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.
- Fully funds the construction and advance procurement of the new Columbia class ballistic missile submarine and supports infrastructure improvements and workforce development in the submarine industrial base.
- Reorganizes DoD nuclear officials to consolidate and streamline oversight of the nuclear mission under a single Assistant Secretary of Defense.
- 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 dismantle 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 from sharing information on our strategic nuclear forces with Russia unless Russia resumes sharing the same information with the United States.
- Prohibits the Biden administration from admitting Chinese, Russian, Iranian, and North Korean 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 attacks.
- 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.
- Requires the Department to designate a senior official responsible for establishing a national integrated air and missile defense architecture for the United States.
- 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.

