

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.
- Rejects the Biden administration's request to divest certain aircraft, including F-22 fighters, F-15E fighters, C-130 cargo, KC-135 tanker, E-3 airborne warning, and RQ-4 reconnaissance aircraft 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 dismantle certain nuclear weapons.
- Requires an assessment of air-to-air missile inventories, including whether extending the range or capability of existing air-to-air missiles would better support combatant commander requirements.
- Requires DoD to develop a plan to fully fund and 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

- Increases funding to develop and procure counter drone systems.
- Accelerates the fielding of air defense capabilities at Air Force installations.
- Establishes a DoD executive agent responsible for all DoD counter UAV research, test, and training activities.
- Requires the development of a counter aerial system threat library to quickly assess and defeat threats.

Improving Military Recruitment

- Authorizes the reimbursement of private medical expenses for recruits entering the service.
- Expedites the processing of medical records to get recruits into the service quicker.
- 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.

Revitalization of the Defense Industrial Base

- Provides incremental funding authority for an additional Virginia-class submarine and for wages to support the industrial base.
- Provides multi-year procurement authority for the CH-53K King Stallion helicopter and engine.
- Requires DoD to identify and assess up to four U.S. locations to build a new uranium enrichment facility.
- Supports investments in shipyard infrastructure and industrial base.
- Increases investment in Army Ammunition Plants to expand domestic munition production capacity.
- Requires DoD to utilize reused minerals and metals as a source of critical minerals.
- Expands DoD's organization and capability to deliver novel energetic solutions.
- Authorizes 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.
- Requires DoD-wide approach to leverage the advancements of domestic and allied commercial battery industry.
- Requires DoD to produce a strategy for ensuring the defense industrial base can meet defense requirements for production of solid rocket motors.

Supply Chain and Industrial Base Security

- Expands the prohibition on DoD from contracting with any Chinese civil-military companies to include any subsidiaries.
- Requires DoD to develop and implement tools and procedures for defense contractors to monitor their supply chains against infiltration from China and other adversaries.