Differences Between House and Senate NDAA on Major Nuclear Provisions

A. Treaties:

1. Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty

**House:** Sections 1243 and 1244: Authorizes $25 million to establish a program of record to develop a **conventional** road-mobile ground-launched cruise missile system that, if tested or deployed, would violate the INF Treaty.

**Senate:** Section 1635: Authorizes $65 million to establish a program of record for research and development of a **dual-capable** road-mobile ground-launched missile system that, if tested or deployed, would violate the INF Treaty. This section also requires a report to be issued by the Secretary of Defense within 120 days of enactment before any appropriations are authorized.

2. Open Skies Treaty

**House:** Section 1235 (a): Restricts funding for implementation of the Open Skies Treaty until the President submits a plan that includes objectives for all planned U.S. flights under the treaty for a fiscal year.

**Senate:** No similar provision.

**House:** Section 1235 (b): Prohibits funding to modify United States aircraft technology under the Open Skies Treaty.

**Senate:** No similar provision.
3. New Strategic Arms Reductions Treaty (New START)

**House**: Section 1246: Prevents funding to extend New START beyond 2021 unless Russia has verifiably come back into compliance with the INF Treaty.

**Senate**: No similar provision.

4. Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)

**House**: Section 1270A: Restricts funding for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), except for the International Monitoring System (IMS).

**Senate**: No similar provision.

B. General Nuclear:

1. Ground Based Strategic Deterrent (GBSD)

**House**: Section 1671: Prohibits funding to retain the option for, or develop, a mobile variant of GBSD.

**Senate**: No similar provision.

C. Non-Proliferation:

1. HEU to LEU Reactors

**House**: Section 3116: Authorizes $5 million for research and development to develop an advanced naval nuclear fuel system based on low-enriched uranium.

**Senate**: No similar provision.

2. Nuclear Security Cooperation with Russia

**House**: Section 3117: Restricts funding to work with Russia on nuclear security, unless the Secretary of Energy, with the concurrence of the Secretaries of State and Defense, certifies that a nuclear-related threat has arisen in Russia.

**Senate**: No similar provision.
3. Non-Proliferation Program Budgetary Differences (in Thousands of Dollars) \textcolor{red}{\textbf{Red=Lower}}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>House</th>
<th>Senate</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Nuclear Security</td>
<td>46,339</td>
<td>66,339</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radiological Security</td>
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<td>Nuclear Smuggling Detection</td>
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<td>Nuclear Material Removal</td>
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<td>Nonproliferation and Arms Control</td>
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<td>Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation R&amp;D</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low Enriched Uranium R&amp;D for Naval Reactors</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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D. Missile Defense:

1. \textit{Ground-based Midcourse Defense}

\textbf{House}: Section 1699 F: Authorizes the increase of Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) interceptors by up to 28.

\textbf{Senate}: Section 1653: Similar provision, but this section takes an additional step by mandating that the Secretary of Defense deploys 14 additional interceptors by December 31, 2021 “as soon as technically feasible.”