

Ground and Orbital Launched Defeat of Emergent Nuclear Destruction and Other Missile Engagements (GOLDEN DOME) Act of 2025

The problem: There is an increasing threat from China, Russia, and North Korea's expanding capability to deliver nuclear weapons against the United States and its territories. (2024 Commission on the National Defense Strategy)

U.S. national security interests are increasingly at risk from wide-ranging missile arsenals that include offensive ballistic, cruise, and hypersonic weapons, as well as lower-tier threats such as uncrewed aircraft systems (UAS). (2022 Missile Defense Review)

The continued evolution and progress of missiles as a principal means by which adversaries seek to project conventional or nuclear military power makes missile defense a core deterrenceby-denial component of an integrated deterrence strategy. (2022 Missile Defense Review)

Over the past 40 years, rather than lessening, the threat of strategic weapons has become more complex with the development of next-generation delivery systems-including hypersonic-by our adversaries.

Despite this increasing threat, United States homeland missile defense policy has been severely limited to staying ahead of rogue nation threats and accidental or unauthorized missile launches.

The **GOLDEN DOME Act** increases our national security by: enhancing all-domain awareness, the eyes and ears upon which any missile-defense architecture relies; bolstering missile and drone defeat capacity to meet the peer and near-peer threat; and accelerating new capabilities to the force to counter future threats to the homeland.

PROVISIONS OF THE GOLDEN DOME ACT

- a. Tasks one Direct Report Program Manager (DRPM) to plan, budget for, and execute Golden Dome to enhance accountability and empowers them to work across DoD components, services, and other executive agencies to execute it.
- b. Requires a robust annual testing regime for kinetic and non-kinetic systems throughout lifecycle.
- c. Encourages use of commercial solutions and high technology readiness level (TRL) technology to speed up production.
- d. Accelerates development of non-kinetic capabilities including cyber, supply chain interdiction, Al-driven battle management, electromagnetic spectrum, directed energy, and high-power microwave technology to defeat large-scale missile or unmanned system attacks.
- e. Accelerating development of information fusion platform using AI to detect threats across sensors to provide all-domain awareness.
- f. Accelerating development of Proliferated Warfighter Space Architecture (PWSA) of the Space Development Agency and acceleration of space sensor layer for Golden Dome in development with hypersonic and ballistic tracking space sensor payloads.
- g. Requirement for next generation interceptor fielding and silo construction at Ft. Greely and in the continental United States.
- h. Requirement for combatant commands to account for missile defense interceptors and sensor requirements in their annual requests.
- i. Accelerating development of glide phase interceptor.
- j. Accelerating production and fielding of ground mobile interceptors.
- k. Accelerating development of resilient positioning, navigation, and timing for missile defeat systems.
- I. Accelerating development of autonomous agents to defend against cruise missiles and drones.

- m. Accelerating development and deployment of space-based interceptors.
- n. Accelerating development and fielding of low-cost scalable interceptors.
 - Report to reduce cost savings per round for space-based interceptors.
- p. Accelerating modernization of certain terrestrial domain capabilities.
- q. Modernization of Perimeter Acquisition Radar Attack Characterization System (PARCS).
- r. Site selection and program execution plan for Southern Hemisphere-facing early warning radar system.
- Site selection and program execution plan for highly flexible missile defense sites including mobile systems for defending critical nodes across the United States and its non-contiguous states and territories.
- Site selection and program execution plan for construction of Alaska-Based AEGIS Ashore system.
- u. Upgraded AEGIS Ashore and Maui Space Surveillance Complex in Hawaii.
- Acceleration of munitions production for missile defense.
- w. Expedited military construction authority.
- x. Acceleration of integrated air and missile defense technology exchanges.
- y. Development and securing of supply chains critical to missile defense and protection of the space industrial base from decreased competition.
- . Requirement for procurement and fielding of dirigibles to support missile defense.
- aa. Requirement for acceleration of procurement and fielding of air moving target indicator systems.
- ab. Requirement for accelerated development and expansion of Integrated Undersea Surveillance Systems (IUSS).
- ac. Improved authorities for protecting United States assets from drone incursions.

ad. Authorizations \$23.023 billion:

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- \$500 million for SM-3 Block 1B;
- \$500 million for SM-3 Block IIA;
- \$1.0 billion for development and additional procurement of ground mobile interceptors and radars;
- \$1.5 billion for PAC-2 and PAC-3 Munitions and MM-104 Patriot batteries;
- \$500 million for East Coast and Alaska-based AEGIS Ashore construction;
- \$460 million for next generation interceptor production and expansion of missile interceptor fields at Ft. Greely, Alaska to 80 units with next generation interceptor;
- \$260 million for construction of additional next generation interceptor site in the continental United States;
- \$250 million for completion and certification of Hawaii AEGIS Ashore and upgrades to the Maui Space Surveillance Complex;
- \$100 million for space development satellite sensors;
- \$750 million for modernization of terrestrial-based domain awareness radars;
- \$2.5 billion for non-kinetic missile defense capabilities;
- \$5.9 billion for research and development of space-based missile defense and sensor networks;
- \$3.1 billion for Hypersonic and Ballistic Tracking Space Sensor (HBTSS) space vehicles;
- \$63.1 million for missile defense complex and fire team readiness facility;
- \$50 million for procurement and fielding of dirigibles;
- \$750 million relating to innovation and modernization of all-domain sensor capabilities (\$76 million shall be available to procure and rapidly field a high TRL machine learning and artificial intelligence information and data fusion platform);
- \$450 million for counter-hypersonic programs for advanced glide phase interceptors;
- \$1.5 billion for research, development and deployment of positioning, navigation and timing systems;
- \$90 million for procurement and fielding of Integrated Undersea Sensor System (IUSS);
- \$2.5 billion for procurement and fielding of air moving target indicator systems;
- \$100 million for integrated command and control software and technology architecture;
- \$75 million for new low-cost, highly scalable ground interceptors; and
- \$125 million for development and fielding of autonomous agents to defend against cruise missile threats and unmanned systems.