



SUMMARY OF REPUBLICAN FISCAL YEAR 2025 BILL

Defense

[Bill Text](#) | [Committee Report](#)

The fiscal year 2025 Department of Defense funding bill provides \$833 billion, an increase of \$150 million from the Biden Administration's request and \$8.6 billion, one percent, above fiscal year 2024. Unfortunately, the bill contains similar poison pill provisions included in the fiscal year 2024 House proposed bill that were rejected in the final Defense funding bill supported by both Democrats and Republicans.

The bill:

- **Undermines democracy at home and abroad** by allowing disinformation campaigns and extremist views to flourish.
- **Eliminates support for Ukraine** by not providing any funding for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative.
- **Harms readiness** with divisive provisions that undermine morale and fail to support our service personnel, by:
 - Further limiting women's access to abortion by preventing service personnel from traveling to seek reproductive health care;
 - Cutting vital civilian positions;
 - Attacking the LGBTQ+ community with hateful policies; and
 - Banning funding for diversity, equity, and inclusion efforts.
- **Fails to invest in critical climate change programs** necessary to protect our military installations.

Bill Summary

Military Personnel – The fiscal year 2025 bill provides \$183.7 billion for active, reserve, and National Guard military personnel, \$7.5 billion above fiscal year 2024. The bill funds active duty end-strength at the requested level of 1,276,700 servicemembers and funds reserve component end-strength at the authorized level of 765,700 servicemembers.

To take care of our servicemembers and their families and incentivize more recruits, the bill supports the 4.5 percent pay raise requested by the President and an additional pay raise for junior enlisted members.

Operation and Maintenance – The fiscal year 2025 bill provides \$294.2 billion, a decrease of \$2.1 billion below the fiscal year 2025 request but an increase of \$6.9 billion above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. This includes:

- Approximately \$1.2 billion for Environmental Restoration activities, the same as the fiscal year 2025 request, but about \$100 million below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.
- \$246.9 million for the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, which is \$104 million below the fiscal year 2025 request and the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.
- Provides \$115.3 million for Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid programs, the same as the fiscal year 2025 request but \$27 million below the fiscal year 2024 level.

Procurement – For fiscal year 2025, the bill provides \$165.3 billion, 1.4 billion below the request and \$6.7 billion below the fiscal year 2024 level, including \$800 million for the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account (NGREA).

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) – For fiscal year 2025, the bill provides \$146 billion, \$2.9 billion above the fiscal year 2025 request but \$2.3 billion below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The bill:

- Invests in basic and applied scientific research, development, test, and evaluation of new technologies and equipment and supports the research community so forces will have the systems and equipment necessary to face tomorrow's challenges.

Revolving and Management Funds – For fiscal year 2025, the bill provides \$1.7 billion in Revolving and Management Funds, which is the same as the request but \$73 million below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

Israel – For fiscal year 2025, the bill provides \$500 million to fully support Israeli Cooperative procurement programs including the Iron Dome, David's Sling, and Arrow defense systems.

The bill also removes Israel from congressional and Executive Branch oversight of arms transfers by including new language that bans the ability of the Executive branch to “withhold, halt, reverse, or cancel the delivery of defense articles or defense services from the United States to Israel” and directs that anything currently “held” shall be delivered to Israel not later than 15 days after the date of enactment. No other country has carte blanche on the use of their military assistance from the United States.

Other Department of Defense Programs – For fiscal year 2025, the bill also includes:

Defense Health Programs

- \$41.2 billion for medical and health care programs of the Department of Defense which is \$900 million above the request and \$1.3 billion above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction

- \$775.5 million, equal to the fiscal year 2025 budget request.

Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities

- \$1.1 billion, including \$305 million for the National Guard Counter-Drug Program, which is \$241.8 million above the fiscal year 2025 request but \$34 million below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

Security Cooperation Programs

- Does **NOT** include the \$300 million for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative.
- \$1.4 billion for International Security Cooperation Programs.
- Up to \$500 million for Jordan.

Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund

- \$528.7 million to support the Iraqi Security Forces, Kurdish Peshmerga, and the Syrian Democratic Forces countering ISIS, the same as the fiscal year 2025 request and \$130 million above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

Office of the Inspector General

- \$539.8 million, which is a decrease of \$7.6 million below the 2025 request but an increase of \$11.2 million above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

Oversight, Reform, and General Provisions

- Bans the divestment of the U-2 aircraft.
- Bans the divestment of F-15 aircraft unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that such aircraft will be replaced in a manner that maintains the current total aircraft assigned at a given unit and the readiness of that unit.

No funds in the bill may be used:

- For the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)

- In contravention of the War Powers Resolution.
- For the Russian state-owned arms export agency Rosoboronexport.
- For the Azov Battalion, or any successor battalions.
- For the Taliban, Hamas, Hezbollah or the Houthis.
- For countries in violation of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act.

The bill also includes over \$2.2 billion in rescissions of funding provided in prior years.

This legislation includes riders that would:

- Prohibit funds for travel expenses related to reproductive healthcare for servicemembers and their families.
- Ban the provision of funds to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.
- Move Mexico from Northern Command to Southern Command.
- Put Americans at risk by changing vaccine requirements.
- Protect individuals who discriminate against gay marriage.
- Ban security clearances from any individual who signed a document entitled “Public Statement on the Hunter Biden Emails.”
- Prohibit funds to classify or facilitate classification on any communication by a US person as “mis, dis, or mal-information.”
- Prohibits funds for critical race theory.
- Prohibit funds for drag queen story hour, drag queens as military recruiters, and other funds that “promote, host, facilitate, or support events on US military installations as part of recruiting programs that violate DoD Joint Ethics Regulation or bring discredit upon the military.”
- Prohibit funds for gender-affirming care.
- Ban the use of funds to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility Strategic Plan of the Department of Defense or other related executive orders.
- Ban the use of funds for the cost of teleworking or remote working for any employee or contractor of the Department of Defense on a regular or recurring basis.
- Prohibit the use of funds to assist the Department of Homeland Security to house persons on a military installation located in the United States.
- Prohibit funds for Newsguard Technologies Inc.
- Prohibit the use of funds to implement several Executive Orders put in place to combat or mitigate the risks of climate change.