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Chairman Fischer, Vice Chairman King, and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee, it is an honor to appear before you. In the past year, systems developed, delivered, and sustained by the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) have been used in combat, proving the value of our nation's investment and strength. MDA has delivered on its promises and commitments to our Nation and provided the Warfighter the battle-proven, lethal, and agile missile defense systems that have saved thousands of lives this past year. Today, MDA is focused on executing our critical and global warfighting mission to deliver the foundational and break-through capabilities required for the protection of the U.S. homeland, the joint force, working alongside our partners, in defense of our national interests.

MDA is transforming to prepare the Nation to better deter and defeat increasingly complex and dangerous 21st century missile threats. This transformation directly supports the President's goal of achieving peace through strength and aligns with the Department of War's (DOW) national defense priorities. With over four decades of experience, MDA has the expertise to develop, integrate, test, and deliver advanced missile defense systems to the warfighter. MDA is renewing its focus on delivering new and disruptive capabilities across the air, land, sea, and space domains, rather than preserving specific missile defense platforms. With Missile Defense System (MDS) – Next, MDA is returning to a role as the Department's leader in science and technology

research to develop the systems and capabilities our warfighters and nation need to defeat and deter missile threats.

Today, MDA and U.S. Army Program Acquisition Executive (PAE) Fires are developing a detailed transition and transfer plan to move the THAAD Project Office and relevant parts of the AN/TPY-2 program to the U.S. Army this current Fiscal Year. With the ongoing transition and transfer of proven missile defense systems to the Services, MDA refocuses its efforts into the development, integration, and testing of innovative disruptive technologies and missile defense capabilities. MDA will continue to develop MDS-Next elements, components and technologies and continue to operate as a system-of-systems integrator.

As the designated systems-of-systems engineering, integration, and test lead for the Golden Dome for America (GDA) architecture, MDA is applying its expertise in partnership with Office of the Golden Dome for America (GDA) to implement the President's vision for homeland missile defense. Through integrated leadership, shared facilities, and close daily coordination, this partnership delivers a unified enterprise approach to GDA architecture development and planning implementation. Today, MDA supports GDA and we are working to deliver the critical capabilities in the January 2025 Executive Order.

MDA is essential to urgently develop and deploy the missile defense technologies and systems needed for the GDA architecture. The GDA architecture will leverage currently deployed and foundational elements of the existing global MDS, to include the system's unparalleled integration capability and capacity. In support of building out the GDA architecture, MDA will: (1) undertake cutting-edge technology and

system development for accelerated delivery to the Warfighter; (2) provide world-class system-of-systems integration; (3) continue to be a proven integrator of Joint Service systems; and (4) conduct comprehensive missile defense testing at test beds across the globe, to include operationally realistic flight testing. MDA will focus on delivering new capabilities faster and evolving existing ones to improve the efficiency, lethality, and affordability of GDA. MDA also will continue to deliver system elements in support of homeland defense and regional missile defenses, and it will continue to invest in the modernization of its tools, models and simulations, laboratories, and test enterprise to provide the speed and agility called for in the Department's Acquisition Transformation Strategy.

Growing Missile Threat

The proliferating missile threat is increasingly diverse and complex. Adversaries are developing new missiles and improving existing systems, emphasizing precision strike capabilities and missile defense penetration. Future threats include ballistic, hypersonic, and cruise missiles, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), non-kinetic- and cyber-attacks. We must assume all threat missiles can maneuver throughout all phases of flight, which poses an even greater and more stressful challenge for missile defenders. Ongoing proliferation may be expected to lead to diverse unanticipated missile threats to the United States, its forces, and international partners.

China maintains a large and growing arsenal of nuclear and conventional long-range systems along with cyber and space capabilities that can directly threaten American security. Russia continues to modernize its nuclear-capable ICBMs, hypersonic systems, cruise missiles, underwater drones, and orbital anti-satellite payloads. In response to the war with Ukraine, Russian industry has increased

development and production of strike weapons, including the introduction of new long-range systems that threaten U.S. and allied bases throughout Europe.

North Korea continues its aggressive missile development program and testing efforts, and Iran is improving the accuracy and maneuverability of its missiles. Iran has conducted multiple direct attacks across the Middle East. On April 13, 2024, the Iranians launched a massive barrage of more than 100 ballistic missiles, over 150 one-way attack UAVs, and 30 cruise missiles – the largest combined barrage of these weapons in history at the time. On October 1, 2024, the Iranians fired more than 200 ballistic missiles at Israeli bases and cities. Iran conducted additional attacks against Israel during the 12-Day War in June 2025 as well as during Operation Epic Fury in March 2026. These attacks were defeated and many lives were saved by combined Israeli, partner, and U.S. efforts.

Support of Real-World Operations and Munitions Acceleration

The massive Iranian ballistic missile raids against Israel and its neighbors were the largest the world has experienced. By networking the Aegis, Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD), and U.S. Patriot systems using the Command and Control, Battle Management and Communications (C2BMC) software, MDA provides an integrated layered defense against ballistic missiles and unmanned aerial systems. Global capabilities developed or co-developed by MDA, such as the Standard Missile (SM)-3 and Aegis weapon system, the THAAD weapon system, AN/TPY-2 radars, C2BMC systems, and the Israeli Missile Defense System have saved thousands of lives so far, protected Israel and neighboring nations, and defended U.S. and international military forces during the Iranian and Huthi missile attacks.

In support of real-world operations, MDA is leveraging agile approaches and close Warfighter integration to deliver enhanced capabilities to Army and Navy partners engaged in active conflicts. During ongoing combat operations in the U.S. Central Command theater, for example, MDA provides critical, time-sensitive analysis to inform strategic decisions. For the Navy, the Aegis-based defense program works with partners to reduce the time needed to analyze combat data and lessons learned and deliver software updates to deployed ships. In support of the U.S. Army, the THAAD Project Office uses an agile approach to deliver multiple iterative software builds, providing essential capabilities to Warfighters faster. Our analysis of real-world engagements in the Middle East provides U.S. Central Command with crucial data to tailor defensive postures. In the past year, we also delivered a key assessment of the Aegis architecture for U.S. European Command and analyzed the placement of an additional AN/TPY-2 radar in Eastern Europe. MDA's rigorous analytical support gives commanders confidence that U.S. systems perform as designed. In Operation Epic Fury, the integrated air and missile defense network continues performing exactly as intended. U.S. Patriot and THAAD batteries along with Aegis destroyers continue to coordinate and intercept threats with precision and consistency.

Transforming MDA to Support the Warfighter

MDA is aligned with the Department's acquisition priorities to (1) field and modernize to outpace adversaries; (2) increase production capacity; and (3) shift the industrial base to speed execution. Over a year ago, MDA began transforming its acquisition business practices, leaning more heavily into agile business, acquisition, and engineering processes to deliver highly integrated, affordable, and effective systems to the Warfighter. MDA's restructuring strengthens its support for the Warfighter by

improving coordination and positioning the Agency to effectively implement the GDA architecture. MDA is committed to continuous improvement and innovation in acquisition execution and preparing to leverage a variety of authorities and acquisition approaches. The Agency is reaching out to traditional and non-traditional partners to tap into our Nation's best and brightest across the entire U.S. defense industrial base. MDA also uses competitive multiple award contracts targeting disruptive technology and rapid capability development from non-traditional sources.

MDA is implementing agile, rapid, and efficient acquisition of urgently needed capabilities in accordance with the Department's Acquisition Transformation Strategy, implementing the Secretary of War's 38 acquisition transformation initiatives outlined in fall 2025 to accelerate delivery of missile defense capabilities and enhance our focus on the Warfighter. MDA has accomplished the following: realigned the organization to support cross-functional, capability-based Program Executive and Program Manager portfolios; aligned internal Lines of Effort with the 38 Initiatives; completed policy and process review to reduce bureaucracy and empower program managers; implemented commercial preference policy during acquisition strategy development; and maximized flexible contracting through Other Transaction Agreements to accelerate capability delivery. MDA will continue to aggressively support acquisition transformation initiatives.

MDA also is applying digital technology to daily operations, workflows, applications, and processes across the enterprise to reach unprecedented speed of delivery and create new value while fostering enhanced customer experiences. Central to this effort is Optimized Resource Based Integrated Tool (ORBIT), our cloud-based

acquisition platform that streamlines processes, reduces review times, and improves decision-making. Aligned with the Department's directive, MDA is leveraging Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools to enhance flexibility and improve efficiency to integrate AI in battlefield and boardroom processes to increase speed and scale of delivering capability to the Warfighter.

Over the past year, we have delivered tangible results in asset management, real-world operational support, and integrated training, ensuring our forces are prepared for any contingency. To directly enhance readiness, MDA fielded two transformative, 24/7 applications for the classified internet. These systems have fundamentally changed how the Joint Force manages and sustains missile defense, missile warning, and space domain awareness assets, providing Combatant Commanders with accurate, real-time readiness data and predictive analytics for maintenance and resource planning. This ensures vital national assets are available when and where they are needed most, directly contributing to a more agile and formidable defense posture.

To better connect with and inform the Warfighter, MDA's Wargames and Exercises Directorate was realigned under the Director for Warfighter Integration in October 2025. This change ensures our exercises directly support Combatant Command Operations Plan objectives, improves collaboration, and accelerates the delivery of effective capabilities to our forces through a newly established Lessons Learned feedback process.

Transformation to Accelerate Testing

To field global missile defense capabilities at a pace that out-maneuvers and defeats all adversarial threats, MDA is adopting innovative strategies to improve and accelerate its testing. As the global test execution lead for the integrated GDA

architecture, MDA is implementing a schedule-based High Frequency Test Strategy (HFTS) to execute and support the GDA mission and bring advanced missile defense capability into the MDS-Next. The HFTS supports rapid and phased capability delivery to the Warfighter. The first phase is the integration of flight, ground, and cyber testing. This allows for comprehensive demonstrations of GDA system performance and includes Warfighters in the development and refinement of their tactics, techniques, and procedures in a realistic, integrated environment. The second focus area is frequent, at least quarterly, testing opportunities, which allows for the continuous evaluation of software and hardware updates, maturation of new technologies, and integration of next generation capabilities. This rapid, iterative testing serves as a crucial risk-reduction measure, ensuring new components are ready for integration into future phased deliveries for GDA and MDS-Next. This agile approach to testing is essential for keeping pace with evolving threats and delivering capabilities to the Warfighter more efficiently.

Developing Breakthrough Capabilities for Advanced Missile Defenses

The character of warfare is changing. Our Nation faces a new class of hypersonic, maneuvering threats delivered in complex, coordinated attacks and designed to challenge our defenses. To meet this challenge, MDA is moving beyond incremental improvements and is now aggressively pursuing a new generation of disruptive technologies that are more lethal, resilient, affordable, and agile. Our goal is to change the calculus for our adversaries by fielding advanced capabilities for MDS-Next at a speed that preserves the Warfighter's decisive military advantage.

Our strategy is built on three pillars: accelerated innovation, acquisition agility, and deepened partnerships. We are shortening development timelines for asymmetric

capabilities like directed energy, low-cost interceptors, and advanced sensors. By embracing rapid prototyping and frequent demonstrations, we provide opportunities to deliver direct, leave-behind value to the Warfighter while simultaneously maturing the disruptive, resilient, and agile technologies that will form the foundation of a more affordable future architecture.

Our investment in leading-edge research and development is focused on delivering specific, game-changing capabilities. A key effort is Project Maverick, which is on track for a demonstration in 2027. This initiative will deliver a near-term hypersonic defense capability demonstration on the U.S. east coast, proving our ability to track and engage advanced hypersonic glide vehicles by fusing data from elevated sensors. Project Maverick provides a developmental test event opportunity to demonstrate capabilities across the kill chain, and successfully demonstrated capabilities would supplement current and future defense architectures. To address the economic and logistical challenges of modern missile defense, we are partnering with the Office of the Under Secretary of War for Research and Engineering on the Low-Cost Interceptor (LCI). With a prototype intercept test planned for 2028, the LCI will restore magazine depth and lower the cost-per-kill by delivering a high-volume, affordable interceptor. We are also augmenting our kinetic capabilities with Directed Energy. Through ongoing integration and scaling efforts, we are accelerating the operational use of high-energy lasers on various platforms, adding a critical, non-kinetic layer to MDS-Next. Finally, we are embedding Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning across the kill web. This ongoing implementation is enhancing decision superiority by optimizing weapon

systems and resource allocation, which is particularly critical for defending against large, multi-wave missile raids.

Our technical innovations are enabled by a modernized approach to acquisition and collaboration. The Nimble Options for Buying Layered Effects (NOBLE) multiple authority announcement has proven highly successful in attracting innovative solutions from a diverse range of non-traditional vendors. The flexibility of NOBLE lowers the barrier to entry, allowing us to harness the full creative potential of the industrial base to provide the lethal, resilient, affordable, and agile weapons we will need to defeat the complex and dangerous emerging missile threat. The National IAMD Center (NIC) will be a hybrid physical and virtual environment that integrates multi-domain systems from across the services. The NIC is our hub for enhancing joint training, experimentation, and Warfighter collaboration, ensuring the capabilities we develop are seamlessly integrated into the Joint force.

Modernizing the Global Missile Defense System

Over more than two decades, MDA has developed, delivered, and modernized elements of the MDS to counter the missile threat as it evolves. The GDA system also will leverage many of the foundational missile defense capabilities that are part of MDS-Next.

Decision Dominance

A missile defense system is only as effective as its ability to command and control all integrated elements. We must continue efforts to build autonomy and exploit digital foundations to gain decision advantage in the missile battles of the future. We also must leverage Joint, international partner, and cross-domain capabilities if we are to be successful.

The global C2BMC system has already proved its value in integrating real-world combat operations. C2BMC provides global communications, command and control and is a force multiplier that brings different sensors and shooters together so that systems not designed to work together can share data and engage threats they otherwise would not have been able to see. In the Middle East, C2BMC enabled remote engagements by Aegis, THAAD, and Israeli systems, correlated and combined overhead and terrestrial sensor data, and extended engagement ranges far beyond internal weapon system radars, resulting in improved system-level performance.

As a foundational component of future layered defense and MDS-Next, we will build upon C2BMC to deploy a more scalable, operational open architecture to increase data processing capabilities, improve global missile defense system performance, and enable situational awareness for senior commanders and battle management and command and control for operational warfighters throughout a mass raid situation. C2BMC also will expand the existing, globally deployed network to integrate more sensors and shooters and provide secure, physical communication links for all new sites.

There is a growing Warfighter demand for enhanced joint force capabilities to combat air, cruise, ballistic and hypersonic missile threats. MDA's work has been instrumental in making sure that capabilities, as they come online, can be directly inserted into our overall command and control system. MDA, as the Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD) Technical Authority, is engineering and prototyping the Joint Tactical Integrated Fire Control (JTIFC) architecture focusing on multi-domain, cross-Service kill chains, enabling true "right sensor, right shooter" capability to counter

emerging threats. JTIFC enhances integrated fire control capabilities across the Services by essentially “connecting” existing sensors, command and control systems, and weapons at the tactical level. We are moving towards being fully integrated across Services, domains, and partners to expand capacity without duplicating costs.

JTIFC efforts include MDA’s Joint Track Management Capability (JTMC) Bridge, which is designed to connect Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force weapons, sensors, and fire control networks into a Joint Integrated Fire Control Network. The JTMC Bridge is on a path to field with the Army Integrated Battle Command System (IBCS), Navy Cooperative Engagement Capability (CEC), and Air Force Tactical Operations Center – Light (TOC-L) Programs of Record in 2027-2028.

The JTIFC architecture has been demonstrated at multiple Combatant Command and Service exercises as well as the Army’s Flight Test 6 (FT-06). Recurring Service exercises include the Army’s annual Project Convergence, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command’s biennial Valiant Shield and Operation Sling Stone, and U.S. Northern Command’s Northern Edge. Future JTIFC capabilities, enabled by the JTMC-B, are under development and planned for delivery to the Services’ programs, to include the fusion of distributed combat identification features from all sensors, force level engagement coordination, and distributed electronic protection capabilities. The Guam Defense System builds upon the JTIFC core architecture and future capabilities, ensuring joint weapons and sensors are integrated. JTIFC and JTMC-B are proven and scalable into IAMD architectures.

We must also continue to integrate and leverage the space domain. The exploitation of space supports a missile defense posture that is more effective, resilient,

and adaptable to known and unanticipated threats. The proximity, persistence, and precision of space-based missile defense assets offer a truly transformative capability.

To ensure rapid gap coverage, MDA has developed prototypes designed with Warfighter capabilities in mind. The MDA Hypersonic and Ballistic Tracking Space Sensor (HBTSS) demonstration, for example, helped to close the gap by supporting detection and tracking of hypersonic weapons and providing multi-domain support to the Overhead Persistent Infrared (OPIR) enterprise architecture. HBTSS proven capabilities, which provides fire control quality data to support engagements, are a critical element of our future hypersonic kill chain. The HBTSS program made remarkable development achievements. It implemented a new enterprise ground system in just 36 months; rapidly designed and built two satellites within 36 months; conducted the first accelerated National Security Space Launch within 12 months in collaboration with the Space Force; and participated in its first test within 119 days of launch. MDA will continue its collaboration with the Space Force to develop and deliver this vital capability within the future Proliferated Warfighter Space Architecture.

We are pursuing the same approach in developing the Discriminating Space Sensor (DSS) to perform birth-to-death tracking and discrimination of in-flight ballistic missiles and their payload objects. MDA will launch two DSS prototype satellites in 2029, followed by on-orbit test and demonstration of DSS capabilities to inform future space-based architecture and design requirements. The DSS prototype will demonstrate the technology required to track ballistic missiles birth-to-death from space while discriminating lethal objects from non-lethal objects, with the final operational DSS system design to be decided by the Space Force. MDA will expand the demonstration

of critical DSS capabilities to provide the United States an interim capability to defend against ballistic and other advanced missile threats from peer, near-peer, and rogue adversaries.

Finally, President Trump's January 27, 2025 Executive Order highlighted the need to develop cutting-edge, next generation, kinetic and non-kinetic capabilities that will include a focus on the development of space-based interceptors (SBI) capable of boost phase defense. A space engagement layer would complement land- and sea-based defenses and improve the resilience of the entire global system for the defense of the U.S. homeland and the protection of U.S. forces and international partners. MDA is working closely with the Space Force and other stakeholders on the development and delivery of the SBI architecture. From a missile defense architect and developer perspective, a space-based missile defense layer would offer numerous benefits, including a persistent on-call global presence, which would reduce the risks associated with hostile missiles launched with little or no notice from different regions around the world.

Ground-based Homeland Defenses

MDA continues to improve performance of the fielded Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) system to defeat long-range rogue missile threats. Earlier this fiscal year, we deployed capability to increase battlespace through a change to the Ground Based Interceptor (GBI) that enables burning only two of the three solid rocket booster stages along with discrimination improvements to improve overall system performance against more complex threats with countermeasures. With the additional funding provided by Congress in FY 2021, we recently completed the delivery of the first three

of six new boost vehicles. These improvements were accomplished while maintaining 100% GMD Weapon System availability.

The NGI's modular design not only enables the in-silo maintenance minimizing time it is not available to the Warfighter for homeland defense, it also facilitates easy upgrades to address evolving threats. NGI can autonomously engage and defeat multiple lethal objects in a complex threat scene using its multiple kill vehicles. In short, NGI provides a significant increase in firepower and magazine depth. Today, when we must repair an aging GBI, we take the interceptor out of the silo and ship it to one of our missile assembly buildings for disassembly. We then ship the various subcomponents to the original equipment manufacturer for repair. With NGI, everything short of replacing a booster can be executed in the silo leveraging the modular design. This reduces the time the interceptor is not actively defending our homeland from months to days. Additionally, NGI will provide a reduced cost-per-kill through its increased efficiency, reliability, and availability, providing greater magazine depth.

We are progressing well with the design and delivery of the NGI and look forward to executing the All Up Round Critical Design Review later this calendar year. This review will be followed by the completion of qualification testing, an experimental flight test in 2028 where we will fly two of our new Kill Vehicles to reduce the risk for the first two All Up Round flight tests in 2029. The NGI program continues to move forward at maximum speed while still enforcing technical rigor and a demanding test approach to deliver this critically important capability.

Last year, I told you NGI's producibility challenges were shifting the NGI program to the right to 2030. We replanned the program and the key milestones have remained

on schedule to deliver this critical capability to the U.S. Northern Command in 2030. To reduce risk, we will continue pursuing a second solid rocket motor provider to the NGI effort which is not only good for the program but also supports a healthy propulsion industry. Our solid rocket motor producibility has had the greatest adverse impact on the schedule. We see the results of our intense management and oversight in partnership with the solid rocket motor provider. Later this month, we will execute both the development burst and static fire tests of our second stage. To reduce schedule risk associated with the first stage solid rocket motor, MDA and the NGI Prime Contractor, Lockheed Martin, will continue to develop a second source. Having two sources for the first stage motor not only reduces schedule risk as we transition in 2028 to low-rate initial production, but it also provides potential cost reductions as we have a credible option to compete lot builds of these motors in production.

Concurrently with NGI development, MDA is upgrading the legacy fielded homeland defense system ground components to ensure seamless NGI compatibility to address the evolving threat. The Ground System monitors the health and status of both (NGIs and GBIs) interceptors, conducts pre-launch activities, performs engagement planning, tasks interceptors at launch, provides in-flight updates to the interceptor, and ensures communication connectivity between the launch sites and ground- and Sea-based sensors. Additionally, with the Government taking over as the Weapon System Integrator, we synchronized the Ground System development schedule with the NGI re-plan schedule to ensure the ground systems are emplaced, with a rigorous integration strategy verifying development progress, maturation and thus ensuring Ground System readiness to receive each NGI as they are delivered. Together, these two programs

have an integrated executable path forward to provide U.S. Northern Command with improved capability and capacity against the 2030+ advanced threats.

From a sensor perspective, U.S. Space Force and U.S. Northern Command have operationally accepted the Long Range Discrimination Radar (LRDR), which MDA developed and delivered to the Space Force. LRDR provides persistent long-range midcourse discrimination, precision tracking, and hit assessment, and it supports MDA, U.S. Space Force, U.S. Northern Command, and U.S. Space Command in the execution of homeland defense against long-range missile threats in the Pacific theater as well as Space Domain Awareness (SDA). As a precursor to the Warfighter acceptance, LRDR executed a successful operational flight test, Flight Test Other (FTX)-26a, last summer, leading to transition and transfer of LRDR to the Space Force at the end of February 2026. MDA also delivered a new software build for LRDR a year ahead of schedule, providing improved discrimination performance against additional threats while adding hypersonic defense tracking capability.

As a part of FTX-26a, we tested the Advanced Object Classification (AOC) capability for the Upgraded Early Warning Radar (UEWR) at Clear Space Force Station, Alaska. AOC proved to be a huge success in adding to our ability to classify threat systems. We are now in the process of awarding a contract to expand the AOC capabilities and deploy it to all the UEWR sites.

For the Sea-Based X-band (SBX) Radar, we just completed an extensive in-port maintenance period at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam which included replacement of the 20-year-old radome. The SBX completed the in-port maintenance period ahead of

schedule in February 2026, followed by sea trials and is now on-station in the Pacific defending the homeland.

Aegis-Based Defense

Our commitment to enhancing the globally deployed Aegis-Based Defense capability remains a top priority, and the past year has been marked by significant achievements in both fielding and testing. In the third quarter of FY 2025, Aegis Baseline 9.C2.4 (with BMD 5.1.5) achieved Navy certification and is now slated for installation. This was quickly followed by the certification of Aegis Baseline 5.4.1 (with BMD 4.1.3) in the first quarter of FY 2026, which integrates the SM-6 Dual II Software Upgrade (SWUP) missile and will significantly enhance the wartime footing of the Destroyers receiving it. Underscoring our agile response to Warfighter needs, we delivered 15 rapid, post-certification software updates to deployed ships in the fleet, directly incorporating lessons learned from recent conflicts in the Red Sea and the defense of Israel.

The Standard Missile-3 (SM-3) is the cornerstone of our sea-based, exo-atmospheric missile defense, and the program has achieved critical momentum over the past year. A landmark achievement was the first combat use of the SM-3 Block IIA, a highly capable interceptor co-developed with Japan that significantly expands the defended area against long-range ballistic missile threats. To ensure Warfighters maintain a deep magazine of these vital assets, we are diligently managing the production pipeline. The FY 2026 funding stabilizes the production line, and we anticipate awarding the SM-3 Blk 1B multi-year procurement contracts by the third quarter. A key component of our production strategy includes maximizing SM-3 Block IB

production, to include several performance upgrades, which ensures our warfighters have combat-proven interceptors to complement the capabilities of the Block IIA.

The Glide Phase Intercept (GPI) program remains a cornerstone of our strategy to develop a global layered defense against advanced hypersonic threats. This critical effort is being pursued as a cooperative development program with our close partner, Japan. This capability holds the potential to be leveraged for the defense of the homeland and could be accelerated with adequate resources. In parallel, we continue to develop software enhancements for the Aegis Weapon System to ensure a seamless integration of the GPI interceptor, enabling it to engage threats using data from remote sensors. Our commitment to delivering this vital capability to the warfighter remains steadfast.

The defense of Guam against a complex and diverse missile threat remains one of the Department's highest priorities. In collaboration with the Army and the Navy, MDA is executing U.S. Indo-Pacific Command's requirement for a layered defense architecture, and we have made significant progress over the past year. On schedule, our team secured a final Record of Decision on the Environmental Impact Statement in just two and a half years. This has enabled us to begin executing three military construction projects for essential sensor, shooter, and command center sites, with three additional projects slated for 2027. Our strategy is to first field an interim capability by 2027 based on a successful 2024 intercept test, and then deliver the full, Initial Operational Capability for the island's defense by 2029.

Theater-Based Defense

MDA's Theater-Based Defense portfolio comprises the U.S.-Israeli Cooperative Program, Mobile Land-Based Sensors, and THAAD.

MDA manages the cooperative missile defense development programs with Israel and assists the Government of Israel in upgrading its national missile defense capability to defend Israel and deployed U.S. forces from emerging threats of increased range and complexity. MDA develops interoperability between Arrow and David's Sling Weapon Systems and global U.S. missile defense systems and shares technology development, data collection, and lessons learned from Israeli missile defense programs. Interoperability between Israeli missile defense systems and the U.S. MDS-Next have been vital in the defense of Israel and U.S. forces.

MDA continues to work with Israel to ensure system interoperability. We have increased Tactical Communications between Arrow Weapon System, Aegis Weapon System, THAAD, and U.S. sensors and have improved sharing of defense resources to enable optimal defense of Israel. We also have expanded Joint U.S.–Israeli Warfighter training to ensure Warfighter concept of operations proficiency in the evolving defense of Israel. We have adapted to real-time battlefield learning to rapidly identify and correct performance gaps and execute quick-turn operational system hardware and software upgrades to deliver increased capabilities to the Warfighters. MDA also has been able to ensure expedited delivery of critical components to deployed weapon systems and undertake a worldwide logistics effort to ensure interceptor replenishment (Arrow, Aegis, THAAD).

AN/TPY-2 provides critical capability to detect, track, and discriminate stressing missile attacks as part of MDS-Next. AN/TPY-2 has been instrumental in saving innumerable lives in the Israeli theater and serves as a significant deterrent and protection asset across the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, U.S. European Command, and

U.S. Central Command areas of responsibility as part of THAAD system operations and when used in Forward-Based Mode. Deployed AN/TPY-2 systems operated at an unprecedented pace throughout FY 2025 and continue to do so in FY 2026.

The THAAD Weapon System is a globally transportable, ground-based missile defense weapon system that is highly effective against short-, medium- and intermediate-range missile threats inside and outside the atmosphere in the terminal phase of flight. MDA supports and sustains THAAD Batteries in CONUS as well as in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command and U.S. Central Command Areas of Responsibility.

THAAD has supported Real-World Events in U.S. Central Command with hundreds of THAAD Interceptors expended in the defense of Israel and continues support as part of MDS-Next architecture. The THAAD program delivered multiple expedited software updates in response to U.S. Central Command requests. In FY 2025 MDA completed fielding of THAAD System Build 4 to all THAAD batteries to provide critical processing improvements from the AN/TPY-2 radar to THAAD Fire Control and Communications. MDA also delivered THAAD Battery 8 ground hardware and updated software for operational testing and completed initial New Equipment Training. We also awarded a contract for Hardware Configuration 3.1 modernization kit for one THAAD battery, which brings existing batteries into the same configuration as the newly delivered Battery 8.

Allies and Partners

Close collaboration with our Allies and partners is critical for addressing today's security challenges. MDA actively and closely engages with multiple partners across the globe to build capability and interoperability against shared missile threats.

Asia/Pacific

MDA uses FMS to deliver the SM-3 Block IB and Block IIA interceptors to Japan and provide the weapon system components and associated software for two Japanese-built Aegis System Equipped Vessels (ASEV), which will be fielded with the solid-state SPY-7 radar and an Aegis Weapon System. ASEV will provide Japan a persistent, mobile missile defense capability. MDA is managing the FMS case to deliver the core weapon system components for two Japanese-built ASEVs, centered around the advanced, solid-state AN/SPY-7 (V)1 radar integrated with a U.S. Aegis Weapon System. This program is on track the first tactical SPY-7 radar array has been installed at the Production Test Center in Moorestown, New Jersey, and ASEV #1 and ASEV #2 Shipsets to Mitsubishi Corporation, are on schedule under the Direct Commercial Sales Contract. We executed Japan Tracking Exercise Flight Test (JFTX)-01 in March 2026, where the system demonstrated its ability to detect, track, and discriminate a live target. With the successful completion of this event, the first complete ASEV combat system and radar array shipset will be shipped and delivered to Japan to support its vessel production and integration timeline.

Additionally, MDA continues to provide technical assistance to Australia to support development of a Joint Air Battle Management System that will integrate Australia's air and missile defenses and enable interoperability with U.S. and other allied IAMD capabilities. MDA also conducts cooperative research and development projects and studies with Australia, Japan, and the Republic of Korea.

Middle East

MDA retains a strong, long-standing partnership in research and development and production with the Israel Missile Defense Organization. Arrow, David’s Sling, and

Iron Dome systems proved their immense value as a layered missile defense network, most notably during Operations Rising Lion and Epic Fury. Through the 2019-2028 Security Assistance Memorandum of Understanding, the U.S. provides $500 million per year for engineering, development, co-production, testing, interoperability, and fielding of the Arrow Weapon System, the David's Sling Weapon System, and co-production for interceptors for the Iron Dome Defense System. The U.S. is also providing for additional Israeli inventory via the FY 2022 supplemental funding for the Iron Dome Defense system and through the FY 2024 $5.2B Israel Security Supplemental Funding for Iron Dome, David's Sling, and Iron Beam directed energy systems. The U.S. industrial base benefits from these programs by building and supplying components for these systems. Current U.S. workshare for FY 2024-FY 2026 is valued at over three billion dollars.

In support of our global partners, MDA continues to produce, deliver, and support THAAD capabilities for the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). Three batteries are operational in Saudi Arabia with equipment and interceptor production continuing with delivery of all seven batteries by the end of FY 2028. MDA remains committed to supporting the THAAD system for our partners in the UAE.

Working multilaterally with the Gulf Cooperation Council, MDA will deliver a final report in spring 2026 to the GCC outlining recommendations for a regional integrated air and missile early warning capability.

Europe and North America

MDA is continuing to perform several cooperative research and development projects and studies with the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, the United Kingdom, and

Canada. MDA also works closely with NATO by providing subject-matter expertise to the NATO Communication and Information Agency for the continuous testing and interoperability of BMD systems, as well as providing executive leadership to the NATO Ballistic Missile Defense Steering Committee charged with overseeing the NATO BMD program.

Conclusion

Chairman Fischer, Vice Chairman King, and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee,, MDA is transforming to meet the demands of a new and increasingly dangerous security environment. We are working closely with the Services, Combatant Commands, industry partners, and international partners to develop and deploy the disruptive, lethal, resilient, agile, and affordable capabilities needed to defeat missile attacks. We are committed to giving our Warfighters a decisive advantage. Through modernization, real-world operational support, and commitment to our allies, we will continue to deliver the capabilities needed to deter aggression and defend our Nation and its interests. We are proud of the systems we have deployed and the successes they have achieved in the hands of our Service members. We remain focused on the evolving threat and are committed to developing the next generation of missile defense technologies to protect the Homeland.

I would like to recognize and thank the men and women who serve in our Armed Forces at home and abroad and who operate the MDS with the support of our dedicated civilian and contractor workforce. I greatly appreciate your continued support for MDA and the missile defense mission, and I look forward to answering the committee's questions. Thank you.