



**Office of the Under Secretary of Defense  
(Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer  
March 2024**



**Defense Budget Overview  
United States Department of Defense  
Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Request**

# 2022 National Defense Strategy

- **FY 2025 Budget supports and implements 2022 National Defense Strategy (NDS)**
  - Recognizes PRC as our key strategic competitor and pacing challenge
  - Russia remains an acute threat to interests of U.S. and our allies
- **Per the NDS, DoD will act urgently to sustain and strengthen U.S. military credibility and deterrence capability, guided by four top-level defense priorities:**
  - Defend the U.S. homeland, paced to the growing multi-domain threat posed by the People’s Republic of China (PRC)
  - Deter strategic attacks against the United States, our allies, and our partners
  - Deter aggression, while being prepared to prevail in conflict, should deterrence fail, focusing first on the PRC challenge in the Indo-Pacific, followed by the Russia challenge in Europe
  - Build a resilient Joint Force and defense ecosystem
- **DoD will advance our priorities through:**
  - Integrated deterrence
  - Campaigning
  - Building enduring advantages
- **FY 2025 Budget supports and implements 2022 National Defense Strategy**
  - Recognizes PRC as our key strategic competitor and pacing challenge
  - Russia remains an acute threat to interests of U.S. and our allies



The 2022 National Defense Strategy continues to be the “North Star” for the Department. This budget request continues to be strategy driven with particular focus on China as the pacing challenge, the continued crisis of Russian aggression, and near-term threats in the Middle East.

# FY 2025 National Defense Discretionary Budget Request

(Dollars in Billions)

By Appropriation Title	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Request	FY 2024 w/CR Adj <sup>1/</sup>	FY 2025 Request
Military Personnel	174.0	178.9	173.0	181.9
Operation & Maint. / Revolving Funds	320.7	331.4	321.8	339.6
Procurement	162.8	170.0	163.9	167.5
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation	139.4	145.0	139.7	143.2
Military Construction/Family Housing	19.0	16.7	19.0	17.5
Department of Defense – Total <sup>2/</sup>	815.9	842.0	817.3	849.8
Other Defense	42.5	44.4	42.4	45.5
National Defense	858.4	886.4	859.7	895.2
Supplemental Funding - DoD <sup>3/</sup>	35.8	58.3	58.3	-
National Defense – Total	894.2	944.7	918.1	895.2

DoD By Department/Agency - Base Only				
Army	186.2	185.3	185.2	185.8
Navy	243.7	255.8	243.3	257.6
Air Force	247.3	259.2	247.4	262.6
Defense-Wide	138.7	141.7	141.4	143.7

1/ Reflects Continuing Resolution (P.L. 118-15, as amended)

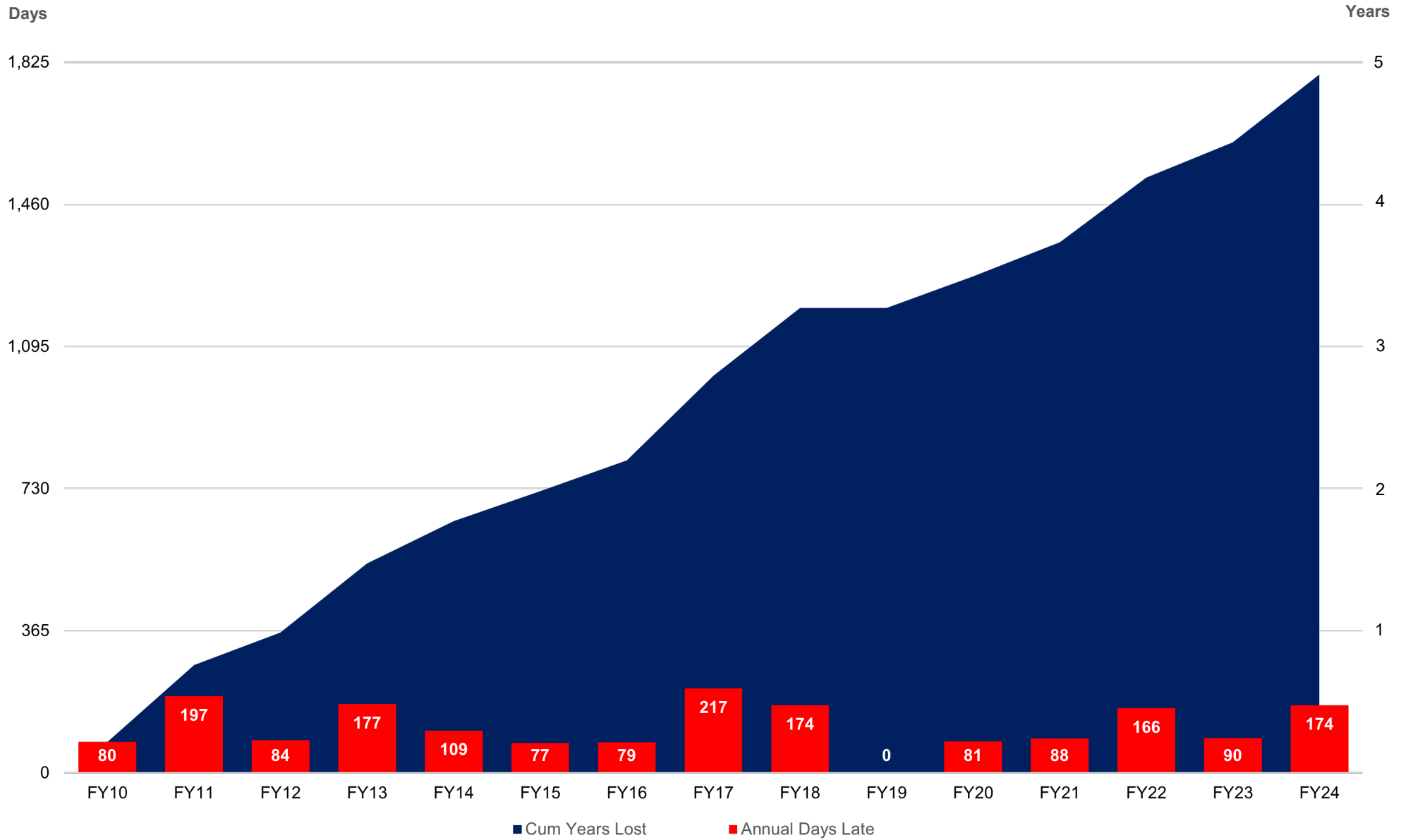
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

2/ Excludes \$400M in CHIPS Act funding each fiscal year, which is not part of the discretionary budget total

3/ FY 2023 includes supplemental funding for Ukraine (\$35.7 billion) and Natural Disaster Relief (\$147 million); FY 2024 includes supplemental funding for Ukraine (\$44.4 billion), Israel (\$10.6 billion) and U.S. Submarine Industrial Base (\$3.3 billion)

**FY 2025 aligned to Fiscal Responsibility Act funding levels and continues to make the investments necessary to implement and execute the 2022 NDS**

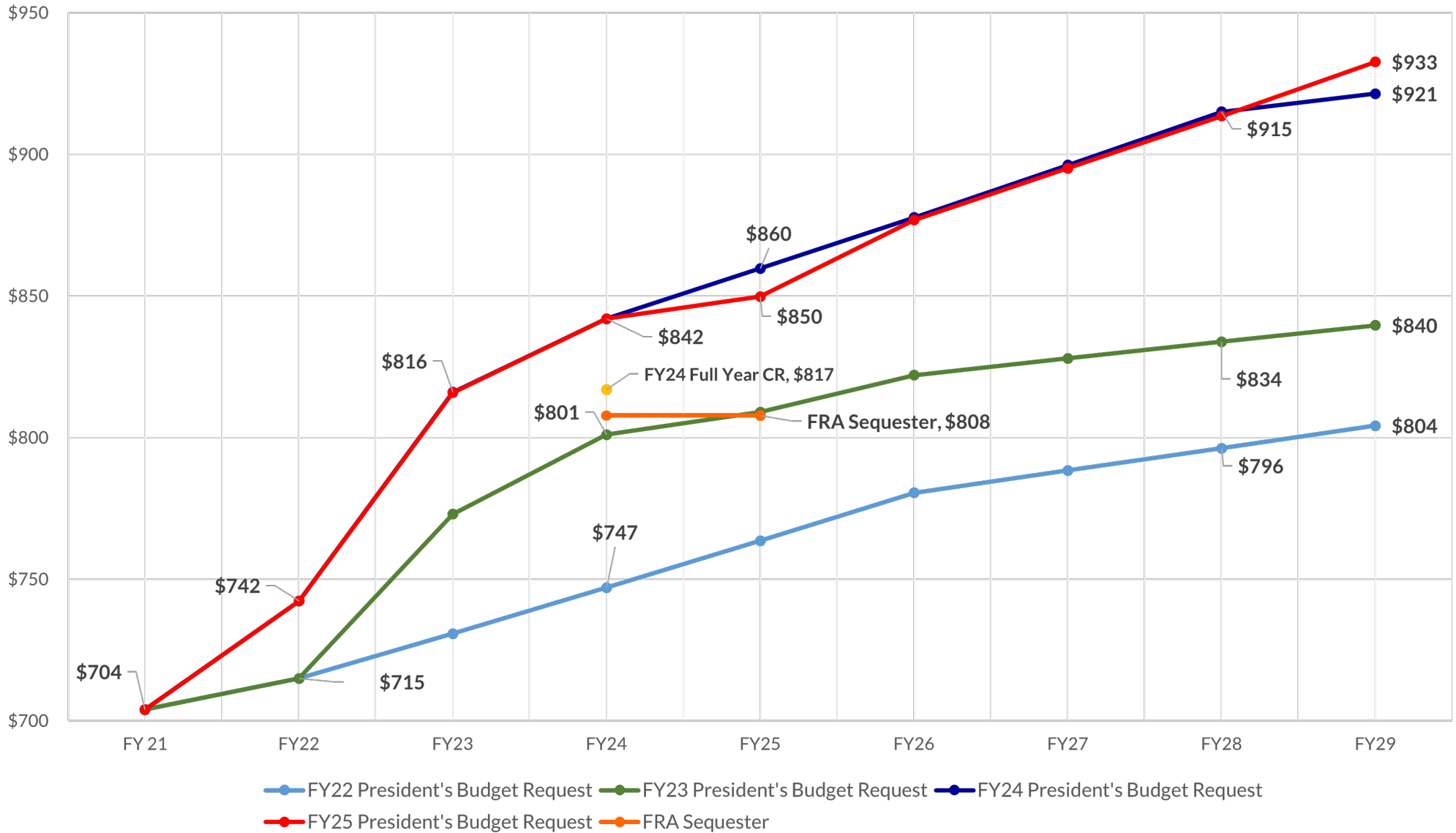
# Cumulative Time Lost to Continuing Resolutions (CRs) FY10 – FY24



Nearly 5 years lost out of last 15 years

# DoD Topline Growth FY 2022 – FY 2025 Budgets\*

Then Year \$ Billions



\* Excludes Supplemental Funding

**Increase of nearly \$100 billion per year from PB 2022 levels**

## FY 2025 Budget - Military End Strength

Military Component	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Request	FY 2024 Authorized	Current FY 2024 Projection	FY 2025 Request	Δ FY24 Auth. to FY 25 Req.
Active Army	453,551	452,000	445,000	443,700	442,300	(2,700)
Army Reserve	176,680	174,800	174,800	174,800	175,800	1,000
Army National Guard	325,066	325,000	325,000	325,000	325,000	-
<b>Army Total</b>	<b>955,297</b>	<b>951,800</b>	<b>944,800</b>	<b>943,500</b>	<b>943,100</b>	<b>(1,700)</b>
Active Navy	332,322	347,000	337,800	331,221	332,300	(5,500)
Navy Reserve	55,072	57,200	57,200	55,979	57,700	500
<b>Navy Total</b>	<b>387,394</b>	<b>404,200</b>	<b>395,000</b>	<b>387,200</b>	<b>390,000</b>	<b>(5,000)</b>
Active Marine Corps	172,577	172,300	172,300	172,396	172,300	-
Marine Corps Reserve	33,036	33,600	32,000	32,247	32,500	500
<b>Marine Corps Total</b>	<b>205,613</b>	<b>205,900</b>	<b>204,300</b>	<b>204,643</b>	<b>204,800</b>	<b>500</b>
Active Air Force	318,698	324,700	320,000	319,506	320,000	-
Air Force Reserve	66,216	69,600	69,600	66,700	67,000	(2,600)
Air National Guard	104,974	108,400	105,000	106,300	107,700	2,700
<b>Air Force Total</b>	<b>489,888</b>	<b>502,700</b>	<b>494,600</b>	<b>492,506</b>	<b>494,700</b>	<b>100</b>
Active Space Force	8,879	9,400	9,400	9,500	9,800	400
<b>Space Force Total</b>	<b>8,879</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>Total Active Component (AC)</b>	<b>1,286,027</b>	<b>1,305,400</b>	<b>1,284,500</b>	<b>1,276,323</b>	<b>1,276,700</b>	<b>(7,800)</b>
<b>Total Reserve Component (RC)</b>	<b>761,044</b>	<b>768,600</b>	<b>763,600</b>	<b>761,026</b>	<b>765,700</b>	<b>2,100</b>
<b>Grand Total (AC + RC)</b>	<b>2,047,071</b>	<b>2,074,000</b>	<b>2,048,100</b>	<b>2,037,349</b>	<b>2,042,400</b>	<b>(5,700)</b>

“...we face today some of the greatest recruiting challenges we’ve ever known. ...For the health of our All-Volunteer Force, and the health of our democracy and civil society, we must create a renewed call to public service.”

- Deputy Secretary of Defense Kathleen H. Hicks remarks on “The All-Volunteer Force at 50”, February 2023

# Integrated Deterrence

## Air Power, Naval Power, and Land Power

- Integrated Deterrence is enabled by combat-credible forces and backstopped by a safe, secure, and effective nuclear deterrent.
- The FY 2025 budget request of \$310.7 billion for procurement and research and development ensures combat-credible forces across all domains.
- The Procurement budget of \$167.5 billion delivers the following capabilities to our deployed forces:
  - \$61.2 billion to advance Air Power: Focused on fighters, F-22, F-35, F-15EX; B-21 bomber, mobility aircraft, KC-46A; specialized support aircraft; and Unmanned Aircraft Systems
  - \$48.1 billion in Sea Power: New construction of 6 battle force fleet ships and continued funding for the incremental construction of Ford class nuclear powered aircraft carriers and Columbia ballistic missile submarines
  - \$13.0 billion for Land Power: Modernization of Army and Marine Corps combat equipment - Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle, the Amphibious Combat Vehicle, and the XM30 Combat Vehicle (formerly Optionally Manned Fighting Vehicle)



**“We must embrace integrated deterrence, which charges us to coordinate our efforts across all war-fighting domains, theaters, and the spectrum of conflict to create new and more complex dilemmas for our adversaries”**

- Secretary of Defense, Lloyd J. Austin III, Message to the Force, March 2, 2023

# Integrated Deterrence

## Nuclear Enterprise and Missile Defeat and Defense

- **\$49.2 billion for Nuclear Enterprise Modernization**

- Fully funds the Columbia-class ballistic missile submarine, as well as schedule risk reduction efforts and activities for the Trident D5 Life Extension 2 (D5LE2) program
- Continues funding for the Sentinel program
- Maintains production funding for the B-21 bomber, as well as modernization efforts for legacy bombers
- Funds the revitalization of Science & Technology to keep pace with the evolving threat
- Funds key development efforts supporting NC3 systems, such as the Air Force's Survivable Airborne Operations Center (SAOC) and Navy's TACAMO modernization program

- **\$28.4 billion for Missile Defeat and Defense**

- Develops the Next Generation Interceptor for Ground-Based Midcourse Defense, and extends the service life of the current interceptor fleet
- Continues investments in regional missile defense network with Patriot Missiles, a Lower Tier Air and Missile Defense Sensor, additional Short Range Air Defense Battalions, and hypersonic weaponry and defenses
- Develops a resilient Overhead Persistent Infrared capability in Low Earth Orbit and Medium Earth Orbit, and continues to field the Next Generation Polar program
- Integrates the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) Battery capability into the Army's Integrated Air and Missile Defense Battle Command System (IBCS) planning process, and continues development of the 8th THAAD Battery
- Funds advanced innovation technologies and demonstrations, including investments involving cyber operations and hypersonic strike capabilities
- Invests in the Defense of Guam against the missile threat from the PRC



**“...we are maintaining an ironclad commitment to our nuclear modernization program as our ultimate backstop to deterrence.”**

- Assistant Secretary of Defense for Space Policy John Plumb



# Integrated Deterrence Long-Range Fires

- **\$9.8 billion to deliver a mix of hypersonic and long-range subsonic missiles to hold key targets at risk and enable future warfighting concepts**
- **Continues development of multi-domain hypersonic weapons**
  - Conducted more than 10 hypersonic flight tests last year, totaling 35+ since 2020
  - Procure 10 Long-Range Hypersonic Weapon (LRHW) missiles in FY 2025 and conduct an end-to-end flight test in late FY 2024
  - Plan to field a second LRHW battery and initial Conventional Prompt Strike on DDG-1000 in FY 2025, followed by first Hypersonic Attack Cruise Missile prototypes in FY 2027
- **Increases procurement and improve capability of survivable subsonic weapons**
  - Completed two successful live-fire test events with the Army's Mid-Range Capability (MRC), employing Tomahawk and SM-6 Block IA missiles
  - Fields a second MRC battery in FY 2024 and a third in FY 2025
  - Fully procure Maritime Strike Tomahawk production capacity in FY 2025
  - Increase Long Range Anti-Ship Missile procurement quantities by >70% in FY 2025 compared to FY 2024, taking advantage of expanded production capacity



**“The Department is acting urgently to sustain and strengthen deterrence..”**

- Assistant Secretary of Defense for Strategy, Plans, and Capabilities Dr. Mara Karlin

# Integrated Deterrence Space and Space-Based Systems

- **\$33.7 billion for vital space capabilities, resilient architectures, and enhanced space command and control to keep space safe for military, civilian and commercial operations**
- **Procures and modernizes capabilities to secure the use of space in the face of increasing threats to U.S. national security space systems**
  - Missile Warning: \$4.7 billion to develop new proliferated Resilient Missile Warning / Missile Tracking architectures, Next-Gen Overhead Persistent Infrared (OPIR) space and associated ground architectures
  - Global Positioning System Enterprise: \$1.5 billion for Position, Navigation, and Timing for GPS III Follow-On satellite support and Next-Generation Operational Control System (OCX) development; procures two GPS III Follow-on satellites
  - Launch Enterprise: \$2.4 billion to fund 11 launch vehicles and launch range upgrades
  - Satellite Communications (SATCOM): \$4.2 billion for Protected Tactical, Wideband, and Narrowband robust secure/survivable/jam-resistant capabilities, and Space Development Agency (SDA) proliferated Low Earth Orbit (pLEO) Transport Layer development



**“...now is not the time to allow for any measure of complacency. ... We are now at the precipice of a new era in space.”**

- General B. Chance Saltzman, Chief of Space Operations, United States Space Force

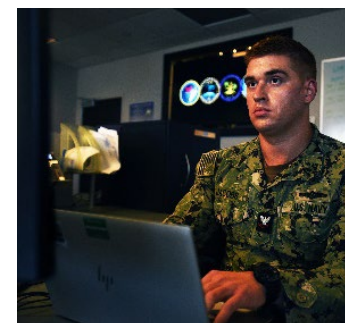
# Integrated Deterrence Cyberspace Activities

- **FY 2025 Cyberspace Strategic Objectives**

- The 2023 Cyber Strategy operationalizes the enduring Cyber missions identified in the 2022 NDS to: defend the DoD Information Network (DODIN), defend the Nation, prepare to fight and win the nations wars, and build capacity of allies and partners
- Focus areas within the Cyberspace Activities budget are: Integrated Deterrence and Campaigning and setting a foundation to achieve and keep an Enduring Advantage over our adversaries

- **\$14.5 billion committed to cyberspace activities in FY 2025**

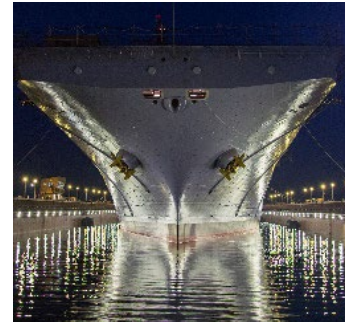
- Cybersecurity budget provides a stronger cyber posture through ongoing development, deployment, sustainment, and modernization in cybersecurity tools and capabilities, and expands investments to adopt target-level zero trust across DoD
- Safeguards DoD's unclassified, secret, top secret, and compartmented information on and across networks
- Increases Cyber Mission Forces (CMF) manpower, training, and equipment
- Funds R&D investments focused on developing the computing, networking, and cybersecurity technologies required to protect DoD, U.S. government and civilian information, information infrastructure, and mission-critical information systems



**The United States is challenged by malicious cyber actors who seek to exploit our technological vulnerabilities and undermine our military's competitive edge. They target our critical infrastructure and endanger the American people. Defending against and defeating these cyber threats is a Department of Defense (DoD) imperative.**

# Campaigning Readiness

- The Department's FY 2025 budget maintains the readiness of our forces with \$147.5B in funding for operations, training, and maintenance.
  - Army (\$27.9 billion): Funds ground and aviation training strategies informed by the Regionally Aligned Readiness and Modernization Model, which facilitates consistent, manageable OPTEMPO, increases predictable training and force employment and prioritizes modernization.
  - Navy (\$53.6 billion): Funds readiness of ships, aircraft, weapons, and spare parts. Puts more "Players on the Field" by keeping ships through service life and prioritizing maintenance (investing \$14.5 billion in ship depot maintenance).
  - Marine Corps (\$4.7 billion): Funds ground combat readiness, critical operations, maintenance, and training programs to maintain the Marine Corp's role as the Nation's naval expeditionary force-in-readiness.
  - Air Force (\$40.9 billion): Funds weapons system sustainment, flying hours, and aircraft operations to continue to build a more lethal and ready Air Force today, while fielding tomorrow's force faster and smarter.
  - Space Force (\$3.6 billion): Funds sustainment activities for space launch capabilities to send payloads into various orbits, continual maintenance for communication equipment for ground-based and space-based platforms, ballistic missile early warning radar systems, and support to organize, train, and equip Space Guardians.
  - USSOCOM (\$9.7 billion): Funds a strategic and asymmetric advantage for the nation by continuing to strengthen our force and their families, leveraging partnerships, bolstering integrated deterrence capabilities, and ensuring our enduring advantage through innovation and modernization.
  - Joint Training Capabilities (\$7.2 billion): Funds logistic, engineering and cyber support to the Joint Force, and resources the Joint Staff's Joint Training, Exercise, and Evaluation Program.



**FY25 readiness funding sustains our combat edge, now and in the future**

# Campaigning Indo-Pacific and Europe

- **Indo-Pacific Investments:**

- Prioritizes China as the preeminent pacing challenge, developing capabilities and operational concepts suited to the Indo-Pacific
- Supports the priorities of the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command
- First-time funding request to support drawdown authority for Taiwan
- Pacific Deterrence: Provides \$9.9 billion in critical investments to strengthen deterrence in the Indo-Pacific, including ballistic missile defense activities in support of the defense of Guam, expanded security cooperation with allies and partners, as well as increased investments in exercises, training, and experimentation activities, cyber operations technology support, fielding of uncrewed and autonomous systems, and other innovative technologies

- **Europe: Continue Countering Russian Aggression**

- Recognizes DoD's combat credible posture in Europe deters Russian aggression against NATO, strengthens alliance cohesion, and over time, enables partner capability and capacity
- Maintains the Department's commitment to NATO collective security, working alongside allies and partners to deter, defend, and build resilience against further Russian military aggression and acute forms of gray zone coercion
- Invests \$3.9 billion in Europe to continue support of rotational force deployments and build on investments in posture and presence we have made in Europe since 2014, adapting capabilities to the evolving threat and strategic environment



**We have forged new friendships and deepened old alliances. We have reinforced deterrence to prevent conflict.  
We have defended the rules and norms that protect us all.**

- Secretary of Defense, Lloyd J. Austin III

# Building Enduring Advantages

## Taking Care of People: Pay and Compensation

- SD Message: “Our people rise to every challenge. And I am determined to do right by them, and their families.”
- FY 2025 budget focuses on both:
  - Economic Stabilization
  - Supporting Families
- Key FY 2025 investments in the area of Economic Stabilization of the Force include:
  - Robust Military Pay Raise - the Budget funds a 4.5 percent pay raise for America’s Service members, and a 2.0 percent raise for our civilians
  - Strengthens Defense Commissaries – fully funds commissaries, allowing them to offer substantial discounts for all patrons compared to the local marketplace
  - Increases Basic Needs Allowance (BNA) – the Budget proposes to increase the income eligibility threshold for BNA from 150% to 200% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines



**“When we take care of our people, members of our total force can focus on their mission to defend the nation...”**

– Acting Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness Ashish S. Vazirani

# Building Enduring Advantages

## Taking Care of Our People: Health of the Force

Key FY 2025 investments and enhancements to Support Families include:

- **Child Care Workforce Initiatives**
  - Redesign child care provider compensation
  - Addition of Special Needs Inclusion Coordinators
- **Investment in Suicide Prevention - top DoD priority**
  - Foster a Supportive Environment - improving schedule predictability and after-hours communication for Service members
  - Address Stigma and Other Barriers to Care – providing non-medical counseling for suicide prevention
  - Promote a Culture of Lethal Means Safety – providing Department-wide Lethal Means Safety Campaign
- **Continued unrelenting efforts to combat sexual assault**
  - The Department continues to implement the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military's 82 recommendations



**“The leaders of this Department stand solemnly committed to taking care of our Service members, military families, and civilian employees as we work to protect our fellow Americans and the country that we love.”**

– Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin III

# Building Enduring Advantages Innovation and Modernization

- **\$143.2 billion RDT&E budget – Maintains commitment to Innovation and Modernization**
  - **Science & Technology: \$17.2 billion**
    - Invests \$2.5 billion in Basic Research and \$9.0 billion in Advanced Tech
  - **Artificial Intelligence (AI): \$1.8 billion**
    - Supports efforts to deliver and adopt responsible AI/ML-enabled capabilities on secure and reliable platforms, workforce development, and DoD-wide data management and modernization efforts
  - **Combined Joint All-Domain Command and Control (CJADC2): \$1.4 billion**
    - Transforms our command & control warfighting capability, ensures we maintain decision advantage, and keeps pace with the complexity of data in modern warfare
  - **Rapid Defense Experimentation Reserve (RDER): \$450 million**
    - Experimentation and evaluation of advanced technologies to deliver ready capabilities that advance the Joint Warfighting Concept
  - **Office of Strategic Capital (OSC): \$144 million**
    - Enables the Department to attract private capital in our most critical technologies, such as semiconductors, advanced materials, and biotech. Primarily targeted on increasing capital flows to “deep” technology companies in the supply chain
    - Incentivizes investments through loan and loan guarantee programs that lower the cost to private capital investors and increase the flow of investments



**“Make no mistake, we need defense innovation in every form ... in order to overcome operational challenges and present dilemmas to those who might threaten us. ”**

– Deputy Secretary of Defense Kathleen H. Hicks



# Building Enduring Advantages

## The Replicator Initiative

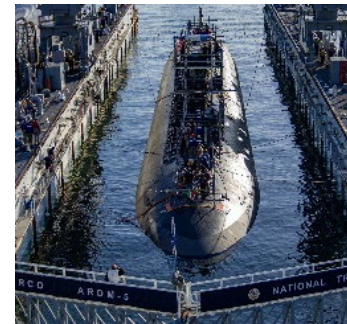
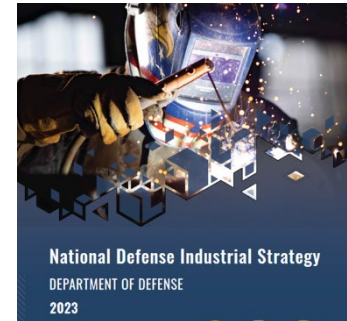
- **“Replicator” is a DoD-wide initiative to accelerate the delivery of innovative capabilities to warfighters at speed and scale, relevant to the character and tempo of today’s fight.**
  - Replicator builds on multiple efforts to add urgency to defense innovation and fix systemic roadblocks.
  - Replicator is first and foremost about transforming internal-Department processes to accelerate capabilities to production and fielding at speed and scale.
  - Replicator is the first initiative under the newly-formed governance structure of the Deputy’s Innovation Steering Group, co-led by DSD and VCJCS, and the Defense Innovation Working Group, chaired by the Defense Innovation Unit (DIU).
  - DIU serves as the engine room to drive progress for the initiative.
- **Replicator serves as an ongoing, replicable pathway for the accelerated delivery of critical capabilities:**
  - “Replicator-1” will deliver All-Domain, Attributable-Autonomous (ADA2) systems at a scale of multiple thousands, across multiple domains, within the next 18-24 months to meet expressed warfighter demand.
  - Follow on iterations will leverage lessons learned and apply to the acceleration of other urgent capability areas.
  - “It’s about showing ourselves – and our adversaries – that DoD can move fast to shape the battlespace and equip our warfighters with what they need.”
- **The Initiative focuses on creating on-ramps for new capabilities, systems, and commercial partners that fill both operational and scaling gaps with available resources.**
- **Replicator does not have a specific funding line. The FY 2025 Budget includes resources to boost the number of Replicator investments;**
  - Components have been asked to prioritize Replicator capabilities and systems given the relevant operational need.

**“The Replicator initiative (“Replicator”) is the name of the Defense Department’s new effort to accelerate delivery of innovation to the warfighter at speed and scale through senior leader focus on a specific operational challenge and capability...”**

- Deputy Secretary of Defense Kathleen H. Hicks

# Building Enduring Advantages Defense Industrial Base and Supply Chain

- The Department continues to invest in critical industrial base focus areas in support of the National Defense Industrial Strategy:
  - Casting and Forging \$369 million: supports near- and longer-term revitalization and modernization efforts of key sector manufacturing capabilities
  - Kinetic Capabilities \$243 million: expands and/or on-shores critical chemical production, strengthens the hypersonic industrial base, and facilitates the munitions sub-tier industrial base
  - Strategic and Critical Materials \$193 million: funds the National Defense Stockpile to procure critical materials needed in event of a national emergency
- Additional investments will be made in other priority areas:
  - Strengthening the Submarine Industrial Base with \$4.0 billion investment to support multi-year joint OSD-U.S. Navy efforts to ensure the health and capacity of the Submarine Industrial Base – also supports AUKUS
  - Microelectronics \$2.5 billion: invests to mitigate gaps in the advanced packaging ecosystem and provides enhanced visibility into the supply chain strengthening U.S. economic competitive advantage, in addition to CHIPS Act funding
  - Enhance munitions industrial base to increase production capacity and leverage multi-year procurement to affordably deliver critical munitions



**"Robust and resilient defense supply chains are critical to the Warfighting capability of the United States."**

- Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy Dr. Laura Taylor-Kale

# Building Enduring Advantages Munitions

- The FY 2025 budget for munitions totals \$29.8 billion and includes: \$5.9 billion for Ammunition, \$16.0 billion for Tactical Missiles, \$7.2 billion for Strategic Missiles, and \$0.7 billion for Technology Development.
- This budget continues to leverage Multiyear Procurement authorities provided by Congress to deliver critical munitions affordably, while bolstering our inventories and providing a more predictable demand signal to the industry.
- MYPs requested/initiated in PB24 and continuing in PB25 include:
  - Naval Strike Missile (NSM) (Navy / USMC)
  - Standard Missile (SM-6) (Navy)
  - Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) (Air Force / Navy)
  - Long Range Anti-Ship Missile (LRASM) (Air Force)
  - Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile - Extended Range (JASSM-ER) (Air Force)
  - Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System (GMLRS) (Army)
  - Patriot Advanced Capability 3 (PAC-3) Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE) (Army)
- It encompasses concurrent MYP contracts for Precision Guided Missiles programs.
- Production would be structured to maximize manufacturing capacity, accelerate delivery schedules, and drive down unit costs.



# Building Enduring Advantages

## Audit and Performance Improvement Initiatives

- FY 2025 request includes over \$1.3 billion to continue the Department's sustained investment in financial audit/audit remediation to meet the recent NDAA mandate to obtain a clean audit by 2028.
- To deliver solutions to complex challenges, the Department is committed to performance improvement, pursuant to Title 10, U.S.C. , section 125a.
- In October 2022, Deputy Secretary Hicks established the Defense Performance Improvement Framework (PIF) to identify Performance Improvement Initiatives (PIIs), particularly those that further the DoD's Strategic Management Plan (SMP).
- The Military Departments and Defense Agencies identified PIIs for FY 2025 based on the following PII Categories:
  - Continuous Process Improvements – Enhance management practices, streamline processes, and adjust systems within the component's organizational level.
  - Optimizations – Strategically divest equipment or weapon systems and discontinue legacy acquisition programs to modernize and/or fund higher priorities.
  - Reforms – Larger-scale and time-bounded efforts, often involving more than one DoD Component, designed to remediate structural and/or process gaps within the DoD's existing business model.
  - Transformation – Altering the DoD's business model often through reorganization, the creation of new entities/capabilities, and implementation of a new system or incorporation of innovative management practices to fundamentally change how DoD functions and delivers services.
- Legacy ship and aircraft optimizations/divestments generate \$3.3 billion in FY 2025 for modernization and other critical priorities.
- Major initiatives include a singular Defense Health Program Financial System and an Enterprise Learning Record Repository to enhance talent management throughout the Department.

The Department commits itself to performance improvement across multiple dimensions of the enterprise to deliver solutions to the complex challenges we face and to enable implementation of Defense priorities.

# Building Enduring Advantages

## Building Resilience and Readiness

- **\$17.5 billion for Military Construction and Family Housing to build upon prior investments in programs supporting our people, enhancing deterrence, and improving critical operational infrastructure. Including:**
  - \$8.7 billion in facilities that improve readiness
  - \$2.5 billion for projects advancing the European Deterrence Initiative, Pacific Deterrence Initiative, and the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent program
  - \$2.0 billion to improve critical naval infrastructure through the Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program
  - \$2.0 billion for family housing construction and operations, while ensuring essential oversight and maintenance to reinforce the Department’s commitment to provide safe and quality residences to service members and their families
  - \$2.3 billion supporting the construction of other new quality-of-life facilities including barracks, dormitories, medical clinics, child development and youth centers, and schools
- **\$19.8 billion for Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization**



**“...our readiness depends on how well we adapt our plans, our missions and our budget to ensure resiliency of our facilities, installations and capabilities.”**

- Deputy Secretary of Defense Kathleen H. Hicks



## Summary

- **Budget remains fully aligned to the 2022 National Defense Strategy**
  - The PRC continues to be our pacing challenge and presents the most consequential and systemic challenge
- **DoD remains committed to advancing our priorities through:**
  - Integrated deterrence
  - Campaigning
  - Building enduring advantages



## For More Information

- Visit the website for the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) at
  - <https://www.defense.gov/cj>
  - Download the Department of Defense's FY 2025 Budget Request



The screenshot shows the top portion of the website. On the left is the Department of Defense seal. To its right is the text "UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (COMPTROLLER)". Further right is a search bar with the placeholder text "Search OUSD Comptrolle" and a magnifying glass icon. Below this is a dark blue navigation bar with the following links: "HOME", "ABOUT OUSD(C) v", "FMR", "BUDGET MATERIALS", "BUDGET EXECUTION", and "FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT v". Below the navigation bar is a dark blue banner with the text "OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (COMPTROLLER) / CFO" on the left and a photograph of military personnel on the right.

## DoD Budget Request

[2024](#) | [2023](#) | [2022](#) | [2021](#) | [2020](#) | [2019](#) | [2018](#) | [2017](#) | [2016](#) | [2015](#) | [2014](#) | [2013](#) | [2012](#) | [2011](#) | [2010](#) | [2009](#) | [2008](#) | [2007](#) | [2006](#) | [2005](#) | [2004](#) | [2003](#) | [2002](#) | [2001](#) | [2000](#) | [1999](#) | [1998](#)

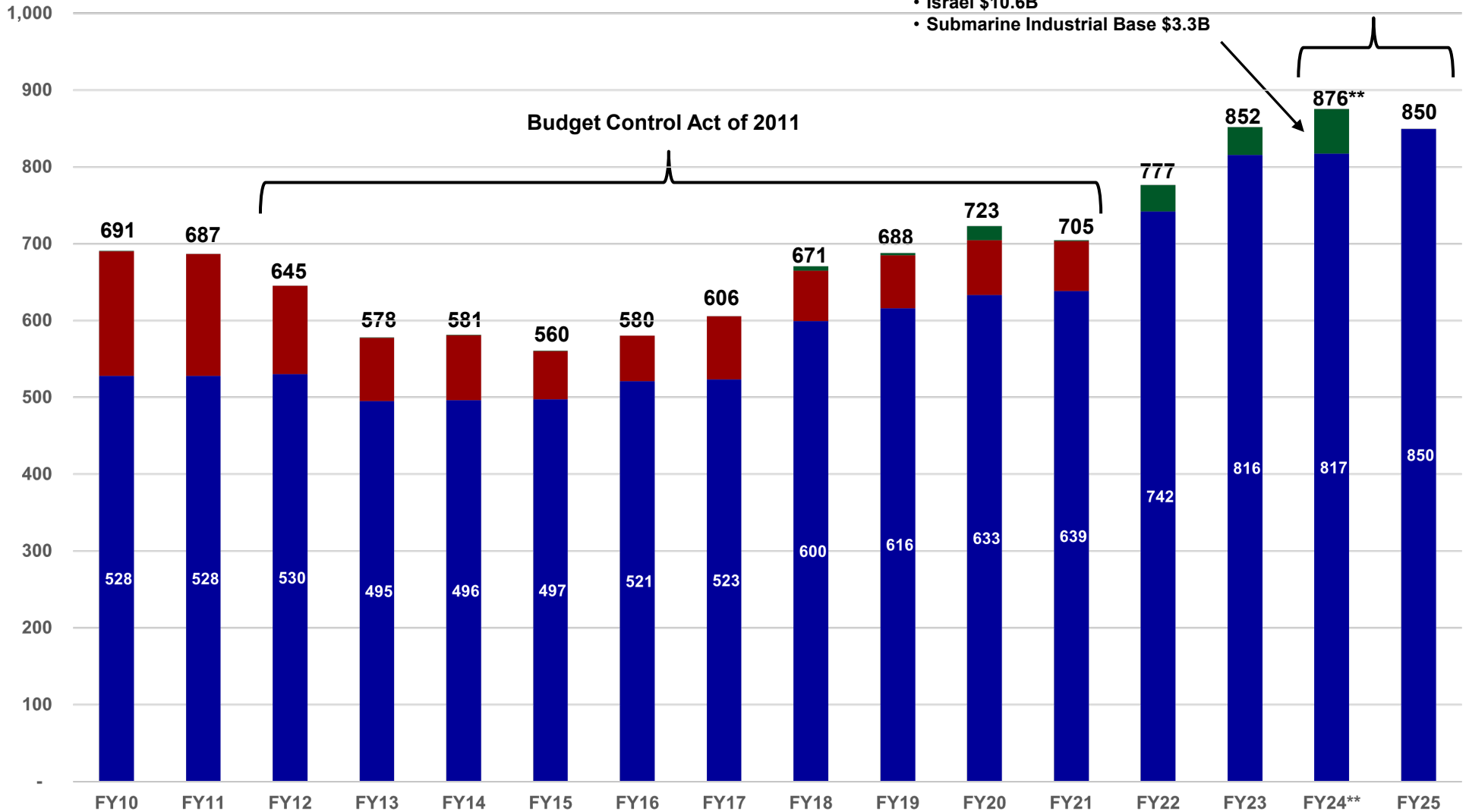
The President's Budget request for the Department of Defense sustains the President's commitment to invest in America's security and prepare for the threats and challenges of a new age by funding a high state of military readiness and ground force strength; strengthening combat capabilities of America's Armed Forces; developing the capabilities to deter and defeat future threats to the Nation's security; and improving the quality of life for service members and their families.

**BACK-UP**



# DoD Budget FY 2010 - FY 2025\*

Then Year \$ Billions



**FY24 Supplemental Request**

- Ukraine \$44.4B
- Israel \$10.6B
- Submarine Industrial Base \$3.3B

**Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023**

\* Discretionary Budget Authority

\*\* FY 2024 Reflects Continuing Resolution (CR)

■ Base

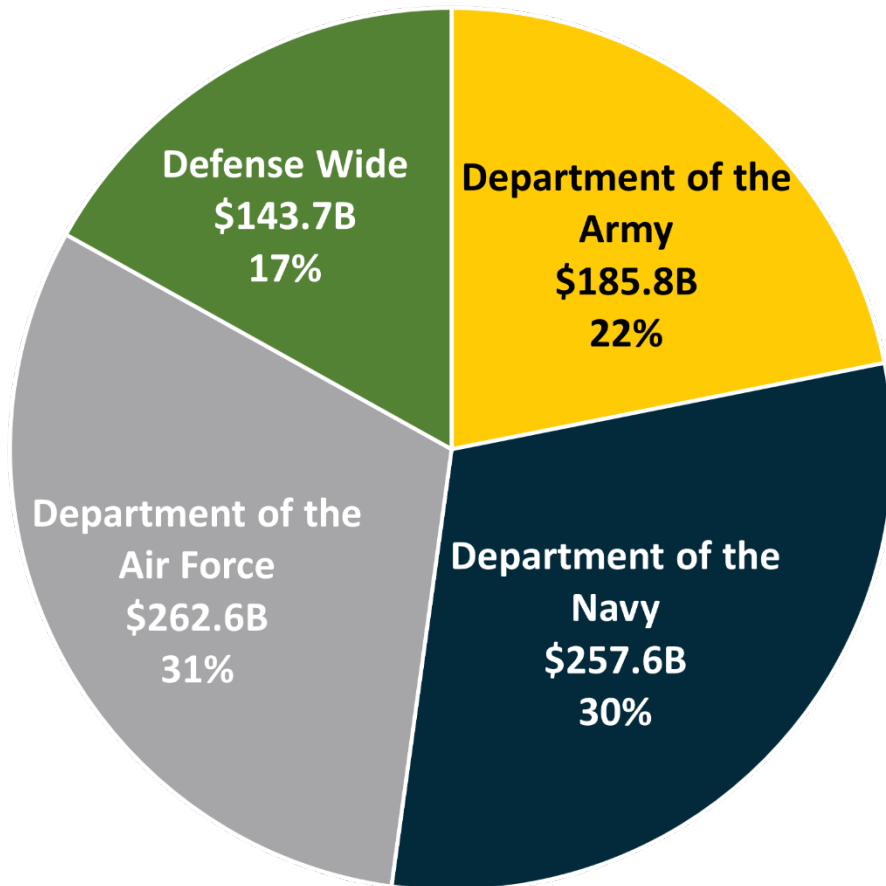
■ OCO

■ Other Supplemental

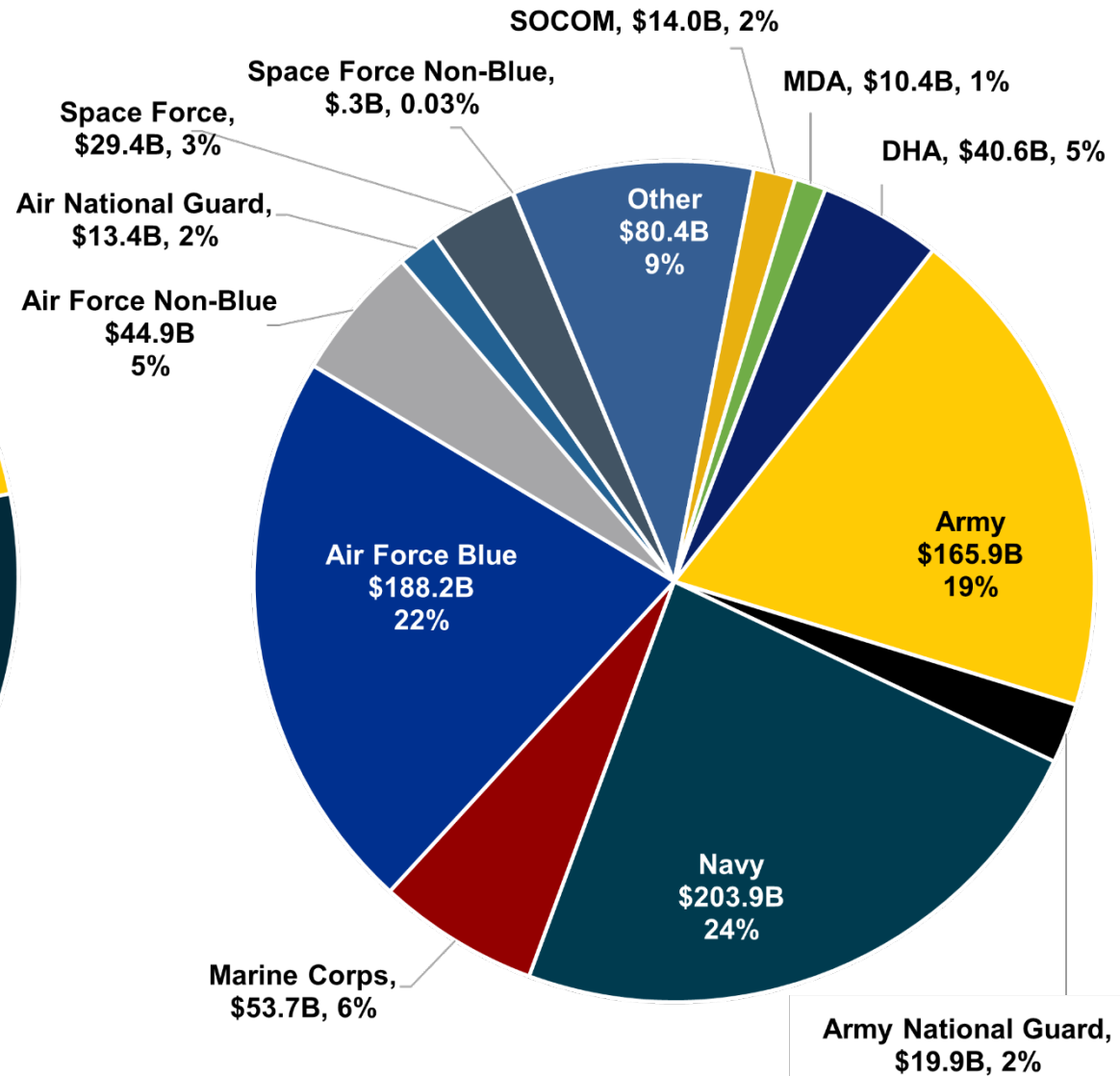
**FY 2025 aligned to Fiscal Responsibility Act funding levels**

# FY 2025 Funding Department of Defense Budget Request \$849.8 billion

**By Military Department**



**Detailed**



# PPBE Reform and Budget Execution Flexibilities

- **The FY 2025 budget includes several proposals essential to increasing funding flexibilities that directly affect the delivery of needed capabilities, the ability to close critical gaps, and to maximize the efficient use of resources. Many of these proposals are supported by the Commission on Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution Reform and include:**
  - **Operation and Maintenance Unobligated Balance Carryover** (general provision): allows up to 50 percent of unobligated balances in the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) accounts to be carried over into the next fiscal year, enabling response to emergent requirements, and better year-end spending decisions.
  - **Below Threshold Reprogramming Limit Increases:** work with congressional defense committees to increase the reprogramming thresholds for all appropriations titles to amounts, consistent with the growth in each appropriation title from FY 2003 to FY 2023 (\$15 million for Military Personnel funding, \$30 million O&M, \$25 million for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, \$40 million for Procurement).
  - **Two-Year Permanent Change of Station (PCS) Funding** (appropriations language): changes the PCS funding availability period from one year to two years in the active military personnel accounts, maximizing the utilization of PCS funds.
  - **National Guard (NG) Two Percent Carryover** (appropriations language): allows a percentage of the NG funding to carry over into the following fiscal year to address emerging missions without undermining core baseline training requirements.
  - **O&M, Defense-Wide, Civil Military Program (CMP) Enhancement** (general provision): allows excess funds not needed for a specific CMP project to be transferred back to the originating appropriation for use on another project, providing maximum execution of the Innovative Readiness Training opportunities that will help increase deployment readiness.
  - **Health Care Transformational Fund** (general provision): allows the Defense Health Program (DHP) to transfer unobligated balances of expiring discretionary funds in any of its accounts into a Transformation Fund, helping target structural investments, such as the backlog in Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization.

**“The Department of Defense must meet the urgency of today’s threats and tomorrow’s challenges with innovation in all portfolios– including how we build and execute our budget. This is critical not only to maintain the trust of the American taxpayer, but also to ensure that DoD can rapidly transition, integrate, and deliver cutting-edge capabilities to the warfighter at speed and scale.”**

**- Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, Kathleen H. Hicks, August 15, 2003**

# Major Investments in the FY 2025 Budget

	FY 2023 Actual		FY 2024 Request		FY 2025 Request	
	Qty	\$B	Qty	\$B	Qty	\$B
<b>Nuclear Deterrence</b>						
B-21 Long Range Strike Bomber (Air Force)	-	\$4.8	-	\$5.3	-	\$5.3
COLUMBIA Class Ballistic Missile Submarine		\$6.3	1	\$6.2		\$9.9
Long-Range Stand-Off (LRSO) Missile (Air Force)	-	\$1.0	-	\$1.0	-	\$0.8
LGM-35A Sentinel (Air Force)	-	\$3.4	-	\$4.3	-	\$3.7
<b>Missile Defeat and Defense Programs</b>						
Sea-Based Interceptors (SM-3 IIA and SM-3 IB)	71	\$0.8	39	\$0.8	12	\$0.5
Sea-Based Ballistic Missile Defense System (Aegis BMD)	-	\$0.7	-	\$0.9	-	\$0.8
Ground-Based Midcourse (GMD) and Improved Homeland Defense/Next Generation Interceptors (NGI)	-	\$2.6	-	\$3.1	-	\$2.5
Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) Ballistic Missile Defense	18	\$0.5	11	\$0.5	12	\$0.6
PATRIOT Advanced Capability (PAC-3)	-	\$1.0	-	\$1.2	4	\$1.0
PAC-3 Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE)	252	\$2.5	230	\$1.2	230	\$1.0
<i>Includes Procurement and Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&amp;E) funding/quantities</i>				<i>Numbers may not add due to rounding</i>		

# Major Investments in the FY 2025 Budget

Aircraft	FY 2023 Actual		FY 2024 Request		FY 2025 Request	
	Qty	\$B	Qty	\$B	Qty	\$B
F-35 Joint Strike Fighter (Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy)	77	\$11.8	83	\$13.6	68	\$12.4
F/A-18E/F Super Hornet (Navy)	8	\$2.1	-	\$1.8	-	\$1.8
F-15EX (Air Force)	24	\$2.8	24	\$3.0	18	\$1.9
KC-46 Pegasus (Air Force)	15	\$2.6	15	\$3.0	15	\$3.0
CH-53K King Stallion (Marine Corps)	12	\$2.5	15	\$2.4	19	\$2.7
Future Long-Range Assault Aircraft (Army)	-	\$0.7	-	\$1.0	-	\$1.3
MQ-25 (Navy)	1	\$1.1	3	\$1.0	3	\$0.9
C-130J (Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force)	21	\$2.8	2	\$0.8	-	\$0.8
UH-60M/V Black Hawk (Army)	56	\$1.2	50	\$0.9	24	\$0.8
AH-64E Apache Attack Helicopter (Army)	38	\$0.9	42	\$1.0	31	\$0.7
<i>Includes Procurement and Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&amp;E) funding/quantities</i>				<i>Numbers may not add due to rounding</i>		

# Major Investments in the FY 2025 Budget

Shipbuilding	FY 2023 Actual		FY 2024 Request		FY 2025 Request	
	Qty	\$B	Qty	\$B	Qty	\$B
SSBN 826 COLUMBIA Class Ballistic Missile Submarine	-	\$6.3	1	\$6.2	-	\$9.9
CVN 78 FORD Class Aircraft Carrier	-	\$3.2	-	\$2.7	-	\$2.3
SSN 774 VIRGINIA Class Submarine	2	\$7.3	2	\$10.8	1	\$8.2
DDG 51 ARLEIGH BURKE Class Destroyer	3	\$8.2	2	\$5.1	2	\$7.1
FFG 62 CONSTELLATION Class Frigate	1	\$1.6	2	\$2.3	1	\$1.3
LPD 17 SAN ANTONIO Class Landing Platform Dock Ship	1	\$2.0	-	\$0.1	1	\$1.7
LHA 6 AMERICA Class Amphibious Assault Ship	1	\$1.4	-	\$1.9	-	\$0.2
T-AO 205 JOHN LEWIS Class Fleet Replenishment Oiler	1	\$1.1	1	\$1.0	-	\$0.3
Unmanned Surface Vessels (USV)	-	\$0.3	-	\$0.2	-	\$0.2
Medium Landing Ship (LSM)	-	<\$0.1	-	<\$0.1	1	\$0.3
AS(X) Submarine Tender Replacement	-	-	1	\$1.7	-	-

*Includes Procurement and Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) funding/quantities* *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

# Major Investments in the FY 2025 Budget

Space	FY 2023 Actual		FY 2024 Request		FY 2025 Request	
	Qty	\$B	Qty	\$B	Qty	\$B
Launch Vehicles - National Security Space Launch (NSSL) and Rocket System Launch Program (RSLP) (USSF, SDA)	10	\$2.3	15	\$3.0	11	\$2.4
Global Positioning System (GPS) Enterprise (USSF & Navy)	2	\$1.7	-	\$1.3	2	\$1.5
Resilient Missile Warning and Tracking Systems (USSF)	-	\$2.5	-	\$5.0	-	\$4.7
Ground Systems	Qty	\$B	Qty	\$B	Qty	\$B
Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (Army, Marine Corps, Air Force)	3,762	\$1.4	3,111	\$1.2	2,609	\$1.2
M-1 Abrams Tank Modifications/Upgrades (Army)	90	\$1.3	34	\$0.9	30	\$1.0
Amphibious Combat Vehicle (Marine Corps)	74	\$0.6	80	\$0.7	80	\$0.9
Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (Army)	213	\$1.2	91	\$0.6	81	\$0.5
<i>Includes Procurement and Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&amp;E) funding/quantities</i>				<i>Numbers may not add due to rounding</i>		

# Major Investments in the FY 2025 Budget

Munitions	FY 2023 Actual		FY 2024 Request		FY 2025 Request	
	Qty	\$B	Qty	\$B	Qty	\$B
Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) (Navy, Air Force)	7,275	\$0.3	3,236	\$0.2	2,960	\$0.2
Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System (GMLRS) (Army, USMC)	-	\$2.2	-	\$1.0	-	\$1.2
Standard Missile-6 (SM-6) (Navy)	125	\$0.8	125	\$1.6	125	\$1.2
Small Diameter Bomb II (SDB II) (Navy, Air Force)	2,385	\$0.7	1,170	\$0.4	1,148	\$0.5
Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (JASSM) (Air Force)	600	\$1.0	550	\$1.8	550	\$1.0
Long Range Anti-Ship Missile (LRASM) (Air Force, Navy)	123	\$0.4	118	\$0.8	205	\$0.7
Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) (Air Force, Navy)	625	\$0.8	831	\$1.2	723	\$0.8

*Includes Procurement and Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) funding/quantities*

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*



# Combat Force Structure Overview

Service	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Δ FY24-25
<b>Army Active</b>				
Brigade Combat Teams (BCT)	31	31	31	0
Combat Aviation Brigades (CAB)	11	11	11	0
<b>Army National Guard</b>				
BCT	27	27	27	0
CAB/Theater Aviation Brigade	10	10	10	0
<b>Army Reserve</b>				
CAB	2	2	2	0
<b>Navy</b>				
Number of Battle Force Ships	291	296	287	-9
Carrier Strike Groups	10	10	10	0
<b>Marine Corps Active</b>				
Marine Expeditionary Forces	3	3	3	0
Infantry Battalions	21	21	21	0
<b>Marine Corps Reserve</b>				
Marine Expeditionary Forces	0	0	0	0
Infantry Battalions	8	8	8	0
<b>Air Force Active</b>				
Combat Coded Squadrons	43	42	40	-2
Aircraft Inventory (TAI)	3915	3796	3735	-61
<b>Air Force Reserve</b>				
Combat Coded Squadrons	3	3	2	-1
Aircraft Inventory (TAI)	295	315	290	-25
<b>Air National Guard</b>				
Combat Coded Squadrons	20	20	18	-2
Aircraft Inventory (TAI)	954	921	878	-43