



H.R. 8070

SERVICEMEMBER QUALITY OF LIFE
IMPROVEMENT AND NATIONAL DEFENSE
AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FY25

IMPROVING SERVICEMEMBER QUALITY OF LIFE



Servicemember quality of life concerns are a major cause of low morale and family stress which are undermining recruitment, retention, and military readiness. The FY25 NDAA will improve the quality of life for servicemembers and their families.

Boosting Compensation: *Pay for junior enlisted servicemembers (E-1 – E-4) has failed to remain competitive with the private sector and has not kept pace with inflation. Many military families have had to rely on foodbanks, SNAP, and WIC to put food on the table. The FY25 NDAA -*

- Authorizes a 19.5% pay raise for junior enlisted servicemembers and supports a 4.5% pay raise for all other servicemembers.
- Improves the servicemember cost of living allowance calculation to ensure it properly accounts for inflation, especially for servicemembers based abroad.
- Expands access to the Basic Needs Allowance and requires DoD to reevaluate the allowance for subsistence to ensure it meets the actual cost of necessities.
- Boosts the servicemember housing allowance to cover 100% of the average local area rental rate.

Improving Housing: *Servicemembers living in unaccompanied housing are exposed to poor conditions like sewage overflows, gas leaks, mold, brown tap water, bedbugs, and rodents. Chronic underfunding of housing maintenance accounts has led to failing infrastructure across the military. The FY25 NDAA -*

- Authorizes an additional \$601 million over the President's request for housing maintenance accounts.
- Requires DoD to develop and implement a strategy to enter into public-private partnerships to lease unaccompanied housing and authorizes \$45 million to carry it out.
- Authorizes over \$693 million to build new family housing units.
- Authorizes \$166 million over the Biden budget to renovate and build new barracks.
- Authorizes an additional \$30 million for a berthing barge to provide a safe and healthy housing alternative for sailors during dry dock availabilities.
- Requires DoD to implement a digital tool for servicemembers to request maintenance and track their requests.
- Enables DoD to renovate and reuse historic housing units in a rapid and cost-efficient manner.
- Requires DoD to designate personnel responsible for the oversight of unaccompanied housing and increase the cadence of inspections.
- Improves transparency and provides additional Congressional oversight of housing maintenance accounts.
- Requires DoD to consider providing free wireless internet access to servicemembers in all unaccompanied housing facilities.

Ensuring Access to Medical Care: *Servicemembers can face wait times of up to 2 months to see a specialty medical provider and more than 2-3 weeks for their first appointment with a mental health provider. The FY25 NDAA –*

- Enables DoD to recruit and employ additional mental health providers by excluding them from statutory caps on military end strength.
- Provides servicemembers with direct access to specialty medical providers by waiving the TRICARE referral requirement.
- Expands the number of doctors working for DoD by extending recruitment bonuses and providing for increased compensation.
- Increases the number of nurses working for DoD by waiving prior federal service hiring requirements.
- Establishes a 3-day access to care standard for servicemember and dependents requiring behavioral healthcare appointments.
- Requires DoD to report to Congress on access to care data for all healthcare services to have a better picture of where gaps exist.
- Requires DoD to develop recommendations to fill healthcare staffing shortages at Military Treatment Facilities in rural areas.
- Authorizes servicewomen and dependents to switch their TRICARE health plans at pregnancy.
- Expands medical license portability for healthcare providers who provide medical services to reservists.
- Provides access to dental care under TRICARE for members of the reserve.
- Directs DoD to enter into agreements with organizations to train DoD physicians on arthroscopic surgery.

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IMPROVING SERVICEMEMBER QUALITY OF LIFE



Increasing Access to Childcare: DoD struggles with a shortage of childcare workers and an insufficient number of childcare facilities, which forces military families to wait months for childcare slots and fee assistance programs for off-installation childcare. The FY25 NDAA -

- Authorizes over \$204 million for the construction of new childcare centers.
- Fully funds childcare fee assistance programs to eliminate all fee assistance wait lists for eligible families.
- Makes pay for childcare staff at DoD childcare centers competitive with private industry.
- Requires DoD to cover childcare fees for the first child of childcare staff enrolled at a DoD Child Development Center and authorizes DoD to cover the cost of additional children.
- Requires DoD to prioritize rural areas for expansion of its in-home childcare program.
- Enhances Congressional oversight of DoD childcare programs.

Supporting Spouses: Frequent and unpredictable moves mean that military spouses often have trouble finding and maintaining employment. Over 20% of military spouses are unemployed, making it one of the highest unemployment demographics in the US. The FY25 NDAA -

- Makes it easier for military spouses to transfer professional licenses between states.
- Permanently authorizes the Military Spouses Career Accelerator which provides employment support to military spouses.
- Extends the DoD's authority to quickly fill open civilian positions with qualified military spouses.
- Provides additional flexibility to DoD to keep military spouses employed when a servicemember changes duty locations.
- Expands access to DoD childcare for military spouses when they are seeking employment.

Improving DoD Schools

- Establishes a school choice pilot program for servicemember parents stationed in Bahrain.
- Authorizes over \$255 million to build new schools for children of servicemembers.
- Authorizes \$50 million in Impact Aid assistance to public schools with military dependent students and an additional \$20 million in assistance to local schools teaching children with severe disabilities.
- Improves teacher training programs to ensure better instruction at DoD schools.
- Provides bonuses to recruit qualified teachers for DoD schools.
- Keeps in place current student to teacher ratios through the 2029-2030 school year.

Enhancing Career Transition Assistance

- Allows Veterans Service Organizations (VSOs) to participate in the Transition Assistance Program in order to present information on how VSOs may assist servicemembers.
- Ensures the Transition Assistance Program includes a pathway to aid retiring members of the reserve components.
- Improves financial planning training under the Transition Assistance Program.
- Authorizes a new pilot program to expand career training, resume building, and networking for retiring servicemembers.
- Improves the SkillBridge program to expand the number of private sector apprenticeships available to retiring servicemembers.



FY25 NDAA

RESTORING THE FOCUS OF OUR MILITARY ON LETHALITY



The FY25 NDAA builds upon the gains made in the FY24 NDAA to end the radical woke ideology being forced on our servicemen and women and restores the focus of our military on lethality.

The FY25 NDAA:

Requires Merit Based Promotions

- Requires all military promotions, accessions, and command decisions to be based on individual merit and demonstrated performance, rather than political affiliation, race, sex, ethnicity, or religion.

Ends Affirmative Action at Service Academies

- Requires all selections for candidate admission to West Point, the Naval Academy, and the Air Force Academy be based on candidate merit. Consistent with the Supreme Court decision governing other institutions of higher education, these service academies may no longer consider race or ethnicity in admissions decisions.

Stops Far-Left Indoctrination

- Prohibits DoD from establishing or maintaining any office or committee charged with recommending or implementing DEI policies at DoD schools.
- Prohibits DoD from contracting with advertising firms, like NewsGuard, that blacklist conservative news sources.

Prevents a Military Green New Deal

- Does not authorize any climate change programs.
- Prohibits DoD from issuing new climate change rules that give preference to systems with lower climate impacts.
- Prohibits DoD from issuing costly new greenhouse gas rules on the defense industrial base.
- Requires DoD to report to Congress on how environmental regulations are increasing costs and delaying critical projects to rebuild our defense industrial base.

Protects the Rights of Servicemembers

- Requires DoD to issue new rules to protect servicemembers against acts of personal favoritism, reprisal, or political coercion.
- Requires DoD to implement unanimous jury verdicts for courts-martial in 2025.

The FY24 NDAA (P.L. 118-31):

Banned Critical Race Theory (CRT)

- Prohibited funding for the teaching, training, or promotion of CRT in the military, including at service academies and DoD schools.

Gutted DEI at DoD

- Put in place a hiring freeze, preventing DoD from establishing any new positions or filling any open DEI positions until the GAO completes an investigation of the Pentagon's DEI programs.
- Capped and cut the base pay of current DEI bureaucrats at \$70k.
- Prohibited funding for DoD's politically biased Countering Extremism Working Group.
- Stopped the Navy from promoting a drag queen as a "Digital Ambassador".

Protecting Children and Parents Rights

- Included a Parents Bill of Rights to ensure parents of children in DoD schools have the right to review curriculum, books, and instructional materials; meet with teachers; and provide consent before schools conduct medical exams or screenings of students.

FY25 NDAA

DETERRING CHINA



The FY25 NDAA builds and maintains the overmatch we need to deter China.

Deterrence

- Extends the Pacific Deterrence Initiative to enhance U.S. deterrence and defense posture in the Indo-Pacific region.
- Authorizes over \$650 million in INDOPACOM Commander priorities left unfunded in the Biden budget.
- Rejects the Biden administration's effort to cut the number of guided missile cruisers.
- Increases funding for innovative new technologies needed to deter the CCP, including hypersonics, AI, autonomous systems, cyber, mobile micronuclear reactors, and high energy lasers.
- Requires the Navy to implement a program to ensure the surface fleet can rearm at sea.
- Requires DoD to brief Congress on the growing military cooperation between China, Russia, North Korea, and Iran.

Preventing Chinese Espionage

- Expands the prohibition on DoD from contracting with any Chinese civil-military companies to include any subsidiaries.
- Prohibits the Biden administration from sharing sensitive missile defense information with China.
- Prohibits Chinese nationals from being admitted to sensitive nuclear facilities.
- Prohibits universities and researchers from receiving DoD funds if they work with Chinese entities.
- Prohibits university personnel involved in DoD funded critical or emerging technology research from seeking or accepting employment with Chinese entities for 10 years after the end of their research.
- Prohibits DoD from issuing contracts to companies that employ lobbyists representing Chinese entities.
- Bans Chinese made connected vehicles at American military installations.
- Incentivizes contractors to implement procedures and use new technology to assess and monitor their supply chains against infiltration from China and other adversaries.
- Prohibits DoD from acquiring LIDAR technology from entities owned or controlled by China.
- Requires DoD to assess the national security risks associated with the use of Chinese made modems and routers.
- Requires DoD to maintain a list of applications of concern for mobile devices and assess products to improve the cybersecurity of mobile devices on DoD's network.
- Requires DoD to assess whether additional Chinese drone manufacturers should be added to the 1260H list and banned from contracts with the Department.
- Prohibits DoD from contracting with Chinese owned Tutor.com.
- Prohibits funds for EcoHealth Alliance programs in China.

Ensuring Mission Success in the Indo-Pacific

- Authorizes essential military construction projects and expands logistics capabilities in the Indo-Pacific to ensure our forces can sustain the fight.
- Enhances the ability of the INDOPACOM Commander to build minor MILCON projects.
- Continues the recapitalization of our aging sealift fleet.
- Authorizes limited ship repair in the Indo-Pacific.

FY25 NDAA

DETECTING CHINA



Bolstering Taiwan's Defense

- Reaffirms U.S. support to the defense of Taiwan.
- Authorizes funding for U.S. forces to continue training Taiwan and other partner nations in resisting China's aggression and malign influence.
- Requires DoD to include Taiwan in defense industrial base cooperation and revitalization programs.
- Establishes a new cooperative program with Taiwan and Indo-Pacific allies to improve medical readiness.

Supporting Indo-Pacific Allies and Partners

- Fully funds military exercises with our allies and partners in the Indo-Pacific to counter China's growing reach.
- Modifies train-and-equip authorities to allow DoD to build partner capacity in space domain awareness and defense to support U.S. security objectives in the Indo-Pacific region.

Countering Chinese Malign Influence

- Prohibits DoD from providing funding or support to entertainment companies that produce a project that furthers Chinese propaganda.
- Requires DoD to designate an official responsible for monitoring and reporting to Congress on the expansion of Chinese overseas basing and military cooperation agreements.
- Requires DoD to brief Congress on efforts to counter Chinese and Russian malign influence and presence in Africa.
- Fully funds military information operations assistance to Indo-Pacific allies to counter Chinese influence operations.



OVERSIGHT & ACCOUNTABILITY



The FY25 NDAA increases oversight and requires accountability from the Biden administration.

Ensuring the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter Meets Performance Requirements

- Cuts the procurement of new aircraft by 10 in FY25.
- Limits funding to acquire another 10 aircraft until DoD certifies to Congress that it has implemented plans and corrective actions to resolve performance deficiencies in the F-35 program.
- Reallocates F-35 procurement funding to testing, modeling, and production capacity programs that will ensure that delivered aircraft can meet performance requirements.

Cracking Down on Contractor Waste

- Cuts over \$4.3 billion in weapons programs that have not met development milestones or are experiencing excessive cost growth.
- Requires the Navy to certify to Congress that detailed design and related assessments are complete before initiating construction on new ships.
- Strengthens DoD's conflict of interest waiver process.
- Expands the existing Space Force contractor responsibility watch list authority to cover more types of contracts awarded to the private sector.

Enhancing Congressional Oversight of DoD Programs

- Fully funds DoD Office of Inspector General.
- Requires DoD to provide Members of Congress and staff with expedited access to military installations.
- Requires a quadrennial review of DOD biodefense policies, programs and strategies.
- Expands and improves Congressional oversight and reporting on the Sentinel program.
- Expands Congressional reporting requirements on Ford Class aircraft carrier cost growth.
- Fences funding for the Secretary of Defense until DoD provides Congress with a number of required reports.



DOD BUDGET & SAVINGS



The FY25 NDAA authorizes \$895.2 billion for national defense discretionary programs, an increase of \$9 billion or 1% over the FY24 enacted level.

Does NOT exceed the Fiscal Responsibility Act's FY25 defense discretionary spending level.

Account	FY25 NDAA
Procurement	\$164 billion
Research, Development, Test, & Evaluation	\$144 billion
Operation & Maintenance	\$295 billion
Military Personnel & Health	\$236 billion
Military Construction & Family Housing	\$18 billion
Defense Nuclear Programs	\$33 billion
Total Defense Discretionary	\$895.2 billion

Cost Savings

The FY25 NDAA saves taxpayers \$30 billion or 4% of current Department of Defense spending levels.

- The NDAA cuts inefficient defense programs, obsolete weapons systems, and unnecessary Pentagon bureaucracy. Savings include:
 - Over \$13.2 billion from the divestment of obsolete aircraft.
 - Over \$1.5 billion from the decommissioning of outmoded ships.
 - Over \$2.9 billion in cuts to weapons programs that have not met development milestones.
 - Over \$1.4 billion in cuts to weapons programs experiencing excessive cost growth.
 - Over \$1 billion in cuts to redundant and inefficient Pentagon bureaucracy.
- Requires DoD to reduce expenditures on leased space in the National Capitol Region by 50% over the next 10 years.
- Reforms DoD's acquisition process to focus on acquiring less expensive commercial products:
 - Provides incentives to contracting managers to look for commercial-off-the-shelf solutions before entering into costly new contracts.
 - Establishes the Commercial Augmentation Space Reserve (CASR) to allow the Space Force to contract with the private sector to rapidly acquire space capabilities on an as-needed basis.
 - Saves taxpayer funds by ensuring DoD acquires dual-use commercial parts for commercial-derived military aircraft.

FY25 NDAA

MILITARY & INDUSTRIAL BASE READINESS



The FY25 NDAA improves military readiness and strengthens the defense industrial base to ensure our warfighters are ready to fight tonight.

Enhancing Military Readiness

- Blocks the Biden administration's plan to reduce the number of U.S. Special Forces.
- Prohibits the decommissioning of 2 battle force ships with years of service life remaining.
- Rejects the Biden administration's request to divest certain aircraft, including the KC-135, F-22, F-15E, and C-130 to ensure continued air superiority in the near-term.
- Prohibits DoD from reducing the number of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles below 400 or reducing the responsiveness or alert status of the arsenal.
- Limits the ability of the Biden administration to retire certain nuclear weapons.
- Ensures critical training ranges in the Gulf of Mexico remain open when Rice's whales are present.
- Prohibits DoD from sourcing operational energy from Russia or China or any entity controlled by Russia or China.
- Requires DoD to procure strategic and critical minerals from U.S. sources to the maximum extent possible.
- Requires DoD to develop a plan to continually restock the National Defense Stockpile during times of extended national emergency.
- Extends direct hire authority for military ranges and organic industrial base facilities to quickly fill critical vacancies with qualified civilians.

Force Protection and Counter Drone Warfare

- Establishes Drone Corps as a basic branch of Army.
- Authorizes \$350 million over the Biden budget to develop and procure counter drone systems.
- Established a DoD executive agent responsible for all DoD counter UAV research, test, and training activities.
- Requires the Army to report on its ability to defend against missiles and unmanned aircraft.

Improving Military Recruitment

- Ends pre-enlistment marijuana testing.
- Authorizes the reimbursement of private medical expenses for recruits entering the service.
- Reforms the Army's recruiting force by creating a professional recruiting military occupational specialty.
- Extends military recruitment bonuses.
- Increases funding for JROTC programs and ensures JROTC programs continue at many high schools.

Certainty for the Defense Industrial Base

- Sets acquisition thresholds for American made batteries to reduce reliance on Chinese batteries
- Provides multi-year procurement authority for the CH-53K King Stallion helicopter and engine.
- Limits the ability of the Army to acquire energetics from foreign sources.
- Supports additional investments in shipyard infrastructure and recapitalization efforts.
- Increases investment in Army Ammunition Plants to expand domestic munition production capacity.
- Authorizes MARAD to conduct a comprehensive marketing, recruiting, and public relations campaign to expand the domestic shipbuilding and seafaring workforce.
- Requires an assessment of the domestic maritime capability to support national security sealift and shipbuilding requirements.

Supply Chain and Industrial Base Security

- Expands the prohibition on DoD from contracting with any Chinese civil-military companies to include any subsidiaries.
- Incentivizes contractors to implement procedures and use new technology to assess and monitor their supply chains against infiltration from China and other adversaries.
- Requires an outside assessment of the extent of foreign capital in financing companies in the defense supply chain.

FY25 NDAA

INNOVATION

The FY25 NDAA is focused on rapidly deploying innovative and new technologies that our warfighters need to prevail on future battlefields.



Expediting Innovation to the Warfighter

- Establishes an organic capability within DoD to test and evaluate commercially available dual-use technologies, software-centric systems, and autonomous attritable systems prior to full system fielding.
- Requires DoD to improve and streamline the “Authority to Operate” process for software and information technology, a key enabler of more rapid and iterative development practices.
- Establishes a forum of investors, entrepreneurs, financiers, private equity providers, and DoD officials to share information and find ways to expedite the fielding of emerging technologies.
- Establishes a Hackathon Program for the combatant commands and military services to address critical cyber challenges.
- Authorizes the Office of Strategic Capital to detail employees to innovative private sector companies.
- Establishes an Army Electronic Warfare Center of Excellence to rapidly respond to changing battlefield requirements.

Commercial Technology Capabilities

- Includes provisions to improve information sharing between DoD and small businesses on contract opportunities relating to DoD critical technology areas.
- Provides incentives for contracting managers to look for commercial-off-the-shelf solutions before entering into costly new contracts.
- Establishes a pilot program to demonstrate the ability to connect commercial and government systems in a hybrid space architecture.
- Establishes the Commercial Augmentation Space Reserve (CASR) to allow the Space Force to contract with the private sector to rapidly acquire space capabilities on an as-needed basis.

Emerging Technologies

- Requires the Department to create long-term investment strategies for key technologies in the fields of biotechnology and quantum information science.
- Establishes a pilot program for the Marine Corps to leverage artificial intelligence and machine learning software to improve supply chain and logistics operations.
- Requires DoD to use modern data formats and data sharing standards.

Research Security

- Protects DoD research by prohibiting universities and researchers from receiving funds if they work with entities in China, Russia, Iran, or other countries of concern.
- Prohibits university personnel involved in DoD funded critical or emerging technology research from seeking or accepting employment with Chinese entities for 10 years after the end of their research.
- Prohibits DoD from contracting with EcoHealth Alliance for any research in China.

Strengthening the Innovation Workforce and Research Partnerships

- Improves the ability of the Defense Innovation Unit, Strategic Capabilities Office, Space Development Agency, and Office of Strategic Capital to attract and hire highly qualified staff.
- Makes it easier for colleges and universities to work with DoD by clarifying guidance for educational partnership agreements and requiring revised grant expenditure guidelines.





ACQUISITION REFORM

The FY25 NDAA reforms DoD's acquisition process to rapidly deliver new systems to the warfighter, reduce costs by focusing on acquiring commercial solutions, and ease small business contracting.

Reducing the Acquisition Timeline

- Sets up a cross functional team to implement the budget reform commission's recommendations to shorten DoD's multi-year planning budgeting and execution process.
- Streamlines DoD's acquisition milestone process to reduce redundant and unnecessary documentation burdens.
- Requires DoD to improve and streamline the "Authority to Operate" process for software and information technology, a key enabler of more rapid and iterative development practices.
- Establishes a forum of investors, entrepreneurs, financiers, private equity providers, and DoD officials to share information and find ways to expedite the fielding of emerging technologies.
- Provides Special Forces with expedited acquisition authority.
- Expands existing rapid acquisition authorities
- Establishes a pilot program to require contractors to cover the cost of a failed contract protest bid with DoD.
- Clarifies that prior commercial product determinations can be used by contract officers for future purchases.

Acquiring Commercial Solutions

- Provides incentives for contracting managers to look for commercial-off-the-shelf solutions before entering into costly new contracts.
- Requires Space Force to conduct annual assessments on its use of commercial solutions to meet mission needs.
- Establishes the Commercial Augmentation Space Reserve (CASR) to allow the Space Force to contract with the private sector to rapidly acquire space capabilities on an as-needed basis.
- Saves taxpayer funds by ensuring DoD acquires dual-use commercial parts for commercial-derived military aircraft.
- Streamlines commercial buys by allowing contract officers to rely on historical data of recent prices paid.

Easing Small Business Contracting

- Includes provisions to improve information sharing between DoD and small businesses on contract opportunities relating to DoD critical technology areas.
- Requires DoD to write contract solicitations in a manner that is clear, concise, and accessible to small businesses.
- Requires DoD to set contracting goals for veteran-owned small businesses.

FY25 NDAA

DEFENDING ISRAEL



The FY25 NDAA provides unprecedented levels of support for the security of Israel.

Military Programs

- Declares that it is the policy of the United States to ensure Israel has adequate capability to defend itself against Iran, Hamas, and Hezbollah.
- Reverses the Biden administration's decision to cease production of the Standard Missile 3 Block IB interceptor for the Navy's Aegis missile defense system, which has played a key role in defending Israel from Iranian ballistic missile attacks.
- Authorizes full funding for joint U.S.-Israel cooperative missile defense programs (Iron Dome, Arrow, David's Sling).
- Authorizes \$47.5 million more than requested by the Biden administration for emerging technology R&D with Israel.
- Authorizes \$30 million more than requested for U.S.-Israel Anti-Tunnel Cooperation Program.
- Requires DoD to implement a strategy to improve air and missile defense cooperation with Israel and other Middle East security partners.
- Requires DoD to improve cooperation on space and satellite capabilities with Israel and other Middle East security partners.

Joint Military Training

- Requires U.S. Central Command to engage in joint anti-tunneling exercises with Israel Defense Forces.
- Establishes a new joint U.S.-Israel program to improve training and education on trauma and amputee care and rehabilitation.
- Establishes a new grant program to fund joint U.S.-Israel research and training on post-traumatic stress disorder.



FY25 NDAA

COUNTERING OTHER ADVERSARIES



The FY25 NDAA remains focused on countering threats to our national security from state sponsors of terror, foreign terrorist organizations, and other adversaries.

Iran

- Requires DoD to assess pre-launch missile defeat capabilities to eliminate missile threats from Iran and their terrorist proxies.
- Requires DoD to report to Congress on Iranian efforts to harden their nuclear facilities and how to defeat them.
- Requires DoD to assess the extent of Iranian malign influence in the Iraqi Security Forces.
- Requires DoD to report to Congress on the extent of Iranian military assistance to Cuba and Nicaragua.

Afghanistan and the Taliban

- Prohibits funds to transport currency or any item of value to the Taliban or the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan.
- Prohibits DoD from providing security assistance funding to the Taliban or the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan.

Foreign Terrorist Organizations

- Extends DoD's authority to support partner forces in the fight against ISIS.
- Extends the prohibition on closing the military prison housing hardened terrorists at Guantanamo Bay.
- Extends the prohibition on moving terrorists housed at Guantanamo Bay to prisons in the United States.
- Extends the prohibition on the release of any terrorists housed at Guantanamo Bay to Afghanistan or any country that is a state sponsor of terrorism.

North Korea

- Fully funds U.S. Forces Korea and military construction projects in South Korea.
- Reaffirms U.S. support for the defense of South Korea.
- Fully funds military exercises with the South Korean Armed Forces.

Russia

- Fully funds the Baltic Security Initiative to strengthen the defensive capability and interoperability of the Baltic States.
- Prohibits DoD from sourcing operational energy for U.S. military installations from Russia or any entity controlled by Russia.
- Requires DoD to plan a force structure that can counter a Russian-Chinese military alliance.
- Requires DoD to brief Congress on U.S. force posture changes in Europe to counter Russian aggression.
- Prohibits Russian nationals from being admitted to sensitive nuclear facilities.

FY25 NDAA

STRENGTHENING STRATEGIC DETERRENCE, MISSILE DEFENSE, & SPACE CAPABILITIES



The FY25 NDAA strengthens our nuclear posture, improves our missile defense, and accelerates delivery of space capabilities to deter the rapidly expanding Chinese and Russian nuclear arsenals and space capabilities.

Nuclear Deterrence

- Fully funds modernization of the nuclear triad, as well as the scientific infrastructure and nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3) architecture that support our nuclear deterrent.
- Invests in the nuclear sea-launched cruise missile (SLCM-N) to enhance regional deterrence and keep pace with growing Chinese and Russian nuclear threats.
- Prohibits DoD from reducing the number of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles below 400 or reducing the responsiveness or alert status of the arsenal.
- Limits the authority of the Biden administration to retire the B83-1 nuclear gravity bomb used to destroy hard and deeply buried targets.
- Limits the authority of the Biden administration to retire the W76-2 low-yield nuclear warhead until it certifies that China and Russia do not possess similar capabilities.
- Authorizes additional resources to accelerate the modernization of laboratory and production infrastructure necessary to restore lost nuclear weapons production capacity.

Nuclear Security

- Prohibits the Biden administration sharing information on our nuclear forces with Russia unless Russia resumes sharing the same information with the United States.
- Prohibits the Biden administration from admitting Chinese and Russian nationals to nuclear laboratories and related facilities.
- Requires DoD to brief Congress on efforts to improve cybersecurity of the nuclear command, control, and communications enterprise.

Missile Defense

- Reverses the Biden administration's decision to cease production of the Standard Missile 3 Block IB interceptor for the Navy's Aegis missile defense system, which has played a key role in defending Israel from Iranian ballistic missile attack.
- Prohibits the Biden administration from sharing sensitive missile defense information with China.
- Requires the establishment of a third continental missile defense site by 2030 to bolster defense of the homeland from long-range missile threats.
- Authorizes full funding for bilateral U.S.-Israel cooperative missile defense programs.

Space Capabilities

- Continues support for investments in innovative commercial space solutions that would increase our capacity and resiliency in space.
- Establishes a pilot program to demonstrate the ability to connect commercial and government systems in a hybrid space architecture.
- Establishes the Commercial Augmentation Space Reserve (CASR) to allow the Space Force to contract with the private sector to rapidly acquire space capabilities on an as-needed basis.



FY25 NDAA

SECURING AMERICA'S BORDER



The FY25 NDAA continues DoD support of law enforcement operations along our southwest and maritime borders.

Support for Migrant and Drug Interdiction

- Fully funds deployment of National Guard troops in support of Border Patrol activities at the southwest border.
- Prohibits DoD from using disaster and humanitarian relief funds to house refugees in the United States.
- Authorizes \$90 million for construction of a new Joint Inter-Agency Task Force South (JIATF-S) Command and Control Facility to detect and interdict illegal migrants and narcotics.
- Increases funding by \$20 million for DoD counternarcotic activities.
- Expands DoD's authority to assist law enforcement in the interdiction of narcotic traffickers.
- Requires a strategy to improve DoD's counternarcotics mission.
- Requires DoD to brief Congress on threats posed by Mexican Cartels.

