

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.

House: Section 1245: If Russia remains in violation of INF Treaty, Article VI of the INF Treaty (which prohibits production or flight-testing of any INF-range missiles) is no longer binding law of the United States.

Senate: No similar provision.

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)* **Red=Lower**

<i>Program</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>
International Nuclear Security	46,339	66,339
Radiological Security	146,340	166,340
Nuclear Smuggling Detection	139,429	204,429
Nuclear Material Removal	37,925	32,925
Nonproliferation and Arms Control	129,703	200,000
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation R&D	451,095	446,095
Low Enriched Uranium R&D for Naval Reactors	5,000	0

D. Missile Defense:

1. *Ground-based Midcourse Defense*

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

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.”