

- Authorizes funding to support a 4.5 percent pay raise for military members and a 2 percent pay raise for DOD civilian employees.
- Authorizes a 10 percent pay raise for junior enlisted servicemembers in the grades of E-1 through E-4, in addition to the 4.5 percent force-wide pay raise.
- Includes a number of provisions to improve DOD efforts related to traumatic brain injury, including treating, caring, and researching injuries related to blast overpressure or blast exposure.
- Authorizes increased funding to repair and improve enlisted barracks across the services.



- Expands eligibility for the Basic Needs Allowance to military households that earn up to 200 percent of the federal poverty guidelines

4. Building American Combat Power

- Authorizes an additional \$700 million for the Navy to enter into an incrementally funded contract for the construction of an *Arleigh Burke*-class destroyer.
- Authorizes an additional \$357 million to purchase a second ship set of material and for the Navy to enter into an incrementally funded contract for the construction of a *Virginia*-class submarine in FY 2025.
- Directs a briefing on the feasibility of land-basing the contents of Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS-3) in a partner nation.
- Establishes a cross-functional team to implement the recommendations of the Commission on Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) Reform.
- Requires an assessment of the recommendations on the final report of the Congressional Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States.
- Requires a DOD plan for deterring and defeating simultaneous aggression by two near-peer nuclear competitors, including requirements for nuclear force sizing.
- Requires the development of a national integrated air and missile defense architecture.

*Any funding increases or decreases referenced in this summary are in relation to the President's defense budget request for fiscal year 2025.



Equipping the Force for Long-Term Strategic Competition

Indo-Pacific

Strengthening Alliance Networks

- Authorizes \$15.5 billion for the PDI, including an additional \$1 billion to address unfunded requirements in the Indo-Pacific region.
- Requires a plan for the establishment of joint force headquarters subordinate to U.S. INDOPACOM in Japan.
- Authorizes a Taiwan Security Cooperation Initiative to enable the provision of defense articles and services to Taiwan, consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act.
- Requires a plan for advancing trilateral security cooperation among the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea.
- Adds Japan and the Republic of Korea to the contested logistics demonstration and prototyping program.
- Requires a plan to strengthen U.S. extended deterrence commitments to the Republic of Korea.
- Requires an annual report regarding the military capabilities of U.S. allies and partners in the Indo-Pacific region.
- Authorizes a pilot program to support the education of certain Australian, Japanese, and Republic of Korea personnel in matters related to nuclear deterrence, nuclear strategy, nuclear defense, and other issues.

Bolstering U.S. Force Posture

- Requires a review of the U.S. military logistics network in the Indo-Pacific and a plan for addressing any deficiencies.
- Requires an assessment of the feasibility of using DOD facilities in Guam to host the training of foreign partner military forces on a permanent or rotational basis.
- Directs an assessment of the feasibility of contracting commercial support vessels for intra-theater lift operations in the Indo-Pacific.
- Temporarily grants military construction authority to the INDOPACOM Commander, limited to \$30 million per project.
- Requires a plan for ensuring radar coverage of Guam for defense against simultaneous ballistic missile threats from China and North Korea.
- Requires an annual briefing on the missile defense of Guam.



Europe

- Authorizes the full FY 2025 budget request for the European Deterrence Initiative (EDI).
- Requires a report on DOD efforts to identify, disseminate, and implement lessons learned from the war in Ukraine.
- Extends the authority to train Eastern European national security forces, and includes Cyprus among the countries eligible to receive training.

Middle East

- Condemns the horrific terrorist attack by Hamas on Israel on October 7, 2023, and supports DOD assistance to Israel to increase the amount of humanitarian assistance provided to civilians in Gaza.
- Increases support for U.S.-Israel counter-tunneling cooperation.
- Authorizes an increase of \$47.5 million for U.S.-Israel cooperation on emerging technology.
- Requires congressional notification after any weapons or related materials are transferred by Iran to an Iranian-linked group or a second country.
- Authorizes DOD to provide Israel with intelligence, advice, and support to assist in Israel's pursuit of senior Hamas leaders.
- Establishes a subject matter expert exchange program between U.S. military forces and ally and partner forces in the Middle East.
- Extends the authority to provide assistance to vetted Syrian groups, Iraqi Security Forces, and the Kurdish Peshmerga for countering the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS).

Western Hemisphere and Homeland Security

- Authorizes DOD to train the national security forces of Costa Rica and Panama.
- Directs a study on the safety and security of the Panama Canal.
- Extends congressional oversight over southwest border security.
- Requires a study of the governance structure and strategy of the counternarcotics and counter-transnational organized crime activities of DOD.



International Security Cooperation

- Requires the establishment of a council to identify, evaluate, and coordinate research efforts relating to foreign economic competition activities intended to undermine the national security interests of the U.S. and its partners and allies.
- Authorizes an additional \$49 million for the INDOPACOM Joint Training Team.
- Creates the Expanded Competition Office to counter adversarial gray-zone economic competition activities.
- Requires DOD to convene private equity firms to discuss opportunities in the competition space and address adversarial predatory investment strategies.
- Requires a study on expanding the business intelligence activities of the Office of Commercial and Economic Analysis.
- Expands DOD authorities to strengthen ally and partner military capabilities and improve coalition interoperability.
- Authorizes DOD to accept, retain, and expend contributions, including money, personal property, and services, from foreign governments to carry out security cooperation activities in support of shared national security interests.
- Extends the authority to incorporate priorities of the Women, Peace, and Security Act into security cooperation activities with partner forces to promote and support the meaningful inclusion of women in security sectors.
- Authorizes increased funding to support research on foreign malign influence operations.
- Establishes a Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Continuous Process Improvement Board to enhance accountability and continuous improvement of the FMS process within DOD.



Modernizing for the Future Battlefield

Uncrewed Aircraft Systems (UAS)

Advancing Counter-UAS Technologies

- Requires the establishment of a counter-uncrewed aircraft system (c-UAS) task force to review guidance relating to c-UAS activities.
- Requires the Army, through the Joint Counter-small Unmanned Aerial Systems Office, to establish and maintain a threat library.
- Requires a strategy for countering drone technologies and assessing resources or authorities necessary for drone incursion response.
- Directs the Army, Navy, and Air Force to provide briefings on respective service plans for counter-UAS capabilities.
- Directs a report on all recommendations, findings, and results from DOD's counter-UAS Cross Functional Team, including efforts relating to airspace data feed accessibility.
- Directs a briefing on the acquisition of military grade UAS by foreign terrorist organizations.
- Requires the Army to develop and implement a plan for the procurement and fielding of additional kinetic effectors for low, slow, small-unmanned aircraft integrated defeat system.
- Authorizes increased funding for CENTCOM's counter-UAS activities.
- Requires the All-Domain Anomaly Resolution Office to provide a liaison to the Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems Task Force to improve coordination in areas of shared responsibility.

Developing American UAS Capabilities

- Directs a report on the Army's current small UAS funding model and a proposal for the consolidation of funding lines to improve fiscal agility in the portfolio.
- Authorizes increased funding for the development of distributed artificial intelligence fusion for attritable uncrewed systems.
- Requires the development of an integrated set of measures to identify risks in the small uncrewed aerial systems (sUAS) supply chain and increase resiliency of such sUAS supply chain from domestic and allied sources.



Cutting-Edge Technologies

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

- Requires a pilot program to assess the use of AI-enabled software to optimize the workflow and operations for DOD depots, shipyards, manufacturing facilities, and contract administration services.
- Establishes a working group to develop and coordinate an AI initiative among U.S. allies and partners.
- Establishes a pilot program for the development of near-term use cases and demonstrations of AI for national security biotechnology applications.
- Expands the duties of the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer Governing Council.
- Requires a briefing on opportunities for the creation of lateral entry programs for the AI and machine learning (ML) fields within the military departments.
- Requires a plan to ensure that the budgeting process for programs containing AI includes cost estimates for the acquisition and sustainment of data required to train, maintain, or improve the AI.
- Directs the assessment of feasibility and advisability for a federated center of excellence for AI-enabled weapons systems, including a plan for implementation.
- Establishes an advanced computing infrastructure program within DOD to expand the infrastructure available for development and deployment of military applications of high-performance computing and AI capabilities.

Emerging Weapons and Technologies

- Directs a briefing on current and future capabilities to test directed energy systems.
- Encourages investment in highly maneuverable, threat-representative hypersonic targets in order to develop U.S. defensive capabilities.
- Requires DARPA to establish a Quantum Benchmarking Initiative to rapidly expand and support the development of quantum computing capabilities for DOD.
- Authorizes DARPA to provide personnel to the military departments to support transition of technology from DARPA development to military department use, if requested by the Principal Technology Transition Advisor.

Cybersecurity

- Establishes a dedicated DOD cyber intelligence capability to support foundational, scientific, and all-source intelligence on cyber threat actors' operations and capabilities.



- Elevates the Joint Force Headquarters - Department of Defense Information Networks to a sub-unified command under U.S. Cyber Command.
- Requires DOD to establish a program for cyber table top exercises with the defense industrial base, including a series conducted by DOD, and packages that can be provided directly to the defense industrial base for its use
- Requires a strategy for the management and cybersecurity of DOD multi-cloud environments.
- Requires the development of guidance for how the DOD 'zero trust' strategy applies to the Internet of Things hardware used by the military.
- Establishes an Artificial Intelligence Human Factors Integration Initiative to improve the human usability of AI systems.
- Makes permanent the authority for the Joint Federated Assurance Center.
- Limits the funding available for the Joint Warfighting Cyber Architecture (JCWA) until the Commander of U.S. CYBERCOM provides a plan to minimize work on the current JCWA architecture and create a baseline plan for a Next Generation JCWA.

Force Resiliency

- Requires the Army to provide options to establish secondary domestic production sources at existing arsenals, depots, and ammunition plants to address munition supply chain chokepoints.
- Requires a report on critical precursor chemicals supply chain vulnerabilities and steps to mitigate those vulnerabilities.
- Authorizes increased funding for:
 - The development of renewable electric vehicle charging stations.
 - The Environmental Security Technical Certification Program.
 - The Glass Breakwater protecting Apra Harbor in Guam.
 - The Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative.

Warfighter Protection

- Directs a report on the testing, procurement, integration, and fielding of vehicle protection systems on Army ground combat vehicles.
- Directs the Army and Air Force to provide a report regarding ongoing efforts to improve safety at National Guard helicopter units.
- Directs DOD to review whether stockpiles of personnel lifesaving and essential field equipment are sufficient in the event of protracted or multi-theater conflict.



- Directs a DOD briefing on anomalous health incidents.
- Authorizes increased funding for:
 - Various military services' PFAS cleanup efforts.
 - The ongoing CDC assessment of human health impacts from PFAS.



Strengthening the Joint Force and Defense Workforce

Highlights

- Authorizes funding to support a 4.5 percent pay raise for military members and a 2 percent pay raise for Department of Defense civilian employees.
- Authorizes a 10 percent pay raise for junior enlisted servicemembers in the grades of E-1 through E-4, in addition to the 4.5 percent force-wide pay raise.
- Expands eligibility for the Basic Needs Allowance to military households that earn up to 200 percent of the federal poverty guidelines.
- Authorizes an increase of \$70 million in Impact Aid (\$50.0 million for supplemental Impact Aid, and \$20.0 million for Impact Aid for military children with severe disabilities).
- Requires a comprehensive brain health and trauma demonstration program to provide coordinated, integrated, multi-specialist evaluations, treatment initiation, and aftercare coordination in a highly condensed model for members of the Armed Forces and their families.
- Directs the establishment of a traumatic brain injury oversight strategy and action plan, including establishing DOD roles and responsibilities for the mitigation and treatment of traumatic brain injury (TBI), development of standardized, 72-hour follow-up requirements for TBI patients, and a review of current brain injury diagnostic tools.
- Requires a plan to ensure servicemembers' access to safe, high-quality pharmaceutical products and eliminate or mitigate risks in the pharmacy supply chain.
- Authorizes a one-year extension of certain expiring bonus and special pays.
- Increases the maximum annual skill proficiency bonus to \$55,000.
- Increases the maximum accession bonus for the health professions scholarship and financial assistance program from \$20,000 to \$100,000.
- Expands travel and transportation allowance to move or store privately owned vehicles.

End Strength and Force Structure

- Authorizes FY 2025 active-duty end strengths for the Army, 442,300; the Navy 332,300; the Marine Corps, 172,300; the Air Force, 320,000; and the Space Force, 9,800.



- Authorizes reserve component military end strengths in line with the President’s request, with certain exceptions.
- Requires the U.S. Air Force to transfer certain space functions of the Air National Guard to the U.S. Space Force. Such transfer shall not reduce the end strength for the affected state Air National Guard organizations.
- Authorizes increased funding to increase full time Active, Guard, and Reserve members within the Air National Guard.

Military Personnel Policy

- Authorizes servicemembers who are below the grade of E-6 without dependents who are assigned to sea duty to be paid a Basic Allowance for Housing.
- Authorizes free high-speed internet access and wireless network connections to be provided to servicemembers who reside in unaccompanied housing within the United States.
- Requires reimbursement of expenses for members of the Reserve Component who travel to attend inactive-duty training and muster duty.
- Authorizes increased funding to repair and improve enlisted barracks across the services.
- Authorizes military officers to opt out of consideration for promotion, without penalty, due to long initial training pipelines.
- Authorizes promotion boards to recommend for promotion more than 95 percent of nurse officers eligible for promotion to major or lieutenant commander.
- Establishes the position of the Vice Chief of Space Operations, who will serve in the grade of general.
- Key Military Justice Amendments:
 - Amends the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) to expand the authority of special trial counsel to exercise jurisdiction over offenses that occurred prior to December 28, 2023, including the new punitive offense of sexual harassment.
 - Requires the Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces (DACIPAD) to review how states investigate and prosecute allegations of sexual assault with a National Guard nexus.
 - Extends the DACIPAD for an additional five years.
 - Establishes a 10-year term limit for appellate civilian judges of the Court of Military Commission Review.
- Requires all newly commissioned officers of the Armed Forces to receive training on the Constitution, to include instruction on civilian control of the military.



- Directs a report on Air Force security forces personnel assignments so as to not isolate such personnel to specific duty locations, particularly intercontinental ballistic missile bases, in a manner that negatively impacts morale, career advancement, retention, or mission effectiveness.
- Expands military recruiter physical access to school campuses.

Military and Dependent Education

- Requires distance education programs used to satisfy Phase I or Phase II of Joint Professional Military Education requirements to include pathways for students who are members of the Reserve Components of the Armed Forces to complete these programs in a fully remote status and without requiring any in-person attendance.
- Reduces the minimum number of students required to establish a unit of the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (JROTC) to 50 students, and provides certain waiver exceptions.
- Increases the minimum and maximum number of required JROTC units to 3,500 and 4,100, respectively.
- Requires improvements to existing financial literacy training programs for members of the Armed Forces.
- Extends maximum student-to-teacher ratios within Department of Defense Education Activity (DODEA) schools to the 2029-2030 academic year.
- Expands eligibility for virtual programs operated by DODEA.
- Requires DOD to allow for teachers at overseas DODEA schools to transfer to other overseas DODEA schools, making employment easier for military spouse teachers.

Family Readiness and Community Support

- Requires the Secretary of Defense to redesign and modernize the child development program compensation and staffing models.
- Ensures competitive rates of pay for child development programs employees, to improve recruitment and retention.
- Expands eligibility for unemployed military spouses seeking employment to receive childcare in Department of Defense Child Development Programs.



Military Health Care

- Authorizes TRICARE health providers to provide tele-mental health care services to members of the Armed Forces and their dependents without regard to the location of the provider or the patient.
- Authorizes DOD to reduce or waive cost-sharing amounts for prescriptions for family members enrolled in the TRICARE Remote Program.
- Establishes the Defense Intrepid Network for Traumatic Brain Injury and Brain Health as a program of record in DOD.

Defense Civilians

- Extends special pay authorities for civilian employees working overseas or in combat zones.
- Increases military leave accrual and accumulation for Federal employees performing military reserve duty.
- Extends the authority to hire military spouses into noncompetitive appointments in the civil service.
- Authorizes DOD to appoint a successful John S. McCain Strategic Defense Fellows Program participant into a vacant position in the competitive or excepted service.

DOD Organization and Management

- Directs DOD to institutionalize the "service secretary-like" role of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict through various updates to DOD processes, policies, and plans.
- Requires the development of a methodology for analyzing U.S. military force sizing necessary to conduct DOD activities in support of strategic competition.
- Directs DOD to address the size, structure, and posture priorities for special operations forces in the annual Defense Planning Guidance.
- Establishes the position of the DOD Performance Improvement Officer to support the Department's management reform agenda, including making the individual co-chair of the Defense Business Council.



Accountability and Oversight

- Extends the annual report on civilian casualties in connection with U.S. military operations until December 31, 2030.
- Enhances protections for whistleblowers of DOD contractors by ensuring they are fully informed of the final disposition of their reprisal allegation, and what actions, if any, have been ordered to make them whole.
- Requires the Deputy Secretary of Defense to notify specific congressional committees when the Secretary is unable to perform the functions and duties of the Office of the Secretary of Defense.



Building American Combat Power

Sea Power

Naval Warfare

- Authorizes increased funding for procurement of surface vessels, undersea vessels, aircraft, and munitions.
- Fully supports Marine Corps Force Design modernization priorities.
- Authorizes an additional \$700 million in incremental funding for the construction of an *Arleigh Burke*-class destroyer.
- Authorizes a multiyear contract for up to 37 CH-53K airframes and engines.
- Requires the Navy to conduct a competitive demonstration of large or extra-large uncrewed underwater vehicles (UUV), including non-developmental items from commercial or foreign partner sources.
- Authorizes reduced funding for the E-2D Hawkeye aircraft as production line shutdown funding is unnecessary.
- Requires the full-scale testing of a minimum of two electric propulsion motor technologies for the DDG(X) program.
- Authorizes increased funding for the Autonomous Low Profile Vessel.
- Increases the number of used, foreign-built ships that may be acquired for the Ready Reserve Force from 9 vessels to 10 vessels.
- Authorizes \$252 million to support continued Navy development of the nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile.

Shipbuilding and Industrial Base Matters

- Authorizes an additional \$357 million to purchase a second ship set of material and for the Navy to enter into an incrementally funded contract for the construction of a *Virginia*-class submarine in FY 2025.
- Fences fiscal year 2025 funds for *Constellation*-class frigate construction pending DOD certification relating to design completion.
- Prohibits lead ship construction for the Landing Ship Medium pending certification of design completion and authorizes the procurement or chartering of a minimally-modified commercial or non-developmental landing ship that meets core Marine Corps sealift and beach landing requirements.
- Clarifies the definition of basic and functional design, requires written determination that detail design will be completed for each block of a ship's construction before



beginning construction of that block, and requires a report on the status of vendor- and government-furnished information.

- Requires an annual report analyzing suppliers of surface ship components, identifying at-risk component sources, and developing plans for supply base stabilization.
- Extends the termination date for the National Commission on the Future of the Navy.
- Directs a Navy plan to repair ship and submarine berths and piers, including the timeline and funding necessary to secure a more resilient source of energy.

Land Warfare

- Supports the Army's priority modernization efforts, to include long-range fires, future vertical lift, next-generation combat vehicles, and air and missile defense.
- Authorizes increased funding for procurement of enduring combat aircraft, armored fighting vehicles, munitions, long-range fires, and short-range fires.
- Authorizes increased funding for the UH-72A Lakota lifecycle and directs a report on the Army's strategy for long-term life cycle sustainment and modernization of the Lakota fleet.
- Directs a report on the Army's plan to modernize the Army National Guard aviation fleet.
- Authorizes increased funding for the Army Improved Turbine Engine Program (ITEP).
- Directs a report assessing the establishment of formal affiliate relationships between units of the Army special operations forces and combat-enabling units of the Army general purpose forces.
- Authorizes increased funding to accelerate fielding of the Infantry Squad Vehicle.

Air Power

- Authorizes increased funding for procurement of combat aircraft and munitions.
- Approves the Air Force request to retire: 56 A-10s; 65 F-15C/Ds; and 11 F-16C/Ds.
- Disapproves the Air Force proposal to retire 26 F-15E and 32 F-22 aircraft.
- Requires the Air Force to maintain 16 E-3 aircraft until the E-3 can be replaced by E-7 Wedgetail aircraft, or until the retirement of the E-3 would create no lapse in Air Force capabilities.
- Requires an analysis of how the air superiority mission will be secured for the Joint Force in the 2030s and 2040s.
- Requires a plan and cost estimate for modernizing all 25 fighter aircraft squadrons in the Air National Guard.



- Directs the Air Force and Navy to jointly conduct a study on the future of the air superiority mission in the 2030s and 2040s.
- Requires an annual report on the Air Force tactical fighter force structure.
- Authorizes reduced funding for:
 - The C-40 aircraft fleet expansion program.
 - The Survivable Airborne Operations Center (SOAC), due to contract delays.

Military Construction

- Authorizes increased funding for military construction projects on the services' unfunded requirements list.
- Requires each military department to submit annually a prioritized list of military construction projects, including facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization projects, for each joint base.
- Establishes a temporary pilot program to optimize and consolidate Army facilities for resilient and healthy defense communities.
- Requires the military services to meet 4 percent of plant replacement value for facility maintenance by fiscal year 2030 to begin to buy down the \$180 billion backlog in deferred facility maintenance.



Improving Defense Acquisition and Industrial Base Policy

Acquisition Policy

- Removes an exemption of Special Access Programs from the definition of a major defense acquisition program, allowing them to be subject to the Nunn-McCurdy determination and analysis process.
- Streamlines the Milestone A and Milestone B approval processes for a major capability acquisition system to enter 1) the technology maturation and risk reduction phase, and 2) the engineering and manufacturing development phase in order to support the tailoring of the acquisition process.
- Strengthens middle tier of acquisition authority for rapid prototyping and rapid fielding and streamlines iterative deployment.
- Revises the software acquisition pathway to include nondevelopmental hardware which software is embedded in.
- Streamlines the approval process for use of Other Transaction Authority (OTAs).
- Directs DOD to track the number and funding amounts of awards to small businesses and non-traditional defense contractors through the use of OTAs.
- Directs DOD to create an expedited process to rapidly test and qualify key industrial capabilities such as energetic materials and advanced manufacturing techniques.
- Directs DOD to develop and maintain a list of all domestic nonavailability determinations for items covered by the Berry Amendment.
- Directs DOD to add strategic and critical materials derived from recycled or reused minerals or metals for to the sourcing preference list.
- Directs the development of a solid rocket motor defense industry roadmap and strategy.
- Prohibits DOD from contracting with any entity that provides semiconductor products and services to Huawei.
- Directs DOD to develop incentives to encourage defense contractors to assess and monitor their supply chains for vulnerabilities, security, and noncompliance risks.
- Directs DOD to establish a process for reverse engineering items where DOD does not have access to technical data and the manufacturer is unable to meet delivery schedule.



- Requires DOD to develop and adopt a Small Business Bill of Rights for the Department of Defense to ensure small business customer service issues and conflicts are resolved expeditiously.
- Establishes an advisory board to the Secretary of Defense to provide recommendations for improving the Department's requirements generation process.

Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution Reform

- Establishes a cross-functional team to implement the recommendations of the Commission on Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) Reform.
- Requires annual reports on the implementation of the recommendations of the PPBE Commission.
- Requires DOD to revise the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation 7000.14-R.
- Within the Defense Modernization Account, authorizes the procurement and integration of commercial technologies and services to satisfy the requirements of infrastructure projects that accelerate the fielding and adoption of new capabilities.

Commercial and Academic Partnerships

- Authorizes increased funding for the Defense Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research.
- Extends a pilot program to raise the threshold for certified cost or pricing data for small businesses and non-traditional contractors and adds multiyear procurements and block buy contracts to the pilot program.
- Establishes a small business bill of rights to ensure small business customer service issues and conflicts are resolved in an expeditious manner at the lowest level possible within DOD.
- Directs DOD and the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) to develop a strategy for developing a skilled manufacturing and high-demand vocational trade workforce to support the expansion of the national technology, industrial base, and nuclear security enterprise.



Strategic Deterrence and Homeland Defense

Nuclear Modernization and Strategic Defense

- Establishes an Assistant Secretary of Defense of Defense for Nuclear Deterrence, Chemical, and Biological Defense Policy and Programs to coordinate and oversee nuclear deterrence policies and programs.
- Directs a review of DOD implementation of the 2022 Nuclear Posture Review, including overall risk management and progress on meeting requirements to address long-term threats.
- Requires an assessment by DOD and the Department of Energy (DOE) of the recommendations on the final report of the Congressional Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States.
- Requires a DOD plan for deterring and defeating simultaneous aggression by two near-peer nuclear competitors, including requirements for nuclear force sizing.
- Establishes a program element and program office for the nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile.
- Authorizes modification or development of the B61-13 gravity bomb to replace the B61-7 variant.
- Authorizes the restoration of nuclear capabilities across the entire B-52 strategic bomber fleet.
- Requires no fewer than 400 responsive, on-alert U.S. intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) to be deployed, except for activities related to maintenance, sustainment, and replacement, or activities to ensure safety, security, or reliability.
- Requires a plan for acquiring and deploying up to 450 Sentinel ICBMs.
- Establishes limits on Air Force reorganization efforts relating to Air Force Global Strike Command.
- Authorizes increased funding to support demonstration of the network security sensor and collaboration hub operated by U.S. Strategic Command's Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications Enterprise Center.
- Authorizes increased funding to support modernization of the Perimeter Acquisition Radar Attack Characterization System.



Space Defense Activities

- Authorizes DOD to identify poor-performing contractors and require approval for additional contracts.
- Authorizes the designation of a Senior Advisor for space-based air and ground moving target indication.
- Directs a review of DOD efforts to acquire new moving target indicator capabilities and related programs.
- Authorizes the establishment of a Commercial Augmentation Space Reserve Fleet and requires a report on commercial insurance for DOD space support services.
- Requires DOD to designate a Program Executive Officer for Space Command, Control, and Integration to acquire a system to support a combined operations center at the National Space Defense Center and reporting to ensure Space Command's command and control requirements are being met.

Missile Defense

- Requires DOD to designate a senior official to oversee the development of a national integrated air and missile defense architecture.
- Authorizes procurement of the Iron Dome short-range rocket defense system, David's Sling Weapon System, and Arrow 3 Upper Tier Interceptor Program.
- Subject to appropriations, requires a third East Coast missile defense interceptor site by 2031.

Electronic Warfare and Spectrum Security

- Requires a 5-year plan for advancing DOD interests with regard to electromagnetic spectrum security in international engagements or forums.
- Requires a demonstration and assessment of the viability of using wideband adaptive signal processing technology to support simultaneous transmission and reception signals on the same electromagnetic spectrum frequency band.



Test Ranges and Strategic Facilities

- Requires an assessment of the feasibility of designating the Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile Defense Test Site and U.S. Army Garrison Kwajalein Atoll as facilities and resources comprising the Major Range and Test Facility.

Nonproliferation Efforts

- Authorizes \$350.1 million for the DOD Cooperative Threat Reduction program.

Department of Energy

National Security Programs and Authorizations

- Authorizes \$24.9 billion for the activities of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA).
- Authorizes \$7 billion for the Department of Energy's (DOE) defense environmental cleanup activities.
- Authorizes \$1.1 billion for the DOE's other defense activities.
- Authorizes \$150 million for the DOE's nuclear energy activities.

Modernization Activities

- Requires DOE to identify and assess the viability of two to four possible locations for a modular, scalable uranium enrichment facility, beginning no later than 2027.
- Authorizes \$70 million for the W80-X ALT-SLCM to support development of a warhead for the nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile.
- Authorizes increased funding to support U.S. nuclear stockpile research, technology, and engineering.

Environmental Management and Safety

- Authorizes \$47.2 million for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.