

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, 2024

*\$824.485 billion in total funding*

The Department of Defense Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 provides a total of \$824.485 billion, which is \$26.7 billion (3.4%) more than the FY2023 enacted level.

- Fully funds the 5.2% pay raise for servicemembers and civilians—the largest pay raise for the military in 20 years, and the largest increase for civilians in 40 years.
- Provides more than \$64 billion for capabilities relevant to the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM), including:
  - \$1.6 billion to fund the requested number of B-21 Raider bombers,
  - \$1.8 billion for ten Navy P-8A sub-hunting aircraft,
  - \$858 million for Army prepositioned stocks in support of the Pacific theater,
  - More than \$200 million to accelerate DOD’s Replicator initiative that aims to field thousands of autonomous systems within the next 24 months, and
  - \$50 million to accelerate sensor-to-shooter capabilities for INDOPACOM.
- Provides \$6.5 billion to maximize production this year of eight critical munitions and for the first time approves multi-year procurement for six missile programs. Includes \$1.2 billion to begin modernizing Army depots, arsenals, and plants to improve munitions surge capacity.
- Includes \$33.7 billion for Navy shipbuilding, which when combined with restrictions on Navy divestments, results in six ships more than the President’s request.

### **BILL HIGHLIGHTS**

**Military Personnel & Taking Care of People:** \$176.2 billion for the pay and benefits of servicemembers and families, which is \$3.5 billion more than FY2023 enacted level.

- \$123 million increase for new enlistment bonuses, monthly bonuses for junior enlisted soldiers, and expanded eligibility for basic needs allowance authorized in the FY2024 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA).
- \$167 million in childcare initiatives, including doubling four-year-old enrollment in DOD schools and targeted investments to renovate DOD childcare centers.
- \$360 million to improve quality-of-life initiatives for Navy sailors serving in shipyards, including \$102 million to accelerate two floating housing barges.

**Operations & Maintenance (Readiness):** \$287.2 billion for the sustainment of operations, weapons, training, and readiness activities, which is \$9.1 billion more than last year.

- **Ship Maintenance:** \$13.7 billion to fully fund Navy ship repairs, an increase of \$1.7 billion from FY2023 level. \$470 million for spares to keep more submarines at sea.
- **Counter-Drug Programs:** \$1.2 billion for drug interdiction and counter-drug activities, including \$335 million for the National Guard to provide training and further assist state and local law enforcement agencies in combatting illegal drug trafficking.

- **Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund:** \$398 million to support operations against ISIS through training and equipping partner forces.

**Procurement and Research and Development (R&D):** \$172.0 billion for the procurement of weapon systems, which is \$9.8 billion more than the FY2023 level, and \$148.3 billion for research, development, and testing of platforms, which is \$8.6 billion more than FY2023.

- **Nuclear Modernization:** \$15.8 billion, including \$5.3 billion for B-21 continued development and aircraft, \$4.5 billion for the development of Sentinel ICBM, \$6.1 billion for the Columbia-class submarine, and \$130 million for the nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile (SLCM-N), consistent with Section 1640 of FY2024 NDAA.
- **Navy and Marine Corps:** \$78.8 billion for procurement and \$28.0 billion for R&D.
  - Fully funds eight battle force ships.
  - Provides additional \$250 million for a total of \$500 million for an amphibious ship—the #1 unfunded priority of the U.S. Marine Corps.
  - Makes a down payment for a third DDG-51.
- **Army:** \$23.7 billion for procurement and \$17.1 billion in R&D.
  - **Future Long Range Assault Aircraft:** \$1.0 billion to begin development of the follow-on utility helicopter to the UH-60 Black Hawk.
  - **Abrams tanks:** \$1.2 billion, \$532 million more than request, for 87 tanks.
- **Air Force:** \$57.4 billion in procurement and \$47.3 billion in R&D.
  - **Sixth Generation:** \$2.5 billion for Next Generation Air Dominance and collaborative combat aircraft programs.
  - **E-7:** \$831 million for the E-7 radar aircraft, \$200 million more than the request to accelerate development of the #1 unfunded priority of the Air Force.
  - **Radars and Sensors:** \$273 million for Northern Command long-range radars and sensors to detect airborne threats, \$182 million more than the request.
- **Space Force:** \$4.1 billion for procurement and \$18.7 billion for R&D, including 15 space launches; \$2.2 billion for resilient missile warning and tracking satellites; and more than \$330 million to address the most pressing space capabilities excluded from the request.
- **Hypersonics:** More than \$2.6 billion for continued development across all services.
- **F-35 Aircraft (all variants):** \$9.8 billion for 86 F-35 aircraft, nine more than last year.
- **Defense Innovation Unit:** Nearly \$1 billion to spur the adoption of commercial technologies in critical warfighting capability areas.
- **Counter Drone:** \$588 million for Army and other counter-unmanned aerial systems.
- **National Guard:** \$1 billion for the National Guard and Reserve modernization fund and \$42 million for the state partnership program.
- **U.S.-Israeli Cooperative Programs:** \$500 million for Iron Dome, David's Sling, and Arrow—consistent with the ten-year MOU signed between the United States and Israel.

**Policy Rider Highlights:**

- Blocks the President's ability to close Guantanamo Bay Detention Facility or to transfer detainees to the United States.
- Prohibits funding for the Wuhan Institute of Virology and the EcoHealth Alliance in China.