

Final Summary: Fiscal Year 2024 National Defense Authorization Act (Conference Report to Accompany H.R. 2670)

- Table numbers in parentheses are increases or decreases from the FY24 Request
- FY24 requested levels other than the toplines come from the Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation's [Fiscal Year 2024 Defense Budget Request Briefing Book](#)
- Numbers may not add due to rounding

Total National Defense Discretionary Spending (050)

Allocation	FY 24 Request	House	Senate	Final
Department of Defense	\$841.2 billion	\$841.5 billion	\$844.3 billion	\$841.4 billion
Department of Energy	\$32.6 billion	\$32.2 billion	\$32.4 billion	\$32.4 billion
Other Defense-Related Activities	\$0.4 billion	\$0.5 billion	\$0	\$0.4 billion
Total, NDAA Topline	\$874.2 billion	\$874.2 billion	\$876.8 billion	\$874.2 billion
Defense Activities not in Armed Services Committee Jurisdiction	\$12.1 billion	\$12.1 billion	\$9.5 billion	\$12.1 billion
Total, National Defense Spending*	\$886.3 billion	\$886.3 billion	\$886.3 billion (-\$98,000)	\$886.3 billion

*Does not include mandatory spending

**Total increase from FY23 NDAA topline is \$29 billion, or 3.3%

DOD Nuclear Weapons Funding Request for Select Programs

Program	FY24 Request	House	Senate	Final
Ground Based Strategic Deterrent (GBSD)/Sentinel	\$4.3 billion	\$4.3 billion (-\$7.7 million)	\$4.3 billion (-\$7.7 million)	\$4.3 billion (-\$7.7 million)
Columbia Class Ballistic Missile Submarine	\$6.1 billion	\$6.2 billion (+\$98 million)	\$6.1 billion (+\$5 million)	\$6.1 billion (+\$10 million)
Trident II Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missile	\$1.3 billion	\$1.3 billion	\$1.3 billion	\$1.3 billion
Sea Launched Cruise Missile (SLCM-N)	\$0	\$190 million (+\$190 million)	\$190 million (+\$190 million)	\$190 million (+\$190 million)
W93 Mk7 Aeroshell	\$126.5 million	\$126.5 million	\$126.5 million	\$126.5 million
B-21 Strategic Bomber	\$5.3 billion	\$5.3 billion	\$5.3 billion	\$5.3 billion
F-35 Dual Capable Aircraft Nuclear Certification	\$21.1 million	\$21.1 million	\$21.1 million	\$21.1 million
B-52 Upgrades	\$951 million	\$922 million (-\$29 million)	\$965 million (+\$14 million)	\$944 million (-\$6.6 million)
Long Range Standoff Weapon (LRSO)	\$978 million	\$958 million (-\$20 million)	\$958 million (-\$20 million)	\$958 million (-\$20 million)

National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Request

Program	FY24 Request	House	Senate	Final
Federal Salaries and Expenses	\$539 million	\$539 million	\$539 million	\$519 million (-\$20 million)
Weapons Activities	\$18.8 billion	\$19 billion (+\$120 million)	\$19.1 billion (+\$276 million)	\$19.1 billion (+\$289 million)
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	\$2.5 billion	\$2.4 billion (-\$81 million)	\$2.5 billion (-\$25 million)	\$2.4 billion (-\$65 million)
Naval Reactors	\$2 billion	\$2 billion (-\$15 million)	\$2 billion	\$2 billion
Defense Environmental Cleanup	\$7.1 billion	\$7.1 billion	\$7.1 billion	\$7 billion (-\$30 million)
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration	\$23.8 billion	\$23.9 billion (+\$24 million)	\$24.1 billion (+\$250 million)	\$24 billion (+\$204 million)

DOE Nuclear Weapons Funding Request for Select Programs

Program	FY24 Request	House	Senate	Final
B61-12 Gravity Bomb	\$450 million	\$450 million	\$450 million	\$450 million
B61-13 Gravity Bomb*	*	*	*	\$52 million (+\$52 million)
W80-4 Nuclear Warhead	\$1 billion	\$1 billion	\$1 billion	\$1 billion
W80-4 Alt SLCM Nuclear Warhead	\$0	\$70 million (+\$70 million)	\$75 million (+\$75 million)	\$70 million (+\$70 million)
W87-1 Nuclear Warhead	\$1.1 billion	\$1.1 billion	\$1.1 billion	\$1.1 billion
W88 Nuclear Warhead	\$179 million	\$179 million	\$179 million	\$179 million
W93 Nuclear Warhead	\$390 million	\$390 million	\$390 million	\$390 million
Stockpile Sustainment	\$1.3 billion	\$1.3 billion (-\$12.5 million)	\$1.3 billion	\$1.3 billion
Weapons Dismantlement and Disposition	\$54 million	\$36.7 million (-\$17 million)	\$54 million	\$54 million
Plutonium Modernization				
Los Alamos National Lab	\$1.8 billion	\$1.8 billion	\$1.8 billion	\$1.8 billion
Savannah River Site	\$921 million	\$1.1 billion (+\$142 million)	\$921 million	\$1.1 billion (+\$142 million)
Total, Plutonium Modernization	\$2.8 billion	\$2.9 billion (+\$142 million)	\$2.8 billion	\$2.9 billion (+\$142 million)

*The Biden Administration [announced](#) plans to develop the B61-13 gravity bomb in October 2023. The conference report lists both a request and final number, but no request for funding could be located in the NNSA's budget documents.



Select Provisions Related to Nuclear Weapons

► Prohibition on New START Notification

House: Prohibits providing Russia with notifications under the New START Treaty ([Sec. 1234](#))

Senate: No similar provision

Final: Adopts House provision but allows for notifications if the Secretaries of Defense and State concur that Russia is providing New START notifications, or that it is in U.S. national security interest to unilaterally provide notifications ([Sec. 1246](#))

► NC3 Major Force Program

House: Requires the Department of Defense to establish a major force program for nuclear command, control and communications (NC3) programs ([Sec. 1631](#))

Senate: No similar provision

Final: Adopts the House provision ([Sec. 1631](#))

► MIRV Capability

House: Extends existing statutory requirements related to the ability of the current Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile to be capable of deploying multiple independently targeted reentry vehicles to the Sentinel ([Sec. 1633](#))

Senate: No similar provision

Final: Adopts the House provision ([Sec. 1638](#))

► Deployed ICBMs

House: Prohibits reducing the number of deployed intercontinental ballistic missiles below 400 ([Sec. 1638](#))

Senate: Prohibits reducing the number of deployed intercontinental ballistic missiles below 400 ([Sec. 1611](#))

Final: Adopts the House provision ([Sec. 1646](#))

► Sentinel ICBM Missile Silos

House: No similar provision

Senate: Requires refurbishment and operability of 150 ICBM silos each at F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Malmstrom Air Force Base, and Minot Air Force Base ([Sec. 1612](#))

Final: Adopts the Senate provision ([Sec. 1641](#))

► Sentinel ICBM Acquisition

House: No similar provision

Senate: Authorizes the use of multi-year procurement authority for the Sentinel ICBM program ([Sec. 1613](#))

Final: Adopts the Senate provision with an amendment requiring a report assessing acquisition authorities, including multi-year procurement authority, necessary to ensure the Sentinel program meets current timelines ([Sec. 1634](#))

► Decreased ICBM Warhead Upload Time

House: No similar provision

Senate: Requires STRATCOM and the Air Force to develop a plan to decrease the upload time for warhead to the ICBM force to address identified limitations at Malmstrom, F.E. Warren, and Minot Air Force Bases ([Sec. 1614](#))

Final: Adopts the Senate provision with additional amendments requiring additional coordination and explanation as part of the plan ([Sec. 1650](#))



► SLCM-N Program of Record

House: Establishes a SLCM-N program within the Department of Defense for the missile and its associated warhead, the W80-4 ALT ([Sec. 1641](#))

Senate: Establishes a SLCM-N program within the Department of Defense for the missile and its associated warhead, the W80-4 ALT. Also requires initial operation capability for the SLCM-N no later than FY 2035 ([Sec. 1618](#))

Final: Adopts the Senate provision with an amendment requiring a report within 180 days assessing the ability to effectively deploy a nuclear-armed, sea-launched cruise missile from a Virginia-class submarine or other platforms that the Secretary considers appropriate. The amendment would further limit FY2024 funding for the travel by the Secretary of the Navy to not more than 90 percent made available until an additional report from the FY23 NDAA is completed ([Sec. 1640](#))

► SLCM-N Quarterly Reports

House: Requires quarterly reports on SLCM-N progress ([Sec. 1642](#))

Senate: No similar provision

Final: Includes the quarterly reports within SLCM-N program of record section ([Sec. 1640](#))

► Acceleration of Nuclear Modernization

House: Requires a DoD report on the ability to accelerate nuclear modernization ([Sec. 1644](#))

Senate: No similar provision

Final: Does not adopt the House provision

► Annual Report on U.S. Nuclear Modernization

House: No similar provision

Senate: Requires an annual independent analysis of acquisition, construction, and recapitalization programs under the Department of Defense and NNSA to modernize U.S. nuclear forces ([Sec. 1620](#))

Final: Adopts the Senate provision ([Sec. 1633](#))

► B83 Retirement

House: Prohibits retirement of more than 25% of B83-1 bombs until 90 days after the hard and deeply buried targets study required by the FY23 NDAA is completed ([Sec. 1639](#))

Senate: Prohibits retirement of more than 25% of B83-1 bombs until the hard and deeply buried targets study required by the FY23 NDAA is completed ([Sec. 1622](#))

Final: Adopts the House provision with an amendment that extends the existing prohibition related to deactivation, dismantlement, or retirement of the B83-1 nuclear gravity bombs, and would also authorize activities necessary to field near-term capabilities to address hard and deeply buried targets ([Sec. 1636](#))

► LEU Fuel Research

House: Prohibits use of funds for LEU naval fuel research ([Sec. 1640](#))

Senate: Limits the use of funds for LEU naval fuel research until it is determined by DOE and DOD that LEU fuel should be pursued and will not impact operability of submarines and cost of refueling ([Sec. 3111](#))

Final: Adopts the House provision ([Sec. 3124](#))

► ARIES Expansion Prohibition

House: No similar provision

Senate: Prohibits expansion of the Advanced Recovery and Integrated Extraction System (ARIES) process at Los Alamos until it reaches the capacity to produce 30 plutonium pits per year ([Sec. 3112](#))

Final: Adopts the Senate provision with an amendment that limits expansion of ARIES while allowing continued operations until the Administrator certifies the base capability to produce 30 war reserve plutonium pits per year ([Sec. 3116](#))

► Pit Modernization Management

House: No similar provision

Senate: Requires the NNSA Administrator to manage the Plutonium Modernization Program under the same management category as other weapons modernization programs to increase internal controls over the program ([Sec. 3113](#))

Final: Adopts the Senate provision with an amendment that directs NNSA to manage plutonium modernization using an integrated master schedule and a life cycle cost estimate that fully meets GAO best practices for both schedule development and cost estimating ([Sec. 3117](#))

► Pit Aging Study

House: Requires an independent assessment on plutonium aging ([Sec. 3133](#))

Senate: No similar provision

Final: Does not adopt the House provision

Missile Defeat and Defense Funding Authorization for Select Systems

<i>Program</i>	<i>FY24 Request</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>Final</i>
Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD)	\$574 million	\$764 million (+\$190 million)	\$574 million	\$764 million (+\$190 million)
Ground-Based Midcourse Defense/Next Generation Interceptor	\$3.25 billion	\$3.25 billion	\$3.25 billion	\$3.25 billion
Iron Dome	\$80 million	\$80 million	\$80 million	\$80 million
Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense	\$1.8 billion	\$1.9 billion (+\$61 million)	\$1.8 billion	\$1.8 billion (-\$9 million)
Guam Integrated Air and Missile defense System	\$567.2 million	\$667.2 million (+\$100 million)	\$567 million	\$714 million (+\$147 million)

Select Provisions Related to Missile Defense

► Indo-Pacific Integrated Air and Missile Defense Architecture

House: Requires the Secretary of Defense to provide a report on the integrated air and missile defense sensor architecture of the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command ([Sec. 1666](#))

Senate: Requires the establishment of an integrated air and missile defense architecture for the Indo-Pacific ([Sec. 1637](#))

Final: Adopts the Senate provision ([Sec. 1669](#))



► Update to Missile Defense Policy

House: Updates U.S. missile defense policy to identify credible nuclear capability as the foundation of strategic deterrence ([Sec. 1662](#))

Senate: Updates U.S. missile defense policy to eliminate the reference to “rogue states” ([Sec. 1638](#))

Final: Adopts the House provision with an amendment that states the United States will rely on nuclear deterrence to address more sophisticated and larger quantity near-peer intercontinental missile threats to the homeland ([Sec. 1663](#))

► Additional Homeland Missile Defense Site

House: Limits funding for the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, for travel, pending submission of a report on an additional missile defense interceptor site at Fort Drum, New York required by the FY 2023 NDAA ([Sec. 1665](#))

Senate: No similar provision

Final: Does not adopt the House provision

Miscellaneous Programs and Provisions of Interest

► **Pay Raise:** Authorizes a 5.2% pay raise for service members and civilians

► CTR Funds

House: Authorizes \$351 million, the requested level, for the Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program ([Sec. 1683](#))

Senate: Authorizes \$351 million, the requested level, for the Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program ([Sec. 1401](#))

Final: Provision is included ([Sec. 1683](#))

Senate Passage

The bill was passed by the Senate in an [87-13 vote](#).

House Passage

The bill was passed by the House in a [310-118 vote](#).

Sources:

[Conference Report](#)

[Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation comparative summary of HASC and SASC approved bills](#)