Highlights of the Department of the Navy
FY 2024 Budget
Office of Budget - 2023

The BOTTOM LINE

Fiscal Year 2024 Department of the Navy Budget Submission

The Department of the Navy's (DON) FY 2024 President's Budget (PB24) request is $255.8B, an increase of $11.0B from the FY 2023 enacted budget (with supplementals). The budget request reflects the Nation's priorities, guided by a hierarchy of strategic doctrines.

The Navy and Marine Corps team integrate resources across disparate domains and elements of national power to deter adversaries and campaign forward. This approach will deliver the integrated deterrence at sea required by the National Defense Strategy (NDS). The budget reflects the consistent priorities of Columbia Nuclear strategic deterrence, readiness, modernization/capabilities, and capable capacity in order to implement the NDS and builds upon force design initiatives. The budget invests in quality of life initiatives for Sailors, Marines, and Civilians, and upgrades facilities for new capabilities.

Secretary Del Toro has a clear strategic vision centered on three priorities: strengthen maritime dominance, build a culture of warfighting excellence, and enhance strategic partnerships. The CNO's NAVPLAN plots a sustainable course for the U.S. Navy's operations and investments to accelerate America's advantage at sea. The CMC's Force Design is a modernization effort meeting the demands of the NDS, with the Marine Corps remaining the Nation's expeditionary crisis response force.

The FY 2024 request delivers the resources necessary to operate, build, train, and equip a combat-credible, dominant naval force to keep the sea lanes open and free, deter conflict, and when called upon, decisively win our Nation's wars.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Provides for a deployable battle force of 293 ships in FY 2024 (118 surface combatants, 68 submarines, 36 support ships, 31 combat logistics, 29 amphibious, and 11 aircraft carriers).
- Procures 9 battle force ships in FY 2024 (1 SSBN 826, 2 SSN 774, 2 DDG 51, 2 FFG 62, 1 T-AO 205, and 1 AS(X)) and 55 over the FYDP. Funds 5 other construction efforts (2 LCU 1700, 1 LCAC SLEP, and 2 used Sealift).
- Procures 88 fixed-wing, rotary-wing, and unmanned aircraft in FY 2024 (16 F-35B, 19 F-35C, 26 METS, 2 KC-130J, 15 CH-53K, 2 MQ-4C, 3 MQ-25, and 5 MQ-9A) and 410 over the FYDP.
- Accelerates key priorities of the USMC *Force Design* for equipment modernization, talent management reform, and training and education reform to meet global threats and be "most ready when the Nation is least ready."
- R&D provides continued investments to deliver promising technologies including Next Generation Air Dominance, SSN(X), DDG(X), unmanned vehicles, JSF, and cyber security.
- Taking Care of People funds a 5.2% pay increase for military and civilians matching the employment cost index, expands commitment to Sailors & Marines mental health resources, and increases efforts to prevent sexual assault and harassment.
- Investing over $1B annually to create a continuum of learning that develops leaders at every level.
- Military Construction funds 35 projects (19 Active Navy/14 Active MC/2 Reserve MC) for new platforms, Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan, recapitalization of aging infrastructure, safety/environmental compliance, and child development centers.
- Family Housing funds 2 construction projects, maintains 8,530 government owned units/1,659 leased units, and planning and design for projects in Guam, Japan, and Washington D.C.
- Sustains current readiness in key accounts: ship maintenance ($13.9B)/100% of requirement; ship operations ($7.0B)/97% of requirement/58 days deployed qtr/24 days non-deployed qtr; flying hours ($10.7B)/90% of requirement; air depot maintenance ($1.9B)/91% of requirement; Marine Corps depot maintenance ($0.2B)/100% of requirement; and facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization ($4.5B)/87% (Navy) & ($1.2B)/54% (USMC) of sustainment requirement.
- Divestments reflect a reduction of 12 ships, including the decommissioning of 4 ships at or beyond their end–of service life as we commit to more lethal, more modern platforms.

Key Messages

- We are strengthening our maritime dominance so that we can deter potential adversaries, and if called upon, fight and win our Nation's wars.
- We are building a culture of warfighting excellence, founded on strong leadership, which is rooted in treating each other with dignity and respect.
- We are enhancing our strategic partnerships, across the Joint Force, with industry, academia, and our Allies and partners around the globe.
- Investing in the Navy and Marine Corps today is a down payment on America's security tomorrow.

Facts & Figures

- $255.8B FY 2024 *(+$11.0B/+4.5% from FY 2023)*
  - $60.6B Military Personnel *(+$2.5B/+4.3%)*
  - $84.6B Operation & Maintenance *(+$3.1B/+3.8%)*
  - $76.9B Procurement *(+$4.3B/+6.0%)*
  - $26.9B Research and Development *(+$0.9B/+3.4%)*
  - $6.8B MILCON/Family Housing *(+$0.3B/+4.4%)*
  - 347,000 Active Navy end-strength *(+5,264 ES)*
  - 172,300 Active Marine Corps end-strength *(+153 ES)*
  - 57,200 Reserve Navy end-strength *(+983 ES)*
  - 33,600 Reserve Marine Corps end-strength *(+530 ES)*
  - 226,955 Civilian full-time equivalents *(+701 FTE)*

Highlights of the Department of the Navy FY 2024 Budget
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All DON budget materials are available at
https://www.secnav.navy.mil/fmc/fmb/Pages/Fiscal-Year-2024.aspx

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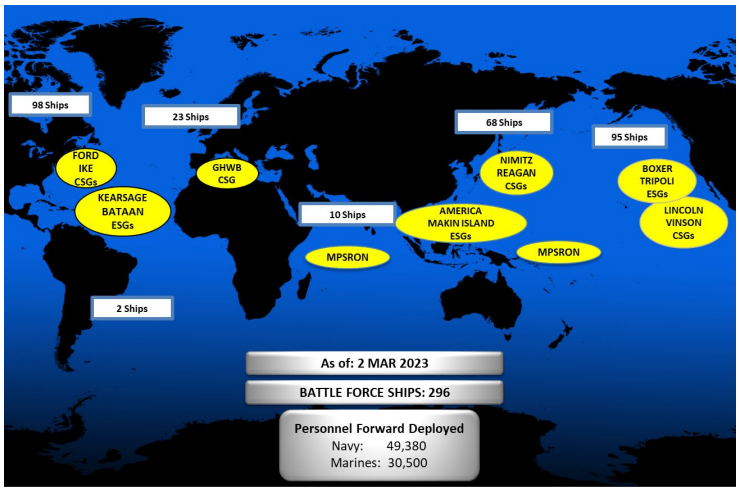
This document is available on a mobile device by scanning the QR code:

INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

America is a maritime nation. American naval primacy is essential to meeting the challenges we face today. The seas are the lifeblood of our economy, our national security, and our way of life. With 90 percent of global commerce traveling by sea, the Department of the Navy safeguards the world's economy from hostile nations and organizations that threaten international waters. Our everyday lives also depend on access to the internet, which rides upon the security of undersea fiber optic cables. Our prosperity as a nation and our security are dependent upon unfettered access to the seas. The Department of the Navy harnesses our ships, submarines, aircraft, unmanned platforms, and highly trained Sailors and Marines, to protect and support the American way of life.

In both times of peace and war, the Department can be found in and on the sea, the air, space, ground, and in the cyber realm so that our citizens can remain prosperous and secure. The Department's track record of keeping America safe is so sound that most Americans cannot recall a time in their lives when they feared attack from another nation's naval force. We keep threats away from our shores by operating abroad.



Today and every day you can find nearly 100 ships and submarines underway around the globe. There is no substitute for presence. If fact, section 8062(a) of title 10, United States Code, was amended for the Navy to prepare for "peacetime promotion of the national security interests and prosperity of the United States." When we consistently

deploy our combat ready forces alongside our allies and partners in faraway waters, our adversaries are forced to face a persistent reality – a fight with American naval forces would be unwinnable and costly. Our mere presence and routine operations bolster our leverage, giving us diplomatic options that will always be more favorable than war.

In times of international crises, we can quickly maneuver thousands of miles with the world's more capable warships and dwell in areas of interest without relying on land bases in foreign countries. When called upon, the U.S. Navy ships are ready to deploy the world's most sophisticated weapons systems operated by highly skilled personnel to fight and win our nation's wars. The disregard for international rules from the People's Republic of China continues to grow while Russia expands its aggression in Europe. America's naval forces are unique as America's most timely, flexible, and forward-deployed force across the full spectrum of challenges -- from naval diplomacy to strategic deterrence, to resource competition, to crisis, and conflict.

Maintaining a world-class and worldwide deployable Navy and Marine Corps as a first line of defense for the United States is not something that can be created overnight when conflict arises. Investing in the Navy and Marine Corps today is a down payment on America's security tomorrow. Our Navy and Marine Corps integrate resources across disparate domains and elements of national power to deter adversaries and campaign forward.

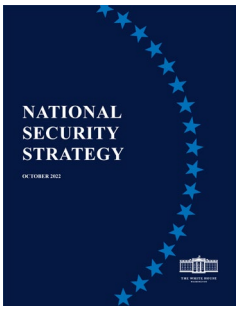
The Department's budget request supports the nation's priorities, driven by a hierarchy of strategic doctrines: National Security Strategy, National Military Strategy, National Defense Strategy (NDS), Secretary of the Navy's Strategic Priorities, Chief of Naval Operations' Navigation Plan, and Commandant of the Marine Corps' *Force Design 2030*.

The FY 2024 President's Budget (PB24) prioritizes readiness, capability, and capacity, especially investment and readiness efforts, to make sure our ships and aircraft are always prepared to deploy. This approach will deliver the integrated deterrence at sea required by the NDS. The budget reflects consistent priorities of: Columbia Nuclear strategic deterrence, readiness, modernization/capabilities, capable capacity in order to implement the NDS, and builds on Force Design initiatives. PB24 supports

sustainable readiness, sustains lethality and capability elements, invests in quality of life initiatives for Sailors, Marines, and civilians, and upgrades facilities for new capabilities. The budget continues the commitment to revitalizing the aging public shipyard infrastructure through the Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program. The Department continues to be a good steward of taxpayer funds.

STRATEGIC GUIDANCE AND THEMES

President's National Security Strategy



The FY 2024 President's Budget is aligned to the National Security Strategy (NSS). The NSS outlines a vision of a world that is "free, open, secure, and prosperous," and calls for the protection of foundational principles of "self-determination, territorial integrity, and political independence." To modernize and strengthen our military, the NSS states:

- "Maintain and gain warfighting advantages while limiting those of our competitors.
- Act urgently to sustain and strengthen deterrence, with the PRC as its pacing challenge.
- Combine our strengths to achieve maximum effect in deterring acts of aggression.
- Use a campaigning mindset – sequencing logically linked military activities to advance strategy-aligned priorities.
- Build a resilient force and defense ecosystem to ensure we can perform these functions for decades to come.
- A combat-credible military is the foundation of deterrence and America's ability to prevail in conflict.
- Modernize the joint force to be lethal, resilient, sustainable, survivable, agile, and responsive, prioritizing operational concepts and updated warfighting capabilities.
- Seek to remove barriers to deeper collaboration with allies and partners, to include issues related to joint capability development and production to safeguard our shared military-technological edge.
- Nuclear deterrence remains a top priority for the Nation and foundational to integrated deterrence.
- Our service members are the backbone of America's national defense and we are committed to their well being and their families while in service and beyond."

National Defense Strategy

The 2022 National Defense Strategy (NDS) sets forth how the U.S. military will meet growing threats to vital U.S. national security interests and to a stable and open international system. It directs the Department to act urgently to sustain and strengthen U.S. deterrence, with the People's Republic of China as the Department's pacing challenge. The NDS lays out four top-level defense priorities for the entire Joint Force:

- Defend the homeland
- Deter strategic attacks
- Deter aggression and be prepared to prevail in conflict, when necessary
- Build a resilient defense ecosystem

The Department will advance its goals through integrated deterrence, campaigning, and actions that build enduring advantages.

The Secretary of Defense recently reaffirmed his three priorities: Defend the Nation, Taking Care of Our People, and Succeed Through Teamwork. This reinforces the guiding principles and critical priorities in accordance with the NDS, while recognizing the commitment and hard work of the Department.

Secretary of the Navy Strategic Guidance

The Navy and Marine Corps team integrate resources across disparate domains and elements of national power to deter adversaries and campaign forward. They do so through a clear strategic vision centered on three enduring priorities. In December 2022, the Secretary of the Navy, Carlos Del Toro, shared the following during his remarks at Columbia University:

"First, we are strengthening our maritime dominance so that we can deter potential adversaries, and if called upon, fight and win our Nation's wars.

Second, we are building a culture of warfighting excellence, founded on strong leadership, that is rooted in treating each other with dignity and respect.

And third, we are enhancing our strategic partnerships, across the Joint Force, with industry, with academia, and with our Allies and partners around the globe."

Strengthening Maritime Dominance requires us to rapidly field the concepts and capabilities that create advantage relative to our pacing threat, and the pacing scenario, with the sustainment necessary to generate integrated, all-domain naval power. That is why we are making the investments now, guided by the Navy Navigation Plan and the Marine Corps *Force Design 2030*, to ensure we remain the most lethal, capable, and globally postured force on this planet for decades to come.

Building a **Culture of Warfighting Excellence** focuses on warfighting and leadership at every level**.** We have expanded community- and school based outreach while simultaneously increasing media campaigns in underserved and minority markets. We must attract the broadest possible talent pool from throughout our nation. Recognizing that quality of life for our service members and families is inseparable from warfighting excellence, we have directed transformational investments in quality-of-life initiatives, infrastructure improvement, and support for families facing particularly difficult circumstances due to inflation. All of these efforts are centered on one goal: combat readiness. Taking care of our people, is what we do since our Sailors and Marines are better prepared and more focused when they know their families are doing well.

Enhancing our Strategic Partnerships, sustains and expands our advantage by seeking to achieve seamless integration, communication, and collaboration with each of our partners. Among our Government partners, we have strived together toward greater agility, adaptability, trust, and transparency in support of our warfighters. Globally, we have strengthened our relationships with like-minded maritime nations, deepening interoperability in order to enable mutual action to address shared challenges. Our actions in the face of adversity will also be long remembered by our Allies and Partners.

Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) Strategic Guidance

The U.S. Navy is uniquely positioned to strengthen integrated deterrence, campaign forward, and build enduring warfighting advantages. We will build, maintain, train, and equip a combat credible, dominant naval force to strengthen our strategic partnerships, deter conflict, and, if called upon, win our Nation's wars. This combat credible force — forward-deployed and integrated with all elements of national power—remains our Nation's most potent, flexible, and versatile instrument of military influence. Together with the U.S. Marine Corps and U.S. Coast Guard, our Navy must deploy forward and campaign with a ready, capable, combat-credible fleet. Decisive naval power is a critical component within the Joint Force.

Navigation Plan 2022 plots a sustainable course for the U.S. Navy's operations and investments as we continue implementing the Tri-Service Maritime Strategy to accelerate America's advantage at sea. The updated Navigation Plan aligns our priorities of Readiness, Capabilities, and Capacity to the National Defense Strategy (NDS). The U.S. Navy remains committed to (1) strengthening our nation's integrated defense, (2) campaigning forward, and (3) building enduring warfighting advantages. In this rapidly changing world, a formidable naval force is crucial to effectively implementing the NDS and the National Security Strategy (NSS). The FY 2024 budget request will deliver on our commitments to the Joint Force by aligning our planning, resources, and investments with the following national policy objectives:

Strengthening Integrated Deterrence. The ultimate backstop of integrated deterrence is a secure and reliable strategic nuclear deterrent. Navy operates the most survivable leg of the Nation's nuclear triad. Forward-deployed, combat-credible conventional forces further strengthen integrated deterrence, deploying globally to deter aggression, support diplomacy, and protect American interests across the spectrum of conflict. Naval forces prevent adversaries from using the oceans to threaten the U.S. homeland. No other element of national power can fulfill this role. Naval service's ability to control the seas and project power - from both land and sea - has underpinned America's national defense and economic vitality for generations.

Campaigning forward. Naval forces provide the U.S. strategic advantages in position, influence, and flexibility, independent of access to overseas land bases. Alliances and partnerships remain our key strategic advantage. Every day, the Navy

operates forward alongside allies and partners, strengthening our ability to prevail in conflict and demonstrating a united front. Navy is uniquely equipped to contest gray zone incrementalism, much of which occurs in the global commons—particularly in the maritime domain and cyberspace. Gray zone aggression thrives on non-attribution. Navy denies our adversaries anonymity with persistent domain awareness, the effective leveraging of intelligence, and the agile application of sea power.

Building enduring warfighting advantages. To maintain our advantage at sea, America needs a larger and more capable Navy. Faced with peer competitors and emerging disruptive technologies, the Navy needs to become more agile in developing and delivering our future force. Navigation Plan 2022 focuses Navy's effort to deliver warfighting advantage: Establishing Force Design imperatives and an iterative Force Design process and Driving an Implementation Framework for CNO's priorities across Readiness, Capabilities, Capacity, and Sailors.

We will deliver combat credibility in contested seas through our Force Design imperatives: 1) Expand Distance, 2) Leverage Deception, 3) Harden Defense, 4) Increase Distribution, 5) Ensure Delivery, and 6) Generate Decision Advantage

Trained, educated, and resilient sailors remain our asymmetric advantage. We will empower our people by building a warfighting culture based on self-assessment, self-correction, and continuous learning.

Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) Strategic Guidance

"As good as we are today, we will need to be even better tomorrow to maintain our warfighting overmatch. We will achieve this through the strength of our innovation, ingenuity, and willingness to continually adapt to and initiate changes in the operating environment to affect the behavior of real-world pacing threats."

– General David H. Berger

Force Design began in response to known and anticipated changes in the operating environment. There was a need to change how the Marine Corps is organized, trained, equipped, and employed in light of the evolving security environment. The 2022 NDS establishes the importance of the coming "decisive decade," and the need

for new approaches to the strategic challenges in our future. The tenets of the strategy—integrated deterrence, campaigning, and building enduring advantages—call for fresh thinking with respect to military capabilities. Force Design is a modernization effort that, in many ways, anticipated the demands of the strategy. It has been, and will continue to be, characterized by thoughtful balance in addressing the need for rapid change, while understanding and managing the associated risks.

The Marine Corps remains the Nation's expeditionary crisis response force. The Marine Corps' congressionally mandated role as a balanced combined arms team that is "most ready when the Nation is least ready," our ethos, our discipline, and our maneuver warfare approach is not changing. We also remain committed to our time-tested ability to task organize for a given mission, forming into Marine Air-Ground Task Forces (MAGTFs) that draw on the reservoir of capabilities found in our Marine Expeditionary Forces.

Force Design moved forward with the publication of several new concepts, refinement of our organizations, force-on-force experimentation, and the testing and fielding of new systems. All three Marine Expeditionary Forces (MEF) conduct exercises purposefully designed to refine force employment using emerging concepts like Stand-in Forces (SIF) and Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations (EABO) along with newly fielded capabilities.

The three key priorities in Force Design are: Equipment Modernization, Talent Management, and Training and Education.

Equipment Modernization: At its fundamental core, the Marine Corps will always be ready to locate and destroy our Nation's enemies. The Stand-in Force concept continues this long tradition using more modern capabilities and warfighting concepts needed against pacing threats. Our SIF will enable joint force access and targeting; make sense of the battlefield; and close kill chains, applying lethal fires, when required, to deter or defeat our adversaries. Modernization to produce these capabilities also modernizes the MAGTF, which enhances our ability to perform the full range of crisis response missions that Marines have always been called upon to perform. Our partners in the Navy and joint force

are increasingly interested in our efforts, as are our allies and partners as they learn more about what our modernization efforts can offer.

Talent Management: The Marine Corps is directing the redesign of our seven-decade old personnel management system to meet the needs of a modern Marine Corps based on our *Force Design 2030* vision. A Talent Management Strategy Group was established to further refine and implement the ideas contained in *Talent Management 2030*. Input from, and outreach to, the fleet will be vital to modernizing our systems, as will synchronizing the efforts of our recruiting, training and education, and manpower enterprises. Measures are being implemented to professionalize our career retention force and further incentivize retaining our most talented Marines. This will allow us to "retain and invest" in our most valued asset—Marines. We must modernize the systems that we employ to manage human resources activities.

Training and Education: Realistic training is driving change across the Fleet Marine Force (FMF) and improving Navy-Marine integration. Marines are attending Navy training schools to be certified to perform naval tasks such as fire support at sea. Navy units are experimenting with Marine methods, such as the use of low bandwidth/low signature command and control. Fleet units are participating in naval exercises that train Marine Corps units to contribute to sea denial during pre-deployment rehearsals focused on multiple theaters. Navy units are integrating Marine aviation and ground units into undersea warfare exercises. We are also learning how Stand-in Forces' support essential naval maneuver with abilities to counter high value aviation threats through sensor cueing which can employ a mix of integrated air and missile defense. Numbered fleets recognize, value, and are engaged in exercises and activities tied to Marine Corps modernization.

SECURITY AND OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

American economic and national security floats on seawater. We rely upon the free and open rules-based order. We are facing competitors who seek to unravel this order. The United States faces many strategic challenges. The balance of military capabilities among nations is rapidly changing. Competitor doctrines which create

new threats to the homeland and global stability and escalation of competitors' coercive and malign activities in the gray zone pose challenges. A wide range of new technologies and applications are complicating escalation dynamics, and transboundary issues impose new demands on our forces. America's maritime competition will be increasingly global. We are at an inflection point, with critical choices to make to meet the challenges posed by China and Russia, as well as Iran, North Korea, and others.

The DoD's recently released 2022 China Military Power Report calls China "the most consequential and systematic challenge to our national security and to a free and open international system." China's active, aggressive maritime activities in the South China Sea have the potential to undermine our system of international law, including freedom of the seas, a foundational interest of the U.S. The People's Republic of China (PRC) seeks to refashion the Indo-Pacific region and the international system to suit its interests and authoritarian preferences. The PRC seeks to undermine U.S. alliances and security partnerships and leverage its growing capabilities to coerce its neighbors and threaten their interests. The PRC's increasingly bold rhetoric and coercive actions toward Taiwan are destabilizing, risk miscalculation, and threaten the peace and stability of the Taiwan Strait. The PRC has expanded and modernized much of the People's Liberation Army (PLA). Over one hundred combatants have been added to the People's Liberation Army Navy (PLAN) fleet, which currently has approximately 340 ships, and is moving toward a fleet of 440 by 2030. Our Navy and Marine Corps team meet this challenge daily on the sea, under the sea, and in the air.

Our maritime challenges are not confined to the Indo-Pacific. Russia's army has stumbled in the face of resistance by the brave Ukrainian people. Yet Moscow is steadfast in its efforts to control large swaths of the Black, Baltic, and Arctic Seas, trying to intimidate and deny others freedom of navigation. Given this environment, NATO is moving to adopt its first maritime strategy, and six of seven of NATO's priority operating regions are maritime-focused. Russia also presents varying risks including nuclear threats to the homeland and our allies and partners, long-range cruise missile threats, cyber and information operations, counter space threats, chemical and biological weapons, undersea warfare, and extensive gray zone campaigns. The relationship between Russia and the PRC continues to increase in

breadth despite their differences. Either could seek to create problems for the U.S. in the event of a conflct with the other. Figure 1.1 demonstrates the security threat.

Figure 1.1 – Security and Operational Environment

North Korea continues expanding its nuclear and missile capabilities to threaten the U.S. and others while seeking to drive wedges between the U.S. and its allies in the region. Iran is working toward improving its ability to produce a nuclear weapon, and builds and exports missile forces, uncrewed aircraft systems, and advanced maritime capabilities that threaten chokepoints for international trade. In addition to China and Russia, North Korea, Iran, and others engage in gray zone methods, coercive approaches that may fall below thresholds for U.S. military involvement and spanning the U.S. Government, to seek adverse changes. The abundance of advanced missiles, uncrewed aircraft systems, and cyber tools to military proxies allows competitors to threaten U.S forces, Allies, and partners.

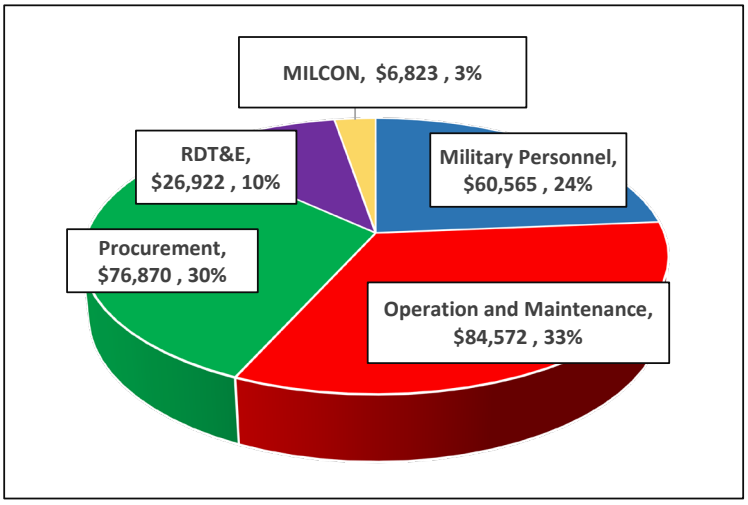
New and emerging weapons systems are creating different challenges for strategic stability. Other evolving technological applications have the potential to change the way we fight, yet also disrupt supply chain and logistics operations. In the cyber and

space domains, the risk of inadvertent escalation is high due to unclear norms and escalation thresholds, complex domain interactions, and new capabilities.

Transboundary threats alter the environment in which the DON operates. The impacts of climate change affect basing and access while degrading readiness, installations, and capabilities. New areas of strategic interaction are being created, particularly in the Arctic, and demands for disaster response are increasing. Insecurity and instability related to climate change may strain government capacity in some countries while raising tensions among others, risking new conflicts and increasing the demand for stabilization forces. Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact societies and industry, and exposes the challenges of potential future threats.

FY 2024 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET OVERVIEW

Figure 1.2 – FY 2024 Total Budget Request by Appropriation Group ($ in Millions)



The FY 2024 President's Budget delivers the resources necessary to operate, build, train, and equip a combat-credible, dominant naval force to keep the sea lanes open and free, deter conflict, and when called upon, decisively win our Nation's wars. Figure 1.2 breaks out the $255.8 billion budget by major appropriation group. This budget represents a $11.0 billion increase over our FY 2023 enacted President's Budget (including supplementals) with all appropriation groups experiencing growth. Our procurement accounts increase by 6.0 percent, operation & maintenance increases 3.8 percent, military personnel increases 4.3 percent, research and development increases 3.4 percent, and military construction accounts increase 4.4 percent. Increased funding includes revised economic assumption adjustments.

Strengthening Maritime Dominance

The FY 2024 President's Budget provides the funding needed to support the Joint Force Commander by developing and maintaining warfighting capabilities, readiness, and the sustainment necessary to generate integrated, all-domain naval power against an evolving threat environment to secure and protect our economic interests. PB24 expands our forward presence, enhances warfighter readiness, innovates and modernizes our capabilities, and combats climate change.

Procurement

To establish and maintain maritime dominance, the United States needs a balanced naval force, employing increased lethality across all domains. The DON's FY 2024 shipbuilding budget of $32.8 billion procures nine battle force ships. The request includes funds for the second Columbia class submarine, which will provide continuous sea-based strategic deterrence into the 2080s. The request includes funds for two Block V Virginia class fast attack submarines and advance procurement funds for four future SSNs and economic order quantity funding for a future multiyear procurement planned to start in FY 2025. The budget funds two Arleigh Burke class destroyers and economic order quantity funds for a planned FY 2024 through FY 2027 multiyear procurement. The request also contains funds to procure two Constellation class guided missile frigates, a more lethal and survivable multimission small surface combatant to address increasingly complex threats in the global maritime environment. The request also includes logistics platforms with one John Lewis class oiler to supply fuel for ships and their embarked aircraft at sea. The budget funds procurement of one submarine tender to conduct an intermediate level repair, resupply, rearm, and other support to submarines while anchored in a Mediterranean mooring, or pier side. Lastly, the FY 2024 budget requests funds for two Landing Craft Utility (LCU) 1700s and two additional used sealift vessels.

The aircraft procurement request is $17.3 billion in FY 2024 and includes 88 fixed-wing, rotary-wing, and unmanned aircraft to modernize our capabilities that can achieve lethal and persistent effects inside adversary weapon engagement zones. This budget

funds 63 fixed-wing aircraft to include 16 F-35B and 19 F-35C Lightning IIs as multirole stealthy strike fighters; 26 MultiEngine Advanced Training Systems to modernize multiengine aircraft training; and two KC-130J Super Tankers for cargo, tanker, and troop carrier operations. The request also funds 15 rotary-wing CH-53K King Stallions to conduct expeditionary heavy-lift assault transport for the Marine Corps unmanned aircraft system (UAS) investments include two MQ-4C Tritons to provide persistent maritime ISR of high density sea-lanes, littorals, and areas of national interest; three MQ-25 Stingrays to conduct aerial refueling and ISR; and five MQ-9A Marine Corps' Medium-Altitude Long Endurance (MALE-T) UASs to provide stand off sensing and C4 capabilities.

The FY 2024 President's Budget provides $6.9 billion for the Weapons Procurement, Navy appropriation. This delivers critical capabilities to maintain our warfighting advantage. FY 2024 ship weapons procurement includes eight Conventional Prompt Strike all up rounds to field hypersonic missile system on board ZUMWALT class destroyers; 274 Tomahawk recertification kits; 472 Tomahawk navigation and communications (NAV/COMMs) kits; 50 Maritime Strike Tomahawk (MST) kits; 125 Standard Missile-6s; 120 Rolling Airframe Missiles; 147 Evolved Sea Sparrow Missiles; 78 MK 48 Advanced Capability heavyweight torpedoes; 95 MK 54 Mod 1 anti-submarine torpedo kits; 13 Naval Strike Missiles; and 18 Littoral Combat Ship Surface-to-Surface Missile Modules. Aircraft weapons procurement includes: 147 AIM-9X Sidewinders, 374 AIM-120D Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles; 83 Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Munitions-Extended Range; 264 Joint Air-to-Ground Missiles; 91 Long Range Anti-Ship Missiles; 40 Hellfire Captive Air Training Missiles; and 250 Small Diameter Bombs Increment II. We are focused on critical munitions to address inventory shortages, maximize production, and invest in industrial base facilitization.

The FY 2024 budget reflects the Marine Corps' key Force Design investments. The FY 2024 Procurement, Marine Corps budget is $3.9 billion. Major procurements include: 414 Joint Light Tactical Vehicles (JLTVs) that provide protected, sustained, networked

mobility for personnel and payloads across the full range of military operations; 80 Amphibious Combat Vehicles to deliver the initial capability of command variants; 90 Naval Strike Missiles with the Ground Based Anti-Ship Missile capability; 34 Block V Tactical Tomahawk missiles for Long Range Fires; Marine Air Defense Integrated Systems for the JLTV and associated integration and support costs; Marine Air-Ground Task Force Electronic Warfare Family of Systems to allow the Marine Corps the ability to maneuver efficiently inside the electromagenectic spectrum; and radio system procurement to modernize the ability to connect networks over long distances in contested and satellite-denied environments.

Research and Development

This budget request of $26.9 billion for the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy (RDTE, N) appropriation continues investments needed to deliver the most promising technologies in order to solve key operational challenges in the near and long-term. Science and Technology (S&T) funding supports applied research efforts that expand application of new technology into all facets of naval hardware, and advancing technologies into prototypes and demonstrations for potential application in naval weapons systems. Additionally, S&T funding supports university, in-house laboratory, and defense research sciences work. Research and Development (R&D) ship efforts include development of the SSN(X) future attack submarine to counter the emerging threat posed by near peer adversary competition for undersea supremacy; DDG(X), which will deliver the next large surface combatant which will utilize mature technologies by leveraging from the DDG-51 Flight III combat system elements; and unmanned surface vehicles able to accommodate various payloads needed to execute fully unmanned missions and able to forward deploy alongside manned combatants. Aircraft R&D efforts include Next Generation Air Dominance, advancing F-35 Joint Strike Fighter capabilities as a multi-role, 5th generation, stealthy strike fighter, as well as improving the USMC CH-53K program, as a next-generation fly-by-wire heavy-lift helicopter. For weapons development, we invest in hypersonic weapons such as the Conventional Prompt Strike program. Efforts continue to improve submarine lethality through operational software and hardware improvements for the Heavyweight Torpedo program. The budget request continues development of Marine Corps capabilities in support of *Force Design 2030* such as the Navy/Marine Expeditionary Ship Interdiction System and Long Range Fires, which provide anti-ship missile capability in support of Expeditionary

Advanced Base Operations. The budget also funds the Ground Based Air Defense, an umbrella program which includes the Marine Air Defense Integrated System Family of Systems and the Medium Range Intercept Capability. The FY 2024 request continues funding for the Amphibious Combat Vehicle and Ground/Air Task Oriented Radar programs.

Readiness

The budget request funds public and private depots, global ship, air, amphibious, and cyber operations, and prioritizes critical shore investments to increase fleet readiness and strengthen maritime dominance. This request supports requirements for our carrier strike groups, amphibious ready groups, and Navy and Marine aviation units to train and respond to persistent and emerging threats. The FY 2024 budget sustains current readiness in ship maintenance, ship operations, air operations, and aviation depot maintenance.

This budget funds ship maintenance at $13.9 billion (100 percent of the requirement) at the Navy's four public shipyards, regional maintenance centers, intermediate maintenance facilities, and private shipyards. In addition to continued support for ongoing maintenance availabilities, the FY 2024 budget funds various ship maintenance improvements and continues funding private contracted maintenance in the Other Procurement Navy appropriation. Ship operations is the Navy's core capability and the foundation of maritime dominance. The budget provides $7.0 billion (97 percent of the requirement) to support ship operations for a battle force of 293 ships at the end of FY 2024. This level of operational funding supports 11 aircraft carriers and 9 large deck amphibious ships that serve as the foundation upon which our strike groups and amphibious readiness groups are based. Ship operations funding supports a target deployment length of seven months, allowing for 58 days underway while deployed and 24 days underway while non-deployed per quarter to conduct training.

The FY 2024 budget continues to prioritize the Marine Corps' commitment to remain the Nation's naval expeditionary force in readiness, capable of responding to any crisis at any time in support of *Force Design 2030* initiatives. This budget provides $0.2 billion for depot maintenance, which funds 100 percent of the requirement. The Marine Corps readiness accounts are funded to $4.2 billion to facilitate refinements, design and implementation of the service's transition to Marine Littoral Regiments

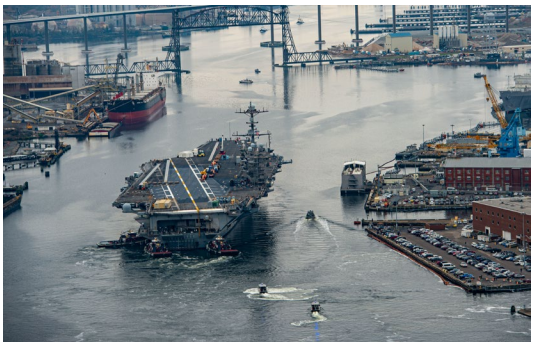
and support exercises and engagements throughout the Indo-Pacific Area of Responsibility.

The Flying Hour Program (FHP) provides funding to operate and maintain Navy and Marine Corp aircraft and train the pilots needed to enable carrier and expeditionary strike group power projection. The FY 2024 budget of $10.7 billion provides flying hours for global operations, greater operational availability, additional F-35s entering in the fleet, recovery of strike fighter pilot production, and meets 90 percent of the executable requirement. The aircraft depot maintenance program funds repairs, overhauls, and inspections of aircraft, engines, and aircraft components to ensure sufficient quantities are available to meet fleet requirements to decisively win combat operations. FY 2024 funding of $1.9 billion funds 91 percent of the aircraft depot maintenance requirement.

The Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization (FSRM) program maintains the working order of our facilities inventory and prevents premature condition degradation of mission critical facilities. FY 2024 FSRM funding for the Navy is $4.5 billion (87 percent), while the USMC FSRM funding is $1.2 billion (54 percent). The Marine Corps implemented a Facilities Investment Strategy, which allows for a smaller percentage of funding. This strategy focuses on restoration and modernization of critical infrastructure coupled with demolition of failing facilities, in order to improve the overall portfolio. The FY 2024 budget also funds for impacts caused by climate change and to continue the Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program (SIOP) modernization of shipyards. Base Operating Support (BOS) funding includes services such as childcare, Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR), utilities, transportation, environmental, engineering support, base services (custodial, grounds maintenance, etc.), physical security, anti-terrorism and force-protection, and port and airfield operations. It also provides funding to increase installation resiliency against climate change, supporting Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPCs), Utility Energy Service Contracts (UESCs), and the fielding of electric non-tactical vehicles.

Military Construction

High quality facilities supporting our Sailors and Marines form the foundation on which the Department executes its mission. Effective home and forward-postured infrastructure directly enables the Navy and Marine Corps to rapidly deploy around the globe. Through targeted investments in facilities, particularly in the Indo-Pacific region, the DON will enhance the readiness of our warriors. The President's Budget submission for FY 2024 helps expand our forward presence and strengthen maritime dominance through investments in facilities and infrastructure. The FY 2024 budget request of $6.1 billion finances 35 military construction baseline projects in support of the Department's critical goals. Of these, 19 are for the active Navy, 14 are for the active Marine Corps, and two are for the Marine Corps Reserve. The key facilities investments in this year's request include the relocation of Marines from Okinawa to Guam (Guam Defense Policy Review Initiative), the Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan construction, planning and design in support of shipyard improvements, as well as other investments in new platforms and technologies.



Building a Culture of Warfighting Excellence

Maintaining freedom of the seas not only requires state of the art equipment, aircraft and ships, but the best and brightest people. Our Sailors, Marines, and civilians work hard each day to meet the needs of our nation and enable maritime dominance.

As people remain our number one priority, it is paramount that we provide them with the resources they need to succeed. Whether that is personal safety, improved living conditions, or opportunities for advancement, the Department strives each day to make the Navy and Marine Corps careers of choice. For PB24 the DON continues its commitment to education, sexual assault prevention and response, child and youth programs, and morale, welfare, and recreation programs.

We maintain the ability to "fight and win" through training that supports a high-performance culture. Our flagship institutions continue to offer more learning opportunities to our service members, that in turn produce a more educated and innovative force. While economic and societal factors continue to make recruiting more challenging, the FY 2024 Military Personnel appropriations fund a robust and competitive compensation program that continues to attract our nation's best. This budget takes care of our people, providing a 5.2 percent pay raise to uniformed and civilian personnel, matching the employment cost index. The Department is also increasing recruiting and retention bonuses to further our commitment to maintaining the world's most capable fighting force.

For the Navy, the PB24 provides $38.0 billion for a force of 347,000 active Sailors representing a balance between the force structure requirement and the realities of the current challenging recruiting environment. The budget also provides $2.5 billion for 57,200 Selected Reservists and full-time support personnel aligned with force structure changes.

For the Marine Corps, the PB24 budget request provides $15.6 billion for an active duty end strength of 172,300 Marines and $904 million for 33,600 reservists aligned with Force Design decisions. The end strength levels emphasize forward posture and enhanced multilateral exercises to strengthen alliances and attract new partners. These efforts will help ensure the Marine Corps is prepared to operate inside actively contested maritime spaces in support of fleet and joint force operations.

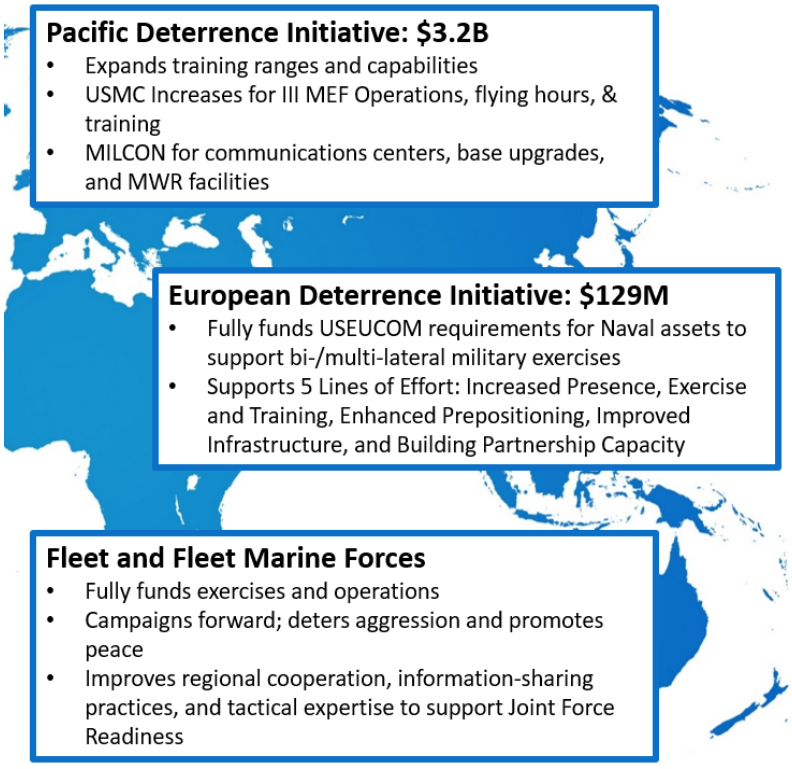
The FY 2024 budget requests funding for 226,955 civilians, including foreign national indirect hires. The DON civilian workforce includes a wide range of specialties, including maintenance technicians, investigators, human resources, scientists, engineers, and cyber experts. They complement our Sailors and Marines, serving in a variety of positions to include designing, acquiring, and maintaining the ships/aircraft/weapons/equipment that enable generation of all-domain naval power that is critical to maritime dominance. This budget reflects a balance between strengthening readiness, building the fleet of the future, and taking care of our people.

For family housing, the budget request of $641 million invests in two new construction projects in Guam, improvements for enlisted family housing units in Japan, and whole house revitalization for Marine Barracks in Washington, D.C. PB24 also provides funding for the operation and maintenance of 8,528 government owned units and 1,666 leased units worldwide.

Enhancing Our Strategic Partnerships

Our actions in the face of adversity will long be remembered by our allies and partners. Recently, we have supported our Ukranian partners as they continue to defend their sovereign territory in the face of unprovoked Russian aggression. Additionally, we have partnerships with academia, industry, and government to drive scientific research and technology development. As shown in Figure 1.3, the Navy and Marine Corps are engaged in joint, integrated operations around the globe, deterring aggression from competitors and assuring our allies by projecting power through our forward presence.

Figure 1.3 Secure Maritime Advantage with Allies and Partners



Audit

The Department of the Navy (DON) must produce annual financial statements and demonstrate progress toward a clean audit opinion. Without a DON clean audit opinion, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Government, cannot achieve a clean audit opinion. The DON developed an Audit Roadmap to strategically identify remediation priorities, dependencies, and other financial management transformation efforts as the critical path to an audit opinion by FY 2028. The roadmap gives leadership visibility into audit remediation efforts to measure progress and assess the impact of delays to the timeline. One of the DON's top audit remediation priorities is the Marine Corps two-year audit for FY 2022 and FY 2023. This two-year audit provides additional time necessary for year-end testing of both balances and internal controls to support an audit opinion. The DON is committed to promoting a business culture in which all stakeholders understand their roles in obtaining an opinion, from senior leaders, business managers, and operators who directly support the warfighter.

RESOURCE SUMMARY

The combined base and Overseas Operations Costs in the FY 2024 President's Budget request is $255.8 billion. Figure 1.4 displays the total request by appropriation and service, providing comparisons to FY 2022 actual and FY 2023 enacted values to add context at a more detailed level. This budget keeps us on a steady path to modernize U.S. naval power, while maintaining readiness and sustaining a forward presence that keeps America and our allies safe and prosperous.

Figure 1.4 – FY 2024 DON Total Budget Request by Appropriation $255.8B

(In millions of Dollars)	FY 2022	FY 2023*	FY 2024
Military Personnel, Navy	34,856	36,588	38,020
Military Personnel, Marine Corps	14,504	14,999	15,580
Reserve Personnel, Navy	2,269	2,401	2,505
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps	807	827	904
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contribution, Navy	1,884	1,986	2,176
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contribution, MC	993	1,027	1,103
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contribution, Res Navy	160	168	184
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contribution, Res MC	86	83	94
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	64,883	69,573	72,245
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	9,333	9,907	10,282
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	1,170	1,278	1,381
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	294	348	329
Environmental Restoration, Navy	-	400	335
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	17,715	19,032	17,337
Weapons Procurement, Navy	4,032	4,823	6,876
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	22,076	31,955	32,849
Other Procurement, Navy	11,125	12,141	14,535
Procurement, Marine Corps	3,855	3,670	3,979
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy/Marine Corps	886	921	1,293
National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund	4,777	-	-
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy	22,033	26,044	26,922
Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	4,367	5,397	6,022
Military Construction, Naval Reserve	72	159	51
Family Housing, Navy (Construction)	91	337	277
Family Housing, Navy (Operations)	372	378	364
National Defense Sealift Fund	211	-	-
Consolidated Prior BRAC	181	263	109
Navy Working Capital Funds	155	-	-
TOTAL	**223,185**	**244,705**	**255,753**
Navy	***173,268***	***192,845***	***202,533***
Marine Corps	***49,917***	***51,860***	***53,219***

*FY 2023 values reflect the Appropriations Act and Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief and Ukraine.

Strengthening Maritime Dominance

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SECTION II: PROCUREMENT

OVERVIEW

To establish and maintain maritime dominance, the United States needs a balanced naval force, employing increased lethality across all domains. The Department plans to procure nine battle force ships in FY 2024. The FY 2024 budget continues investments in Virginia-class submarines, Flight III Arleigh Burke-class guided missile destroyers, and F-35 strike fighter aircraft, as well as the critical munitions needed to ensure these platforms are properly equipped for the high-end fight. We continue our investment in unmanned vehicles, cybersecurity, command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence, to equip the Department for victory across the spectrum of warfare. Figure 2.1 displays procurement funding streams in FY 2023 (enacted) and FY 2024 through FY 2028.

Figure 2.1 – Procurement, FY 2023 – FY 2028 (Dollars in Billions)

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

To compete and win, the United States needs a balanced naval force, capable of striking targets from all domains. The force design must emphasize distributed awareness, lethality and survivability in high-intensity conflict. The force must be adaptable, able to perform missions on the high and low spectrum of combat, and be capable of projecting power by delivering precision effects at long ranges. The Navy's FY 2024 shipbuilding budget procures nine battle force ships, including one Columbia class submarine, two Virginia class submarines, two Arleigh Burke class destroyers, two Constellation class guided missile frigates, one John Lewis class fleet replenishment oiler, and one submarine tender. The plan from FY 2023 to FY 2028 is shown in Figure 2.2.

Aircraft Carriers

The next-generation aircraft carrier, the Ford class, is the centerpiece of the carrier strike group. Taking advantage of the Nimitz class hull form, the Ford class will feature an array of advanced technologies designed to improve warfighting capabilities and allow significant manpower reductions. With $1.9 billion requested in FY 2024, the Department will finance the seventh increment of funding for the third Ford class carrier, USS Enterprise (CVN 80), and the sixth increment of funding for the fourth Ford class carrier, USS Doris Miller (CVN 81).

Amphibious Warships

The FY 2024 budget requests $1.8 billion to finance the final increment of funding for the fourth America class amphibious assault (LHA) ship, USS Fallujah (LHA 9). The America class replaces the Tarawa class (LHA 1) and the retiring Wasp class amphibious assault ship (LHD). The America class ensures the amphibious

fleet remains capable of expeditionary warfare and provides a forward presence and power projection as an integral part of joint, interagency, and multinational maritime expeditionary forces.

Figure 2.2 – Shipbuilding Procurement Quantities and Total Funding

	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY24-28
New Construction:							
Columbia Class Submarine (SSBN 826)	-	1	-	1	1	1	4
Ford Class Aircraft Carrier (CVN 78)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Virginia Class Submarine (SSN 774)	2	2	2	2	2	2	10
Arleigh Burke Class Destroyer (DDG 51)	3	2	2	2	2	2	10
Constellation Class Guided Missile Frigate (FFG 62)	1	2	1	2	1	2	8
America Class Amphibious Assault Ship (LHA 6)	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
San Antonio Class Amphib. Transp. Dock (LPD 17) (Flight II)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spearhead Class Expeditionary Fast Transport (EPF 1)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium Landing Ship	-	-	1	1	2	2	6
John Lewis Class Oiler (T-AO 205)	1	1	-	2	1	2	6
Next Generation Logistics Ship	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
Submarine Tender Replacement (AS(X))	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Navajo Class Towing, Salvage, Rescue Ship (T-ATS 6)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
T-AGOS(X)	-	-	1	1	1	1	4
Total New Construction Quantity	**12**	**9**	**7**	**13**	**12**	**14**	**55**
Total New Construction ($B)	**$28.6**	**$29.5**	**$26.5**	**$30.1**	**$31.2**	**$29.4**	**$146.8**
Other Construction:							
LCAC SLEP	2	1	3	3	3	3	13
Ship to Shore Connector	5	-	2	2	2	2	8
LCU 1700	-	2	2	2	2	2	10
Nimitz Class Aircraft Carrier (CVN 68) RCOH	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
T-ARC Cable Laying/Repair Ship	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Auxiliary Vessels (Sealift used)	2	2	2	2	2	2	10
Total Other Construction Quantity	**9**	**5**	**10**	**10**	**9**	**9**	**43**
Total Other Construction ($B)	**$ 3.3**	**$ 3.3**	**$ 4.7**	**$ 5.1**	**$ 2.8**	**$ 2.9**	**$ 18.8**
Total Shipbuilding Quantity	**21**	**14**	**17**	**23**	**21**	**23**	**98**
Total Shipbuilding ($B)	**$32.0**	**$32.8**	**$31.2**	**$35.2**	**$34.0**	**$32.4**	**$165.6**

Unmanned:							
Large Unmanned Surface Vessel[1]	-	-	1	2	3	3	9
Extra Large Unmanned Undersea Vehicle[2]	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
Total Unmanned Quantity	**-**	**-**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**12**

1) FY23-FY24 financed in RDTEN. FY25 & later financed in SCN. Unmanned not included in the battle force count or
2) FY23-FY25 financed in RDTEN. FY26 and later financed in OPN.

Submarine Programs

The Navy continues to prioritize building a capable and lethal submarine fleet. The FY 2024 budget funds the second Columbia class submarine, which will provide continuous sea-based strategic deterrence into the 2080s. The FY 2024 request of $5.8 billion will provide the first of two years of incremental full funding for this ship.

Additionally, the FY 2024 advance procurement budget request will fund continuous missile tube production and advanced construction and procurement of major hull components and propulsion systems for the future Columbia class submarines. It also funds efforts to help grow the industrial base, which reduces cost and schedule risk for the entire submarine program.

Virginia class fast attack submarines continue to join the existing fleet of Los Angeles and Seawolf class submarines to provide covert force application throughout the world's oceans. The FY 2024 budget request of $10.3 billion includes funds for two Block V Virginia class fast attack submarines and advance procurement funds for the two FY 2025 and two FY 2026 Virginia class ships, and economic order quantity funds for a future multi-year contract. All hulls in Block V will include Acoustic Superiority, a step improvement in acoustic stealth and on-hull sensors. One of the FY 2024 hulls will include the Virginia Payload Module (VPM), a hull section with four additional payload tubes capable of carrying an additional 28 Tomahawk cruise missiles, which increases the Tomahawk capacity from 12 to 40 per ship. The second hull will be modified to support Subsea and Seabed Warfare. Funds in FY 2024 also account for Undersea Dominance Payload Integration (UDPI) host-ship HM&E changes, reliability and obsolescence management, and Conventional Prompt Strike (CPS) integration.

Surface Ship Programs

The Navy continues to invest in capabilities to modernize all-domain lethality and build a ready maritime force postured for long-term competition and warfighting. The FY 2024 budget requests $4.5 billion for two Arleigh Burke class destroyers and economic order quantity funds for the planned FY 2023 through FY 2027 multi-year procurement. These destroyers will be Flight III ships equipped with the advanced Air and Missile Defense Radar

(AMDR) and the AN/SLQ 32 Surface Electronic Warfare Improvement Program (SEWIP) Block III. The FY 2024 budget request also contains $2.2 billion to procure the fifth and sixth Constellation class guided missile frigates. The Constellation class is a more lethal and survivable multi-mission small surface combatant to address increasingly complex threats in the global maritime environment.

Logistics Platforms

The FY 2024 budget requests $1.7 billion to procure one submarine tender. The submarine tender will be specifically designed to provide an intermediate maintenance activity on attack submarines and will be capable of reloading torpedoes and Tomahawk missiles as well as radiological emergency response. The FY 2024 budget includes $815.4 million for one John Lewis class oiler (T-AO 205). The John Lewis class oiler will recapitalize the existing Henry J. Kaiser class oilers to supply fuel and dry cargo to Navy ships at sea. The FY 2024 budget requests $142 million to procure two used sealift vessels. The FY 2024 budget requests $62.5 million for two Landing Craft Utility (LCU) 1700s. LCU 1700 provides the functional replacement for the LCU 1610 class landing craft. All LCU 1610s have significantly exceeded their 25 year service life, and the average age is approaching 50 years.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Robust, technologically superior naval airpower has long been and will continue to be a critical deterrent to aggression against the U.S. and its allies and partners. PB24 provides $17.3 billion for aircraft procurement in FY 2024. The Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN) account will decrease in FY 2024 due to end-of-production for FA-18 E/F Super Hornet, E-2D Advanced Hawkeye, V-22 Osprey, TH-73A Advanced Helicopter Training System, and reduction in KC-130J Super Hercules. The aviation program is shown in Figure 2.3.

Figure 2.3 – Aircraft Procurement Quantities and Total Funding

	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY24-28
Fixed Wing:							
FA-18E/F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
F-35C (CV)	19	19	19	19	18	15	90
F-35B (STOVL)	15	16	16	16	17	20	85
E-2D	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
T-45TS (Trainer)	-	-	7	12	12	12	43
Multi-Engine Training System	10	26	27	-	-	-	53
KC-130J	5	2	-	-	-	-	2
TACAMO	-	-	-	-	3	6	9
Rotary Wing:							
CH-53K	12	15	21	21	21	21	99
MV-22B/CMV-22B	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
TH-73A	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
UAV:							
MQ-4	3	2	-	-	-	-	2
MQ-25	1	3	4	4	4	7	22
MQ-9A	5	5	-	-	-	-	5
Total Major Aircraft Quantity	**116**	**88**	**94**	**72**	**75**	**81**	**410**
Total Aircraft Procurement ($B)	**$ 19.0**	**$ 17.3**	**$ 17.5**	**$ 17.4**	**$ 18.1**	**$ 19.2**	**$ 89.5**

Fixed-Wing

Our multifaceted strategy to sustain and recapitalize the strike fighters is reliant on fully funding sustainment accounts, reducing strike fighter utilization, and procurement of additional F-35B/C Lightning II aircraft. The F-35C Carrier Variant (CV) provides the Navy and Marine Corps with a multi-role stealthy strike fighter to complement the F/A-18 Hornet. The F-35B Short Takeoff and Vertical Landing (STOVL) variant is a multirole strike fighter replacing the AV-8B Harrier and the F/A-18 Hornet for the Marine Corps.

The KC-130J Super Hercules aircraft is designed for cargo, tanker, and troop carrier operations. The mission of the KC-130J is to provide tactical in-flight refueling and assault support transport. The DON completes aircraft procurement of KC-130J in FY 2024 with a total of 88 aircraft.

The Multi-Engine Training System (METS) replaced the aging the T-44C METS in FY 2023. The METS provides intermediate and advanced training platform for accession into P-8, EP-3, KC-130, E-6, E-2, C-2, CMV-22 and MV-22 aircraft. This procurement will include a commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) T-XX aircraft currently designated as the ZT-54A, ground based training system, support equipment, and miscellaneous essential training and support materials.

Rotary-Wing

The FY 2023 budget completed the procurement of CMV-22 Osprey, MV-22 Osprey and the TH-73A aircraft. The FY 2024 budget continues the procurement of the CH-53K King Stallion. The CH-53K is a next generation fly by wire heavy-lift helicopter that provides significant improvements in range, payload, performance, cargo handling, turn-around times, reliability, maintainability, interoperability and survivability. It is the only maritime heavy-lift helicopter in the world and the Department of Defense's sole heavy-lift helicopter. The CH-53K mission is to support the Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) commander by providing assault support transport of heavy equipment, combat troops, and supplies, day or night under all weather conditions during expeditionary, joint, or combined operations.

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)

The FY 2024 budget continues procurement of unmanned platforms in support of joint force and combatant commander demands for increased Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) capability and capacity. In addition to the ISR mission area, procurement of MQ-25 aircraft will provide an unmanned aerial refueling capability.

MQ-4C Triton is a High Altitude Long Endurance Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) designed to provide persistent maritime ISR of nearly all of the world's high-density sea lanes, littorals, and areas of national interest. The DON completes aircraft procurement of MQ-4C in FY 2024 with a total of 22 aircraft.

Marine Group 5 UAS is a Medium Altitude Long Endurance Tactical (MQ-9A) UAS

which supports USMC capability requirements as identified within the MAGTF UAS Expeditionary (MUX) Initial Capabilities Document (ICD). The MQ-9A program supports a subset of capabilities identified within the MUX overall requirements roadmap. MQ-9A is proposed to be a land-based UAS that provides direct support to the Marine Littoral Regiment (MLR) in peer-to-peer conflict. It will provide stand-off sensing and Command, Control, Communication, and Computers (C4) capabilities, while supporting numerous low-cost stand-in MAGTF assets. It will enhance the MLR's domain awareness and survivability, while broadening its sea-control/sea-denial capabilities. The FY 2024 budget provides funding to support the procurement of MQ-9A Extended Range UAS, communications relay sensors and various payloads. The DON completes aircraft procurement of MQ-9A in FY 2024 with a total of 18 aircraft.

The MQ-25 Stingray provides carrier air wings (CVW) embarked on aircraft carriers an unmanned capability supporting the mission areas of aerial refueling and ISR. By executing the refueling mission, MQ-25 extends CVW mission effectiveness range while mitigating the strike fighter shortfall and preserving F/A-18E/F fatigue life for its primary missions and fills the future CVW-tanker gap. FY 2024 is the second year of procurement for Low-Rate Initial Production (LRIP) Lot 2 of three aircraft.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

The President's Budget for FY 2024 provides $6.9 billion for the Weapons Procurement, Navy appropriation. This level of funding represents a significant increase over FY 2023, allowing for continued modernization of our weapons inventory with critical capabilities to enhance warfighter readiness, as well as significant investment in production capacity to increase critical munitions inventories. Investments in Figure 2.4 show quantities in the FY 2024 request for specific weapons programs.

Figure 2.4 – Weapons Procurement Quantities and Total Funding

	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY24-28
Ship Weapons:							
CPS	-	8	10	11	16	19	64
TACTOM (USN)	55	-	36	63	80	105	284
TACTOM (USMC)	13	34	24	29	-	-	87
TACTOM Recert	166	274	472	486	508	479	2,219
TACTOM NAVCOMMs	274	472	486	508	479	245	2,190
TACTOM MST	44	50	32	32	33	34	181
TACTOM M-Code	-	-	486	508	479	245	1,718
TACTOM JMEWS	-	-	55	55	83	85	278
SM-6	125	125	155	195	230	300	1,005
RAM Blk II	100	120	120	120	120	120	600
ESSM Blk II	136	147	291	280	304	311	1,333
MK 48 HWT	28	78	79	86	81	95	419
MK 48 HWT MOD 8 G&C KITS	-	-	25	26	26	25	102
MK 54 LWT MOD 1 KITS	79	95	97	105	104	103	504
MK 54 LWT MOD 2 ADVANCED	-	-	-	6	6	6	18
NSM (USN)	39	13	12	13	14	14	66
NSM (USMC)	115	90	90	90	90	90	450
LCS SSMM	30	18	12	10	10	10	60
Aircraft Weapons:							
SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X)	128	147	169	223	202	204	945
AMRAAM	337	374	292	73	21	-	760
AARGM-ER	98	83	168	185	178	167	781
JAGM	293	264	237	353	341	353	1,548
LRASM (AGM-158C-1)	58	81	46	100	123	124	474
LRASM-ER (AGM-158C-3)	-	10	26	25	25	25	111
SDB II	445	250	298	352	346	378	1,624
HELLFIRE (ATM-114Q)	110	40	-	-	-	-	40
Total Weapons Quantity	**2,673**	**2,773**	**3,718**	**3,934**	**3,899**	**3,537**	**17,861**
Total Weapon Procurement ($B)	**$ 4.8**	**$ 6.9**	**$ 7.3**	**$ 8.7**	**$ 9.8**	**$ 10.3**	**$ 43.0**

	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY24-28
Other Weapons:							
JDAM - GPS Tailkits	3,037	1,464	1,621	1,577	1,598	1,656	7,916
APKWS - G&C Section	825	629	589	586	609	652	3,065

Ship Weapons

The Tactical Tomahawk (TACTOM RGM/UGM-109E) missile provides surface ships and submarines with a long range land-attack capability against both fixed and mobile tactical targets. The Block IV/V TACTOM combines Tomahawk's long-range precision-strike capability with significant increases in responsiveness and flexibility. While the Navy focuses on recertifying existing TACTOMs, the Marine Corps will procure 34 Block V TACTOMs. The Navy will procure 274 recertification kits, 472 navigation and communications (NAV/COMMs) kits, and 50 Maritime Strike Tomahawk (MST) kits in FY 2024. MST is a rapid deployment capability which includes seeker kit hardware. FY 2024 is the fourth year of procurement for the MST kits.

The Standard Missile-6 (SM-6) is the Fleet's primary air defense weapon carried onboard Aegis cruisers and destroyers. The SM-6 Block I provides an extended range umbrella of protection for the Joint Force and allies by being able to engage the full spectrum of manned fixed and rotary-wing aircraft, unmanned aerial vehicles, and land-attack and anti-ship cruise missiles in flight. The DON has focused on its efforts to integrate the kill chain consisting of the E-2D Advanced Hawkeye, the Cooperative Engagement Capability (CEC), the Aegis Combat System, and the SM-6 missile. The program procures 125 missiles in FY 2024 including $100 million for special tooling and equipment to increase production capacity to 300 units per year by FY 2028.

The Rolling Airframe Missile (RAM), a cooperative effort with Germany, is a high-firepower, low-cost, lightweight ship self-defense system designed to engage anti-ship cruise missiles and asymmetric threats. The production of Block II missiles provides increased kinematic capability against high-maneuvering threats and improved radio frequency (RF) detection against low-probability-of-intercept threats. RAM is investing in the RAM Block II Raid engineering change proposal (ECP) to provide an upgraded seeker and missile-to-missile link (MML) capability to counter emerging complex raid threats. The FY 2024 budget

supports the procurement of 120 RAM Block II missiles including hardware to support fleet training requirements.

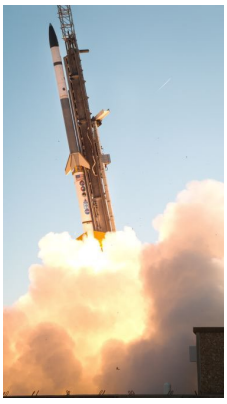
The Evolved Sea Sparrow Missile (ESSM) serves as the primary surface-to-air ship self-defense missile system. ESSM is an international cooperative effort to design, develop, test, produce, and provide in-service support to a new and improved version of the SPARROW missile (RIM-7P) with a kinematic performance to defeat current and projected threats that possess low-altitude, high-velocity, and maneuver characteristics beyond the engagement capabilities of the RIM-7P. ESSM Block II replaces the guidance section with a dual-mode active/semi-active X-band seeker. In FY 2024, the Navy will procure 147 missiles.

The MK-48 Heavyweight Torpedo (HWT) is employed as the primary anti-surface and anti-submarine weapon by attack, ballistic missile, and guided missile submarines. A quantity of 78 will be procured in FY 2024. Procurements continue to support the Navy's requirement for additional warshot torpedoes available for pre-combat loadout (Pre-CLO). FY 2024 Advanced Capability (ADCAP) efforts will continue guidance and control and after body/tailcone modifications to the existing torpedo, optimizing the weapon for both deep and littoral waters, and adding advanced counter-countermeasure capabilities. FY 2024 is the ninth year of procurement.

The MK-54 Lightweight Torpedo (LWT) is an anti-submarine torpedo deployed from surface ships and airborne anti-submarine warfare platforms in littoral scenarios operating in shallow water acoustic and environmental conditions, effective in the presence of threat countermeasures and capable in deep water engagements. The MK-54 Mod 0 maximizes the use of non-developmental item (NDI) technologies, incorporating the proven technologies from existing torpedo programs with state-of-the-art COTS processors and is a modular upgrade to LWT inventory. MK-54 Mod 1 improves upon the performance of the MK-54 Mod 0 to expand the torpedo's capability in the shallow water littoral environment and enhance the weapon's counter-countermeasure capability to improve capabilities

against current and future threat platforms. The program fully transitioned to the sole procurement of Mod 1 in FY 2021, and will procure a quantity of 95 in FY 2024.

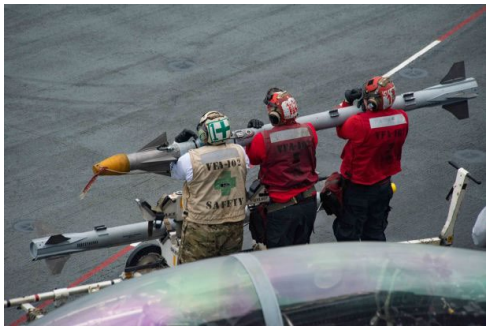
The Conventional Prompt Strike (CPS) weapon system will enable precise and timely strike in contested environments across multiple platforms. In coordination with the Army, the Navy CPS program is designing a common all up round (AUR) comprised of a Common Hypersonic Glide Body (C-HGB), a missile body that consists of a 34.5" two-stage booster, and a Thermal Protection System. The Navy is responsible for the design of the C-HGB, while the Army is responsible for actual production of the C-HGB. The Navy will design, develop, and produce the missile booster, as well as integrate the missile booster with the C-HGB. Each service will use the common hypersonic missile while developing individual weapon control systems and launchers tailored for launch from sea or land. The Army will begin fielding systems in FY 2023, with the Navy deploying systems on ZUMWALT class destroyers in FY 2025, and on a VIRGINIA Block V VPM equipped submarine in FY 2028. FY 2024 is the first year of Navy procurement funding required to obtain the initial eight all up rounds and accompanying canisters (AUR+Cs) to field hypersonic missile system onboard ZUMWALT class destroyers.



The Naval Strike Missile (NSM), formerly the Over-the-Horizon (OTH) missile, provides long-range, anti-surface offensive capability against surface combatants onboard Littoral Combat Ships and the CONSTELLATION class Frigate. The NSM Weapon System (WS) consists of a Missile Launch System and a complement of missiles. In FY 2024, the Navy will procure 13 missiles and the Marine Corps will procure 90 missiles.

The Littoral Combat Ship Surface-to-Surface Missile Module (LCS SSMM) combined with the Longbow Hellfire Missile form a segment of the Surface Warfare (SUW) mission package which increases firepower and offensive/defensive capabilities against large numbers of highly maneuverable, fast, small craft threats, giving LCS the ability to protect the sea lanes and move a force quickly through a choke point or other strategic waterway. The FY 2024 budget supports procurement of 18 LCS SSMM.

Aircraft Weapons



Aircraft weapons arm the warfighter with lethal, interoperable, and cost effective weapons systems to service airborne, waterborne and land-based targets. The AIM-9X Sidewinder missile is a "launch-and-leave" munition that employs passive infrared energy for all-aspect acquisition and tracking of enemy aircraft. FY 2024 continues procurement of AIM-9X (147 total missiles) Block II and Block II+ missiles which incorporate specialized external materials to enhance aircraft platform survivability.

The Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) is the next-generation, all-weather radar-guided missile designed to defeat advanced electronic capabilities employed by existing adversary aircraft. Upgrades to the missile incorporate active radar in conjunction with an inertial reference unit and microcomputer that increase the missile's independence from the launching aircraft's fire control system. The FY 2024 request procures a quantity of 374 all up rounds (AURs).

The AGM-88G Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile Extended Range (AARGM-ER) program will integrate hardware and software upgrades to the legacy AARGM missile guidance and control sections, a new rocket motor, and a Control Actuation System (CAS) into a new outer mold line able to be launched from FA-18 E/F, EA-18G and is compatible with F-35 internal bay platforms. AARGM-ER's capabilities will provide improved AARGM operational capabilities adding extended range, increased survivability and effectiveness against complex, new, and emerging threats. The FY 2024 request procures 83 missiles, and is the fourth year of procurement for this ER capability.

The Joint Air-to-Ground Missile (JAGM) is the replacement for the Hellfire missile. JAGM is an air-launched missile system, equipped with multi-mode seeker technology to provide advanced line-of-sight and beyond-line-of-sight capabilities. FY 2024 funding supports the third JAGM full-rate production contract, purchasing 264 missiles.

The Long-Range Anti-Ship Missile (LRASM) AGM-158C-1 is the next generation anti-surface warfare missile that is designed to provide precise, discriminating, and lethal long-range air-launched capabilities. LRASM is a semi-autonomous anti-ship missile, which reduces dependence on external platforms and GPS navigation in order to penetrate sophisticated enemy air defense systems. FY 2024 is the eighth year of procurement, during which the Navy procures 81 missiles. The Navy will procure the LRASM Extended Range (LRASM-ER) capability, to enhance long range strike and existing Offensive Anti-Surface Warfare (OASuW) capability. This procurement line leverages the Air Force JASSM-ER and Navy LRASM investments to procure this new Navy AGM-158C-3 variant. In FY 2024 the LRASM-ER program will procure 10 missiles. It will be the first year of Navy procurement of LRASM-ER.

The AGM-114 Hellfire is a family of laser-guided missiles employed against point and moving targets by both rotary and fixed-wing aircraft. The FY 2024 request procures 40 Captive Air Training Missiles (CATMs) to replenish inventory used for training requirements and associated engineering and logistics support. FY 2024 is the last year of funding for the AGM-114 Hellfire weapons system as the DON fully transitions to the JAGM air-launched missile system.

Small Diameter Bomb Increment II (SDBII) is joint acquisition category (ACAT) I, led by the Air Force, which provides all weather stand-off attack capability against mobile targets to the warfighter. SDBII addresses the requirement to attack mobile targets; achieve multiple kills per pass; carry multiple ordnance; provide all-weather operations; achieve near-precision munitions capability; provide capability against fixed targets; reduce the munitions footprint; increase weapons effectiveness; minimize potential for collateral damage; reduce susceptibility of munitions to countermeasures; and provide a migration path to net-centric operations capability. FY 2024 is the seventh year of procurement for the Navy with a procurement of 250 bombs.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

The FY 2024 budget reflects the Marine Corps' continued investment in modernization and innovation in support of *Force Design 2030*. Force Design investments enable the Marine Corps to be a more collaborative and equipped naval expeditionary force in readiness, prepared to operate inside actively contested maritime spaces in support of fleet and joint operations. This includes the establishment of three MLRs over the next several years with a focus on the Indo-Pacific region. The MLRs are a light, expeditionary, and low signature stand-in force

built to operate in littoral or shoreline warfare zones. The first MLR, 3rd MLR, reached Initial Operational Capability (IOC) in FY 2023 in Hawaii. The FY 2024 Procurement, Marine Corps budget is $4.0 billion; the major procurement programs are listed below.

Ground Based Anti-Ship Missile (GBASM): Navy/Marine Corps Expeditionary Ship Interdiction System (NMESIS) and Long Range Fires (LRF)

The Ground Based Anti-Ship Missile (GBASM) provides Marine Corps Artillery Battalions an organic anti-surface warfare capability in support of Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations. The Navy/Marine Corps Expeditionary Ship Interdiction System (NMESIS) and Long Range Fires (LRF) programs are the materiel solutions to meet this capability. NMESIS is leveraging the long-range anti-surface warfare capabilities of the Naval Strike Missile to provide a ground-based anti-access/area denial, anti-ship capability. The NMESIS effort includes the development, design, build, and testing of a Remotely Operated Ground Unit Expeditionary (ROGUE) Fires vehicle. The ROGUE Fires vehicle is an unmanned ground vehicle based on a Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV) chassis mounting a missile launcher system. The FY 2024 budget requests $363.5 million to continue procurement of NMESIS systems as well as funding for 90 Naval Strike Missiles. The FY 2024 budget also continues the munitions procurement for LRF, procuring 34 Tactical Tomahawk missiles.

Marine Air Defense Integrated System (MADIS)

Marine Air Defense Integrated Systems (MADIS) provides the Marine Corps with an organic, upgradable, and state-of-the-art capability to protect maneuver forces, installations and other designated critical assets from fixed-wing/rotary-wing (FW/RW) aircraft and Group 1-3 UAS. MADIS consists of mission tailored variants designed for sustained operations ashore, afloat, and aboard installations. The program will enhance the Marine Corps' ground based air defense capability to rapidly prosecute aerial threats and

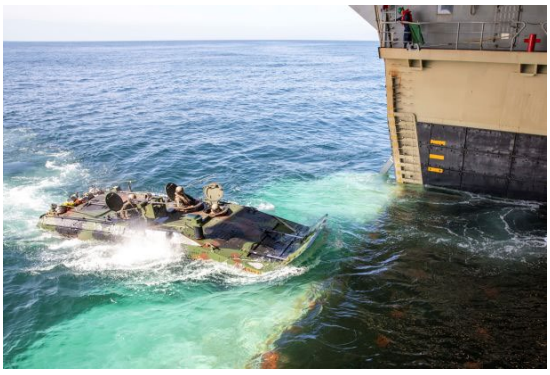
expand layered defense in depth to the MLRs and supported naval forces. The FY 2024 budget requests $175.5 million for MADIS Increment 1 systems on the JLTV and associated integration and support costs.

Radio Systems

The Marine Corps Radio Systems portfolio includes major investments in Tactical Communications Modernization (TCM) and Terrestrial Wideband Transmission Systems (TWTS) requirements for the operational forces. TCM procures Multichannel Hand Held (MCHH) radios and MCHH vehicle integration kits to replace legacy single-channel radios and meet National Security Agency communications security mandates. TWTS modernizes the Marine Corps' ability to connect networks, both ship-to-shore and shore-to-shore, in contested and satellite denied environments through the procurement of Tactical Elevated Antenna Mast System (TEAMS) II Next Generation Troposcatter Systems and Line-of-Sight Radio Systems (LRS). The FY 2024 budget request of $544.1 million continues the procurement of TCM MCHH radios and vehicle kits, TWTS TEAMS II communications systems, LRS optical components, and the necessary program and fielding support to field these new technologies to the FMF.

Amphibious Combat Vehicle (ACV)

The Amphibious Combat Vehicle (ACV) is an advanced generation, eight-wheeled armored personnel carrier, capable of mitigating capability gaps by providing improved lethality against dismounted enemy troops through more effective land and water tactical mobility, and increased force protection and survivability from blasts, fragmentation, and kinetic energy threats. The ACV replaces the legacy Assault Amphibious Vehicle (AAV) in the Marine Corps' Assault Amphibious (AA) battalions. ACV-equipped AA companies will provide protected mobility and general support lift to elements of Marine Infantry battalions. The ACV program is structured to be



executed in multiple increments. The first increment delivers combat-ready Marines from ship-to-shore connector craft to mass forces at littoral penetration points and continue to maneuver onward to inland objectives. The FY 2024 request of $557.6 million procures 80 Personnel Variant vehicles, production support, systems engineering/ program management, engineering change orders, government furnished equipment, and integrated logistics support.

Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV)

The Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV) is a joint Army and Marine Corps program. The JLTV is a multimission ground combat, tactical, and support vehicle. It is designed to provide protected, sustained, and networked mobility for personnel and payloads across the full range of military operations with two variants, the Combat Tactical Vehicle, and the Combat Support Vehicle. The FY 2024 request of $232.5 million procures 396 vehicles and associated mission kits. The mission kits provide the warfighter with the ability to augment a baseline vehicle's configuration in response to environmental conditions or threat situations.

Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Electronic Warfare (EW) Ground Family of Systems (MEGFoS)

The Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Electronic Warfare (EW) Ground Family of Systems (MEGFoS) consists of interconnected EW systems that will operate across a range of frequencies to provide the Marine Corps the ability to maneuver efficiently inside the electromagnetic spectrum, and deny, delay, or degrade an adversary's decision making cycle. MEGFoS enables the Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations (EABO) construct and facilitates ground-based EW in support of *Force Design 2030*. Marine Corps EW has evolved from a single function Counter Radio-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device (RCIED) Electronic Warfare (CREW) mission to an advanced multifunction electronic warfare (MFEW) mission focused on supporting the future operating environment in the high-end fight. The FY 2024 request of $177.3 million procures both mounted and dismounted MFEW systems, and engineering change proposals to retrofit currently fielded systems with advanced networking capabilities and an enhanced graphical user interface.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

The Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (PANMC) appropriation buys critical munitions and related weaponry for the warfighter, enabling them to succeed in the high end fight against any adversary. PANMC is paramount for force capability and success in meeting future contingencies operations or the fight against a near-peer adversary. It includes major fleet requirements such as general purpose bombs like the 2,000-pound laser-guided "bunker buster" Penetrator bomb. Airborne rockets purchases include the Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System (APKWS), which provides Marine Corps ground forces and Naval Aviation greater precision and effectiveness while increasing firing standoff range. Pyrotechnics and demolition purchases are used by virtually all platforms in the Navy and reinforce explosive ordnance disposal, the world's premier combat force for countering explosive hazards to include improvised explosive devices and underwater mines.

The ammunition portfolio consist of a comprehensive array of capabilities to increase the lethality of all Navy and Marine Corps platforms as well as the warfighter. Five-inch MK 45 guns on cruiser and destroyer combatant ships are used against air, surface, and shore targets, complementing the many lethal uses of these platforms to great effect. Precision-guided artillery support the Marine Corps and Naval Special Warfare with accurate, first round fire-for-effect capability, and are an important facet of supporting Force Design and Marine Corps readiness. Small arms munitions are critical for the Navy Sea, Air, and Land teams, coastal riverine, and security forces. In FY 2024, PANMC's budget of $1.3 billion will fund the procurement of these and other vital ammunitions in support of the warfighter in virtually every aspect of air, land, and sea combat, assuring proper equipment to fight and win.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

The procurement, production, and modernization of equipment (which generally supports multiple platforms) not provided for in the previous appropriations, is financed in the Other Procurement, Navy (OPN) appropriation. This appropriation covers a wide range of items ranging from electronic sensors to training equipment to spare parts. This appropriation plays a crucial role in supportingthe Fleet and shore establishment we need to sustain our combat forces. Additionally, since FY 2020, OPN has been used on a limited basis for ship maintenance and repair. The FY 2024 OPN budget is $14.5 billion.

Industrial Plant Equipment Program

The Department's Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE) program procures capitalized personal property for the naval shipyards (NSYs) and fleet intermediate level (I-level) maintenance activities as part of the Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program (SIOP). The IPE program includes providing maintenance activities with modernized equipment to replace aging legacy tools, improves maintenance productivity, eliminates rework costs to the fleet, and contributes toward meeting cost and schedule on aircraft carrier, surface ship and submarine availabilities. These capital improvements are also integral to the nuclear enterprise. The SIOP FY 2024 OPN budget supports the replacement and optimization of obsolete NSY IPE with new and efficient equipment. In addition, this program procures capital equipment for the NSYs in support of mission requirements. SIOP's budget funds equipment needed to support carriers and submarine availabilities at the four NSYs, as well as the Naval Foundry and Propulsion Center that is responsible for manufacturing of Columbia class submarine propulsion equipment.

Ship Programs

The FY 2024 OPN budget continues to support surface combatant modernization programs across the fleet in order to keep pace with emerging threats, provide capabilities to maneuver in the electromagnetic spectrum, and maximize surface ship service life. The Consolidated Afloat Networks and Enterprise Services (CANES)

program will fund the procurement of 45 Afloat Technical Insertion units (11 Force Level, 24 Unit Level, 10 Subs), and eight Ashore Technical Insertion Units, with integration and associated costs for pre-installation design and the installation of nine Afloat production units, 29 Afloat Technical Insertion units, and two Ashore Technical Insertion units that were procured in FY 2023. The Shipboard Information Warfare (IW) program will fund 18 Graywing ECP systems, 17 SSEE Next Generation Chassis ECP systems, 26 Spectral Capability Drop ECP systems, 17 SSEE Anti-Access/Area Denial (A2/AD) ECP systems, and four SSEE Increment F Backfit Kits. Additionally, Shipboard IW installations include six SSEE systems, 18 Graywing ECP systems, 18 SSEE Next Generation Chassis ECP systems, 16 Spectral Capability Drop ECP systems, and nine A2/AD ECP systems. Shipboard electronic warfare procurements include two SEWIP Block 3 upgrades to the AN/SLQ-32.

Ship Maintenance and Repair

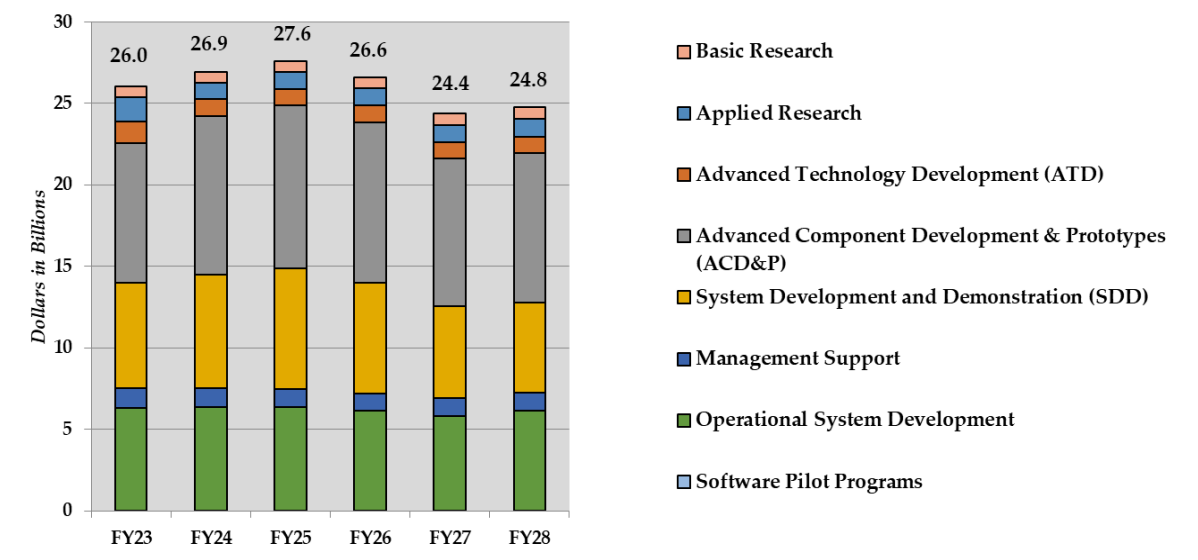
The FY 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act H.R. 1158 appropriated funding in OPN line 23X, ship maintenance, repair and modernization, for a pilot program to fund $1.0 billion in private contracted ship maintenance planned for the Pacific Fleet in FY 2020. The pilot program in FY 2020 funded $1.0 billion for 17 Pacific Fleet (CPF) private contracted availabilities in OPN. In FY 2021, $1.2 billion in OPN funds 20 Pacific Fleet private contracted availabilities. For FY 2022, the program expanded to include Fleet Forces Command (FFC). In FY 2022, $1.3 billion in OPN funds 23 private contracted maintenance availabilities in both fleets. In FY 2023, Congress expanded the scope of the program to include private contracted submarine maintenance, providing $0.4 billion for USS Boise Engineered Overhaul. Currently, FY 2023 funds $1.6 billion for 21 private contracted maintenance availabilities in both fleets. In FY 2024, the Navy request is $2.7 billion for CONUS private contracted surface, carrier, and submarine maintenance in both fleets, including $0.6 billion of additional incremental funding for the USS Boise. PB24 funds 75 inductions (57 private sector and 18 public sector). Out of the 57 Private sector inductions, 28 are funded with OPN (including USS Boise). FY24 continues to support Navy's A-120 contracting strategy as it funds 9 inductions (3 OMN; 6 OPN) scheduled to start in early FY 2025. Awarding these contracts in FY24 is imperative to achieve on time delivery of ship. Ship maintenance is a high priority for the Navy and this OPN pilot program provides the Navy with an opportunity to establish and capitalize on best practices and evaluate how OPN can benefit the future of Navy readiness.

SECTION III: DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

The United States' military advantage has long stemmed from its technological edge. From next generation platforms, to unmanned systems, to directed energy and hypersonic weapons, the Department will continue to investment in key emerging technologies and capabilities to enhance and sustain amphibious battlefield maneuverability, dominance at sea, and information superiority. The DON's FY 2024 Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy (RDT&E,N) budget supports the DON future force by funding development and deployment efforts, supporting capabilities across the spectrum of conflict.

Figure 3.1 – RDT&E,N Funding



The DON's FY 2024 budget request provides continued investment to deliver the most promising technologies to solve key operational challenges in the near and long-term. Science and technology (S&T) research is vital to provide for future technologies that support innovative capabilities in shipbuilding, aviation, weapons, and expeditionary equipment. Beyond the S&T phase, research and development (R&D) is fundamental to major acquisition programs such as the Columbia class ballistic missile submarine program, which recapitalizes the Department's strategic nuclear deterrent. Other major areas of R&D effort include investments in future aircraft carrier, surface,

submarine, and logistics vessels; unmanned systems; electromagnetic warfare; and cyberspace warfare. The FY 2024 RDT&E,N budget provides investment in the development of Conventional Prompt Strike (CPS) to deliver a hypersonic offensive strike weapon. The budget also accelerates development of the Navy Laser Family of Systems (NLFoS) to provide Naval ships with laser weapons in the protection against near-term threats. The Marine Corps RDT&E,N budget supports continued investment in modernization and innovation to support *Force Design 2030*. This includes development of Marine Littoral Regiments (MLRs), defensive missile systems, communication systems, and advanced vehicles. Marine Corps RDT&E,N programs are focused on developing the force with a focus in the Indo-Pacific region. Figure 3.1 shows RDT&E,N funding by budget activity.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Science and Technology (S&T) budget supports the Naval Research and Development Framework that drives multiple Navy and Marine Corps research and development efforts. The FY 2024 budget requests $2.7 billion for the Navy's S&T programs. S&T efforts consist of three categories: basic research, applied research, and advanced technology development (ATD). For FY 2024 the basic research portion of $637.3 million supports university, in-house lab, and defense research sciences work. The DON requests $1,026.3 million for applied research efforts that expand application of new technologies into all facets of naval warfare. Finally, the DON requests $1,016.6 million for ATD, advancing technologies into prototypes and demonstrations for potential application in naval weapons systems.

SHIP RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Columbia Class Submarine (SSBN)

The budget requests $311.5 million in FY 2024 for the Columbia class submarine program R&D. Efforts in FY 2024 remain concentrated on propulsion plant and nuclear technology development, prototyping of the common missile compartment, platform development and vendor qualification for logistics and technical documentation, test plan development and addressing obsolescence issues and technology refreshment.

Virginia Class Submarine (SSN)

Virginia class submarine R&D efforts in FY 2024 focus on development of the Tactical Submarine Evolution Plan (TSEP). The TSEP furthers the evolution of the Virginia class platform through integration of numerous weapon systems, addressing obsolescence issues, and development of the next generation of sonar, combat control and electronic support systems while focusing on overall ship cost reduction efforts. The FY 2024 budget includes $225.9 million to continue efforts to develop future capabilities encompassed in the TSEP, improve electronic systems and subsystems, and continue development of Hull, Mechanical and Electrical (HM&E) systems concepts technologies, including obsolescence redesign and performance improvement, for integration into Virginia class Block VI submarines.

Future Attack Submarine (SSN(X))

In FY 2024, the Navy will invest $544.7 million for the design and development efforts (including propulsion efforts) for the future attack submarine (SSN(X)). The SSN(X) class submarine is designed for greater transit speed under increased stealth conditions in all ocean environments, and it can carry a larger inventory of weapons and more diverse payloads than the Virginia class. FY 2024 continues the ramp up of concept and technical studies, modeling and simulation efforts, and efforts to support requirements definition. Additionally, SSN(X) will increase propulsor prototyping, increase testing efforts, begin preliminary design efforts, and begin infrastructure evaluation.

Ford Class Aircraft Carrier (CVN)

The FY 2024 budget request of $128.8 million targets the unique technologies specific to Ford class aircraft carriers. In FY 2024, research and development efforts continue for the integrated Digital Shipbuilding (iDS) transformation, a critical affordability initiative to upgrade shipbuilding and design to the digital environment, in support of the two-carrier buy. Other FY 2024 efforts include continued testing to support operational testing, complete the total ship survivability trial, and support continuing design and construction issues for the Ford class carriers.

Constellation Class Guided Missile Frigate (FFG)

The budget requests $113.0 million in FY 2024 to further maturing the design of the ship's combat system and C4I elements in support of ship construction. FY 2024 funds will focus on improving the frigate's anti-submarine warfare capabilities by developing a variable depth sonar (VDS) via the Combined Active Passive Towed Array Sonar (CAPTAS) design, support the Land Based Engineering Site construction, and support testing and evaluation efforts. The Navy intends to maximize FFG's lethality and survivability in surface warfare, air warfare, and anti-submarine warfare to provide an effective and affordable compliment that enhances Distributed Maritime Operations (DMO).

Next-Generation Large Surface Combatant (DDG(X))

The Next-Generation Large Surface Combatant (DDG(X)), will follow the Arleigh Burke class of guided missile destroyers and plays a key role in the Navy's *30-Year Shipbuilding Plan*. The FY 2024 budget requests $187.4 million to continue development efforts including preliminary design (including hull form and arrangements design), design analysis, power and propulsion risk mitigation, test planning, land-based testing, and developing detailed design and construction requirements for procurement of the lead ship. The design integrates non-developmental systems into a new hull design that incorporates platform flexibility and space, weight, power and cooling (SWAP-C) improvements to meet future combat force system requirements.

Unmanned Surface Vehicles/Vessels (USVs)

The Unmanned Surface Vehicle (USV) Family of Systems (FoS) will provide affordable, high endurance, reconfigurable ships able to accommodate various payloads for unmanned missions and augment the Navy's manned surface force in support of the Navy's Future Surface Combatant Force (FSCF). This includes development of the Medium Unmanned Surface Vehicle (MUSV), Large Unmanned Surface Vessel (LUSV), and USV Integrated Combat System (ICS). USVs augment the Navy's manned surface force and will be capable of semi-autonomous operation, with operators' in-the-loop or on-the-loop. Research and development for the USV FoS is

funded at $379.5 million in FY 2024 and provides resources to develop enabling capabilities and critical technologies for the unmanned platforms.

Unmanned Undersea Vehicles (UUVs)

The Unmanned Undersea Vehicle (UUV) FoS consists of the Small and Medium Unmanned Undersea Vehicle (SUVV/MUUV), Snakehead Large Displacement Unmanned Undersea Vehicle (LDUUV), and the ORCA Extra Large Unmanned Undersea Vehicle (XLUUV). The UUV FoS is funded at $283.7 million in FY 2024. The small and medium UUVs will field a light-weight, highly portable, and mission configurable UUV for use by the Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), Naval Special Warfare (NSW), Submarine UUV Squadron (UUVRON), the Naval Oceanographic Community (NMOC), and United States Marine Corps operators. The Lionfish and Viperfish will provide the warfighter better battlespace awareness; and along with the Knifefish, provide mine warfare capability. The UUVs will deliver a baseline UUV capability and implement an incremental development approach, including phases for prototyping, integration, demonstration and fielding of Small Diameter UUVs to integrate with mission packages from each community. The ORCA XLUUV was established to address a Joint Emergent Operational Need (JEON) and is a multiphase accelerated acquisition effort, providing resources for the research and development of fabrication, as well as testing of the vehicle.

AVIATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

F-35 Lightning II

The F-35 Lightning II Program will develop and field an affordable, highly common family of next generation strike aircraft for the United States Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, as well as international partner countries. The aircraft has three variants: the F-35A Conventional Takeoff and Landing (CTOL) variant; the F-35B Short Takeoff and Vertical Landing (STOVL) variant; and the F-35C Aircraft Carrier variant (CV). All three variants have reached IOC and continue to mature software upgrades. Research and development for the Lightning II program is funded at $1,088.5 million and continues development of Block 4 capabilities to support initial fleet availability of Block 4 upgrades. Modernization activities in FY 2024 continue with the incremental releases of capabilities and execution of

continuous development efforts as part of the Continuous Capability Development and Delivery (C2D2) acquisition strategy. Block 4 efforts include a robust weapons integration portfolio and provide new opportunities for international partners to assess, integrate, and field unique capabilities based on global sovereign requirements.

CH-53K King Stallion

The CH-53K King Stallion helicopter is the only heavy-lift helicopter specifically configured to support Marine Corps missions. The CH-53K is the newest generation of the CH-53 platform, and achieved IOC in FY 2022. The FY 2024 research and development budget request of $222.3 million supports continued air vehicle development and improved integrated logistics support. This will primarily consist of continued software development and the correction of deficiencies discovered during Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E) to identify and deliver the final deployable configuration of the aircraft.

E-2D Advanced Hawkeye

In the FY 2024 request E-2D Advanced Hawkeye (AHE) research and development is funded at $399.9 million. These funds are targeted to continue software and hardware development efforts for Hawkeye Cockpit Technical Refresh (HECTR), Theater Combat Identification (TCID), Cooperative Engagement Capability (CEC), and Signal Data Processor (SDP). HECTR improves reliability and readiness by replacing failing and obsolete components in the cockpit to include replacement of the Avionics Flight Management Computer (AFMC), while generating sustainment savings over the lifetime of the program. HECTR also integrates a Heads-Up Display (HUD) and improved displays to mitigate pilot fatigue and safety concerns during carrier approaches and landings following missions extended through aerial refueling. TCID delivers interoperability with DoD's Joint All-Domain Command and Control (JADC2) framework, enabling the E-2D and the joint force to defend against the growing range and capabilities of adversaries in the high-end fight. Without TCID in the E-2D, the joint force's air and missile defense will lag the emergent threat. CEC and SDP will provide processing and cryptographic upgrades for implementation of Naval Integrated Fires Control-Counter Air (NIFC-CA) capabilities into Delta System Software Configuration (DSSC) 5.

Next Generation Jammer (NGJ)

The Next Generation Jammer (NGJ), as the next step in the evolution of Airborne Electronic Attack (AEA), is required to fill current and emerging electronic warfare gaps, ensure kill chain wholeness against growing threat capabilities and capacity, and to keep pace with threat weapons systems advances and expansion of the AEA mission area. FY 2024 research and development funding for Next Generation Jammer Mid-Band (NGJ-MB) is $40.5 million focused on delivering pod operational flight program software builds that address deficiencies identified during completion of developmental flight testing. IOC is scheduled for FY 2023. Initial System Demonstration Test Article (SDTA) pods are being delivered for final developmental test efforts, tactics development, operational testing, and IOC. Next Generation Jammer Low-Band (NGJ-LB) research and development funding in FY 2024 is $250.6 million and is focused on the Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) phase, to develop and build four NGJ-LB test pods (two aeromechanical and two mission systems) for developmental testing, and ultimately deliver eight operational prototypes.

Take Charge and Move Out (TACAMO)

The E-6 Recapitalization Program (E-XX) provides for air vehicle replacement and mission systems modernization for the aging E-6B aircraft. The Take Charge and Move Out (TACAMO) mission provides airborne capability for survivable, endurable and reliable airborne command, control and communications between the U.S. National Command Authority (NCA) and U.S. strategic forces, and plays a crucial role in maintaining strategic deterrence. The FY 2024 TACAMO Modernization research and development is funded at $213.7 million and completes funding of three test assets, first full year funding for Very Low Frequency (VLF) aircraft integration and mission system risk reduction contracts. Milestone B is scheduled for FY 2023.

Unmanned Aerial Systems

The Unmanned Carrier Launched Airborne Surveillance and Strike (UCLASS) program is funded in FY 2024 at $220.4 million. In order to shift near-term focus on the new Unmanned Carrier Aviation (UCA)/MQ-25 Stingray program and targeted

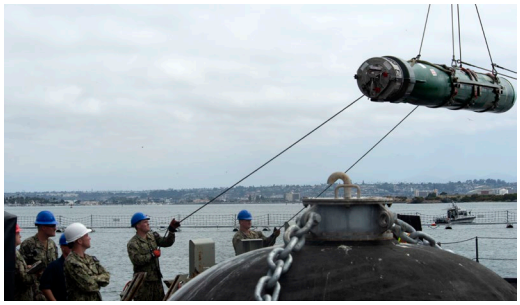
accelerated fielding timelines the program was restructured. The MQ-25 Stingray program rapidly develops an unmanned capability within Carrier Air Wings (CVWs) embarked aboard CVNs to primarily conduct aerial refueling while also providing some intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capability as a secondary mission. MQ-25 extends CVW mission effectiveness range while mitigating the strike fighter shortfall and preserving F/A-18E/F fatigue life for its primary missions and fills the future CVW-tanker gap. As the first carrier-based, group 5 Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS), MQ-25 Stingray will pioneer the integration of manned and unmanned operations, demonstrate mature complex sea-based C4I UAS technologies, and pave the way for future multifaceted multi-mission UAS's to pace emergent threats. In FY 2024 the program will continue with software and hardware development, and IOT&E. IOC is scheduled for FY 2025.

WEAPONS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Conventional Prompt Strike

In FY 2024, the Navy will invest $901.1 million for Conventional Prompt Strike (CPS) research and development. The CPS weapon system will deliver a hypersonic conventional offensive strike capability through a depressed boost-glide trajectory to prosecute deep-inland, time-critical, soft and medium-hardened targets in contested environments. In coordination with the Army, the Navy CPS program is designing a common all up round (AUR) comprised of a Common Hypersonic Glide Body (C-HGB) and a 34.5 inch two-stage booster. The Navy is responsible for C-HGB design, while the Army leads C-HGB production. The Navy will design, develop, and produce the missile booster, and integrate it with the C-HGB. Each service will use the resulting common hypersonic missile while developing individual weapon control systems and launchers tailored for launch from sea or land. The program will support initial Army fielding in FY 2023, and initial Navy fielding on ZUMWALT class Guided-Missile Destroyers (DDGs) in FY 2025 and BLOCK V VIRGINIA class Nuclear Attack Submarines (SSNs) in FY 2028. In FY 2024, engineering efforts continue supporting platform integration of CPS on to BLOCK V VIRGINIA class hulls, in-air launcher testing, and construction of the underwater launch (UWL) test facility and fabrication of major UWL specialty equipment to facilitate testing planned in FY 2025.

MK-48 Heavyweight Torpedo (HWT) Advanced Capability (ADCAP)



The MK-48 Advanced Capability (ADCAP) program executes incremental development of weapon performance improvements in two development product areas: (1) Advanced Processor Builds (APBs) (operational software), and (2) Torpedo Technology Insertions (TIs) (hardware). The MK-48 MOD 8 (APB-6/TI-1) Heavyweight Torpedo (HWT) program is a significant upgrade to the MK-48 MOD 7 HWT which will consist of an operational software upgrade referred to as APB-6 and a hardware upgrade referred to as TI-1. TI-1 will include a guidance and control (G&C) section upgrade including a new sonar assembly (higher density array, transmitter, receiver), and an Improved Post Launch Communications System (IPLCS). These improvements are needed for increased performance in the presence of advanced countermeasures, shallow water, and Anti- Surface Warfare (ASuW). The FY 2024 budget requests $213.2 million for material procurements for Proof-of-Design (POD) and Proof-of-Manufacturing (POM) efforts to support engineering test events.

Navy Laser Family of Systems (NLFoS)

The FY 2024 budget requests $24.3 million for the Navy Laser Family of Systems (NLFoS), which is designated an accelerated acquisition initiative to provide near-term, ship-based laser weapon capabilities. The NLFoS efforts form the foundation of an incremental strategy for increased laser weapon capability as it is matured. NLFoS includes the Surface Navy Laser Weapon System (SNLWS) and the Solid State Laser Technology Maturation (SSL-TM). SNLWS addresses anti-surface warfare and counter-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (C-ISR) gaps with the ability to dazzle and destroy UASs and defeat fast inshore attack craft (FIAC). SNLWS includes the development of an advanced prototype laser weapon system in the 60 kW or higher class. The FY 2024 budget supports the operation and sustainment of Mk 5 Mod 0 High Energy Laser with Integrated Optical-dazzler and Surveillance (HELIOS) on DDG 88, USS Preble, to include repair parts, routine cyber security and software upgrade installment, software troubleshooting through remote labs, modifications of hardware components, and updates to training materials. SSL-TM will develop an advanced 100kW High Energy Laser (HEL) weapon demonstrator that supported laser development with system capability demonstrations on LPD 27, USS Portland. The FY 2024 budget supports Laser Weapons System Demonstrator deinstallation

from LPD 27, USS Portland, as well as complete final reports, lessons learned and program closeout.

GROUND EQUIPMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Ground Based Anti-Ship Missile (GBASM): Navy/Marine Corps Expeditionary Ship Interdiction System (NMESIS) and Long Range Fires (LRF)

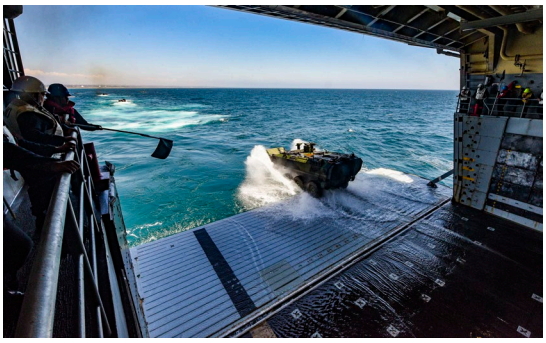
Ground Based Anti-Ship Missile (GBASM) development provides USMC Artillery Battalions an anti-ship missile capability in support of Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations. The Navy/Marine Corps Expeditionary Ship Interdiction System (NMESIS) and Long Range Fires (LRF) programs are the materiel solutions to meet this capability. NMESIS is developing a Marine Corps system using the Naval Strike Missile to provide a ground based anti-access/area denial, anti-ship capability. The NMESIS effort will include the development, design, build, and testing of a Remotely Operated Ground Unit Expeditionary (ROGUE) Fires vehicle. ROGUE Fires is an unmanned ground vehicle based on a Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV) chassis with a mounted missile launcher system. The LRF effort is developing and fielding a ground-launched Tomahawk missile capability. The FY 2024 budget requests $36.4 million to continue development focused on the continuous improvement of communications, navigation, and product support. The FY 2024 budget also requests $36.8 million for LRF development.

Ground Based Air Defense Future Weapon System/Marine Air Defense Integrated System (GBAD/MADIS)

The Ground Based Air Defense Future Weapon System/Marine Air Defense Integrated System (GBAD/MADIS) supports the short-range air defense mission to include the sustainment and upgrade of legacy systems as well as a GBAD Future Weapons System (GBAD-FWS). It consists of multiple kinetic and non-kinetic

capabilities to defeat the full spectrum of low-altitude, low-observable, and low-radar cross-section air threats, to include Marine Air Defense Integrated System (MADIS). The FY 2024 budget requests $62.5 million to develop MADIS Increment 1 increased lethality hardware, initiate MADIS Increment 1 and Increment 2 new equipment training development, and support other required hardware and integration efforts.

Amphibious Combat Vehicle (ACV)



The Amphibious Combat Vehicle (ACV) is an armored personnel carrier balanced in performance, protection, and payload for employment with the Ground Combat Element across the range of military operations to include a swim capability. The program is structured to be executed in multiple product development increments, which currently includes the ACV Command and Control (ACV-C), ACV Tactical Recovery (ACV-R), and ACV 30-mm gun (ACV-30) mission role variants (MRVs). The FY 2024 budget request of $103.2 million initiates ACV-R Phase II design activities while simultaneously completing ACV-30 Phase IV efforts.

Ground/Air Task Oriented Radar (G/ATOR)

The Ground/Air Task Oriented Radar (G/ATOR) is a multi-role, ground-based, expeditionary three-dimensional (3D) radar system providing mobile, multi-functional, 3D surveillance of air breathing targets, detection of cruise missiles, unmanned aerial systems, rockets, artillery and mortars, and the cueing of air defense weapons. G/ATOR contributes to Littoral Operations in a Contested Environment and Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations by surveillance and detection of enemy air threats not seen by Navy sensors in the littorals and participating in a cooperative engagement network of sensors and shooters. G/ATOR enables integrated fire control (IFC) and provides engage/fire on remote capability. G/ATOR surveillance coverage with IFC will provide unprecedented reach, volume, and precision in the execution of Operational Maneuver from the Sea, allowing naval forces to project and sustain power deep inland. The FY 2024 budget requests $92.7 million to continue to support the development and integration of software required to implement the full spectrum of Naval Integrated Fire Control, the development of a new radar signal processor, the continued support of user improvements identified during testing, and Multi-Domain Radar in a Contested Environment (MuDRaCE). It also supports the

initiation of a radar tracker software enhancement and software capability improvements providing Low, Slow, Small (LSS) target detection and Non-Cooperative Target Recognition (NCTR).

SECTION IV: READINESS

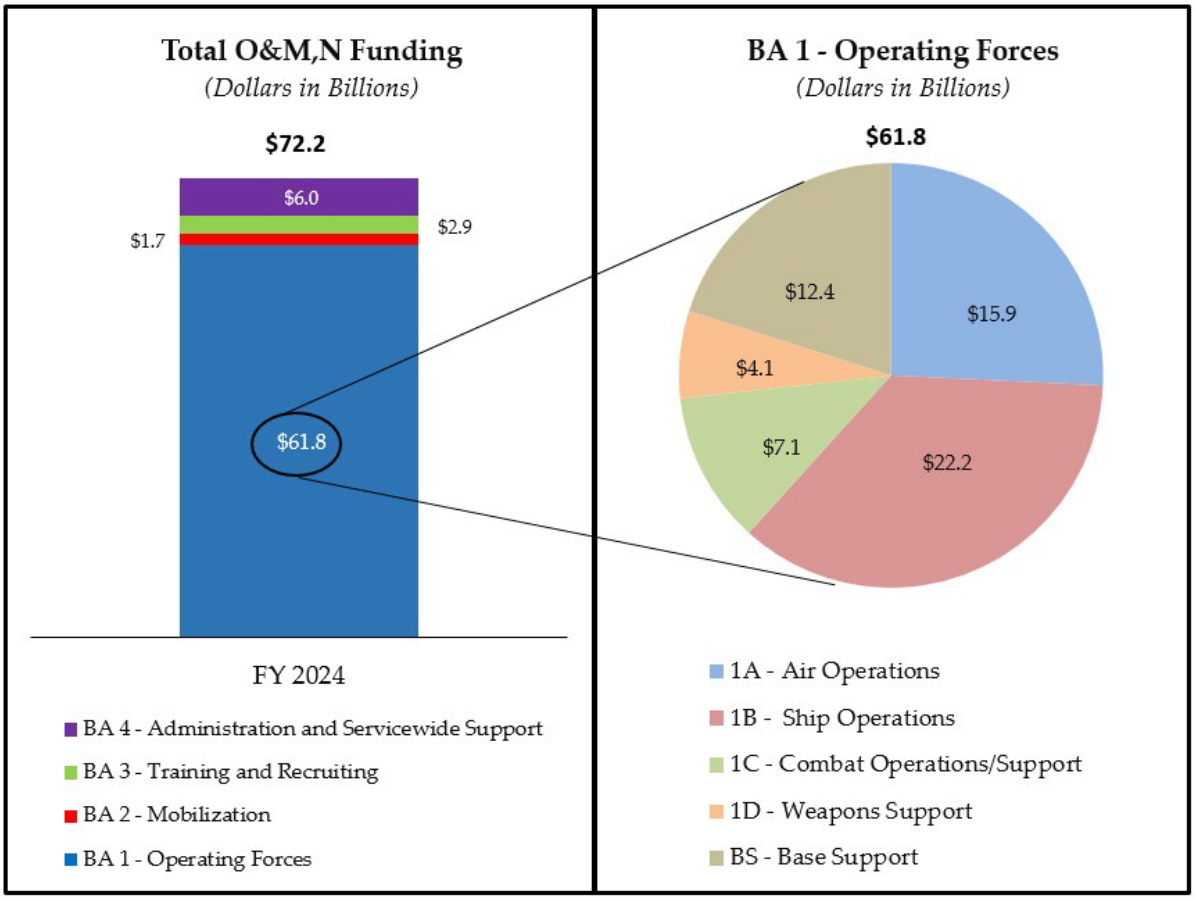
OVERVIEW

The Navy and Marine Corps team must be ready to generate and bring to bear integrated, all-domain naval power against evolving threats to secure and protect our homeland, allies, and economic interests. This budget request supports requirements for our carrier strike groups (CSGs), amphibious ready groups (ARGs), and Navy and Marine aviation units to train and respond to persistent and emerging threats. The Marine Corps continues to focus on *Force Design 2030*, implementing the Commandant's guidance to organize, train, equip, and posture to meet the demands of the rapidly evolving and increasingly competitive future operating environment. To reduce the time our platforms are offline for maintenance and repairs, this budget invests in sustainment, critical readiness infrastructure, and the industrial workforce, while adopting the best practices of private industry to increase overall efficiency and reduce preventable mishaps. PB24 funds public and private depots, global ship, air, amphibious, and cyber operations, and prioritizes critical shore investments to increase fleet readiness and strengthen maritime dominance.

NAVY OVERVIEW

Figure 4.1 displays the Operation and Maintenance, Navy (O&M,N) appropriation funding in FY 2024. The largest category of funding for the Navy is Budget Activity 01, Operating Forces. Within this category is the ship operations budget, which funds ship operations, operational support, training, ship maintenance, and ship depot operations support. The air operations budget funds Navy and Marine Corps flight operations, fleet air training, aviation technical data and engineering services, air operations and safety support, air systems support, aircraft depot maintenance, aircraft depot operations support, and aviation logistics. For FY 2024, $3.9 billion of the aviation budget supports USMC aviation. Ship and air operations combined constitute over half of the O&M,N budget. Other categories funded in this appropriation and budget activity are weapons support, combat operations/support (combat communications, electronic warfare, meteorology and oceanography, warfare tactics, equipment maintenance, surveillance, and cyber), and base operations (base operating support, facilities sustainment, restoration and modernization, and enterprise information technology). The other budget activities in O&M,N fund mobilization, training and recruiting, and administrative activities.

Figure 4.1 – FY 2024 Operation and Maintenance, Navy (O&M,N) Funding



SHIP OPERATIONS

Ship operations is the Navy's core capability and the foundation of maritime dominance. The budget funds 97 percent of the forecasted requirement, and provides for a battle force of 293 ships at the end of FY 2024, as shown in Figure 4.2. This level of operational funding supports 11 aircraft carriers and nine large deck amphibious ships that serve as the foundation of our carrier strike groups and amphibious readiness groups. FY 2024 battle force deliveries include: one nuclear-powered attack submarine (SSN), two guided-missile destroyers (DDG-51), one DDG-1000, three littoral combat ships (LCSs), one amphibious transport dock (LPD), one fleet replenishment oiler (T-AO), one expeditionary sea base (T-ESB). FY 2024 retirements include: two LCSs, three LSDs, one SSNs, and five cruisers (CGs).

Figure 4.2 – DON Battle Force Ship Inventory Quantities

Category	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Aircraft Carrier	11	11	11
Aircraft Carrier Total	**11**	**11**	**11**
Ticonderoga Class Cruiser	17	13	8
Guided Missile Destroyers	72	73	75
Zumwalt-Class Destroyers	1	1	2
Littoral Combat Ship	24	24	25
Mine Countermeasures Ships	8	8	8
Surface Combatant Total	**122**	**119**	**118**
Amphibious Warfare Assault Ships	9	9	9
Amphibious Transport Docks	12	12	13
Dock Landing Ships	10	10	7
Amphibious Ships Total	**31**	**31**	**29**
Nuclear Attack Submarines	52	50	50
Fleet Ballistic Missile Sub	14	14	14
Guided Missile (SSGN) Subs	4	4	4
Submarine Total	**70**	**68**	**68**
Dry-Cargo Ammunition Ships	12	12	12
Fleet Replenishment Oilers	16	16	17
Fast Combat Support Ships	2	2	2
Combat Logistics Ships Total	**30**	**30**	**31**
Submarine Tenders	2	2	2
High-Speed Transport	1	1	1
Amphibious Command Ship	2	2	2
Ocean Surveillance Ship	5	5	5
Prepo Dry-Cargo Ammunition Ships	2	2	2
Salvage Ships	2	2	2
Ocean Tugs	1	1	1
Expeditionary Fast Transport	13	14	14
Expeditionary Mobile Base	4	4	5
Expeditionary Transfer Dock	2	2	2
Ocean Tugs T-ATS	3	0	0
Support Ships Total	**37**	**35**	**36**
Total Battle Force Ships	**301**	**294**	**293**

Values represent the actual, or projected end of year inventory.

Active Ship OPTEMPO

The FY 2024 budget request supports the *Optimized Fleet Response Plan* (OFRP), enabling ships to surge and reconstitute by maintaining a continuous flow from post-deployment maintenance, through basic phase training, and back to deployable ready assets. This is achieved through a targeted deployment length of seven months. This concept enables the Department to provide multiple CSGs to meet threats and deliver decisive military force. The Navy will support these goals and respond to global challenges by planning for 58 underway days per quarter for the active operational tempo (OPTEMPO) of our deployed forces and 24 underway days per quarter for non-deployed forces. This provides funding and resources for all aspects of ship operations required to continuously deploy combat ready warships and supporting forces in support of national objectives.

Mobilization

The Navy's mobilization forces, displayed in Figure 4.3, provide transportation capability that enables rapid response to contingencies worldwide. The prepositioning ship squadrons are forward deployed in key ocean areas to provide the initial military equipment and supplies for operation. Most operate in full operating status (FOS) with a few operating in reduced operating status (ROS). The number of days indicates the time from ship activation until the ship is available for tasking. ROS-5 indicates it will take five days to make the ship ready to sail, fully crewed and operational.

The prepositioned response is followed by the surge ships, which are maintained in ROS-5 in CONUS. The surge ship inventory includes recent used vessel purchases and decommissions as the fleet is modernized.

Figure 4.3 – Strategic Sealift Ship Quantities

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Prepositioning Ships:			
Maritime Prepo Ships (QTY)	16	14	14
National Defense Reserve Fleet:			
Large Medium-Speed RORO Ships (QTY)	10	1	1
Container/RORO Ships (QTY)	3	-	-
Ready Reserve Force Ships (QTY)	41	48	48
New Used Sealift Vessels (QTY)	5	7	9
Total Ships (QTY)	**75**	**70**	**72**

Figure 4.4 reflects the hospital ships and the capacity measured by the number of operating rooms for both the USNS MERCY (T-AH 19) and USNS COMFORT (T-AH 20).

Figure 4.4 – Hospital Ships Quantities

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Hospital Ships (QTY)	2	2	2
Hospital Ship Operating Rooms	24	24	24

Ship Maintenance

The Department's depot and intermediate-level ship maintenance program is mission funded in Operation and Maintenance, Navy (OMN) with a continuing pilot program in Other Procurement, Navy (OPN). It provides funding for repairs, overhauls, and refueling of submarines, aircraft carriers, and surface ships at the Navy's four public

shipyards, regional maintenance centers, intermediate maintenance facilities, and private shipyards via contracts. The increase from the FY 2023 enacted President's budget is for private sector maintenance and public shipyard worker special pay. In addition to continued support for ongoing maintenance availabilities, the FY 2024 budget continues to invest in sustaining the productivity of the naval shipyard (NSY) workforce of 37,234 FTEs. Ship maintenance improvements include better contracting strategies, increasing dry dock capacity, optimizing facility and pier layout, level load port workloads, and more accurate availability duration planning. These efforts will provide industry with a stable and predictable demand signal to encourage maintenance capacity growth for our fleet. The Navy requests $2.7 billion in OPN in FY 2024 for private contracted ship maintenance for both fleets, an increase of $1.1 billion above FY 2023 due to maintenance schedules supporting OFRP. This investment in OPN allows the Navy to build upon the successes of prior years by providing stability and financial efficiency to our industry partners, and continues the more stringent fiscal discipline demonstrated in the execution of the program.

Figure 4.5 – Department of the Navy Ship Maintenance Funding

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
Active Forces			
Ship Maintenance (O&M,N)	10,418	10,383	11,164
Private Contracted Ship Maintenance (OPN)	1,308	1,643	2,746
Subtotal, Ship Depot Maintenance	**11,726**	**12,026**	**13,910**
Percent of Requirement Funded	*96%*	*98%*	*100%*
Depot Operations Support (O&M,N)	2,164	2,457	2,729
Total Ship Maintenance	**13,890**	**14,483**	**16,639**

AIR OPERATIONS

Active Tactical Air Forces

The Flying Hour Program (FHP) is the budget to operate and maintain Navy and Marine Corp aircraft and train the pilots needed to enable carrier and expeditionary strike group power projection. The FY 2024 budget provides for the operation, maintenance, and training of nine active Navy carrier air wings (CVWs) and three active Marine Corps air wings, as reflected in Figure 4.6. Even though the FHP program decreases due to the substantial supplements in FY 2023, FY 2024 benefits from a consistent funding profile that allows for properly resourced training and

readiness efforts across the Naval Aviation Enterprise (NAE). Additionally, as a result of a revitalized effort on maintenance throughput applying commercial best practices, the Navy has significantly improved aviation readiness. The Naval Aviation Enterprise has maintained performance over the Mission Capable Rate (MCAR) threshold for most Tactical air (TACAIR) airframes, including the F/A-18E/F and E/A-18G. The Navy also continues the recovery of Navy strike pilot production. Recognizing the NAE's need to operate and sustain our forces more efficiently because of the ever-growing Cost Per Flight Hour (CPFH), our coordination across the Cost Pillar and Realization Teams is vastly important. The FY 2024 FHP budget is aligned with a renewed emphasis across the Naval aviation enterprise to identify efficiencies, at all levels of the organization, and resource strategically in order to maximize both readiness and lethality. Figure 4.8 displays aircraft inventories.

Figure 4.6 – DON Aircraft Force Structure Quantities

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Active Forces:			
Navy Carrier Air Wings	9	9	9
Marine Air Wings	3	3	3
Patrol Wings	2	2	2
Helicopter Maritime Strike Wings	2	2	2
Helicopter Combat Support Wings	2	2	2
Reserve Forces:			
Navy Tactical Air Wing	1	1	1
Logistics Air Wing	1	1	1
Maritime Air Wing	1	1	1
Marine Air Wing	1	1	1
Total	**22**	**22**	**22**

Figure 4.7 – DON Flying Hour Program Funding (OMN & OMNR)

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
Mission & Other Flight Operations (1A1A)			
USN	4,678	5,628	5,356
USMC	2,767	3,356	3,257
Subtotal	**7,445**	**8,984**	**8,613**
Fleet Air Training (1A2A)			
USN	1,866	2,219	2,094
USMC	625	710	681
Subtotal	**2,491**	**2,929**	**2,775**
Total	**9,936**	**11,913**	**11,388**
Percent Funded of Total Requirement	*88%*	*100%*	*90%*

Figure 4.8 – DON Aircraft Inventory Quantities

Class Category	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
Aggressor	95	105	108
Attack	212	204	196
In-Flight Refuel	64	68	75
Patrol	160	149	153
Rotary Wing	1,065	1,076	1,050
Strike Fighter	1,009	1,002	1,006
Tilt Rotor	334	353	364
Training Jet	212	207	207
Training Prop	348	347	357
Training Rotary	136	148	121
Transport	103	88	85
Unmanned	114	113	122
Utility	59	58	58
Warning	95	94	96
Total	**4,006**	**4,012**	**3,998**

Note: Figures include both OMN and OMNR.

Aircraft OPTEMPO

Mission and other flight operations include all Navy and Marine Corps TACAIR and anti-submarine warfare (ASW) forces, shore-based fleet air support, and irregular warfare. Funding provides flying hours to maintain required levels of readiness enabling Navy and Marine Corps aviation forces to perform their primary missions as required for national security objectives. The flying hour support program provides funding for transportation and travel of equipment, squadron staff, and personnel. In addition, it provides funding for aircrew training systems, commercial air services, and various information technology systems. These support accounts enable the training for and execution of primary missions.

The Navy measures aviation readiness using the Defense Readiness Reporting System Navy. CVWs maintain varied training and readiness (T&R) levels in accordance with the OFRP in order to provide adequately trained aircrews across a 36-month deployment cycle. Marine Corps TACAIR readiness differs in approach and requires a steady readiness profile to be maintained in order to be prepared to rapidly and effectively deploy on short notice for operational plans or contingency operations. The Marine Corps Aviation Plan (AVPLAN) directs the T&R requirements and resources to attain readiness levels over a 12-month snapshot of a USMC 36-month squadron training cycle. The AVPLAN aligns with Department requirements by implementing a comprehensive, capabilities-based training system that provides mission skill-proficient crews and combat leaders to the combatant commanders.

The FY 2024 funding supports the requirements of deployed units, units training in preparation to deploy, and the requirements of non-deployed units for sustainment and maintenance readiness levels. The budget funds deployed T-ratings of 2.0 for the Navy and Marine Corps.

Aircraft Depot Maintenance

The aircraft depot maintenance program funds repairs, overhauls, and inspections of aircraft, engines, and aircraft components to ensure sufficient quantities are available to meet fleet requirements to decisively win combat operations. The FY 2024 budget

improves readiness and provides the mission capable aircraft required to meet aviation operational availability goals. The account also funds the Depot Readiness Initiative (DRI) to improve organizational level maintenance efforts. An increase in aviation logistics provides for greater maintenance costs as more F-35, MV-22, and KC-130J aircraft are added to the fleet. Additionally, FY 2024 funding for the aviation enabling programs provide the technical, engineering and logistical support required for the Navy and Marine Corps to meet readiness goals.

Figure 4.9 - Aircraft Depot Maintenance and Aviation Logistics Funding (OMN Only)

Aircraft Depot Maintenance (1A5A)

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
Airframes	829	945	916
Engines	788	817	842
Components	49	83	92
Depot Readiness Initiative	19	6	7
Total	**1,685**	**1,851**	**1,857**
Percent Funded of Total Requirement	*89%*	*92%*	*91%*

Aviation Logistics (1A9A)

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
KC-130J Hercules	104	114	184
MV-22 Osprey	262	248	157
E-6B Mercury	104	126	107
F-35 Joint Strike Fighter	1,011	1,169	1,424
Total	**1,480**	**1,657**	**1,872**

NAVY RESERVE OPERATIONS

The Navy Reserve is focused unambiguously on warfighting readiness. The Navy Reserve Component (RC) will generate the combat power and critical strategic depth the Navy, Marine Corps, and Joint Force require to prevail in conflict in an era of

strategic competition. The RC delivers value to Navy capabilities; niche capabilities not requiring 24/7 availability and unique skills acquired through civilian employment. This value constitutes strategic depth: flexible, scalable, cost effective, and sustainable capacity in the form of trained units and qualified Sailors, delivered with speed. Funding provides for RC activities and commands across the nation, in Puerto Rico, and Guam. This geographical diversity allows the Navy's Selected Reservists the opportunity to train in areas outside of fleet concentration centers. The RC will maintain 111 Navy Reserve Centers, eight hangars, and three naval air station-joint reserve bases in FY 2024.

Reserve Component Air Forces

The Naval Air Reserve Force ensures the Navy and Marine Corps Reserves are always ready to deploy in support of the Department's mission. Figure 4.10 shows force structure, consisting of one tactical support wing (five squadrons), one fleet logistics support wing (12 squadrons), one maritime support wing (four squadrons), and two integrated helicopter mine countermeasures squadrons. The 4th Marine Aircraft Wing (MAW) consists of 12 squadrons and supporting units. Actions in FY 2024 include the addition of F-5N/Fs received by the RC from the Swiss Air Force to replace legacy FA-18C's in support of adversary and training mission requirements. Additionally, the RC will continue transitioning to P-8As from legacy P-3Cs in support of anti-submarine warfare, anti-surface warfare, and shipping interdiction roles. Marine Aerial Refueler Transport Squadron 452 will transition from the KC-130T Hercules to the KC-130J Super Hercules in support of aerial refueling services and air transport for personnel, equipment, and supplies.

Figure 4.10 – Reserve Component Aircraft Force Structure Quantities

Reserve Forces Air Wings	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
Navy Tactical Support Air Wing	74	63	75
Navy Logistics Support Air Wing	51	51	48
Navy Maritime Support Air Wing	21	30	7
Marine Aircraft Wing	126	123	123
Total	**272**	**267**	**253**

Primary Authorized Aircraft (PAA) – Reserve			
Navy	146	144	130
Marine Corps	126	123	123
Total	**272**	**267**	**253**

Flight Operations (1A1A) *(Dollars in Millions)*			
Reserve Forces			
Navy	430	512	502
Marine Corps	195	202	229
Total	**625**	**714**	**731**

Reserve Component Aircraft Depot Maintenance

The RC Aircraft Depot Maintenance program is integrated with the Active Component (AC) program to fund repairs, overhauls, and inspections. Figure 4.11 displays funding in the RC aircraft depot maintenance portfolio.

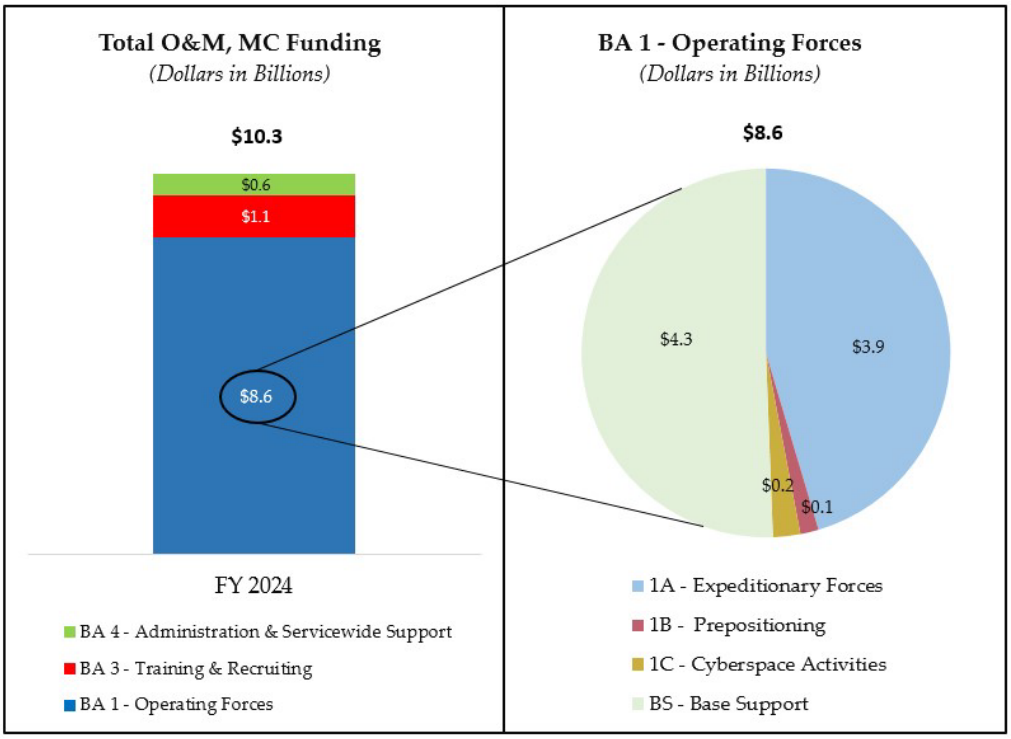
Figure 4.11 - Reserve Component Aircraft Depot Maintenance Funding

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
Airframes	107	120	126
Engines	28	39	41
Components	-	2	1
Depot Readiness Initiative	-	-	-
Navy O-Level	-	-	-
Total	**135**	**161**	**168**

MARINE CORPS OVERVIEW

The FY 2024 budget prioritizes the Marine Corps' commitment to remain the Nation's naval expeditionary force in readiness, capable of responding to any crisis at any time. With continued focus on *Force Design 2030*, the request reflects the Commandant's guidance to organize, train, equip, and posture to meet the demands of the rapidly evolving and increasingly competitive future operating environment. This budget provides $0.2 billion for Marine Corps ground equipment, funding 100 percent of the depot maintenance requirement. The Marine Corps readiness appropriations (excluding funding support in Navy appropriations) increase to $4.2 billion. The budget supports an active force of 172,300 Marines and emphasizes forward posture and enhanced multilateral exercises to strengthen alliances and attract new partners. These efforts will help ensure the Marine Corps is prepared to operate inside actively contested maritime spaces in support of fleet and joint force operations. Figure 4.12 displays active Marine Corps Operation and Maintenance (O&M) funding in FY 2024.

Figure 4.12 – FY 2024 Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps (O&MMC) Funding



MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS

Active Operations

The Marine Corps continues to build and posture for the 21st century by prioritizing funding aimed at further reinforcing the transformation outlined in the *Commandant's Planning Guidance* and *Force Design 2030* report. The Marine Corps will be trained and equipped as a naval expeditionary force in readiness prepared to operate inside actively contested maritime spaces in support of fleet operations with the implementation of the Stand-in Force concept. To do this, the Marine Corps is transforming the service from a legacy force to a modernized force to maintain our military advantage in a fiscally responsible and executable manner, by addressing critical modernization requirements and continuing to invest in key warfighting capabilities needed in the future operating environment without sacrificing near-term warfighting readiness. The Marine Corps readiness accounts continue to support the foundational efforts required to strengthen innovation and experimentation as well as to provide resources to the FMF, including training and field and depot level maintenance across both ground and aviation programs. Resources will support the push for greater integration with the Navy-Marine Corps team to enable the joint force, while maintaining the Marine Corps force posture around the globe and enabling the capacity to meet global steady state operations and contingency requirements. Other areas include investment in force lethality to achieve combat overmatch; building information operations capacity, including cyber forces conducting full-spectrum cyber operations as well as supporting the viability and reliability of our network; and supporting key levers of our *Infrastructure Reset Strategy*.

The Marine Corps consistently maintains about one-third of its FMF forward deployed throughout the globe. Over 30,000 forward stationed or deployed forces last year supported fleet operations as part of integrated American naval power. In addition to efforts mentioned previously, the Marine Corps provided tailored military combat-skills training and advisor support to foreign forces as part of Marine Corps Forces Special Operations Command (MARSOC); and enabled full spectrum

cyberspace operations while supporting joint and coalition forces as part of Marine Corps Forces Cyberspace Command (MARFORCYBER).

Ground Equipment Depot Maintenance

The Marine Corps uses a Total Force (active and reserve component) approach for the planning and execution of ground equipment depot maintenance. For Total Force ground equipment depot maintenance, the Marine Corps continues to make strategic choices in the divestiture of legacy programs to reallocate funds toward building a more lethal, modern, multi-domain, naval expeditionary force. The FY 2024 budget was developed through programmatic changes based on strategic guidance and building readiness. Figure 4.13 reflects Marine Corps active forces ground equipment depot maintenance. For FY 2024, the changes include a reduction in maintenance requirements for Electronics and Communications Systems and an increase for combat vehicles.

Figure 4.13 – Marine Corps Ground Equipment Depot Maintenance

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
Depot Maintenance for Active Forces			
Automotive Equipment	43	31	32
Combat Vehicles	82	78	84
Construction Equipment	15	25	20
Electronics and Communications Systems	35	42	27
Missiles	18	12	14
Ordnance Weapons and Munitions	23	34	34
Total Depot Maintenance for Active Forces	**216**	**222**	**211**

MARINE CORPS RESERVE OPERATIONS

The Marine Corps Reserve is a full partner in the Marine Corps Total Force concept. The reserve component is trained, organized, and equipped to provide reinforcement augmentation and relief to the active component. The reserve provides complementary assets that enable the Marine Corps Total Force to mitigate risk and maximize opportunities. While organized and equipped congruently, we cannot

expect our Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR) units to maintain the same levels of readiness as our active component units. What we desire and expect in our SMCR units and Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) are Marines and units "ready for mobilization." Once mobilized, our reserve component forces undergo additional pre-deployment training to achieve the necessary readiness for deployment and employment. Similar to the active component, the Marine Forces Reserve consists of the Marine Forces Reserve headquarters and its subordinate Marine Division, Marine Aircraft Wing, and Marine Logistics Group, all of which are headquartered in New Orleans, Louisiana. The Reserves are unique in that the subordinate regiments/groups, battalions/squadrons, and companies/detachments are located at 158 Reserve Training Centers and sites across the United States. The FY 2024 budget maintains the reserve component's capability.

Reserve Ground Equipment Depot Maintenance

For the reserve force, the FY 2024 budget ensures that the combined repairs and procurement programs provide a balanced level of attainment and maintenance of inventory to meet mission requirements. Though the overall maintenance budget remains constant from year to year, the variations in the categories are driven by the same strategic choices, divestitures, and allocation of funds decisions as stated within the active depot maintenance section. Figure 4.14 reflects Marine Corps Reserve ground equipment depot maintenance for FY 2024. For FY 2024, the changes include a reduction in maintenance requirements for the Combat Vehicles maintenance activity and increases in construction equipment and communication systems.

Figure 4.14 – Marine Corps Reserve Ground Equipment Depot Maintenance

(Dollars in Millions)	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Depot Maintenance for Reserve Forces			
Automotive Equipment	8	-	3
Combat Vehicles	-	16	-
Construction Equipment	4	1	6
Electronics and Communications Systems	3	2	12
Ordnance Weapons and Munitions	2	-	-
Total Depot Maintenance for Reserve Forces	**17**	**19**	**21**

FACILITY SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION, AND MODERNIZATION

The FY 2024 budget prioritizes critical shore investments, creating enduring advantages that increase fleet readiness. Navy and Marine Corps installations enable fleet operations, equipment reconstitution, material sustainment, Total Force training, unit recovery, Sailor and Marine administrative support, and quality of life programs. Continued investment in Facility Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization (FSRM) is necessary to maintain our shore installations supporting required capabilities. The FSRM program maintains the working order of our facilities inventory and prevents premature condition degradation of mission critical facilities, and strengthens vital infrastructure against impacts of climate change.

Facility Sustainment

The FY 2024 budget funds Navy facility sustainment to 87 percent of the DoD-modeled requirement, meeting the 85 percent minimum set by DoD. Critical projects in support of operational requirements and warfighter readiness are maintained by prioritizing condition-based maintenance of critical facility components.

The FY 2024 budget funds Marine Corps' facility sustainment to 54 percent of the DoD-modeled requirement, reflecting the continuation of the Facilities Investment Optimization Strategy. Critical projects in support of operational requirements and warfighter readiness are maintained by prioritizing condition-based maintenance of critical facility components.

The Marine Corps' focus is on a facilities investment optimization plan, to improve facilities readiness over time beginning with the highest-valued assets. In FY 2024, the facility sustainment decrease supports the Commandant's *Force Design 2030* divestment decisions and increases Restoration and Modernization, and Demolition to balance the facilities investment portfolio to maximize facilities readiness. In FY 2024, the emphasis on recapitalization and demolition promotes a tiered facilities approach to achieve and sustain long-term portfolio readiness.

Facility Restoration and Modernization

The Navy continues to refine the *Shore Facilities Investment Model* and implement condition-based maintenance to efficiently prioritize and accurately budget restoration and modernization within the FSRM program. The Navy has focused limited funding on recapitalization of those critical facilities with the biggest impact to warfighter readiness. The FY 2024 budget includes funding to address impacts to facilities and installations caused by Climate Change, install electric vehicle charging stations, restore unaccompanied housing, execute additional FSRM projects at the U.S. Naval Academy, Naval Post Graduate School, and Naval War College, and to modernize and improve Naval Shipyards under the Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program (SIOP).

The Marine Corps program strives to spend every infrastructure dollar on the right investments with a specific focus on optimization and efficiency across the enterprise. The FY 2024 budget continues to support funding in line with the Marine Corps' *Infrastructure Reset Strategy* and syncronized with *Force Design 2030* efforts, and refocuses funding to optimize facility investments. Restoration and modernization projects include IT platform and cyber capabilities, training facilities, airfield operation enhancements, barracks improvements, and utilities resiliency upgrades across all Marine Corps installations, as well as installing electric vehicle charging stations which include site survey's and required infrastructure upgrades.

Facility Demolition

Facility demolition accounts for the demolition of obsolete and excess structures, thereby reducing costly upkeep on older structures and eliminating potential fire and safety hazards from installations. This demolition effort removes obsolete and excess

structures, reduces upkeep cost, and improves the integrity of installations by eliminating degraded facilities.

With the FY 2024 budget, the Marine Corps continues its use of a tier-based readiness approach to lifecycle management, which reduces footprint while prioritizing investments in the highest valued facilities. This provides a smarter way to implement the Infrastructure Reset strategy by optimizing the mix of facilities investments over time. The FY 2024 budget emphasizes recapitalization and demolition in the near-term as the deferred maintenance backlog cannot be reduced via sustainment.

The Navy has $229M of dedicated demolition funding in FY 2024. This is a part of the Navy's deliberate targeted investment strategy to focus limited resourcing on projects impacting our most critical facilities with the biggest impact to warfighter readiness. The Navy continues to look for opportunities to reduce footprint when the return on investment is clear.

Marine Corps Infrastructure Reset and Facilities Investment Optimization

Service level initiatives, increasing facility requirements, changes in national defense priorities, as well as delays and incremental funding for military projects continue to influence the Marine Corps' ability to effectively implement its Infrastructure Reset Strategy. These policy issues continue to increase the Marine Corps' deferred maintenance backlog, which is currently estimated to be in excess of $16 billion. The Marine Corps continues to invest in improving data quality and analysis, installation master plans, installation network modernization, and security upgrades to support the *Infrastructure Reset Strategy* while ensuring all resources are spent on the highest Marine Corps' priorities at the lowest total lifecycle cost. Through our efforts, we are optimizing investments over the long-term to support Marine Corps' missions and align with the Commandant's *Force Design 2030* priorities.

In support of a key tenet of the Infrastructure Reset Strategy, maximize the value of every facilities dollar, the Marine Corps has proposed a new facilities investment strategy and associated decision support tools. This allows the Marine Corps to implement shared, data-drive support tools to inform facilities investment decisions that maximize enterprise readiness. This tier-based readiness approach to lifecycle management reduces footprint while prioritizing investment in the highest valued

facilities, and helps distinguish emerging requirements from lifecycle management requirements during planning and programming.

Base Operating Support

The FY 2024 budget requests funding to support the operation of shore-based installations, ensuring critical support to fleet operations. Services include childcare, Morale, Welfare, and Recreation, utilities, transportation, environmental, engineering support, base services (custodial, grounds maintenance, etc.), physical security, anti-terrorism and force-protection, and port and airfield operations. It also provides funding to increase installation resiliency against climate change, supporting Energy Savings Performance Contracts, Utility Energy Service Contracts, and the fielding of electric non-tactical vehicles.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY

The Environmental Restoration, Navy (ERN) appropriation provides funds to clean-up sites polluted before 1987. While budgeted as ERN, in the funding year of execution the funds are transferred to the respective appropriation.

SECTION V: MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

OVERVIEW

High quality facilities supporting our Sailors and Marines form the foundation on which the Department executes its mission. Effective home and forward-postured infrastructure directly enables the Navy and Marine Corps to rapidly deploy around the globe. Through targeted investments in facilities, particularly in the Indo-Pacific region, the DON will enhance the readiness of our warriors. The President's Budget submission for FY 2024 helps expand our forward presence and strengthen maritime dominance through affordable investments in multiple ship, aviation, and ground combat training, operations, and maintenance facilities and infrastructure.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The FY 2024 budget request of $6.1 billion finances 35 military construction baseline projects in support of the Department's critical goals. Of these, 19 are for the active Navy, 14 are for the active Marine Corps, and two are for the Marine Corps Reserve.

Figure 5.1 – Military Construction Funding Summary

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**	**FY 2025**	**FY 2026**	**FY 2027**	**FY 2028**
Major Construction	4,683	5,425	4,831	4,925	3,622	3,101
Minor Construction	193	42	48	57	57	63
Planning and Design	680	606	287	251	233	248
Total	**5,556**	**6,073**	**5,166**	**5,232**	**3,912**	**3,412**

Figure 5.1 shows the three functional categories of military construction funding for FY 2023 through FY 2028 for both active and reserve appropriations. The FY 2024 request supports major initiatives such as Guam Defense Policy Review Initiative (DPRI) and the Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program (SIOP). Beyond these major initiatives, the request supports key facilities investments in new platforms, new technology, training, quality of life, Darwin, and the replacement of aging infrastructure.

The 2009 Guam International Agreement (amended in October 2013) between the U.S. Government and the Government of Japan outlined the realignment of Marine Corps forces from Japan to Guam, in order to reduce the U.S. military footprint on Okinawa. The Guam Master Plan was completed in June 2014, and ensures all operational, base support, training, quality of life requirements, support facilities, and infrastructure are identified and sited. The DPRI construction projects on Guam provide facilities to meet current and future training requirements. These projects include: Artillery Battery Facilities ($137.6 million), Recreation Center ($34.7 million), Religious Ministry Services Facility ($46.4 million), Child Development Center ($105.2 million), Training Center ($89.6 million), Consolidated Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) Headquarters /NCIS PHII ($19.7 million), and 9th Engineer Support Battalion Training Complex ($23.4 million) Finegayan, Guam. The FY 2024 request also includes DPRI Planning and Design ($25.8 million) in support of future requirements.

The Navy's four public shipyards: Norfolk, Portsmouth, Puget Sound, and Pearl Harbor, are essential elements of our national defense. These shipyards require recapitalization and infrastructure improvements to meet the needs of the Fleet. The average age of shipyard facilities and their supporting infrastructure is in excess of 60 years. Our dry docks, crucial for conducting extensive maintenance, average an age in excess of 100 years. The Department's Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program will deliver efficient and modernized shipyards through upgrading existing dry docks and building news ones, reimaging the physical layout of the shipyards, and replacing antiquated capital equipment with modern machines. Successful implementation of SIOP will ensure the four shipyards are ready and able to support the class maintenance plan for the Navy's current and future submarines and aircraft carriers. Naval shipyard infrastructure modernization projects at naval shipyards supporting submarine and aircraft carrier force structure and maintenance requirements and include Multimission Dry Dock #1 Extension, Phase 1 Increment 4, Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, ME ($544.8 million), Dry Dock 3 Extension & Lock System Replacement Increment 2, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, HI ($1,318.7 million), Dry Dock Saltwater System for CVN-78 Increment 2, Norfolk, VA ($81.1 million), Shipyard Electrical Backbone, Naval Base Kitsap ($195.0 million), and Planning and Design ($145.0 million).

Other Department facilities investment strategies for FY 2024 include investment in new platforms and technologies such as Aircraft Development and Maintenance Facilities, NAS Patuxent River, MD ($141.7 million); Maintenance Facility and Marine Air Group Headquarters, Cherry Point, NC ($125.2 million); Weapons Magazines, Naval Weapons Station, VA ($221.9 million); Aircraft Maintenance Hangar (increment), Cherry Point, NC ($19.5 million); Communications Towers, Twenty-nine Palms, CA ($42.1 million); Nuclear Regional Maintenance Facility, Kings Bay, GA ($228.4 million), Child Development Centers, Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek, VA ($35.0 million) and Norfolk, VA ($43.6 million); and Bachelor Enlisted Quarters and Support Facility, Washington, DC ($131.8 million).

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) funds are used for environmental stewardship, including both clean up and monitoring, at former base locations. The budget request for FY 2024 is $108.8 million. These funds will be used to continue clean up and monitoring at legacy locations. Figure 5.3 displays the breakout between Operation and Maintenance BRAC and Environmental BRAC funding.

Figure 5.2 – BRAC Funding Summary

(Dollars in Millions)	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Operation and Maintenance	11	11	11	12	12	12
Environmental	252	97	100	103	105	107
Total	**263**	**109**	**112**	**114**	**116**	**119**

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SECTION VI: OVERSEAS OPERATIONS COSTS

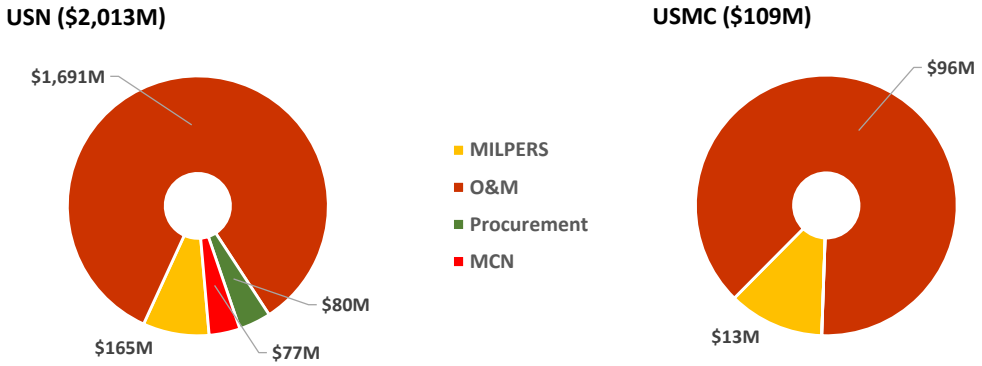
OVERVIEW

The FY 2024 budget request for the Navy and Marine Corps' overseas force posture is shaped by ongoing and projected operational commitments. Non-enduring costs of $0.6 billion in the base budget are those combat or direct combat support requirements that will not continue once combat operations end at major contingency locations. Enduring costs of $1.5 billion in the base budget are requirements in theater and in the contiguous U.S. (CONUS) that will likely remain after combat operations cease, and have previously been funded in overseas contingency operations (OCO).

FY 2024 continues funding for overseas operations in support of Operation Enduring Sentinel (Afghanistan) conducting counterterrorism operations against threats emanating from Afghanistan and supporting Central Asia regional partners in combating terrorism and promoting regional stability, and Operation Inherent Resolve (Iraq) combating terrorist groups to include the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) / Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) along the Syrian-Iraqi border and related Libya campaign. Also funded is Operation Enduring Freedom – Horn of Africa, which primarily supports national security interests to defeat violent extremist organizations in East Africa. Finally, Navy continues to support the European Deterrence Initiative (EDI) and the U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) and NATO requirements in the European theater.

The FY 2024 request includes incremental funding to sustain operations, manpower, equipment, as well as maintenance. These costs include aviation operations and maintenance, ship maintenance, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, cyber operations, combat support, Marine Corps operations and field logistics, Navy and Marine Corps mobilized reservists, and other special pays. Figure 6.1 shows a breakout of FY 2024 funding by appropriation.

Figure 6.1 – Fiscal Year 2024 Overseas Operations Costs



The level of funding requested in FY 2024 decreases, reflecting the withdrawal of forces from the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) area of responsibility (AOR), while still supporting the *National Security Strategy*. Figure 6.2 provides direct war/non-enduring and enduring cost detail for FY 2022 actual obligation, FY 2023 budget request, and the FY 2024 budget request.

Figure 6.2 – DON Overseas Operations Costs Funding

(Dollars in Millions)	FY 2022 [1]			FY 2023 [2]			FY 2024 [3]		
Appropriations	**Direct War**	**Enduring Costs**	**Total**	**Non Enduring**	**Enduring Costs**	**Total**	**Non Enduring**	**Enduring Costs**	**Total**
Military Personnel									
Military Personnel, Navy	9	248	257	2	155	157	2	163	165
Military Personnel, Marine Corps	8	-	8	2	28	30	2	11	13
Reserve Personnel, Navy	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
Subtotal	**17**	**248**	**265**	**4**	**185**	**190**	**4**	**174**	**178**
Operation and Maintenance									
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	919	847	1,766	533	2,717	3,251	451	1,237	1,688
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	330	643	972	111	60	171	75	21	96
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	-	10	10	2	13	14	-	3	3
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**1,250**	**1,501**	**2,751**	**646**	**2,790**	**3,436**	**526**	**1,261**	**1,787**
Procurement									
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	45	8	53	-	6	6	2	7	9
Other Procurement, Navy	8	200	208	14	55	69	46	-	46
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy/Marine Corps	26	0	26	22	0	23	18	0	18
Procurement, Marine Corps	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weapons Procurement, Navy	8	7	14	7	7	13	-	7	7
Subtotal	**92**	**215**	**306**	**43**	**67**	**111**	**67**	**13**	**80**
Other									
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy	26	14	40	-	-	-	-	0	0
Military Construction	-	46	46	-	112	112	-	77	77
Subtotal	**26**	**60**	**86**	**-**	**112**	**112**	**-**	**77**	**77**
DON Total Non Enduring & Enduring Costs	**1,385**	**2,023**	**3,409**	**694**	**3,155**	**3,849**	**596**	**1,526**	**2,122**

1) FY 2022 reflects actual obligations.
2) FY 2023 reflects PB23 enacted values.
3) FY 2024 reflects PB24 request values.




Building a Culture of Warfighting Excellence

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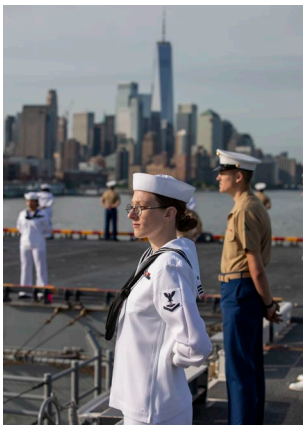
SECTION VII: PERSONNEL

OVERVIEW



Maintaining freedom of the seas not only requires state of the art equipment, aircraft and ships, but the best and brightest people. Our Sailors, Marines, civilians, and contractors work hard each day to meet the needs of our nation and enable maritime dominance.

As people remain our number one priority, it is paramount that we provide them with the resources they need to succeed. Whether that is personal safety, improved living conditions, or opportunities for advancement, the Department strives each day to make the Navy and Marine Corps careers of choice. The Department is also increasing recruiting and retention bonuses to further our commitment to maintaining the world's most capable fighting force.

To support the entire nation and our interests requires a knowledgeable and diverse force. We maintain the ability to "fight and win" through training that supports a high-performance culture. Our flagship institutions continue to offer more learning opportunities to our service members, that in turn produce a more educated and innovative force. While economic and societal factors continue to make recruiting more challenging, the FY 2024 Military Personnel appropriations fund a robust and competitive compensation program that continues to attract our nation's best. Our military members are supported by a robust civilian workforce ranging from financial professionals to innovative scientists to expert engineers and maintainers, who provide the additional resources required to maintain maritime superiority, provide forward presence, project strength, preserve peace, and advance American influence.

The Department of Navy has fully embraced the Secretary of Defense directed "Taking Care of Our People" initiative, which focuses on the economic and food security of our service members. Financial investments have been made in four areas: a temporary benefit increase for those living in areas in with high housing costs, two benefits for expenses related to the costs of moving between stations, and an

additional food allowance to ensure our members and their families have adequate nutrition.

The FY 2024 submission funds a military and civilian pay raise of 5.2 percent, matching the employment cost index.

MILITARY PERSONNEL

Active Navy Personnel

Freedom of the seas is paramount to the global economy, with over 90 percent of the world's traded goods transported by ships. Our Sailors ensure this freedom of navigation around the globe, while protecting our homeland and the vital interests of our international partners. Courage, honor, and commitment remains the mantra of our Navy.

Faced with a challenging recruiting environment, the Navy increased enlistment bonuses in FY 2022 and will continue to do so as necessary. Retention has also been difficult with a strong national economy, so bonuses and incentives to retain our current naval force is a priority. To attract the most talented and diverse workforce, the Navy continues to evaluate its compensation package and admission requirements, and how it reaches potential recruits through advertising and career events. We strive to maintain the optimal mix of personnel with the right skills and experience to support the fleet.

Recruiting and retaining the best of America means we have to provide our Sailors the best environment for success. The Department holds itself to a high standard and continues to focus on areas previously identified for improvement. Efforts to promote diversity and inclusion, provide a safe work environment without fear of sexual assault or harassment, and promote healthy behaviors based on trust are underway and will continue.

The FY 2024 Military Personnel, Navy budget request supports an end strength of 347,000 sailors. This represents growth of more than 5,000 from the projected FY 2023

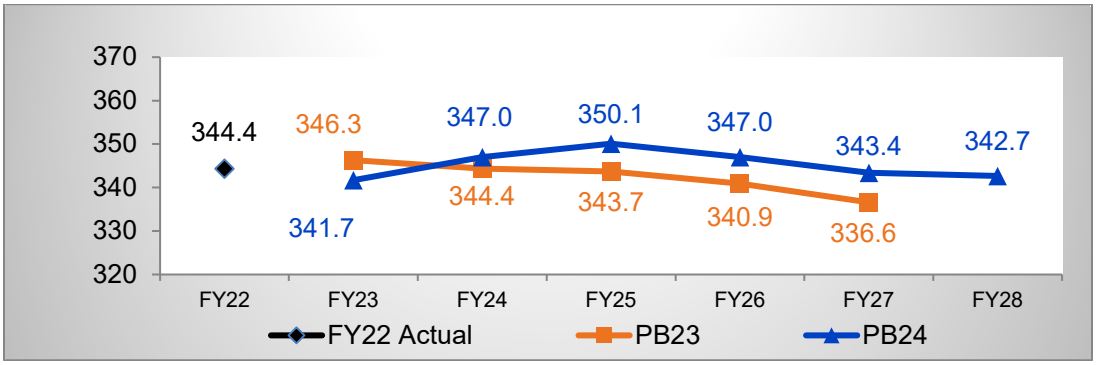
end strength. The growth in FY 2024 strength will require the Navy to focus on both recruiting and retention programs in FY 2024, as mentioned previously. The requested end strength balances the force structure requirement, with the number of expected active duty sailors we can access and retain. Navy active military manpower is reflected in Figures 7.1 and 7.2.

Figure 7.1 – Active Navy End Strength by Type

	FY 2022	FY 2023*	FY 2024
Officers	56,549	56,652	56,506
Enlisted	283,516	280,674	286,144
Midshipmen	4,376	4,410	4,350
Total Strength	**344,441**	**341,736**	**347,000**

*FY 2023 represents current estimate.

Figure 7.2 – Active Navy End Strength Trend



Reserve Navy Personnel

The FY 2024 Reserve Personnel, Navy budget request supports 57,200 Selected Reservists and Training and Administration of the Reserve (TAR) personnel to deliver strategic depth and operational capability to the Navy, Marine Corps, and Joint Force. The Navy Reserve's number one priority in FY 2024 continues to be warfighting readiness in order to prepare for the strategic competition our Navy faces across the globe.

The Navy Reserve supports the active component (AC) and our defense partners, providing surge capacity and unique capabilities, using prior active duty experience, critical civilian skill sets not resident in the AC, and industry and academic partnerships related to our reservists' civilian careers to provide a capable and diversified force.

In FY 2024, the Navy Reserve will increase by nearly 1,000 end strength from the projected FY 2023 end strength as shown in Figures 7.3 and 7.4. Changes in Navy Reserve end strength are designed to optimize capabilities and capacity to maximize strategic depth directly contributing to the high-end fight. Primary drivers of strength changes include the recovery of billets that have been gapped due to recruiting and retention challenges, as well as the reallocation of expeditionary resources and capabilities, restoral of Littoral Combat Ship support capacity, and investments in adaptive mobilization capabilities.

Over the last two years the Navy Reserve has struggled to both recruit and retain the required number of sailors to man the reserve force. To counter some of these challenges, this budget request includes incentive compensation to aid in recruiting the best and brightest while retaining reserve sailors' critical skillsets.

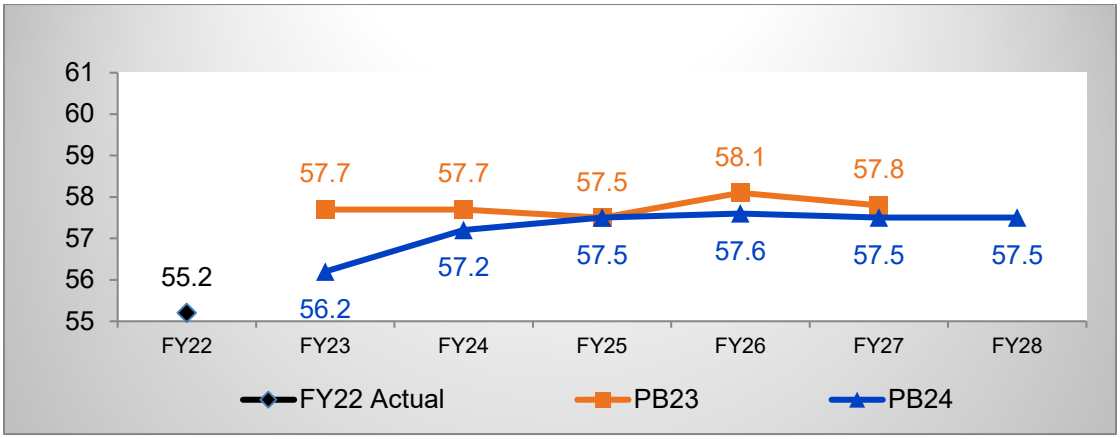
The Navy Reserve remains a combat-ready, agile and committed force of citizen Sailors who are ready to win.

Figure 7.3 – Reserve Navy End Strength by Type

	FY 2022	FY 2023*	FY 2024
Drilling Reserve	45,130	46,140	46,873
Full Time Support	10,094	10,077	10,327
Total Strength	**55,224**	**56,217**	**57,200**

*FY 2023 represents current estimate.

Figure 7.4 – Reserve Navy End Strength Trend



Active Marine Corps Personnel

As "America's 911 Force" and the Nation's force-in-readiness, the Marine Corps is undergoing a comprehensive modernization effort through *Force Design 2030* (FD 2030). This effort will ensure the Service is able to meet its statutory role and be ready to respond to crises - across the range of military operations - from active campaigning to conflict. The warfighting capabilities sought are theater agnostic. As FD2030 is refined, the Marine Corps is transitioning to a new concept for stand-in-forces (SIF) which will determine how forward-postured forces - operating in contested areas, capable of transitioning rapidly from campaigning, to crisis, to conflict, and back again - can create strategic advantage for the joint force.

The enduring SIF function is to help the fleet and joint force win the reconnaissance and counter-reconnaissance battle at every point on the competition continuum. The modernization effort will enable the Marine Corps to operate, fight, and win in a more diverse and larger set of scenarios and geographic regions than today. The Marine Corps is and will remain "most ready when the Nation is least ready" and a force-in-readiness prepared to respond to any crisis, anywhere, at any time.

The FY 2024 Military Personnel, Marine Corps (MPMC) budget request funds an Active Component end strength of 172,300 Marines. Despite the recent headwinds of

COVID-19 and nationwide recruiting challenges, the Marine Corps plans to set and sustain the FD 2030 modernization effort in its force structure and alignment. In FY 2024, the planned end strength level is slightly less than the enduring FD 2030 level. Two priorities in this effort are the discrete elements of Talent Management and Training & Education. These areas of investment are emphasized in the FY 2024 MPMC budget request, for example, with increases to bonus and incentive programs and a twofold increase in the Continuation Pay multiple in the Blended Retirement System (BRS).

The Marine Corps is basing its institutional changes and modernization decisions on a long-term view of strategic competition with peer adversaries, which, in turn, demands that Marines achieve their warfighting potential. Through the development of a robust talent management system, the Marine Corps has deliberately shifted its focus to greater retention and targeted maturation of small unit leaders and technically skilled personnel to increase return on investment and capability. The enhanced capabilities of these Marines will prepare them for success on 21st Century battlefields and earn the Marine Corps greater returns on investment.

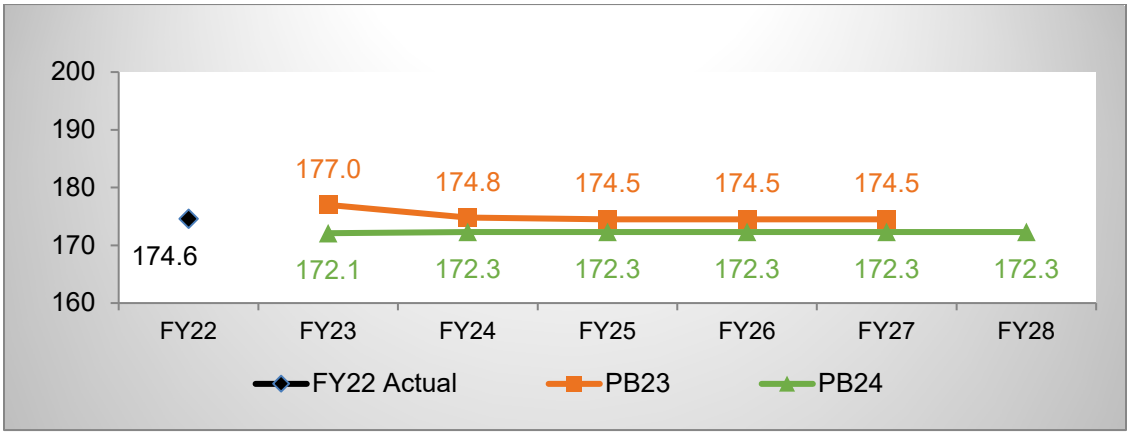
Central to the Marine Corps' role in providing a lethal force is recruiting the most qualified men and women within our Nation who are willing to raise their hand, affirm an oath, and earn the right to wear the Eagle, Globe, and Anchor. The Marine Corps endeavors to recruit the best people, devoted to upholding the values of honor, courage, and commitment.

Figure 7.5 – Active Marine Corps End Strength by Type

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Officers	21,491	21,412	21,560
Enlisted	153,086	150,735	150,740
Total Strength	**174,577**	**172,147**	**172,300**

*FY 2023 represents current estimate.

Figure 7.6 – Active Marine Corps End Strength Trend



Reserve Marine Corps Personnel

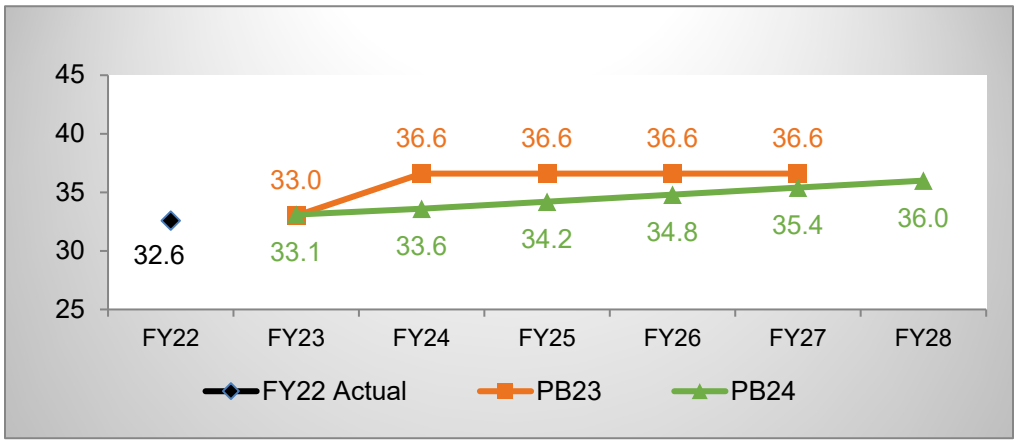
The FY 2024 Budget Request supports a Marine Corps Selected Reserve end strength of 33,600. The Marine Corps Reserve maintains a "Relevant-Ready-Responsive" force capable of seamlessly operating as a part of the Total Force to fulfill combatant command (COCOM) and service rotational and emergent requirements. The reserves support each COCOM by providing forces capable of regional security cooperation, crisis response and prevention activities, and major combat operations. The Marine Corps Reserve maintains a robust operational tempo while providing critical capabilities essential in sustaining lasting national security at the strategic level. Global deployments, along with participation in service-level, joint, and multilateral exercises, develop the depth of experience necessary to ensure the Marine Corps Reserve is relevant and ready to meet the COCOM needs for highly trained, experienced and motivated general-purpose forces. The budget provides pay and allowances for drilling reservists, personnel in the training pipeline, and full-time active reserve personnel. Additional expenditures are targeting retention and recruiting initiatives to attract and retain reserve component Marines as the service seeks to recover its reserve strength numbers.

Figure 7.7 - Reserve Marine Corps End Strength by Type

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Drilling Reserve	30,222	30,682	31,245
Full Time Support	2,377	2,388	2,355
Total Strength	**32,599**	**33,070**	**33,600**

*FY 2023 represents current estimate.

Figure 7.8 – Reserve Marine Corps End Strength Trend



CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

The FY 2024 budget requests funding for 226,955 civilians, including foreign national indirect hires, an increase of less than one percent from FY 2023. The DON civilian workforce includes a wide range of specialties, including scientists, engineers, investigators, and cyber experts. They complement our Sailors and Marines, serving in a variety of capacities to include designing, acquiring and maintaining the weapons and equipment that enable generations of all-domain naval power that is critical to maritime dominance. This budget reflects a balance between strengthening readiness, building the fleet of the future, and taking care of our people. Figure 7.9 shows the civilian workforce aligned by defense mission category.

Figure 7.9 – Civilian Manpower by Defense Mission Category, FY 2024

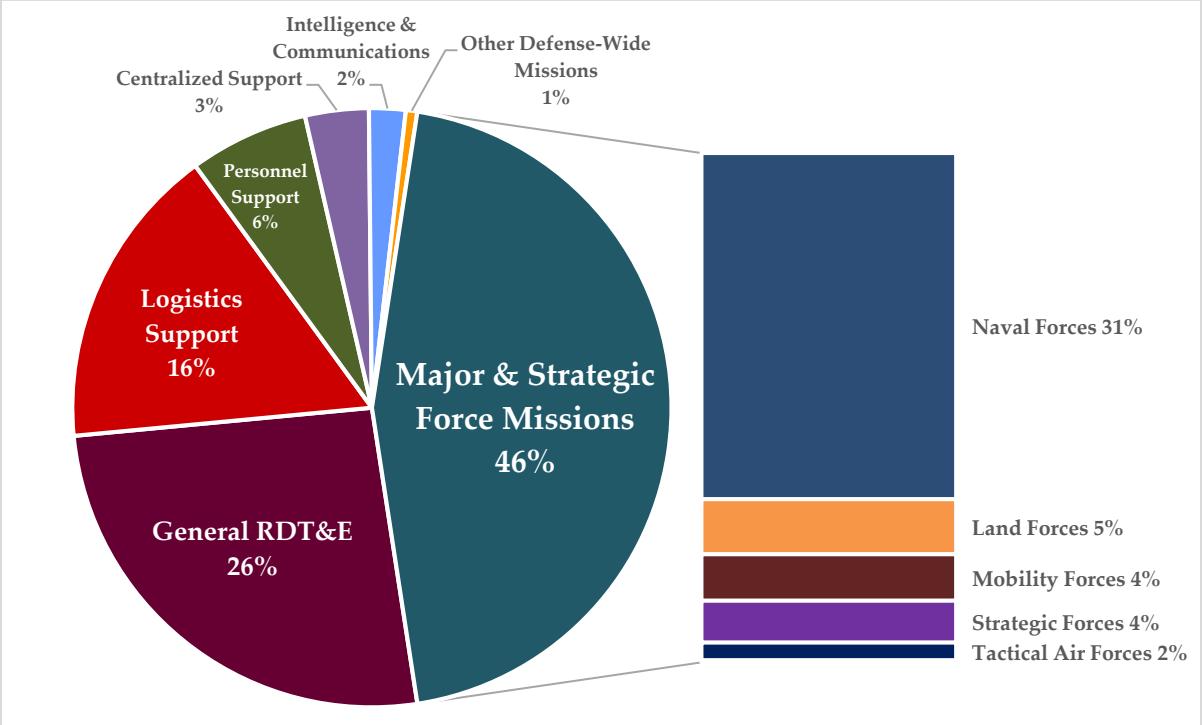


Figure 7.10 displays total civilian Full-Time Equivalent personnel (FTEs) by component, type of hire, appropriation, and defense mission category.

Figure 7.10 – DON Civilian Manpower in Full-Time Equivalent Personnel

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Total Department of the Navy	218,999	226,254	226,955
By Component:			
Navy	199,961	203,778	204,750
Marine Corps	19,038	22,476	22,205
By Type Of Hire:			
Direct Hire, US	208,434	212,040	212,703
Direct Hire, Foreign National	2,218	2,297	2,316
Indirect Hire, Foreign National	8,347	11,917	11,936
By Appropriation/Fund:			
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	116,962	119,909	121,060
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	890	935	962
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	17,152	20,897	20,701
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	210	282	262
Total Operation and Maintenance	**135,214**	**142,023**	**142,985**
Base Closure and Realignment	53	53	53
Family Housing (Navy/Marine Corps)	883	951	950
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy	1,093	1,112	1,119
Total Other	**2,029**	**2,116**	**2,122**
Total Working Capital Funds	**81,756**	**82,115**	**81,848**
By Defense Mission Category:			
Naval Forces (e.g., Fleet Activities/Operations)	63,975	69,354	69,630
Land Forces (e.g., Marine Ground Forces)	9,534	11,130	11,082
Mobility Forces (e.g., Transportation, Sealift)	9,362	9,342	9,341
Strategic Forces	10,062	8,341	8,425
Tactical Air Forces	3,390	3,500	3,571
Other Forces (e.g., Counterdrug)	386	405	405
Total Major & Strategic Force Mission	**96,709**	**102,072**	**102,454**
General RDT&E (e.g., Warfare Centers/Labs)	58,976	58,867	58,847
Logistics Support (e.g., Depots, Supply Mgmt)	38,114	37,640	37,369
Personnel Support (e.g., Training, Quality of Life, SAPR)	12,874	13,924	14,624
Centralized Support (e.g., Departmental)	6,759	7,672	7,788
Intelligence & Communications	4,389	4,721	4,478
Other Defense-Wide Missions (e.g., Geophysical Sciences)	1,178	1,358	1,395

SECTION VIII: MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

OVERVIEW

The Department of the Navy recognizes the crucial link between quality of life and quality of service. We are committed to ensuring excellence in all aspects of quality of life for our military families, including housing. The DON will maintain our critical advantage in supporting and sustaining our warfighters through affordably investing in facilities while increasing efficiency and resiliency as we do so.

FAMILY HOUSING

The Family Housing FY 2024 budget request of $641.0 million includes the operation, maintenance, recapitalization, leasing, and privatization oversight of the Department's family housing worldwide. The Department is fully committed to providing high-quality, safe, and well-maintained homes to our service members and their families. We are continuing efforts to improve our privatized housing program by building residents' trust, reinforcing oversight, and exercising active leadership. The budget request represents the funding level necessary to provide safe and adequate housing either through the community or in government quarters.

The Department's FY 2024 budget request includes $277.1 million in new construction, construction improvements, and planning and design efforts. New construction activities consist of two projects on Naval Support Activity (NSA), Andersen, Guam ($205.0 million). Construction improvement efforts are targeted Whole House Revitalizations #1/Quarters 6, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C. and Whole House and Utilities Revitalization Ikego Townhomes, Yokosuka, Japan ($57.7 million). Planning and design activities support projects in Guam, Japan, and the District of Columbia ($14.4 million). The budget includes $363.9 million for the operation and maintenance of 8,530 government-owned units and 1,659 leased units located worldwide. The level of funding translates to 92 percent of the government-owned inventory meeting adequate standards, which exceeds the DoD goal of 90 percent. Figures 8.1 and 8.2 display resources and units for Family Housing.

For Navy projects, the Department's FY 2024 budget request includes $305.4 million for the operation and maintenance of 6,661 government-owned units and 1,638 leased units located worldwide. The level of funding translates to 92 percent of the government-owned inventory meeting adequate standards.

For the Marine Corps, the budget includes $58.5 million for the operation and maintenance of 1,869 government-owned units and 21 leased units located worldwide. The level of funding translates to 83 percent of the government-owned inventory meeting adequate standards.

Figure 8.1 – Family Housing Funding Summary

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**	**FY 2025**	**FY 2026**	**FY 2027**	**FY 2028**
Construction	337	277	389	120	271	197
Operations	378	364	376	390	401	416
Total	**716**	**641**	**765**	**510**	**672**	**614**

Figure 8.2 – Navy & Marine Corps Family Housing Units

(Quantities)	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
Privatized Inventory (End of FY)	62,057	62,245	62,333
Government-Owned Inventory (Average)	8,473	8,537	8,530
Leased Inventory (Average)	1,707	1,706	1,659
Total	**72,237**	**72,488**	**72,522**

SECTION IX: PERSONNEL SUPPORT

OVERVIEW

People provide the foundational strength for the DON. This budget empowers our warfighters, works toward elimination of harmful behaviors, cultivates teamwork, prioritizes education, and takes care of our people and their families. The President's Budget for FY 2024 recognizes naval education as a critical warfighting enabler and an enduring advantage, providing the minds of naval leaders with the capability to attain strategic advantage over competitors and global adversaries. To enhance the quality of life for individuals and families, the Department will provide excellent support programs, ensuring Sailor, Marine, and family readiness. In the FY 2024 budget request, Taking Care of Our People is a priority as DON continues its commitment to education, sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR), child and youth programs, and morale, welfare, and recreation programs.

EDUCATION

The Department of the Navy continues to examine its education strategy and seeks to address the balance between future force structure, current readiness requirements, and warfighter development. The FY 2024 budget ensures the flagship institutions (United States Naval Academy, Naval War College, Naval Post Graduate School, and Marine Corps University) are funded at or above FY 2023 enacted levels. The DON funds the Marine Corps Voluntary Education Program (VolEd), which includes high-quality advisory services and access to undergraduate, graduate, and vocational opportunities to assist Marines in achieving their personal and professional goals.

Figure 9.1 – Higher Education Funding

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
Education	445	460	480

Other key educational programs funded include the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps (NROTC), Navy Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps (NJROTC), Marine Corps Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps (MCJROTC), Tuition Assistance (TA) Program, and Naval Community College. The NROTC program produces unrestricted line Navy and Marine Corps officers. Training is conducted at civilian colleges and universities providing instruction to highly qualified baccalaureate degree students who, upon graduation, receive a commission in the Navy or Marine Corps. Both the NJROTC and the MCJROTC programs are congressionally sponsored youth citizenship programs mandated by Public Law 88-647 in order to enhance the image of the military in the eyes of the community. NJROTC and MCJROTC are intended to instill in high school students the values of citizenship, service to the United States, personal responsibility, and provide a sense of accomplishment. The program also continues to receive congressional increases for STEM training and education. The TA Program is the primary method by which active-duty Sailors and Marines pursue higher education during off-duty hours. The FY 2024 TA budget maintains funding for 100 percent of tuition and fees up to the maximum of 120 semester hours per career. The Naval Community College will be a fully accredited, online learning delivery system, capable of conferring associates degrees in science in fields that both complement warfighter occupations and bridge Sailors and Marines to the global knowledge economy. In the FY 2024 budget submission, NCC funding was increased to expand the school faculty and grow student capacity. Additionally, the Joint Services Transcript (JST) is an academically accepted document approved by the American Council on Education (ACE) to validate a Marine or Sailor's military occupation, training, and corresponding ACE college credit recommendations.

Figure 9.2 – Other Education Funding

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC)	153	171	175
Navy Junior ROTC	64	61	59
Marine Corps Junior ROTC	26	33	30
Navy Tuition Assistance	59	75	79
Marine Corps Tuition Assistance	47	52	55
Naval Community College	15	22	31
Voluntary Education Program	9	12	12
Education FSRM	95	156	165
Total	**468**	**582**	**605**

SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE (SAPR)

DON leaders at all levels are committed to a culture that does not tolerate, condone, or ignore negative behaviors such as sexual assault or sexual harassment. The DON's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program continues to focus on increasing reporting and decreasing prevalence of sexual assault through primary prevention, refined response capabilities, treating victims with compassion, providing quality care, and addressing the barriers uniquely associated with male reporting of sexual assault and sexual harassment.

The FY 2024 budget continues implementation of the FY 2023 Independent Review Commission (IRC), and is aligned with the DoD's Implementation Roadmap to execute the recommendations of the IRC. The objectives of the roadmap are to apply these key actions in a tiered approach as rapidly as possible while ensuring we can deliver durable and meaningful outcomes. The implementation of the IRC recommendations builds the foundation and infrastructure for a best practice SAPR program. In addition, the plan allows for a deliberate implementation strategy to include iterative evaluations throughout the process to assess effectiveness and progress of early actions and modify as required to ensure impact. In support of the SECDEF's Taking Care of Our People initiative, strengthening sexual harassment response will be an additional focus area for the Secretary of the Navy in FY 2024.

Figure 9.3 – Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Funding

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
OMN	88	137	172
OMNR	0	1	3
MPN/RPN	-	19	20
DHAN	-	0	0
Navy total	**88**	**157**	**195**
OMMC	34	59	102
OMMCR	1	4	5
DHAMC	-	1	1
MPMC	-	27	27
RDTEMC	4	3	6
USMC Total	**39**	**94**	**140**
DON Total	**127**	**251**	**335**

MENTAL HEALTH

The DON is committed to ensuring Sailors and Marines have access to the full continuum of mental health resources from accession to separation – the right care, at the right level, and at the right time. There are mental health services in primary care and specialty clinics at military medical treatment facilities supported by the Defense Health Agency, on the waterfront, embedded within the Fleet and Fleet Marine Forces, at Navy and Marine Corps installation counseling centers, from our chaplains, and via virtual health platforms. Resiliency efforts, suicide prevention, Operational Virtual Mental Health, Disaster Mental Health interventions, and enhanced mental health coordination assure Sailors and Marines are directed to the most appropriate service to meet their needs and support overall Force readiness.

Funds support virtual mental health initiatives, as well as efforts to recruit, train, and retain the mental health Force to address the fierce competition for talent in the face of a national shortage of mental health providers.

Figure 9.4 – Mental Health Funding

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
Mental Health	62	74	102

CHILD AND YOUTH PROGRAMS

DON child and youth programs support the mobile military family's readiness and ability to meet the mission by providing affordable, high quality child and youth development and school transition programs that substitute for the long-time support systems available to non-military/non-DoD families. Affordable, high quality commercial childcare capacity shortages nation-wide exacerbate wait times for Navy childcare especially in the fleet concentration areas such as Norfolk, VA; San Diego, CA; Bremerton, WA; Pearl Harbor, HI; and the National Capital Region. The Navy has budgeted $79 million for new Child Development Centers at Naval Base Norfolk and Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek and is working on several innovative approaches to expand funded childcare capacity through commercial leasing, repurposing under-utilized facilities, expanding fee

assistance, increasing childcare options for activated/drilling Reservists, procurement of Mobile Learning Centers and contracts for remote childcare outside the contiguous U.S. (OCONUS). Similarly, the Marine Corps has seen notable waitlists at Camp Pendleton, CA, Hawaii, Quantico, VA, and Camp Lejeune/New River, NC. The Marine Corps has budgeted $105 million for a new Child Development Center at Guam and is addressing child care issues by hiring new staff for unfilled classroom spaces, submitting new military construction projects, and implementing a non-competitive child care employee transfer program. The Navy and Marine Corps have expanded Childcare Fee Assistance Program and raised the individual monthly cap for that program from $1,500 to $1,700. Focus continues on child development programs in FY 2024 by increasing funding by $4.8 million (Navy) and $1.3 million (Marine Corps) for Childcare Fee Assistance Program and Overseas Prekindergarten programs. Overall, the DON budget for Childcare increases by 29 percent, or $165 million, to support these expanded services.

MORALE, WELFARE, AND RECREATION

The Navy Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) program focuses on creating and maintaining resilient, ready Sailors and Marines, delivering high-quality, focused programs and services that contribute to resiliency, retention, readiness, and quality of life. MWR's Navy Operational Fitness and Fueling System (NOFFS) provides online fitness programs packaged to remove the guess work and help Sailors progress from any fitness level to operational readiness with particular focus on injury prevention and operational effectiveness. The Deployed Forces program enhances the quality of life for Sailors and Marines at sea and at forward deployed Navy locations through fitness and sports programs. MWR enriches fitness programs at the command level through Navy-wide initiatives such as Command Fitness Leaders (CFL) Certifications. Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS) is a comprehensive set of programs that support and enhance the operational readiness, warfighting capabilities, and life quality of Marines, their families, retirees and civilians. MCCS delivers goods and services at over 3,585 facilities with a staff of more than 10,000 employees worldwide. In support of these MWR programs, the DON budget includes $57 million to support implementation of Executive Order 14003 ensuring a $15 per hour minimum wage for federal employees, and meeting the President's guidance to pay all of our employees a living wage while also enhancing the quality of our workforce by enhancing recruitment and increasing retention.

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Enhancing Our Strategic Partnerships




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SECTION X: ALLIES AND PARTNERS

OVERVIEW

The United States is a stronger nation and we are a stronger Navy and Marine Corps team when we work hand-in-hand with our allies and partners, making our country more secure than we could ever be on our own. Every partner nation plays a role in upholding international maritime governance and providing disaster relief to deterring and confronting our rivals in the high-end fight. When we operate alongside our allies and partners in forward campaign operations, the Navy and Marine Corps Team changes the cost and risk calculations of our adversaries and provides an advantage China, Russia, and other adversaries can never match.

We are investing in the health, readiness, capability, and the leadership ability of our force to strengthen partnerships across government, the joint force, industry, and around the world. The Department of the Navy and industry are producing the right platforms and capabilities for the warfighter, ensuring our forces have maximum availability and throughput from design and production to maintenance and operations. We're working closely with our partners and suppliers in the defense industrial base to ensure the continued viability of the crucial businesses and infrastructure needed to ensure our ships, aircraft, and ground equipment are available when needed for the defense of our nation and our interests abroad.

INTERNAL U.S. PARTNERS

Internal partners, including the other services, DoD agencies such as the Defense Logistics Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency, other federal agencies, and the commercial partners that make up our national industrial base are key enablers to maritime operations, providing support for logistics, maintenance, research and development, and production to support our Sailors and Marines. For the Navy, shipbuilding is foundational to the vitality of the service. In demonstration of the importance of the Department's partnership with the shipbuilding industry, this year, the Department has funded significant investments to improve the infrastructure at the submarine construction yards, stabilize the supply chain, and develop the ship construction workforce. As an example of the DON's commitment to our industry partners, this year's budget request includes a $403 million investment in the submarine

industrial base to support serial production of Columbia class nuclear-powered, ballistic missile submarines (SSBN) in parallel with Virginia class nuclear-powered attack submarine (SSN) construction.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

International cooperation in exercises and operations is a critical aspect of building alliances and partnerships as emphasized in the National Security Strategy. Operating and exercising together with allies and partners, our fleet commanders focus on full interoperability at the high end of naval warfare. We utilize our competitive advantage over China and Russia to fly, sail, and operate wherever international law allows. Our continuous global presence provides naval forces with the right mix of platforms, capability, and capacity to maintain freedom of the seas, support international law and norms, stand by our allies, and provide all nations with freedom of the open seas. We continue to promote sustained, persistent mobile operations forward. We maximize resources, ensuring our future naval supremacy against the full spectrum of potential threats, while supporting our increased responsibilities in the Indo-Pacific region. Our foward naval posture allows us to effectively transition from competition to crisis to conflict as needed. We continue to build on existing maritime intelligence and logistics partnerships with allied nations, and expand relationships with partner nations to broaden and strengthen global maritime awareness and access.

Allies and partners are an enduring strategic advantage over rivals that seek to undermine the free and open rules based order. They generate key capabilities, increase capacity, provide access to valuable strategic positions, and uphold the international system. Acting with unity of effort, like-minded nations generate enormous power to modify malign behavior in the maritime domain.

We must prevail in day-to-day competition and be ready to win any war or conflict. To prepare for such situations, we exercise and operate with partner nations to obtain the experience, knowledge, interoperability and understanding of roles of each participant that allow us to meet expected and unanticipated challenges. Combined operations with allies and partners add capability, capacity and legitimacy to our collective efforts to deter

and defeat aggressors. Controlling the seas is as vital today as it has been throughout our history. We can no longer assume we will have unfettered access to the oceans. Every ally and partner can contribute to collective sea control and power projection efforts in ways ranging from providing all-domain fires, to contributing to maritime domain awareness. Knowledge of partner capabilities, as exhibited in exercises and operations, enables us to plan better and utilize available resources in the most efficient and effective manner.

The NSS prioritizes Indo-Pacific, Europe, and the Western Hemisphere. It indicates our alliances with NATO, Australia, Japan, and the Republic of Korea are America's greatest strategic assets and that the U.S. will work to deepen partnership with India and work alongside New Zealand, Singapore, Vietnam, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. The NSS's focus on supporting a rules-based international system depends on allies and partners. Our efforts to engage and exercise with our allies and partners, particularly those in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command region, is a major aspect of both relationship and capability building. The Navy is uniquely positioned to support the NSS through its network of allies and partners to enforce international rules and norms at sea throughout the full spectrum of competition.

Although not an exhaustive list, examples of the many important operations and exercises that the Navy and Marine Corps team participate in include:

- SEA DRAGON: An Australia, Canada, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, and U.S. multilateral exercise primarily centering on anti-submarine warfare training, that culminates in over 270 hours of in-flight training; ranging from tracking simulated targets to the final problem of tracking a live U.S. Navy submarine. (Spring 2023 (annual))

- EXERCISE CUTLASS EXPRESS 2023: Sponsored by U.S. Africa Command and conducted by U.S. Naval Forces Africa, will take place during March 2023 in the vicinity of Djibouti, Kenya, Mauritius and Seychelles. U.S. forces work alongside the other participating nations to improve combined maritime law enforcement capacity, promote national and regional security in East Africa, and increase interoperability between the U.S., African, and multinational partners. (March 2023 (annual))

- EXERCISE BALTIC OPERATIONS (BALTOPS): Involves maritime and air forces working together to exercise medical evacuation, joint personnel recovery, air defense, maritime interdiction operations, anti-submarine warfare, mine countermeasures, and amphibious operations, to strengthen our respective capabilities and enhance cohesion and interoperability with Allies and partners. (June 2023 (annual))

- UNITAS LXIV: Longstanding, multinational maritime exercise conducted annually in Atlantic and Pacific waters around Central and South America to enhance security cooperation and improve coalition operations. UNITAS is the longest-running multinational maritime exercise in the world. Colombia is hosting this year's exercise. (Summer 2023 (annual))

- SEACAT: Multilateral exercise among 21 Indo-Pacific partners designed to enhance cooperation among Southeast Asian countries and provide mutual support and a common goal to address crises, contingencies, and illegal activities in the maritime domain using standardized tactics, techniques, and procedures. (Summer 2023 (annual))

- CONTINUING PROMISE (CP): Mission set comprises various lines of effort such as direct medical care and expeditionary veterinary care, training and subject matter expert exchanges on various medical and humanitarian assistance/disaster relief topics, and seminars on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS). In 2022 USNS Comfort deployed as part of CP 2022. This year USNS Burlington will deploy in support of CP 2023. CP is part of USSOUTHCOM's Enduring Promise initiative and reflects the United States' enduring promise of friendship, partnership, and solidarity with the Americas. (Summer/Fall 2023 (annual))

- PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP: Largest annual multinational humanitarian assistance and disaster relief preparedness mission conducted in the Indo-Pacific. Each year the mission team works with host and partner nations to enhance regional interoperability and disaster response capabilities, increase security and stability in the region, and foster new and enduring friendships in the Indo-Pacific. Pacific Partnership 24 is scheduled for October 2023 onboard USNS Mercy (T-AH 19). The 1,000 bed hospital ship will serve as the mission platform. (October 2023 (annual))

The strategic maritime defense partnerships we maintain today with our partners and allies extend the reach and power of our force. With allies and partners we are stronger and more secure than we could ever be on our own.

SECTION XI: REVOLVING FUND

NAVY WORKING CAPITAL FUND (NWCF) OVERVIEW

The Navy Working Capital Fund (NWCF) is a revolving fund that finances DON activities, providing products and services on a reimbursable basis. Below are the NWCF business areas:

- Supply Management. Performs inventory oversight functions that result in the sale of aviation and shipboard components, ship's store stock, repairable and consumable items to a wide variety of customers.
- Depot Maintenance. Provides worldwide maintenance, engineering, and logistics support through mobilization, repair of aircraft, engines, components, and weapons systems, and the manufacture of parts and assemblies.
- Transportation. Provides over-ocean movement of supplies and provisions to deployed forces, and maintains prepositioned equipment and supplies.
- Research and Development. Supports weapons systems, facilities, and equipment for the air, land, sea, and space operating environments through development, engineering, acquisition, in service support, and repair and maintenance.

Unlike for-profit commercial businesses, whose financial goal is to maximize profit, the NWCF activities' financial goal is to break even over the budget cycle. The NWCF provides stabilized pricing to customers and acts as a shock absorber to fluctuations in market prices during the year of execution; fluctuations are recovered from customers in future years. The wide range of goods and services provided by NWCF activities are crucial to maintaining readiness, increasing lethality, and modernizing capability.

The FY 2024 NWCF budget request reflects the DON's continued focus on balancing pressures like inflation, programmatic adjustments and initiatives, and cash solvency with readiness and customer demand to ensure the right blend of goods and services are provided at the time and the most efficient cost. The FY 2024 NWCF maintains a workforce of 81,848 civilian and 1,229 military personnel. The value of goods and services provided by NWCF activities in FY 2024 is projected to be approximately $34.3 billion, as shown in Figure 11.1. Costs from FY 2023 to FY 2024 are projected to remain flat and aligned to expected customer demand.

Figure 11.1 – Summary of NWCF Costs

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
Operating Costs:			
Supply - Obligations	8,408	9,501	8,315
Depot Maintenance - Marine Ground & Aircraft	3,107	3,337	3,176
Transportation	3,670	3,748	3,998
Research and Development	17,086	18,152	18,852
Base Support*	30	-	-
Total	**32,301**	**34,737**	**34,342**

*The base support business area became mission funded in FY 2022.

CASH MANAGEMENT

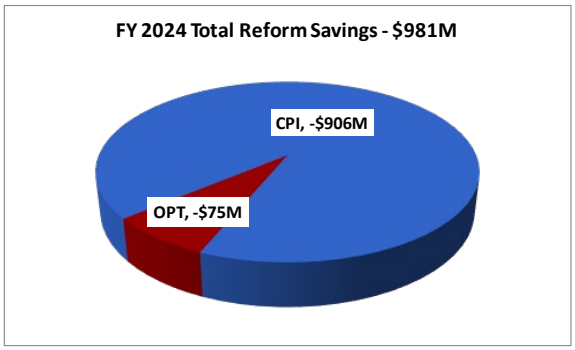
The DON's goal is to maintain the overall NWCF cash balance within an upper and lower operational range. The operational range is determined using a number of factors to include the Working Capital Fund (WCF) activity rate of disbursements, range of operations, risk mitigation, and cash reserves to determine the acceptable upper and lower bounds for a healthy cash balance. The DON continues to implement process improvements and exert management controls to operate with efficiency. The Department will continue its efforts to reduce cost through process reformation and the Supply Cash War Room efforts to review contracts of long lead items and evaluate the return on investment relative to risk and anticipated need. The various efforts that the DON has taken during the last couple of years have led to a healthy FY 2024 cash position which will execute within the operational bounds.

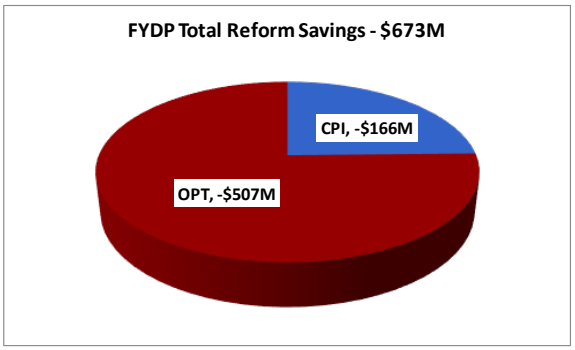
SECTION XII: PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT

OVERVIEW

The Department of Defense (DoD) implemented its Performance Improvement Framework (PIF) at the beginning of FY 2023 in response to a new legislative requirement (10 U.S.C. Section 125a). The PIF builds off the previous reform framework and represents a sustained commitment to performance improvement (PI) across multiple dimensions of the defense enterprise in support of the National Defense Strategy (NDS) and the DoD Strategic Management Plan (SMP). Identifying budgetary efficiencies through PI initiatives is a strategic imperative for the Department as we seek to fund programs and activities that will enable us to strengthen maritime dominance to safeguard U.S. and allied interests and maintain freedom of the seas against aggressive malefactors. As in past years, the Navy and Marine Corps have rigorously reviewed budget submissions, ensuring alignment to strategic objectives and pursuing gains in efficiency and cost effectiveness in management and operations. Leaders have made difficult decisions, weighing the risk of retiring or scaling back certain capabilities against the need to develop or expand other capabilities. The DON estimates future savings from performance improvements totaling $1.0 billion in FY 2024 and $0.7 billion across the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). Figure 12.1 illustrates PI efforts by category and dollar amount.

Figure 12.1: FY 2024 & FYDP Performance Improvement Savings





- Continuous Process Improvement (CPI)
- Optimization (OPT)

Figure 12.2 identifies historical DON efficiencies in order to demonstrate trends over time as well as the impact of historic reform efforts/ PI initiatives through the current FYDP. Details of performance improvements as decided during the FY 2024 President's Budget process for FY 2024 through FY 2028 are described in the next section.

Figure 12.2: Summary of DON Efficiencies for the FY 2012 - FY 2024 Budgets and FYDP ($B)

Summary of DON Efficiencies for the FY12-FY24 Budgets ($B)																	
($B)	**FY12**	**FY13**	**FY14**	**FY15**	**FY16**	**FY17**	**FY18**	**FY19**	**FY20**	**FY21**	**FY22**	**FY23**	**FY24**	**FY25**	**FY26**	**FY27**	**FY28**	**FYDP**
FY12 PB: Efficiencies	-4.2	-5.4	-7.1	-8.5	-9.8													-35.0
FY13 PB: MDUR		-1.2	-1.9	-1.9	-2.3	-2.2												-9.5
FY13 PB: Other Efficiencies		-8.1	-11.4	-8.7	-10.2	-10.1												-48.5
FY14 PB: MDUR			-0.6	-1.7	-1.2	-1.6	-2.0											-7.1
FY15 PB: MDUR				-5.5	-4.7	-4.8	-5.3	-4.7										-25.1
FY16 PB: Efficiencies					-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3									-1.9
FY17 PB: Efficiencies						-1.4	-1.2	-1.4	-1.5	-1.7								-7.2
FY18 PB: Efficiencies							-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0							-4.1
FY19 PB: Efficiencies								-1.5	-0.9	-1.0	-1.2	-1.2						-5.8
FY20 PB: Efficiencies									-2.0	-1.6	-1.7	-2.6	-1.4					-9.4
FY21 PB: Efficiencies										-1.4	-1.3	-2.8	-3.2	-3.6				-12.3
FY22 PB: Efficiencies											-4.2	-4.3	-4.4	-4.9	-4.8			-22.5
FY23 PB: Efficiencies												-2.7	-3.0	-3.7	-4.5	-4.9		-18.9
FY24 PB: Efficiencies													-1.0	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.7
Grand Total	**-4.2**	**-14.6**	**-21.1**	**-26.4**	**-28.6**	**-20.4**	**-9.8**	**-8.6**	**-5.4**	**-6.8**	**-9.4**	**-13.6**	**-13.0**	**-11.9**	**-9.2**	**-5.0**	**-0.1**	**-208.1**

PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT CATEGORIES

Continuous Process Improvement (CPI)

Financial Table	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FYDP
Savings ($M)	-906	502	279	-20	-20	-166
Military (ES) Savings	-7	-104	-120	-120	-120	N/A

DoD's Performance Improvement Framework defines Continuous Process Improvement as initiatives that aim to enhance everyday management practices, streamline processes and adjust systems within the localized authority, direction, and control of the organization's leadership. While continuing to scrutinize our operational force and capabilities, the DON is also pursuing efficiencies within our business processes. Continuous process improvement initiatives include:

- Under-Execution Reviews. Funding in multiple appropriations was reduced where FY 2022 program execution did not meet established benchmarks.

Execution reviews provide a critical forum for ensuring DON funding is managed efficiently. (FY 2024: -$903.7M/FYDP: $130.1M)

Optimization (OPT)

Financial Table	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FYDP
Savings ($M)	-75	-173	-112	-73	-74	-507
Military (ES) Savings	-790	-1,219	-790	-790	-790	N/A

Optimization Initiatives are defined as improvements that the organization's leadership undertakes in order to strategically divest of equipment, partial or entire weapon systems or discontinuing legacy acquisition programs and systems, in order to modernize and/or to fund purchases in support of the Department's higher priorities.

The DON continues to drive a data-centric, transparent, and outcome-oriented culture for fiscal responsibility during our budget build, focusing on valuation and prioritization of requirements to improve the allocation of resources. Optimization decisions are made to retire less capable platforms, reduce costs, and realign funds to source higher priority efforts. The DON continues to scrutinize the portfolio and divest where appropriate to field the strongest balance of capabilities. Optimization initiatives include:

- Terminate COBRA Block II Development in FY 2024. The Coastal Battlefield Reconnaissance and Analysis (COBRA) Block II System Development termination aligns with the NDS and Joint Warfighting Concept. Existing capabilities, including National Technical Means and explosive ordnance disposal, enable optimization while upgrades to Airborne Laser Mine Detection System and development of Future Naval Capabilities continue. No prime contractor is associated with the program due to the newness of the program (pre-Milestone B). The program was scheduled for initial operational capability (IOC) in fourth quarter FY 2028. (FY 2024: -$65.5M/FYDP: -$290.0M)

- Acceleration CG63 COWPENS Decommissioning to FY 2024 from FY 2026. The USS COWPENS has experienced increased maintenance availability costs and poor return on investment in terms of operational employment and capability. This reduction is in line with the Defense Planning Guidance. Cost avoidance is

realized when manpower and maintenance costs are avoided for a ship already scheduled to decommission. (FY 2024: -$0.0M/FYDP: -$130.1M)

- Disestablishment of Amphibious Construction Battalion (ACB) 2. This optimization initiative disestablishes Amphibious Construction Battalion (ACB) 2 and reallocates 790 end strength (716 SELRES enlisted, 27 SELRES officers, and 47 Full-Time Support (FTS) enlisted) from ACB 2 to Navy Expeditionary Logistics Support Group (NAVELSG) Vertical Launching System (VLS) in support of strategic competition priorities. (FY 2024: -$9.2M/FYDP: -$87.4M)

SECTION XIII: AUDIT AND BUSINESS SYSTEMS

AUDIT BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION

The Navy and Marine Corps benefit greatly from annual financial statement audits, and our teams are aggressively working to remediate the root causes of audit findings. We embrace auditor findings, as they highlight opportunities for operational and process improvements. Navy and Marine Corps leaders use audit lessons learned as a means of improving our business operations and warfighter readiness. For example, in FY 2022 the Marine Corps made significant progress with property remediation, getting it closer to a financial statement audit opinion—the ultimate goal of its two-year audit that finishes in FY 2023. The Navy successfully completed the first phase of a multi-phased Audit Campaign Plan to standardize key internal controls and supporting documentation for Navy Working Capital Fund-Supply Management Inventory. The efforts translated into greatly improved inventory accuracy rates, from 2019 to 2022, for Naval Supply Systems Command (NAVSUP) plants.

Leaders at every echelon are taking responsibility for ensuring strengthened internal controls over business processes and systems are in place. A primary pillar in the DON's audit remediation strategy is reforming the Department's business systems environment. Initiatives are underway to consolidate and reduce the number of accounting systems used; to expand the capabilities of the target finance, accounting, and logistics Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system; and to strengthen the key internal controls governing business processes, including entity level monitoring, financial management, and business systems (e.g., security, access, and interface controls). In FY 2022, the Navy decommissioned three legacy general ledger systems after migrating legacy data and users from three commands to modern systems.

To date, these transformation efforts are yielding significant, measurable impacts in the areas of asset accountability and traceability; enhanced cybersecurity and modernized IT systems; and improved fiscal discipline. Future transformation efforts promise even more benefits. For example, Navy Working Capital Fund personnel explored the latest technology in a commercial 5G warehouse. These 5G warehouses are fully automated and could offer real-time visibility into inventory quantities and locations. Additionally, the DON has deployed 176 automations, enabling the

reprioritization of 150,000 labor hours and helping to pivot the workforce from repetitious data crunching to value-added analytics.

Continued investment in auditable modern systems and efficiency-building areas like bots are needed to sustain our progress. Investment will yield dividends – ultimately resulting in a favorable financial statement audit opinion. The most beneficial return on investment will be greater data accuracy and transparency for decision makers when public funds are spent, along with enhanced cybersecurity and the efficiency of consolidated, auditable, modern systems. This will boost confidence that taxpayers and Congress have in the Department as its managers spend dollars in support of our warfighters.

At the end of the FY 2023 audits, the Navy and Marine Corps will have additional granularity as to specific deficiencies in systems and processes directly impacting readiness. This information will allow the DON to target root causes. The audit is more than a financial calendar event - it is a management tool forcing the DON to evaluate the effectiveness of our collective teams, processes, controls, and tools.

In FY 2023, the DON continues to execute against its *Audit Roadmap,* which provides an integrated, comprehensive plan to help the DON achieve an audit opinion by FY 2028, focusing on demonstrating progress in terms of improved data, better understanding of our processes and controls, and improved clarity in the next steps that need to be taken to resolve our audit challenges. We are synchronized with the Secretary of Defense audit priorities for FY 2023 and will focus on:

- Supporting the Marine Corps in continuing its two-year audit cycle;
- Reducing undistributed Fund Balance with Treasury transactions and improving the speed of posting undistributed transactions;
- Improving user access controls and remediation Information Technology General Control findings; and
- Validating our Universe of Transactions for material financial statement line items and improve internal controls over financial reporting.

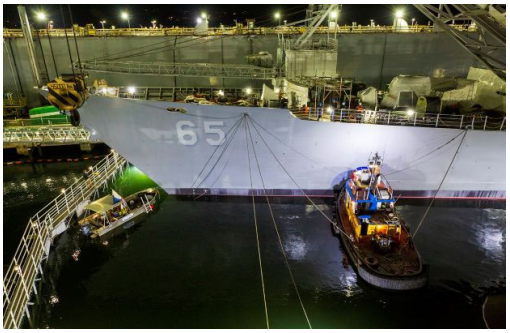
We will continue our audit focus in FY 2024. The Navy-Marine Corps team is meeting audit remediation challenges head-on with full awareness that financial auditability is not a one-time achievement—rather, it can only be sustained through discipline and agility in an ever-changing business Environment. This is reflective of the Navy-

Marine Corps "one team" mentality, our strategy and guidance from the Secretary of the Navy, and our overall *esprit de corps*.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS

Leaders at every echelon across every discipline should execute an aggressive and integrated business systems modernization effort that is sufficiently resourced and supported. We will employ data-driven decision-making to generate tangible savings while consistently striving to become more effective and efficient as a core element of our warfighting discipline.

Navy Maritime Maintenance Enterprise Solution (NMMES)



The Navy Maritime Maintenance Enterprise Solution (NMMES) is the fully deployed and operational IT toolset currently utilized to execute ship and submarine maintenance in the Naval Shipyards (NSYs), Regional Maintenance Centers (RMCs), Ship Repair Facility (SRF) Japan, and Intermediate Maintenance Facilities (IMFs) worldwide. NMMES enables fleet readiness through the execution of maritime shore maintenance supporting over $10 billion yearly in ship, submarine, and aircraft carrier maintenance and modernization. NMMES will continue supporting, sustaining, and fielding of an affordable, resilient, reliable, secure, and agile IT solution in support of fleet readiness.

NMMES planned accomplishments for FY 2024 include:

- Deploy enhanced mobility solutions at the Naval Shipyards.
- Continue improving the enterprise data analytics reporting and visualization toolsets.
- Continue to support industry 4.0 efforts at the Naval Shipyards.
- Continue to incrementally replace the legacy and end of life systems with modern commercial solutions using agile best practices and methodology. This will address and extend capabilities in areas such as project management,

scheduling, material management, financial management and other capabilities.

- Continue to support the DON Financial Improvement and Audit Remediation (FIAR) requirements.
- Continue deployment of capabilities and migration of existing systems and applications to the commercial cloud.
- Continue to improve security architecture and practices through use of zero trust principles and automation.
- Deploy 5G capabilities in select ship maintenance activities to expand mobile workforce enablement and deliver alternative connectivity pathways to the ship maintenance community.

Electronic Procurement System (ePS)

The DON utilizes the Electronic Procurement System (ePS) as its end-to-end (E2E) Contract Writing System (CWS). Beyond merely providing the Navy and Marine Corps contracting community with a full contract writing management capability, ePS facilitates integration amongst federally mandated systems, DON financial systems, and industry. The ePS utilizes a portfolio approach to integrate DoD standards, support auditability, and maximize reuse of existing DON systems either through integration or incorporation into ePS. The ePS addresses existing CWS challenges including outdated architecture, limited capabilities, scalability concerns, and limitations on existing legacy systems.

Full deployment of the ePS ensures compliance of the DON's contracting abilities with legislative mandates. Successful implementation of ePS will yield a well-informed and empowered contracting process workforce that generates accurate and timely contracts in support of the warfighter, including management of the data flows into and out of the deal making space.

Navy Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)

The Navy Enterprise Resource Planning (Navy ERP) program was established to transform and standardize Navy business processes for key acquisition, financial, and logistics operations. By combining business process reengineering (BPR) with industry best practices and leveraging commercial off-the-shelf software, Navy ERP integrates all facets of the Department's business, using a single database to manage shared common data. Navy ERP provides a critical link between operating forces and

support activities as a major component of the Navy's Global Combat Support System family of systems. Applying industry best practices and processes combined with enabling the retirement of 83 legacy IT systems allows Navy ERP to reduce the Navy's overall costs. Navy ERP also facilitates an end-to-end supply chain solution; integrates financial management, workforce management, inventory management, and material operations; and enables rapid response to operating force logistics needs. Benefits of the system include standardization of business processes, audit readiness, financial transparency, improved asset visibility, labor efficiency, data integrity, and business intelligence.

Defense Agencies Initiative (DAI)

Defense Agencies Initiative (DAI) provides a unified, web-based platform that modernizes financial transactions, financial reporting, audit-related data, and management of civilian personnel, including timekeeping. It also provides an environment where users can access real-time data utilizing a common interface.

The Marine Corps transitioned to the DAI system at the outset of FY 2022. This transition and realignment of business management services will ensure the Marine Corps will meet audit requirements. We are currently in transition Phase IV, Stabilize and Monitoring, and the focus areas are as follows:

FOCUS AREAS FOR PHASE IV:

- Roles & Responsibilities
- Procure to Pay Installations & Logistics (I&L) and Supply Community Collaboration
- Business Feeder System modernization requirements (DoD and DON)
- Unmatched Transaction (UMT) Error Resolution Working Group
- DAI Regional Support Team (RST)

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SECTION XIV: CYBER

OVERVIEW

Cyberspace capabilities are essential to our national security environment, and indispensable in facing strategic global challenges. Improving the cybersecurity of our critical infrastructure continues as a national priority and key necessity of our national defense posture. The 2022 National Defense Strategy emphasizes that cyber resiliency, the ability to anticipate, prevent, mitigate, recover and adapt to cyber events, will be enhanced to deter multi-domain adversarial attacks on our networks and critical infrastructure. These enhancements are essential in maintaining DON's cyber readiness and enduring maritime and information dominance.

CYBERSECURITY

As defined within Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 8500.01, cybersecurity is the prevention of, damage to, protection of, and restoration of computers, electronic communications systems, electronic communications services, wire communication, and electronic communication, including information contained therein, to ensure its availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and nonrepudiation. This definition means that cybersecurity covers every DON computer, laptop, cell phone, email account and server that Sailors, Marines, and DON civilians employ daily to accomplish the mission. Another way of describing cybersecurity is information assurance efforts that defend cyberspace, ensuring our systems and infrastructure are not impacted by an adversary's actions. The following cybersecurity elements are included in the FY 2024 IT/Cyberspace Activities (CA) budget*:

- Information systems security ($314.8M)
- Information Assurance ($149.6M)
- Risk Management Framework ($80.0M)
- Long Haul Cybersecurity Network Operations ($47.5M)
- Computer Network Defense ($45.8M)
- Joint Information Environment ($29.0M)

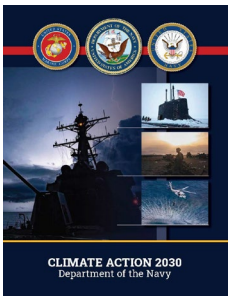
*Funding is not all inclusive of the Department's cybersecurity efforts

CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS

The Commander, United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM), has the mission to direct, synchronize, and coordinate cyberspace planning, and operations, to defend and advance national interests, in collaboration with domestic and international partners. Beginning in FY 2024, budgetary authority was assumed by USCYBERCOM as part of the Enhanced Budgetary Controls (EBC) Initiative.

SECTION XV: CLIMATE

OVERVIEW



In May 2022, the Department of the Navy announced the release of its climate strategy, Climate Action 2030. The Department's Climate Action 2030 strategy builds on a decades-long foundation of climate action across the Navy and Marine Corps, and sets the DON on a course to meet national and global targets to reduce the threat of climate change. The FY 2024 budget continues to prioritize investments to mitigate the impacts of climate change. It is a national security and warfighting imperative for the DON to address the impact of climate change on readiness, operations, and the ability to fight and win. Climate change increases risk and exposes vulnerabilities to our people, installations, platforms, and operations, and it impacts and expands the mission set our naval forces must support. The DON will stand as a global leader in taking action on and adapting to climate change. Figure 15.1 details the Department of the Navy's climate investments.

Figure 15.1 – DON Climate Investment

(Dollars in Millions)	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Navy			
Installation Resiliency and Adaptation	244	532	893
Operational Energy	11	114	25
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation	263	157	234
Contingency Preparedness	8	8	19
Total Navy (OMN, RDTEN, MCN, OPN)	**526**	**811**	**1,171**
Marine Corps			
Installation Resiliency and Adaptation	444	162	255
Operational Energy	10	21	9
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation	15	16	41
Contingency Preparedness	0	0	1
Total USMC (OMMC,RDTEN,MCN,PMC)	**468**	**198**	**306**
Total DON	**994**	**1,009**	**1,477**

NAVY CLIMATE INVESTMENT

Shore Investment

The FY 2024 request provides increased funding for multiple priorities across the shore to increase the organizational capability in support of execution of climate and energy resilience initiatives. It continues funding for non-tactical electric vehicle leases and the construction of new electric vehicle charging stations, provides funding to increase installation energy and physical resiliency via Energy Savings Performance Contracts, Utility Energy Service Contracts, and the Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration program, and funds natural resource carbon sequestration projects such as wetland and forest restoration that provide natural carbon sequestration.

Next-Generation Guided-Missile Destroyer (DDG(X)) Integrated Power System (IPS)

The FY 2024 request includes Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy (RDTEN) funding for the next-generation guided-missile destroyer DDG(X) Integrated Power System (IPS). Unlike a mechanically driven ship propulsion system where a ship has separate engines for propulsion and generators for electrical loads, in an IPS, all engines generate electrical power. This electricity is then distributed to either the propulsion system or the ship's service electrical system based on the ship's operational needs. Using an IPS allows the most efficient combination of engines (diesel or gas turbine) to be placed online to supply the total electric power required for the combined propulsion and ship's service loads, yielding greater fuel efficiency in comparison to a mechanical propulsion system.

Operational Energy and Science & Technology

The FY 2024 request includes RDTEN funding for the development of shipboard Next Generation Integrated Power and Energy System technology to support mounting the future weapons and sensor systems needed for the high-end fight while increasing fuel efficiency. Other applied research investments in programs include the Electric Ship Research and Development Consortium, the newly established Combat Power and Energy Systems, improving energy efficiency of platforms, and activities in support of

digital twin, heat transfer/thermal management, distribution/control of power, energy storage, and power management. Beyond efforts to limit the impact of warships on the environment, portions of this funding address advancing design tools focused on climate resilience and predicting emissions from platforms to develop variable geometry and adaptive cycle gas turbine engine technology for next generation air dominance aircraft.

USMC CLIMATE INVESTMENT

Medium Tactical Vehicle Replacement (MTVR) Program

The FY 2024 Procurement, Marine Corps (PMC) funding request for the Medium Tactical Vehicle Replacement (MTVR) program supports installation of Fuel Efficiency (FE) upgrades on the entire MTVR fleet of vehicles. FE upgrades improve the warfighter's combat effectiveness by reducing the logistical footprint, increasing expeditionary capability and extending the operational range of fuel-powered equipment while simultaneously reducing carbon emissions. RDTEN funding will support Technology Demonstration efforts for a Medium Tactical Vehicle that will determine maturity of technology advancements within the scope of industry production capabilities and address DoD energy efficiency goals.

Family of Mobile Power Systems (MPS)

The Family of Mobile Power Systems consists of a wide range of current and emerging technologies for mobile power generation, storage, and distribution systems and environmental control equipment necessary to provide continuous, uninterrupted electrical power and climate control in austere and Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations (EABO) environments. The FY 2024 budget request includes RDTEN funding to continue the effort to develop a new Environmental Control Unit (ECU) capability. This ECU system will consolidate two legacy materiel solutions, resulting in lower ownership costs, reduced fuel consumption, a smaller logistical footprint, and utilization of refrigerants that are less impactful on the environment.

Expeditionary Energy Office (E2O)

The Expeditionary Energy Office is a top USMC priority and one of the Commandant's six pillars of modernization for the Marine Corps directing analysis and development of a Marine Corps energy strategy optimized for expeditionary warfighting. The FY 2024 budget request includes RDTEN aimed at accelerating the fielding power and energy solutions for EABO, supporting the *Marine Corps' Expeditionary Energy Strategy and Implementation Plan,* and meeting the requirements contained in the USMC Expeditionary Energy Water and Waste Initial Capabilities Document.

APPROPRIATION TABLES

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY (MPN)

(Dollars in Millions)	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Pay and Allowances of Officers	9,430	9,992	10,254
Pay and Allowances of Enlisted	22,754	23,950	24,943
Pay and Allowances of Midshipmen	94	103	110
Subsistence of Enlisted Personnel	1,414	1,496	1,606
Permanent Change of Station Travel	1,073	941	988
Other Military Personnel Costs	92	107	119
Total MPN	**34,856**	**36,588**	**38,020**

MEDICARE-ELIGIBLE RETIREE HEALTH FUND CONTRIBUTION, NAVY (DHAN)

(Dollars in Millions)	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Health Accrual	1,884	1,986	2,176

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY (RPN)

(Dollars in Millions)	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Reserve Component Training and Support	2,269	2,401	2,505

MEDICARE-ELIGIBLE RETIREE HEALTH FUND CONTRIBUTION, NAVY RESERVE (DHANR)

(Dollars in Millions)	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Health Accrual	160	168	184

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS (MPMC)

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
Pay and Allowances of Officers	3,380	3,581	3,626
Pay and Allowances of Enlisted	9,873	10,135	10,576
Subsistence of Enlisted Personnel	776	804	881
Permanent Change of Station Travel	443	428	462
Other Military Personnel Costs	32	53	35
Total MPMC	**14,504**	**14,999**	**15,580**

MEDICARE-ELIGIBLE RETIREE HEALTH FUND CONTRIBUTION, MARINE CORPS (DHAMC)

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
Health Accrual	993	1,027	1,103

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS (RPMC)

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
Reserve Component Training and Support	807	827	904

MEDICARE-ELIGIBLE RETIREE HEALTH FUND CONTRIBUTION, MARINE CORPS RESERVE (DHAMCR)

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
Health Accrual	86	83	94

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY (O&M,N)

(Dollars in Millions)	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Operating Forces:			
Air Operations	13,801	16,116	15,894
Ship Operations	20,314	21,266	22,210
Combat Operations/Support	6,764	6,902	7,135
Weapons Support	3,472	3,796	4,101
Base Support	10,951	11,511	12,411
Total Operating Forces	**55,302**	**59,591**	**61,750**
Mobilization:			
Ready Reserve and Prepositioning Forces	887	1,206	1,176
Activations/Inactivations	346	341	303
Mobilization Preparedness	169	155	173
Total Mobilization	**1,402**	**1,702**	**1,653**
Training and Recruiting:			
Accession Training	352	376	393
Basic Skills and Advanced Training	1,656	1,800	1,965
Recruiting & Other Training and Education	504	467	492
Total Training and Recruiting	**2,512**	**2,644**	**2,851**
Administration and Servicewide Support:			
Servicewide Support	2,307	2,482	2,663
Logistics Operations and Technical Support	1,976	1,721	1,784
Investigations and Security Programs	1,352	1,433	1,544
Cancelled Activities	15	-	-
Sprectrum/Telecommunications	17	-	-
Total Administration and Servicewide Support	**5,667**	**5,636**	**5,991**
Total O&MN	**64,883**	**69,573**	**72,245**

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS (O&MMC)

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
Operating Forces:			
Expeditionary Forces	3,459	3,749	3,890
USMC Prepositioning	108	137	138
Combatant Commander Direct Mission Support	233	289	205
Base Support	3,933	4,072	4,336
Total Operating Forces	**7,733**	**8,247**	**8,569**
Training and Recruiting:			
Accession Training	24	24	28
Basic Skills and Advanced Training	651	696	770
Recruiting & Other Training and Education	319	366	331
Total Training & Recruiting	**995**	**1,086**	**1,129**
Administration and Servicewide Support:			
Servicewide Support	596	573	585
Cancelled Activities	-	-	-
Spectrum/Telecommunications	8	-	-
Total Administration and Servicewide Support	**604**	**573**	**585**
Total O&MMC	**9,333**	**9,907**	**10,282**

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY (ERN)

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
Environmental Restoration Activities	0	400	335

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE (O&MNR)

(Dollars in Millions)	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Operating Forces:			
Air Operations	800	912	938
Combat Operations/Support	158	154	208
Base Support	197	195	217
Total Operating Forces	**1,155**	**1,262**	**1,363**
Administration and Servicewide Support:			
Servicewide Support	13	15	15
Logistics Operations and Technical Support	2	2	2
Cancelled Activities	0	-	-
Total Administration and Servicewide Support	**15**	**17**	**18**
Total O&MNR	**1,170**	**1,278**	**1,381**

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE (O&MMCR)

(Dollars in Millions)	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Operating Forces:			
Expeditionary Forces	126	166	149
Base Support	158	170	167
Total Operating Forces	**283**	**336**	**317**
Administration and Servicewide Support:			
Servicewide Support	11	12	13
Total Administration and Servicewide Support	**11**	**12**	**13**
Total O&MMCR	**294**	**348**	**329**

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY (SCN)

	FY 2022		FY 2023		FY 2024	
(Dollars in Millions)	QTY	$	QTY	$	QTY	$
New Construction:						
Columbia Class Submarine	-	4,777	-	5,858	1	5,834
CVN 78	-	2,350	-	2,518	-	1,916
SSN 774	2	6,340	2	6,560	2	10,346
DDG 51	2	3,796	3	7,642	2	4,483
DDG 1000	-	57	-	73	-	410
FFG	1	1,091	1	1,135	2	2,174
LHA	-	69	1	1,374	-	1,830
LPD Flight II	-	311	1	1,923	-	-
Expeditionary Fast Transport	2	590	2	645	-	-
Expeditionary Sea Base	1	577	-	-	-	-
Submarine Tender	-	-	-	-	1	1,733
T-AO 205	2	1,464	1	783	1	815
T-AGOS Surtass Ship	1	434	-	-	-	-
T-ATS	2	184	1	96	-	-
Total New Construction	**13**	**22,038**	**12**	**28,607**	**9**	**29,542**
Other:						
CVN RCOH	-	2,682	-	612	-	818
LCU 1700	4	80	-	-	2	63
LCAC SLEP	1	18	2	36	1	15
Outfitting/Post Delivery	-	615	-	707	-	557
Ship to Shore Connector	5	392	5	455	-	-
Service Craft	-	68	-	21	-	64
Auxiliary Personnel Lighter	-	-	-	71	-	-
Sealift (used)	5	300	2	133	2	142
Completion of PY Shipbuilding Programs	-	661	-	1,313	-	1,649
Total Other	**15**	**4,814**	**9**	**3,348**	**5**	**3,307**
Total SCN	**28**	**26,853**	**21**	**31,955**	**14**	**32,849**

Note: FY 2022 delta from Enacted includes Prior Approval Reprogrammings for RCOH, LCU, and LCAC SLEP. The FY 2022 column includes $191.0M (CVN RCOH) and $6.1M (Service Craft) which has since been rescinded in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2023.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY (APN)

	FY 2022		FY 2023		FY 2024	
(Dollars in Millions)	QTY	$	QTY	$	QTY	$
Combat Aircraft:						
CH-53K (Heavy Lift)	11	1,669	12	2,218	15	2,155
E-2D AHE	5	869	7	1,206	-	183
FA-18E/F	12	977	8	671	-	41
F-35C Carrier Variant	15	2,275	19	2,526	19	2,600
F-35B STOVL Variant	17	2,406	15	2,098	16	2,319
P-8A Poseidon	-	45	-	42	-	31
UH-1Y/AH-1Z	-	1	-	-	-	4
V-22 (Medium Lift)	12	1,074	5	509	-	27
Total Combat Aircraft	**72**	**9,315**	**66**	**9,270**	**50**	**7,361**
Trainer Aircraft:						
TH-73A	36	163	26	120	-	-
Multi-Engine Training System (METS)	-	-	10	108	26	289
Total Trainer Aircraft	**36**	**163**	**36**	**228**	**26**	**289**
Other Aircraft:						
KC-130J	6	580	5	469	2	241
MQ-25	-	47	1	748	3	596
MQ-4 TRITON	2	483	3	655	2	416
MQ-8 UAV	-	49	-	-	-	2
STUASLO	-	13	-	3	-	(0)
MQ-9A	8	273	5	104	5	90
Total Other Aircraft	**16**	**1,446**	**14**	**1,978**	**12**	**1,345**
Modification of Aircraft	-	3,579	-	4,337	-	4,692
A/C Spares & Repair Parts	-	2,296	-	2,047	-	2,451
A/C Support Equip & Facilities	-	915	-	1,172	-	1,199
Total APN	**124**	**17,715**	**116**	**19,032**	**88**	**17,337**

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY (WPN)

	FY 2022		FY 2023		FY 2024	
(Dollars in Millions)	QTY	$	QTY	$	QTY	$
Ballistics and Other Missile:						
Conventional Prompt Strike (CPS)	-	-	-	-	8	341,434
TRIDENT II Mods	-	1,120,241	-	1,125,164	-	1,284,705
Tomahawk	70	139,983	55	211,190	-	72,908
Tomahawk Mods	-	172,074	-	435,308	-	540,944
AMRAAM	78	74,264	337	335,900	374	439,153
Sidewinder	152	78,606	128	62,288	147	78,165
Standard Missile	125	560,671	125	489,123	125	1,196,845
Standard Missile Mods	-	130,482	-	71,198	-	89,255
Small Diameter Bomb II (SDB II)	164	33,764	445	100,684	250	65,863
Rolling Airframe Missile (RAM)	70	73,015	100	92,131	120	114,896
Joint Air Ground Missile (JAGM)	153	46,702	293	78,395	264	79,292
Hellfire	147	9,048	110	6,603	40	6,923
Aerial Targets	-	141,446	-	182,134	-	176,588
Other Missile Support	-	3,474	-	3,524	-	3,687
LRASM	48	161,212	58	219,662	91	639,636
Naval Strike Missile (NSM)	32	52,377	39	59,034	13	35,680
Evolved Sea Sparrow Missile (ESSM)	108	239,309	136	276,335	147	290,129
AARGM-ER	54	108,661	98	181,275	83	195,702
Missile Industrial Facilities	-	7,319	-	7,767	-	7,954
Weapons Industrial Facilities	-	11,355	-	6,976	-	2,037
Industrial Preparedness	-	-	-	100,000	-	-
Ordnance Support Equipment	-	141,598	-	40,793	-	208,154
Total Ballistics and Other Missile	**1,201**	**3,305,601**	**1,924**	**4,085,484**	**1,662**	**5,869,950**
Torpedo & Related Equipment:						
MK-48 Torpedo	58	130,972	28	151,128	78	308,497
MK-48 Torpedo ADCAP Mods	-	27,987	-	18,502	-	20,714
MK-54 Torpedo Mods	-	94,168	-	103,372	-	104,086
Maritime Mines	-	8,567	-	9,282	-	58,800
Torpedo Support Equipment	-	90,832	-	87,044	-	133,187
Other Torpedoes and Related Equipment	-	26,195	-	27,472	-	29,604
Total Torpedo & Related Equipment	**58**	**378,721**	**28**	**396,800**	**78**	**654,888**
Other Weapons:						
Small Arms and Weapons	-	26,871	-	13,859	-	14,165
Close-In Wpns Sys (CIWS) Mods	-	6,274	-	2,655	-	4,088
Coast Guard Weapons	-	45,958	-	34,259	-	55,172
Gun Mount Mods	-	93,775	-	106,725	-	82,682
LCS Module Weapons	14	2,121	30	4,580	18	3,264
Airborne Mine Neutralization Systems	-	14,822	-	8,710	-	14,357
Total Other Weapons	**14**	**189,821**	**30**	**170,788**	**18**	**173,728**
Spares and Repair Parts	**-**	**157,093**	**-**	**170,041**	**-**	**177,819**
Total WPN	**1,273**	**4,031,236**	**1,982**	**4,823,113**	**1,758**	**6,876,385**

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS (PMC)

(Dollars in Millions)	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Weapons and Combat Vehicles:			
AAV7A1 PIP	20	6	3
Amphibious Combat Vehicle Family of Vehicles	521	527	558
LAV PIP	22	52	42
155MM Ltwt Towed Howitzer	38	2	0
Artillery Weapons System	221	144	165
Other	34	11	14
Total Weapons and Combat Vehicles	**856**	**742**	**783**
Guided Missiles and Equipment:			
Tomahawk	-	43	105
Naval Strike Missile (NSM)	-	174	209
Ground Based Air Defense (GBAD)	514	170	249
Anti-Armor Missile-Javelin	207	17	55
Family Anti-Armor Weapon Systems (FOAAWS)	20	21	24
Anti-Armor Missile-TOW	10	1	2
Guided MLRS Rocket (GMLRS)	76	8	9
Total Guided Missiles and Equipment	**828**	**434**	**653**
Communication and Electronic Equipment:			
Radio Systems	401	520	544
Ground/Air Task Oriented Radar (G/ATOR)	339	366	66
Marine Corps Enterprise Network	91	241	259
Items under $5 million (Comm & Elec)	104	93	123
Intelligence Support Equipment	62	142	148
Cyberspace Activities	28	18	28
Comm & Elec Infrastructure Supt	91	26	27
Comm Switching & Control Systems	42	44	46
Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS-MC)	29	40	68
Common Computer Resources	80	35	28
Common Aviation Command and Control System (CAC2S)	18	30	75
Other	164	220	480
Total Communication and Electronic Equipment	**1,450**	**1,775**	**1,893**
Support Vehicles:			
Commercial Cargo Vehicles	19	33	34
Motor Transport Modifications	18	18	17
Joint Light Tactical Vehicle	332	215	233
Trailers	23	3	2
Total Support Vehicles	**392**	**268**	**286**
Engineer and Other Equipment	289	416	329
Spares and Repair Parts	39	35	36
Total PMC	**3,855**	**3,670**	**3,979**

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS (PANMC)

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
BA 01 Procurement of Ammunition, Navy	497	586	859
BA 02 Ammunition, Marine Corps	389	335	434
Total PANMC	**886**	**921**	**1,293**

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY (OPN)

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
Ship Support Equipment	4,268	4,714	5,777
Communications and Electronics Equipment	3,281	3,300	3,967
Aviation Support Equipment	738	957	924
Ordnance Support Equipment	1,043	1,210	1,257
Civil Engineering Support Equipment	157	159	183
Supply Support Equipment	691	652	700
Personnel and Command Support Equipment	502	566	611
Spares and Repair Parts	446	582	1,116
Total OPN	**11,125**	**12,141**	**14,535**

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY (RDT&E,N)

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
Basic Research	681	689	637
Applied Research	1,243	1,487	1,026
Advanced Technology Development	960	1,309	1,017
Advanced Component Development	6,664	8,549	9,734
System Development and Demonstration	5,308	6,473	6,962
RDT&E Management Support	1,603	1,251	1,164
Operational Systems Development	5,544	6,262	6,359
Software Pilot	29	24	22
Total RDT&E,N	**22,033**	**26,044**	**26,922**

FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS (FHCON)

(Dollars in Millions)	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Construction of New Housing	-	249	205
Construction Improvements	85	75	58
Planning and Design	6	14	14
Total FHCON	**91**	**337**	**277**

FAMILY HOUSING OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS (FHOPS)

(Dollars in Millions)	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Utilities	51	42	43
Operation	89	97	93
Leasing	59	66	60
Maintenance	103	105	101
Housing Privatization Support	71	67	66
Total FHOPS	**372**	**378**	**364**

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS
ACTIVE AND RESERVE (MCN, MCNR)

(Dollars in Millions)	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Significant Programs:			
Major Construction	3,556	4,566	5,388
Minor Construction	131	160	34
Planning and Design	680	671	600
Total MCN	**4,367**	**5,397**	**6,022**
Navy Reserve Military Construction:			
Major Construction	63	117	37
Minor Construction	2	33	8
Planning and Design	6	9	6
Total MCNR	**72**	**159**	**51**

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACCOUNTS (BRAC)

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
Consolidated Prior BRAC	181	263	109

NAVY WORKING CAPITAL FUND (NWCF)

(Dollars in Millions)	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
NWCF	155	-	-

LIST OF ACRONYMS

A

A2/AD – *Anti-Access/Area Denial*
A2R – *Acquire to Retire*
AA – *Assault Amphibious*
AARGM – *Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided-Missile*
AARGM-ER – *Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided-Missile – Extended Range*
AAV – *Assault Amphibious Vehicle*
AC – *Active Component*
ACAT – *Acquisition Category*
ACD&P – *Advanced Component Development and Prototypes*
ACE – *American Council on Education*
ACV – *Amphibious Combat Vehicle*
ACV-30 – *Amphibious Combat Vehicle – 30-mm gun*
ACV-C – *Amphibious Combat Vehicle – Command and Control*
ACV-R – *Amphibious Combat Vehicle - Tactical Recovery*
ADCAP – *Advanced Capability*
AEA – *Airborne Electronic Attack*
AFMC – *Avionics Flight Management Computer*
AFRICOM – *U.S Africa Command*
AHE – *Advanced Hawkeye*
AHTS – *Advanced Helicopter Training System*
ALMDS – *Airborne Laser Mine Detection System*
AMARG – *Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Group*
AMCM – *Airborne Mine Countermeasures*
AMDR – *Air and Missile Defense Radar*
AMRAAM – *Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile*
AoA – *Analysis of Alternatives*
AOR – *Area of Responsibility*
APB – *Advanced Processor Build*
APKWS – *Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System*
APM – *Advanced Payload Module*
APN – *Aircraft Procurement, Navy*
ARG – *Amphibious Ready Group*
ARG/MEU – *Amphibious Ready Group / Marine Expeditionary Unit*
ARV – *Advanced Reconnaissance Vehicle*
AS – *Acoustic Superiority*
ASuW – *Anti-Surface Warfare*
ASW – *Anti-Submarine Warfare*
AS(X) – *Submarine Tender Replacement*
ATD – *Advance Technology Development*
AUR – *All Up Round*
AUR+C – *All Up Round plus Canister*
AVPLAN – *Aviation Plan*

B

BOS – *Base Operating Support*
BPR – *Business Process Reengineering*
BRAC – *Base Realignment and Closure*

C

C2D2 – *Continuous Capability Development and Delivery*
C3 – *Command, Control, and Communications*
C4 – *Command, Control, Communications, and Computers*
C4I – *Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence*
C4ISR – *Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance*
C-HGB – *Common Hypersonic Glide Body*
C-ISR – *Counter-Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance*
CA – *Cyberspace Activities*
CAC2S – *Common Aviation Command and Control System*
CANES – *Consolidated Afloat Networks and Enterprise Services*
CAPTAS – *Combined Active Passive Towed Array Sonar*
CAS – *Control Actuation System*
CATM – *Captive Air Training Missile*
CEC – *Cooperative Engagement Capability*
CENTCOM – *U.S. Central Command*
CFL – *Command Fitness Leaders*

CG *– Guided-Missile Cruiser*
CIWS *– Close-In Weapon System*
CLO *– Combat Loadout*
CMC *– Commandant of the Marine Corps*
CMF *– Cyber Mission Force*
CNO *– Chief of Naval Operations*
CNRC *– Commander, Navy Recruiting Command*
CO *– Cyberspace Operations*
COBRA *– Coastal Battlefield Reconnaissance and Analysis*
COCOM *– Combatant Command*
COD *– Carrier Onboard Delivery*
COMPHIBRON *– Commander, Amphibious Squadron*
CONUS *– Contiguous U.S.*
COTS *– Commercial-Off-The-Shelf*
COVID-19 *– Coronavirus 2019*
CoW *– Cost of War*
CPES *– Combat Power and Energy Systems*
CPG *– Commandant's Planning Guidance*
CPI *– Continuous Process Improvement*
CPS *– Conventional Prompt Strike*
CREW *– Counter Radio-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device - Electronic Warfare*
CSG *– Carrier Strike Group*
CSG *– Commander, Submarine Group*
CTOL *– Conventional Takeoff and Landing*
CV *– Carrier Variant*
CVN *– Nuclear Aircraft Carrier*
CVW *– Carrier Air Wing*
CWS *– Contract Writing System*

D

DAI *– Defense Agencies Initiative*
DCGS *– Distributed Common Ground System*
DDG *– Guided-Missile Destroyer*
DDG(X) *– Next-Generation Guided-Missile Destroyer*
DDS *– Dry Dock Shelter*
DHAMC *– Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contribution, Marine Corps*
DHAMCR *– Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contribution, Marine Corps Reserve*
DHAN *– Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contribution, Navy*
DHANR *– Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contribution, Navy Reserve*
DIFMS *– Defense Industrial Financial Management System*
DLA *– Defense Logistics Agency*
DMO *– Distributed Maritime Operations*
DoD *– Department of Defense*
DoDI *– Department of Defense Instruction*
DON *– Department of the Navy*
DPRI *– Guam Defense Policy Review Initiative*
DRI *– Depot Readiness Initiative*
DSCA *– Defense Security Cooperation Agency*
DSSC *– Delta System Software Configuration*
DWAS *– Defense Working Capital Fund Accounting System*

E

E-XX *– E-6 Recapitalization Program*
E2E *– End-to-End*
E2O *– Expeditionary Energy Office*
EA *– Electronic Attack*
EABO *– Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations*
ECP *– Engineering Change Proposal*
eCRM *– Enterprise Customer Relationship Management*
ECU *– Environmental Control Unit*
EDI *– European Deterrence Initiative*
EDM *– Engineering Development Model*
EMALS *– Electromagnetic Aircraft Launch System*
EMD *– Engineering and Manufacturing Development*
EO *– Executive Order*
EOD *– Explosive Ordnance Disposal*
EPF *– Expeditionary Fast Transport*
EPS *– Electronic Procurement System*
ER *– Extended Range*
ERN *– Environmental Restoration, Navy*
ERP *– Enterprise Resource Planning*
ES *– End Strength*
ESB *– Expeditionary Sea Base*
ESD *– Expeditionary Transfer Dock*
ESPC *– Energy Savings Performance Contract*
ESRDC *– Electric Ship Research and Development Consortium*
ESSM *– Evolved Sea Sparrow Missile*
EUCOM *– U.S. European Command*
EW *– Electronic Warfare*

F

FAC – *Fast Attack Craft*
FAIT – *Fleet Architecture Integration Tool*
FASAB – *Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board*
FDD – *Full Deployment Decision*
FE – *Fuel Efficiency*
FFG – *Guided-Missile Frigate*
FHCON – *Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps*
FHOPS – *Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps*
FHP – *Flying Hour Program*
FIAC – *Fast Inshore Attack Craft*
FIAR – *Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness*
FM – *Financial Management*
FMB – *Navy Budget Office*
FMF – *Fleet Marine Force*
FNC – *Future Naval Capabilities*
FOAAWS – *Family Anti-Armor Weapon Systems*
FOC – *Full Operational Capability*
FoS – *Family of Systems*
FOS – *Full Operating Status*
FRS – *Fleet Replacement Squadron*
FRTP – *Fleet Response Training Plan*
FSC – *Future Surface Combatant*
FSCF – *Future Surface Combatant Force*
FSRM – *Facility Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization*
FTE – *Full-Time Equivalent*
FTS – *Full-Time Support*
FW – *Fixed-Wing*
FWS – *Future Weapons System*
FY – *Fiscal Year*
FYDP – *Future Years Defense Program*

G

G/ATOR – *Ground/Air Task Oriented Radar*
G&C – *Guidance and Control*
GAAP – *Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*
GBAD – *Ground Based Air Defense*
GBAD - FWS – *Ground Based Air Defense - Future Weapon System*
GBASM – *Ground Based Anti-Ship Missile*
GL – *General Ledger*
GMLRS – *Guide Multiple Launch Rocket System*
GPC – *Great Power Competition*

H

HARM – *High-Speed Anti-Radiation Missile*
HECTR – *Hawkeye Cockpit Technical Refresh*
HEL – *High Energy Laser*
HELIOS – *High Energy Laser with Integrated Optical-dazzler and Surveillance*
HELO – *Helicopter*
HSC – *Helicopter Sea Combat Squadron*
HSMST – *High Speed Maneuverable Surface Target*
HUD – *Heads-Up Display*
HWT – *Heavyweight Torpedo*

I

I – *Intermediate*
I&L – *Installation & Logistics*
ICD – *Initial Capabilities Document*
ICS – *Integrated Combat System*
iDS – *integrated Digital Shipbuilding*
IFC – *Integrated Fire Control*
IFC – *Integrated Functional Capability*
IFC 4.0 – *Integrated Functional Capability-4*
IMF – *Intermediate Maintenance Facility*
IMPS – *Information Management/Processing System*
IMX – *International Maritime Exercise*
IOC – *Initial Operational Capability*
IOT&E – *Initial Operational Test & Evaluation*
IPE – *Industrial Plant Equipment*
IPLCS – *Improved Post Launch Communication System*
IPS – *Integrated Power System*
IRC – *Independent Review Commission*
IRR – *Individual Ready Reserve*
ISIL – *Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant*
ISIS – *Islamic State in Iraq and Syria*
ISR – *Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance*
IT – *Information Technology*
ITIMP – *Integrated Technical Management and Procurement*
IW – *Information Warfare*

J

JADC2 – *Joint All-Domain Command and Control*
JAGM – *Joint Air-to-Ground Missile*
JASSM – *Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile*
JASSM-ER – *Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile – Extended Range*
JEON – *Joint Emergent Operational Need*
JLTV – *Joint Light Tactical Vehicle*
JST – *Joint Services Transcript*

L

LAR – *Light Armored Reconnaissance*
LAV – *Light Armored Vehicle*
LAW – *Light Amphibious Warship*
LCAC – *Landing Craft, Air Cushion*
LCC – *Amphibious Command Ship*
LCS – *Littoral Combat Ship*
LCS SSMM – *Littoral Combat Ship Surface-to-Surface Missile Module*
LCU – *Landing Craft Utility*
LDUUV – *Large Displacement Unmanned Undersea Vehicle*
LHA – *Landing Helicopter Assault*
LHD – *Landing Helicopter Dock*
LOCE – *Littoral Operations in a Contested Environment*
LPD – *Amphibious Transport Dock Ship*
LRASM – *Long-Range Anti-Ship Missile*
LRASM-ER - *Long-Range Anti-Ship Missile – Extended Range*
LRF – *Long Range Fires*
LRIP – *Low-Rate Initial Production*
LRS – *Line-of-Sight Radio Systems*
LSD – *Dock Landing Ship*
LSS – *Low, Slow, Small*
LUSV – *Large Unmanned Surface Vessel*
LWT – *Lightweight Torpedo*

M

M-Code – *Military Code*
MADIS – *Marine Air Defense Integrated System*
MAGTF – *Marine Air-Ground Task Force*
MALD – *Miniature Air-Launched Decoy*
MALD-N – *Miniature Air-Launched Decoy Naval*
MALE-T – *Medium Altitude Long Endurance – Tactical*
MARFORCYBER – *Marine Corps Forces Cyberspace Command*
MARSOC – *Marine Corps Forces Special Operations Command*
MAW – *Marine Aircraft Wing*
MC – *Marine Corps*
MCCS – *Marine Corps Community Services*
MCFIAS – *Marine Corps Financial Integrated Analysis System*
MCHH – *Multi-Channel Hand Held*
MCJROTC – *Marine Corps Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps*
MCM – *Mine Countermeasures*
MCN – *Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps*
MCNR – *Military Construction, Navy Reserve*
MDAP – *Major Defense Acquisition Program*
MDUR – *More Disciplined Use of Resources*
MEB – *Marine Expeditionary Brigade*
MEGFoS – *Marine Air-Ground Task Force Electronic Warfare Ground Family of Systems*
MEF – *Marine Expeditionary Forces*
MET – *Maintenance Execution Team*
METS – *Multi-Engine Training System*
MEU – *Marine Expeditionary Unit*
MFEW – *Multi-Function Electronic Warfare*
MILCON – *Military Construction*
MILPERS – *Military Personnel*
MLR – *Marine Littoral Regiment*
MLRS – *Multiple Launch Rocket System*
MML – *Missile-to-Missile Link*
Mod DDS – *Modernized Dry Dock Shelter*
MOS – *Military Occupational Specialty*
MP – *Mission Package*
MPMC – *Military Personnel, Marine Corps*
MPN – *Military Personnel, Navy*
MPS – *Family of Mobile Power Systems*
MPSRON – *Maritime Prepositioning Ships Squadron*
MRV – *Mission Role Variant*
MSC – *Military Sealift Command*
MSC-FMS – *Military Sealift Command Financial Management System*
MSF – *Million Square Feet*
MST – *Maritime Strike Tomahawk*

MTV – *Medium Tactical Vehicle*
MTVR – *Medium Tactical Vehicle Replacement*
MuDRaCE – *Multi-Domain Radar in a Contested Environment*
MUSV – *Medium Unmanned Surface Vehicle*
MUUV – *Medium Unmanned Undersea Vehicle*
MUX – *Marine Air-Ground Task Force Unmanned Aircraft System Expeditionary*
MW – *Material Weakness*
MWR – *Morale, Welfare, and Recreation*
MYP – *Multi-Year Procurement*

N

NAE – *Naval Aviation Enterprise*
NAS – *Naval Air Station*
NATO – *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*
NAV/COMMs – *Navigation and Communications*
NAVELSG – *Navy Expeditionary Logistics Support Group*
NAVPLAN – *Navigation Plan*
NAVSUP – *Naval Supply Systems Command*
NCA – *National Command Authority*
NCC – *Naval Community College*
NCTAMS – *Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station*
NCTR – *Non-Cooperative Target Recognition*
NCTS – *Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station*
NDAA – *National Defense Authorization Act*
NDI – *Non-Developmental Item*
NDS – *National Defense Strategy*
NESB – *Navy Enterprise Service Bus*
NFR – *Notices of Findings and Recommendations*
NGIPES – *Next Generation Integrated Power and Energy System*
NGJ – *Next Generation Jammer*
NGJ-LB – *Next Generation Jammer Low-Band*
NGJ-MB – *Next Generation Jammer Mid-Band*
NGLS – *Next Generation Logistics Ship*
NIFC-CA – *Naval Integrated Fires Control – Counter Air*
NJROTC – *Naval Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps*
NLFoS – *Navy Laser Family of Systems*
NMESIS – *Navy/Marine Corps Expeditionary Ship Interdiction System*
NMMES – *Navy Maritime Maintenance Enterprise Solution*
NMOC – *Naval Oceanographic Community*
NOFFS – *Navy Operational Fitness and Fueling System*
NOSC – *Navy Operational Support Center*
NP2 – *Navy Personnel and Pay*
NROTC – *Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps*
NSA – *Naval Support Activity*
NSBDF – *National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund*
NSM – *Naval Strike Missile*
NSS – *National Security Strategy*
NSW – *Naval Special Warfare*
NSY – *Naval Shipyard*
NTM – *National Technical Means*
NWCF – *Navy Working Capital Fund*

O

O&M – *Operation & Maintenance*
O&M,N – *Operation & Maintenance, Navy*
O&MMC – *Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps*
O&MMCR – *Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve*
O&MN – *Operation & Maintenance, Navy*
O&MNR – *Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve*
OASuW – *Offensive Anti-Surface Warfare*
OCO – *Overseas Contingency Operations*
OCONUS – *Outside the Contiguous U.S.*
OFRP – *Optimized Fleet Response Plan*
OMMC – *Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps*
OMN – *Operation & Maintenance, Navy*
OMNR – *Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve*
OPN – *Other Procurement, Navy*
OPT – *Operational Planning Team*
OPT - *Optimization*
OPTEMPO – *Operational Tempo*
OSD – *Office of the Secretary of Defense*
OTH – *Over-the-Horizon*
OUSD – *Office of the Under Secretary of Defense*

P

P&R – *Programs and Resources*
PAA – *Primary Authorized Aircraft*

PANMC *– Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps*
PB *– President's Budget*
PBIS *– Program Budget Information System*
PCS *– Permanent Change of Station*
PDS *– Procurement Data Standard*
PHIBRON *– Amphibious Squadron*
PI *– Performance Improvement*
PIF *– Performance Improvement Framework*
PLA *– People's Liberation Army*
PLAN *– People's Liberation Army Navy*
PMC *– Procurement, Marine Corps*
POD *– Proof-of-Design*
POM *– Proof-of-Manufacturing*
PPBE *– Programming, Budgeting, and Execution*
PPR *– Production Per Recruiter*
PRC *– People's Republic of China*
PRDS *– Purchase Request Data Standard*
Pre-CLO *– Pre-Combat Loadout*
PRTV *– Production Representative Test Vehicle*
PY *– Prior Year*

Q

QTY *– Quantity*

R

R&D *– Research and Development*
RAM *– Rolling Airframe Missile*
RC *– Reserve Component*
RCOH *– Refueling Complex Overhaul*
RDT&E,N *– Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy*
RDTEN *– Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy*
REPI *– Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration*
RF *– Radio Frequency*
RMC *– Regional Maintenance Center*
ROGUE *– Remotely Operated Ground Unit Expeditionary*
RORO *– Roll-on/Roll-off*
ROS *– Reduced Operating Status*
ROTC *– Reserve Officers Training Corps*
RPMC *– Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps*
RPN *– Reserve Personnel, Navy*
RRL *– Ready Relevant Learning*
RST *– Regional Support Team*
RW *– Rotary-Wing*
RWS *– Remote Weapons Station*

S

S&T *– Science and Technology*
SABRS *– Standard Accounting, Budgeting, and Reporting System*
SAPR *– Sexual Assault Prevention and Response*
SAPRO *– Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office*
SCN *– Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy*
SDB *– Small Diameter Bomb*
SDBII *– Small Diameter Bomb Increment II*
SDD *– System Development and Demonstration*
SDP *– Signal Data Processor*
SDR *– Ship Disposition Review*
SDTA *– System Demonstration Test Article*
SECNAV *– Secretary of the Navy*
SELRES *– Selected Reserve*
SEWIP *– Surface Electronic Warfare Improvement Program*
SID *– Ship Inactivation Decision*
SIF *– Stand-in Forces*
SIOP *– Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program*
SLCM-N *– Sea-Launched Nuclear Cruise Missile*
SLEP *– Service Life Extension Program*
SM *– Standard Missile*
SM-6 *– Standard Missile-6*
SMCR *– Selected Marine Corps Reserve*
SMP *– Strategic Management Plan*
SNLWS *– Surface Navy Laser Weapon System*
SPMAGTF-CR-CC *– Special Purpose Marine Air - Ground Task Force – Crisis Response – Central Command*
SPS *– Standard Procurement System*
SRF *– Ship Repair Facility*
SSBN *– Nuclear-Powered, Ballistic Missile Submarine*
SSEE *– Ship's Signal Exploitation Equipment*
SSGN *– Guided-Missile Submarine (Nuclear)*
SSL-TM *– Solid State Laser Technology Maturation*
SSMM *– Surface-to-Surface Missile Module*
SSN *– Nuclear-Powered Attack Submarine*
SSN(X) *– Future Attack Submarine*

STARS-FL – *Standard Accounting and Reporting System, Field Level*
STARS-HCM – *Standard Accounting and Reporting System-Headquarters Claimant Module*
STOVL – *Short Takeoff and Vertical Landing*
STUAS – *Small Tactical Unmanned Aircraft System*
SUW – *Surface Warfare*
SWAP-C – *Space, Weight, Power and Cooling*

T

T-AGOS – *Ocean Surveillance Ship*
T-AGOS(X) – *Next-Generation Ocean Surveillance Ship*
T-AH – *Hospital Ship*
T-AK – *Container Ship*
T-AKR – *Fast Logistics Ship*
T-AO – *Fleet Replenishment Oiler*
T-ARC – *Cable Laying/Repair Ship*
T-ARS – *Salvage Ships*
T-ATF – *Fleet Ocean Tugs*
T-ATS – *Towing, Salvage, and Rescue Ship*
T-EPF – *Expeditionary Fast Transport*
T-ESD – *Expeditionary Transfer Dock*
T&R – *Training and Readiness*
TA – *Tuition Assistance*
TACAIR – *Tactical Air*
TACAMO – *Take Charge and Move Out*
TACTOM – *Tactical Tomahawk*
TAR – *Training and Administration of the Reserve*
TCID – *Theater Combat Identification*
TCM – *Tactical Communications Modernization*
TCM MCHH – *Tactical Communications Modernization Multi-Channel Hand Held*
TD – *Technology Demonstration*
TEAMS – *Tactical Elevated Antenna Mast System*
TFM – *Total Force Management*
TI – *Technology Insertion*
TSEP – *Tactical Submarine Evolution Plan*
TWTS – *Terrestrial Wideband Transmission Systems*

U

U.S.C. – *United States Code*
UAE – *Uninstalled Aircraft Engines*
UARC – *University Affiliated Research Center*
UAS – *Unmanned Aircraft (or Aerial) System*
UAV – *Unmanned Aerial Vehicle*
UCA – *Unmanned Carrier Aviation*
UCLASS – *Unmanned Carrier Launched Airborne Surveillance and Strike*
UDPI – *Undersea Dominance Payload Integration*
UESC – *Utility Energy Service Contract*
UK – *United Kingdom*
ULTV – *Ultra-Light Tactical Vehicle*
UMT – *Unmatched Transaction*
USCYBERCOM – *United States Cyber Command*
USEUCOM – *United States European Command*
USMC – *United States Marine Corps*
USN – *United States Navy*
USV – *Unmanned Surface Vehicle/Vessel*
UUV – *Unmanned Undersea Vehicle*
UUVRON – *Unmanned Undersea Vehicle Squadron*
UWL – *Underwater Launch*

V

VACL – *Virginia Class*
VAQ – *Electronic Attack Squadron*
VDS – *Variable Depth Sonar*
VLF – *Very Low Frequency*
VLS – *Vertical Launching System*
VMFA – *Marine Fighter Attack Squadron*
VolEd – *Voluntary Education Program*
VP – *Patrol Squadron*
VPM – *Virginia Payload Module*

W

WBLOS – *Wide Band Line of Sight*
WCF – *Working Capital Fund*
WEZ – *Weapon Engagement Zone*
WPN – *Weapons Procurement, Navy*
WS – *Weapon Systems*

X

XHT – *External Hull Treatment*
XLUUV - *Extra Large Unmanned Undersea Vehicle*

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