



UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ARMED SERVICES

U.S. Senator Roger Wicker, Chairman | U.S. Senator Jack Reed, Ranking Member

FISCAL YEAR 2027

**NATIONAL DEFENSE
AUTHORIZATION ACT**

PREFACE

Enacted annually, the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) establishes funding levels and authorities for the U.S. military and other critical defense priorities, ensuring America's armed forces have the training, equipment, and resources necessary to fulfill their missions.

Facing an axis of aggressors including China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea, the United States is now competing in the most perilous threat environment since the second World War. This competition will determine whether the 21st century will be American-led, or defined by authoritarian, autocratic regimes that care little for the needs of their citizens. For that reason, we must be ready to deter conflicts and, if necessary, to win them.

To achieve this, we must advance significant reforms to modernize military capabilities, drive considerable competition in our defense industrial base, and solidify recruitment and retention efforts in the ranks. In doing so, our aim is to rebuild the American arsenal and revitalize manufacturing. By reindustrializing and advancing new technology at home, we can preserve our competitive edge and ensure the United States military remains unmatched in capability and readiness.

Striving to ensure America's sons and daughters are better equipped, more lethal, and properly supported for the challenges ahead, this committee proudly endorses the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027.



FY 2027 DEFENSE FUNDING LEVELS

The 66th annual NDAA supports a total of \$1.15 trillion in FY 2027 funding for national defense.

| FY26 Defense Funding Levels (in billions of dollars) | |
|---|------------------------|
| Department of Defense | \$1,098,993,494 |
| Department of Energy | \$41,143,582 |
| NDAA Topline | \$1,140,137,076 |
| Defense-related Activities Outside NDAA Jurisdiction | \$11,916,000 |
| National Defense Topline | \$1,152,053,076 |





MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS

A Historic Investment to Rebuild the American Arsenal and Reindustrialize America

- Authorizes the President's discretionary defense budget request to strengthen America's military capabilities.
- Increases maximum authorized amounts for hostile fire and imminent danger pay, as well as aviation incentive pays and bonuses, to better recognize operational demands and support retention in critical specialties.
- Authorizes an increase of more than \$1 billion for maritime unmanned systems.
- Counter-drone implementation.
- Improves DOD's capabilities for countering cartels, defending the southwest border, and building partner capacity in SOUTHCOM).

Reforming the Pentagon

- Requires acceleration of the adoption and purchase of low-cost munitions, including a pilot program on air defense interceptors.

Provides key authority for warfighters to repair their own equipment under urgent conditions.

- Shifts burden of proof to contractors to justify restrictions on technical data.
- Requires contractors submit a qualified defense investment plan to increase production capacity or face restrictions on shareholder distributions.
- Encourages the Department to adopt the future of warfare by permitting the establishment of the Robotic and Autonomous Systems Combatant Command.
- Creates accountability measures for implementing generational acquisition reform from the FY26 NDAA.





- Creates a new Under Secretary of Defense for Cyber, Information, and Networks that is dual-hatted as the Department's Chief Information Officer and the Principal Cyber Advisor to the Secretary of Defense.
- Redesignates the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Health Affairs and establishes the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Housing, Personnel Movement, and Travel Policy.
- Accelerating software procurement (removing bureaucracy, supporting speed, development for software systems).

Indo-Pacific

- Redesignates the Taiwan Security Cooperation Initiative as the First Island Chain Security Cooperation Initiative (FICSCI) and makes the Philippines eligible to receive assistance under this authority. It also extends FICSCI to 2032 and authorizes up to \$1.5 trillion in assistance in Fiscal Year 2027.
- Authorizes the Department to establish a War Reserve Stockpile program for Taiwan.
- Prohibits a reduction in U.S. military posture on the Korean Peninsula or a change in wartime operational control over the Combined Forces Command until the Secretary of Defense certifies to Congress that such action is in the national interest. Further directs the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs and the Commanders of Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM) and U.S. Forces Korea to conduct an independent risk assessment of any such changes.
- Directs a report detailing U.S. support to Japan in the development and fielding of an operational counterstrike capability.
- Revitalizes the AUKUS partnership by designating the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Armaments Cooperation as the Senior Defense Official with responsibility for AUKUS and extends the timeframe for this function until 2032.
- Modifies the authorization of the sale of nuclear attack submarines (SSNs) to allow for the transfer of up to three in-service SSNs instead of one new SSN and two in-service SSN's.





- Directs a plan in the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual to remove unnecessary procedures and regulations related to AUKUS.
- Directs INDOPACOM to develop separate master infrastructure plans to support rotational U.S. force presence in Australia and the Philippines.
- Requires the establishment of a Regional Sustainment Framework for the Indo-Pacific to foster co-sustainment and logistical support with our allies.
- Directs a review of the manner in which delays in United States weapons sales to Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, and the Philippines through the foreign military sales process affect the ability of the Department of Defense to build, posture, and sustain a strong denial defense in the First Island Chain.
- Authorizes and extends the Pacific Deterrence Initiative.
- Extends the China Military Power Report requirement through January 31, 2032.
- Requires a strategy for crisis management in the South China Sea.
- Directs a report on transfers of personnel, platforms, equipment, munitions, and other capabilities previously allocated or assigned to INDOPACOM to other combatant commands since May 1, 2025.
- Directs a briefing on efforts to enhance combined United States-Republic of Korea operational capabilities and interoperability using emerging technologies.
- Directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing on industrial base cooperation between United States and India.





Europe

- Prohibits the reduction in U.S. military force posture in Europe or relinquishment of U.S. command of the Supreme Allied Commander Europe position until the Secretary of Defense assesses the impact on U.S. and NATO interests and certifies to Congress that such action is in the national interest. Further directs the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs and the Commander of U.S. European Command to conduct an independent risk assessment of any such changes.
- Prohibits the use of funds to remove the Army's Prepositioned Stocks in Europe.
- Preserves a credible deterrence and defense posture for NATO by mandating that the EUCOM provide regular reporting on the readiness of NATO forces to assume the lead for conventional deterrence.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense, not less than 120 days before decreasing permanent or rotational troops in a NATO country, to submit an assessment of the impact of such reductions on the ability to meet NATO deterrence and defense requirements.
- Requires EUCOM submit an updated risk assessment of the ability to meet theater campaign plans, support NATO regional plans, and meet NATO defense and deterrence requirements following recent force posture reductions in the EUCOM area of responsibility (AOR).
- Directs the Secretary of Defense to report on Russian grey zone activities within seven days of their commission.
- Directs the Secretary of Defense to engage his German counterparts to establish a joint program for the purpose of enabling the co-development and co-production of air defense and air-to-air munitions capabilities,
- Extends the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (USAI) through 2029 and increases authorized funding to \$750 million.
- Creates the US-Ukraine Strategic Defense Innovation Working Group focused on drone technology.





- Prohibits funds authorized by this Act from being obligated or expended to implement any activity that recognizes the sovereignty of Russia over the internationally recognized territory of Ukraine.
- Directs the Department to provide intelligence support to the Government of Ukraine for the purpose of supporting military operations to defend or take back the internationally recognized territory of Ukraine.





Middle East

- Establishes the United States-Israel Defense Technology Cooperation Initiative to expand and accelerate bilateral defense technology research, development, testing, evaluation, coordination, and industrial cooperation between the U.S. and Israel.
- Authorizes the Civil Military Coordination Center as a subsidiary of the Board of Peace to oversee the implementation of the Gaza ceasefire in pursuit of Hamas' complete and permanent disarmament.
- Authorizes increased funding for U.S.-Israel cooperation in countering unmanned aerial systems and subterranean warfare.
- Directs an initiative to bolster defense cooperation among the United States and signatories of the Abraham Accords.
- Conditions defense funding to the Lebanese Armed Forces on its willingness to counter Hezbollah.
- Conditions defense support to the Syrian government on its efforts to disarm all foreign fighters and jihadists who remain in Syria.
- Directs the continuation of Counter ISIS Train and Equip Funds (CTEF) defense to Iraqi Kurdish partners.





Western Hemisphere

- Authorizes the establishment and continued operation of Joint Interagency Task Force-Counter Cartel (JIATF-CC) to coordinate and bolster the counter-cartel mission.
- Establishes the U.S. southwest border mission as a named mission.
- Directs the Department to establish a plan for creating a common operating picture of the southwest border with interagency partners.

Directs a report on the military and intelligence activities of Cuba in the Western Hemisphere.

- Requires a threat assessment regarding unmanned aircraft systems at or near the international borders of the United States.
- Requires quarterly reports on unmanned aerial system incursions over military installations, sensitive sites, and the southern border.
- Directs a report on the capabilities and illicit activities of certain cartels to better assess the security threat cartels pose to U.S. national security.
- Encourages Joint Interagency Task Force 401 and Joint Task Force–Southern Border to prioritize collaboration on the rapid delivery of cost-effective, low-collateral-effects interceptors capable of safe kinetic mitigation of unmanned aircraft systems along the southern land border within the United States.
- Increases oversight of the use of counter-drone capabilities on the southern border.
- Creates an America’s Defense Initiative to prioritize resourcing for counter-cartel efforts across the Western Hemisphere.
- Directs a feasibility and advisability study on the establishment of a program of recurring multinational jungle warfare exercises with partner countries in South America.





- Directs the Department to brief Congress every quarter on the status of planning for and implementation of core Homeland defense priorities, including plans for responding to a major attack on the Homeland in the context of military operations in other areas of responsibility.
- Directs the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Attorney General, to develop a comprehensive strategy for advancing U.S. interests in the Western Hemisphere that include planning for confronting Great Power Competition, mass migration, cartels, and economic security challenges.
- Directs the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, to send Congress a report on the military and intelligence activities of Cuba in the Western Hemisphere.
- Directs the Secretary to develop a plan for the modernization of remote and arctic National Guard facilities.





Modernizing Our Military

Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)

- Directs a briefing on the procurement of low-collateral, non-kinetic solutions for Counter-small Unmanned Aerial Systems swarms.
- Requires a plan for the implementation of an Unmanned Systems for Installation Physical Security Program for installations and facilities of the Department of the Army within the United States.

Encourages U.S. Special Operations Command to continue efforts to identify, assess, and procure innovative one-way attack unmanned aerial systems.

- Encourages the Department of the Air Force to account for UAS and first-person-view drone threats in aircraft sustainment programming and military construction planning.
- Requires a clear roadmap for mass production of small Unmanned Aerial Systems (sUAS) munitions.

Munitions

- Directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing on increasing and diversifying munitions inventories.
- Directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report on the Army acquisition strategy for the procurement of M1128 and XM1113 artillery rounds.





Emerging Threats and Capabilities

- Directs a briefing on artificial intelligence enabled biological threat detection.
- Directs a briefing on any strategic implementation plans enacted to ensure adequate stockpiling, sustainability, and forward-deployment of anthrax countermeasures by the Department and interagency partners, including replenishment of current stocks consistent with required levels.
- Requires a streamlined process for developing, negotiating, and concluding international agreements relating to science and technology cooperation, including memoranda of understanding and project agreements.
- Codifies the establishment of the Science, Technology, and Innovation Advisory Board.
- Requires a framework for assessing the development or acquisition of future quantum computing systems.
- Directs a report on the implications of emerging technologies to support Department on cognitive warfare.
- Directs a briefing on the feasibility and advisability of establishing a dedicated, Arctic-capable National Guard Special Forces unit to support NORTHCOM activities and operations in the Arctic region.
- Directs a briefing on Department's plans to expand the use of advanced software and artificial intelligence technologies and its evaluation of real-time audit capabilities.





Cybersecurity, Data, & Artificial Intelligence

- Directs the standardization and modernization of the Risk Management Framework process across all services, including unified policy guidance, consistent implementing rules, and a modernized platform supporting machine-readable data and real-time monitoring, to reduce administrative burden and accelerate secure software delivery.
- Codifies in statute the DOD review process for autonomous weapon systems and AI capabilities, specifying standards for human judgment, validation and testing requirements, prohibited uses, and a centralized incident reporting repository.
- Establishes grant program to help small businesses and nontraditional contractors cover CMMC Level 2 certification costs.
- Directs the establishment of a Department of Defense-wide ecosystem for the deployment and enterprise use of agentic artificial intelligence systems at scale and speed.
- Directs the Secretary of Defense to development of authoritative security standards and guidance for artificial intelligence agents across the Department of Defense.
- Directs the Secretary of Defense to task the Science, Technology, and Innovation Board to study the enablement of commercial software-as-a-service offerings on classified networks of the Department of Defense.
- Directs the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment, to develop and submit a data center infrastructure strategy and roadmap for the build-out of private data centers on military installations.

Requires a comprehensive assessment of the effects of the adoption of artificial intelligence systems by personnel of the Department of Defense on the maintenance and retention of essential warfighter skills, including designation of a senior official to be responsible for overseeing such efforts.





- Directs a strategy for scaling common operating picture capabilities across the Joint Force and federating their underlying data ontologies.
- Authorizes the Commander of United States Cyber Command to obligate or expend up to \$5.0 million for fiscal year 2027 in operation and maintenance funds to support reserve component participation in cyber-peculiar operations.

Cyber Operations

- Directs an independent review of whether CYBERCOM is adequately organized and resourced to meet its expanding authorities and responsibilities.
- Directs an independent study on the roles, responsibilities, authorities, and resourcing of the Principal Cyber Advisors of the military departments.
- Authorizes a pilot program to contract with private sector entities to conduct limited contractor owned, contractor-operated cyber operations for access generation and maintenance, under the operational authority of the Commander, U.S. Cyber Command, and subject to direct oversight by cleared Department of Defense civilian employees or military members.
- Updates existing cyber readiness reporting to track military department progress against CYBERCOM 2.0 standards, ensuring assessments reflect capability and skill levels as the force transitions to an updated readiness model.
- Directs a briefing on how cyber doctrine is updated to capture lessons learned from recent operations, including gaps in the current process and mechanisms to share operationally relevant insights at the speed the domain demands.
- Directs a comprehensive review of CYBERCOM's science and technology investment process to assess whether the current approach is working and whether authorities or resource distributions need to evolve as the command and the operations they conduct mature.
- Requires a report on a strategy for integrating National Guard physical ranges with cyber-peculiar capabilities or cyber-peculiar test and evaluation requirements.





End Strength and Force Structure

- Authorizes fiscal year 2027 active-duty end strengths for the Army of 469,000; the Navy, 356,600; the Marine Corps, 173,700; the Air Force, 330,400; and the Space Force, 13,200. This represents an increase in end strength of 15,000 for the Army; 12,000 for the Navy; 1,400 for the Marine Corps; 8,900 for the Air Force, and 2,800 for the Space Force, over fiscal year 2026 authorized levels.
- Authorizes fiscal year 2027 end strengths for Selected Reserve as follows: The Army National Guard, 331,300; the Army Reserve, 172,000; the Navy Reserve, 56,500; the Marine Corps Reserve, 34,700; the Air National Guard, 107,400; the Air Force Reserve, 67,400; the Coast Guard Reserve, 8,500.
- Authorizes fiscal year 2027 end strengths for reserves on active duty in support of the reserves as follows: The Army National Guard, 31,154; the Army Reserve, 16,511; the Navy Reserve, 10,649; the Marine Corps Reserve, 2,400; the Air National Guard, 25,533; the Air Force Reserve, 6,278.
- Authorizes fiscal year 2027 end strengths for military technicians (dual status) as follows: the Army National Guard, 20,037; the Army Reserve, 5,870; the Air National Guard, 10,824; and the Air Force Reserve, 6,450. Also establishes limits on the number of temporary technicians authorized to be employed within the end strengths set forth by this section to not more than 25 percent of the total authorized strength for each component. Also prohibits the coercion of a military technician (dual status) by a State into accepting an offer of realignment or conversion to any other military status, including as a member of the Active, Guard, and Reserve program of a reserve component, and further specifies that if a technician declines to participate in such a realignment or conversion, no further action may be taken against the individual or the individual's position.
- Authorizes end strengths for reserve personnel on active duty for operational support for fiscal year 2027, as follows: The Army National Guard, 17,000; the Army Reserve, 13,000; the Navy Reserve, 6,200; the Marine Corps Reserve, 3,000; the Air National Guard, 16,000; the Air Force Reserve, 14,000.





Military Personnel Policy

- Authorizes a 3.6 percent pay raise for all military members.
- Requires timely notification to both Congress and affected officers when the promotion of an officer is delayed, including the basis, expected duration, and status of any associated review or investigation.
- Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to temporarily withhold the processing of officer nominations and promotion recommendations for up to 30 days, but requires written justification and notification to Congress for any extended withholding.
- Established comprehensive prohibitions against betting on military operations in prediction markets.
- Authorizes the Secretary of a military department to conditionally retire officers pending investigations or other administrative actions and clarifies the circumstances under which an officer's service may be determined to be unsatisfactory for the purposes of determining their final retired grade.
- Directs the Comptroller General to assess DOD's use of nondisclosure agreements and to conduct a study on whistleblower protections within the Department.
- Authorizes the Department to increase the maximum tuition assistance benefit.
- Extends the maximum years of service for certain Navy and Marine Corps chief warrant officers, enabling experienced technical leaders to remain in uniform longer.
- Establishes a permanent professor position for senior military members assigned as faculty at the United States Army War College.
- Prohibits the Department of Defense from reducing the number of personnel assigned to service review agencies that provide critical administrative relief and records correction services for servicemembers and veterans.





- Extends the temporary authority for the military departments to develop and provide additional recruitment incentives to prospective recruits.
- Expands the Department's ability to identify and engage eligible prospective recruits.
- Increases the maximum authorized bonus amounts available to Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps cadets and midshipmen.
- Expands the maximum number of members authorized in each military service to be detailed as students at law schools at government expense to 35 and authorizes the Secretaries of the military departments to waive the minimum 2 year service requirement for up to 5 graduates of each military service academy per year.
- Expands opportunities for military service academy graduates to pursue professional athletic careers.
- Requires briefings on how each Service is ensuring that retention efforts focus not only on meeting end strength requirements, but also on retaining high-performing servicemembers and personnel in critical skill areas.
- Directs continued congressional oversight of the Combat-Related Special Compensation (CRSC) program review through recurring briefings to ensure timely processing of claims, improve program administration, and identify any legislative changes needed to better serve combat-disabled retirees.
- Directs the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Inspector General of the Department of Defense February 17, 2026, report, "Evaluation of the DoD Military Working Dog Program's Management of Canine Welfare'."
- Requires sex-neutral military occupational standards.
- Requires the Department to offer and accept no fewer than three standardized tests at DODEA schools and military service academies, respectively.





- Expands codification of merit-based standards for military promotions, nominative assignments, command selection, and selection for military and civilian schooling

Military and Dependent Education

- Authorizes \$50.0 million for supplemental impact aid to educational agencies affected by the enrollment of military and DOD civilian dependents, \$10.0 million for impact aid for children with severe disabilities, and \$20.0 million for local educational agencies determined by the Secretary of Defense to have high concentrations of military children with severe disabilities.
- Requires the Department of Defense Education Activity (DODEA) to ensure that each school district has, at a minimum, one staff member dedicated to facilitating educational technology.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to ensure that each Department of Defense Education Activity secondary school that meets eligibility requirements under section 2031 of title 10, United States Code, establishes and maintains a Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit.

Family Readiness and Community Support

- Repeals the 3-year limitation on the authority to provide non-medical counseling services to military families through the Department of Defense Military and Family Life Counseling Program.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to standardize the collection and reporting of data related to child care capacity, workforce readiness, and waitlists across the Armed Forces and military installations, including disaggregated data on utilization, staffing, unmet demand, and fee assistance programs.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to declassify or make such information available for family members to review, any record, live-sighting report, or other information in the custody of the Department of Defense that relates to the location, treatment, or condition of any prisoner of war or missing in action from World War II, the Korean War, or the Vietnam War.





Military Health Care

- Requires the establishment of a digital system that will enable TRICARE beneficiaries who receive care at a military treatment facility or through a managed care support contractor under the TRICARE program to electronically file a complaint, raise awareness about an issue, or provide positive feedback relating to that care. Also requires the Secretary to submit an annual report for 3 years on complaints or issues filed under this system.
- Requires a certification to SASC and HASC of a comprehensive review of any future actions to downsize, realign, or otherwise reduce the scope of services at a military medical treatment facility has been conducted and requires a consultative discussion with the committees not later than 1 year before conducting the action.
- Expands eligibility for hearing aids to include children of retirees enrolled in family coverage under TRICARE Select.
- Authorizes postgraduate dental residents to provide dental care in military dental treatment facilities to certain military dependents on a space-available basis.
- Requires the Defense Health Agency to evaluate the feasibility and advisability of permitting reimbursement under the TRICARE program of certified mental health counselors who hold a master's or higher-level degree in counseling from a program that is accredited by certain accrediting bodies.
- Requires DHA to ensure that future managed care contracts under the TRICARE program include specified requirements to improve provider directory accuracy; the Inspector General of the Defense Health Agency to conduct random tests of the accuracy of information relating to specialty care providers contained in provider directories; the Director, DHA, to provide an annual briefing on the progress in improving provider directories; and the Comptroller General to conduct a holistic review of provider directory accuracy under the TRICARE program.
- Establishes a Joint Disease and Non-Battle Injury Surveillance and Readiness System within the DHA to provide standardized, interoperable, and real-time monitoring of disease and non-battle injury across the Armed Forces.





- Requires DoD to notify SASC and HASC after a material failure affects patient care in an operating room, critical care unit, intensive care unit, or emergency department at a military medical treatment facility.
- Requires DoD and the VA to establish an access to health care pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of expanding reciprocal access to health care facilities, personnel, and services between the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs.
- Require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Director of the Defense Health Agency, to develop a process for establishing the Joint Force medical capabilities required to meet the operational planning requirements of the combatant commands.

Defense Civilians

- Allows the Secretary of Defense to establish the pay of wage-grade employees located at any defense industrial base facility, in order to make rates of pay comparable to the private sector and surrounding areas.
- Directs the Secretary of Defense to establish and maintain a job grading system for wage-grade employees who are located at any defense industrial base facility, in order to establish pay that is competitive with the private sector.
- Amends the length of the probationary period for Cyber Excepted Service employees to 2 years, and enhances authority for transfers between the Cyber Excepted Service and the competitive service.
- Prohibits funds authorized by this Act from being used to carry out a hiring freeze or a reduction in force, or to delay filling a vacant Federal civilian position, at public shipyards.
- Prohibits funds authorized by this Act from being used to carry out a hiring freeze or a reduction in force, or to delay filling a vacant Federal civilian position within the workforce funded by a working capital fund.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments to ensure that the disclosure of telework and remote work eligibility, as well as exemptions for return-to-in-person-work requirements, is considered for all





announcements of vacant positions in the DOD to encourage all agencies of the Department to utilize these flexibilities to support the employment of military spouses.

Building American Combat Power

Sea Power

- Authorizes the procurement of up to two bulk fuel vessels and strategic sealift vessels in foreign shipyards with a requirement for foreign investment into the United States maritime industrial base to reshore the production and supply chain for subsequent vessels.
- Requires a plan to consolidate responsibilities for generating, organizing, training, and equipping unmanned systems in the Department of the Navy under a single accountable official.
- Allows the limitation on incremental funding authority to extend from 6 years to 8 years for the refueling and complex overhaul of the U.S.S. John C. Stennis and U.S.S. Harry S. Truman.
- Increases the number of vessels required under the Landing Ship Medium program, directs the use of a vessel construction manager (VCM) only if the Secretary of the Navy decides to proceed with the light replenishment oiler program, and expands the VCM authority to include unmanned vessels and other vessels not included in the battle force.
- Supports the Navy's accelerated procurement of amphibious warfare ships by expanding the multi-ship authority.
- Encourages the Department of Defense to identify opportunities to strengthen domestic shipbuilding and repair capacity through investments in infrastructure, industrial modernization, and workforce development.
- Recommends that the Navy sustain HELIOS weapons systems aboard a Navy destroyer aboard including testing, training, modeling and simulation, and develop tactics, techniques, and procedures for employment.





- Adds a second *Arleigh Burke*-class destroyer to the budget and supports the need for a new MYP contract beginning in fiscal year 2028 for up to 15 ships.
- Limits the availability of funding to not more than 75 percent of fiscal year 2027 funds authorized for integrated combat systems of the Department of the Navy until the Secretary of the Navy certifies the Navy has installed and demonstrated, aboard one or more destroyers, an operational prototype of the warfighting data ecosystem.
- Require the procurement of one new domestic sealift vessel for the Ready Reserve Force for every used foreign constructed vessel procured above the limitation of 12 foreign-constructed vessels.
- Authorizes an increase of more than \$1 billion for maritime unmanned systems.
- Directs the Secretary of the Navy to use a vessel construction manager to acquire future cable laying and repair ships if the Secretary intends to purchase such vessels.

Army Programs

- Allows the Secretary of the Army to enter into one or more multiyear contracts, beginning in 2027, for the procurement of Infantry Squad Vehicles.
- Requires the Army to integrate the Army National Guard into its Arctic strategy.
- Directs a report on its efforts related to autonomous surface vessel technology.
- Directs a briefing that describes its strategy to scale the production, procurement, and deployment of small, unmanned aircraft systems to tactical units.
- Requires a report on the integration of the Joint Munitions Command and the Army Sustainment Command.
- Requires the preservation of dedicated aeromedical evacuation capability of Medical Service Corps of the Army.





Airpower

- Requires the establishment of an acquisition and sustainment strategy for aircraft spare parts, applicable to any covered aircraft platform, to maximize competition and expand the defense industrial base supply chain for sustainment.
- Establishes a total aircraft inventory of fighter aircraft of not less than 1,800 aircraft.
- Authorizes the Department of Defense to enter into multi-year procurement contracts for F-35A/B/C aircraft.
- Authorizes the Air Force to enter into multi-year procurement contracts for F15EX aircraft if the Secretary is able to certify that the contractor can meet required delivery schedules.
- Directs the Secretary of the Air Force to limit divestment and to submit a report and briefing on the MQ-9 aircraft, while directing the MQ-9 to increase inventory by 2028.
- Requires the Air Force to maintain at least 16 E-3 airborne warning and control system aircraft and would prohibit the Air Force from retiring, preparing to retire, or placing any E-3 aircraft in storage or backup inventory if doing so would reduce the fleet below that level.
- Directs a comprehensive strategic plan for the development, acquisition, modernization, and integration of Department of the Air Force total force mobility capabilities through fiscal year 2047.
- Directs a report on the force structure and production strategy for the B-21 aircraft.
- Directs a study of requirements for combat search and rescue forces and avoid making any changes in combat search and rescue forces force structure in the Air Force pending completion of that study.
- Directs a briefing on plans to develop and field autonomous or semiautonomous air-to-air capabilities to counter cruise missiles and unmanned aerial systems.





Military Construction

- Aligns major military installation master plans to the new definition for military installation resilience requested last year by the Department of Defense and adopted in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119-60).
- Clarifies that the expansion of the footprint of existing facilities or infrastructure is not allowed outside of very limited criteria.
- Increases the minor military construction threshold for U.S. Indo-Pacific Command from \$30.0 million to \$35.0 million.
- Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to use existing funding in the Ford Island Improvement Account to make electrical upgrades on Barbers Point, Hawaii.
- Increases the unspecified minor military construction threshold from \$9.0 million to \$15.0 million and relieve area cost factor adjustments for Alaska, Hawaii, and other islands in the Indo-Pacific for a period of 5 years.
- Clarifies that a window fall prevention device in military family housing units does not include a device that is solely a window opening control device.
- Expands protected communications of tenants of privatized military housing who report housing-related issues relative to the privatized housing.
- Amends section 2912 of title 10, United States Code, to include combatant commands as eligible entities to recover and reinvest operational energy cost savings.
- Ensures that electrical systems within facilities of the Department of Defense are capable of operating in islanded mode during grid outages, thereby enhancing energy resilience, security, and operational continuity.
- Amends section 2680 of title 10, United States Code, to include operation and maintenance resources obligated under eligible performance-based contracts to





count toward the minimum capital investment for facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization.

- Directs the Secretary of the Army to seek from the State of Hawaii on terms acceptable to both the Army and the State, a renewal of expiring leases, pursuant to section 2667 of title 10, United States Code. The provision would also direct the Secretary of the Army to resubmit an environmental impact statement for additional review that responds to and addresses any deficiencies.
- Establishes the Department of Defense Laboratory Facility Investment Program to fund military construction projects that improve, modernize, or recapitalize the physical infrastructure of defense laboratories critical to national security.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to consider the use of modular construction when determining the most effective method for a military construction project, and to provide a report.
- Authorizes a pilot program to replace a chiller or chiller-related facilities that support subsistence resiliency within the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command at locations that have been deemed remote and isolated.





Improving Defense Acquisition and Industrial Base Policy

Defense Industrial Base (DIB) Policy

- Requires the Secretary of Defense to designate an existing or new office or official within the Department of Defense to lead the identification, assessment, prioritization, and mitigation of risks to critical defense sites in the defense industrial base, including privately owned or commercially operated facilities.
- Directs a briefing on the automation and efficiency of munitions production.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to institute a cross-functional team on the textile industrial base to improve supply chain stability and resiliency.
- Requires a roadmap for the future desired state for the energetics industrial base.
- Requires the Secretary of the Army to determine if the Additive Manufacturing process for Rocket Propellant systems should be formally established as a program of record.
- Directs a briefing on the feasibility and advisability of piloting autonomous welding across the organic industrial base.
- Requires the Secretary of the Army to establish and publish updated governance guidance for the Army Organic Industrial Base.
- Directs a report on the strategy of the Department of Defense to maintain and upgrade conventional munitions storage facilities.
- Prohibits the operation of connected vehicles designed, developed, manufactured, or supplied by persons owned by, controlled by, or subject to the jurisdiction of a foreign entity of concern on Department of Defense.





- Requires the Secretary of Defense to review boron carbide, copper foil, synthetic diamond, and silicon carbide, to determine and develop appropriate actions to maintain access to critical defense industry components and materials and submit a brief on the analyses, recommendations, and actions that come out of the review.
- Authorizes the authority for equity investments under the Office of Strategic Capital.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to conduct a review of the ownership structure and any conflicts of interest before obligating or disbursing any funds for an equity investment.
- Requires certain notifications to Congress regarding debt and equity investments.
- Clarifies the authorities of the Industrial Base fund in section 4817 of title 10, United States Code, prohibiting the use of the Industrial Base Fund for equity and requires that the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment be the authority to review and approve all expenditures from the fund of less than \$75.0 million.
- Establishes the Economic Defense Unit within the Department of Defense.
- Requires quarterly briefings on the activities of the Economic Defense Unit and would limit the use of funds appropriated by this Act, any previous Act, or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense for the Economic Defense Unit until the Deputy Secretary of Defense provides the first briefing required by this section, the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees an ownership review of all companies in which the Department of Defense holds equity, and the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that the Department of Defense does not hold, and does not have the option to hold, any seat on the board of directors or any other form of voting representation or control in any entity in which the Department holds equity.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to provide quarterly briefings on the activities of the Business Operators for National Defense (BOND) Program. The provision would also limit the use of funds obligated or expended by the Office of the Secretary of Defense for the Program until the first briefing has been provided.





Acquisition Policy

- Authorizes multi-year procurement for certain munitions in accordance with section 3501 of title 10, United States Code.
- Directs the Secretary of Defense to initiate and pursue accelerated acquisition programs for alternative low-cost systems in eight critical categories.
- Establishes a new chapter in title 10, United States Code, to consolidate and rationalize existing procurement restrictions.
- Prohibits the Secretary of Defense from entering into a contract for goods or services, unless the contractor agrees to not purchase equity security, pay dividends, or make any other capital distribution with respect to equity securities unless the contractor has a waiver from the Secretary of Defense.
- Directs the establishment of a Supply Chain Risk Management Integration Cell within the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy.
- Requires the introduction of second sources for solid rocket motors of certain munitions.

Aviation Safety

- Recommends the implementation of Department of Defense-related recommendations included in the National Transportation Safety Board report, “Midair Collision over the Potomac River PSA Airlines Flight 5342, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (MHI) RJ Aviation CL-600-2C10 (CRJ700) and US Army Priority Air Transport Flight 25, Sikorsky UH-60L,” (Aviation Investigation Report AIR-26-02).
- Requires recurring briefings by the Department of Defense on implementation of the recommendations from NTSB Aviation Investigation Report AIR-26-02.





Strategic Deterrence and Homeland Defense

- Directs the Direct Reporting Program Manager for Golden Dome for America to provide a briefing on opportunities to expand the use of medium-range air defense systems in the U.S. Homeland defense strategy and architecture.
- Directs a briefing on the status of the theater air and missile defense review directed by the President's Executive Order on Iron Dome for America.
- Mandates Department of Defense planning for comprehensive homeland defense planning.
- Authorizes \$221.3 million for the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program.

Nuclear Modernization

- Fully funds all Department of Defense nuclear modernization activities, including statutorily-required Navy efforts to field the nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile.
- Requires a report on a revised strategy of the Department of Defense for deterring multiple nuclear-armed adversaries and requires annual updates on implementation of the revised strategy.
- Authorizes the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy to initiate up to two additional nuclear weapon programs.
- Prohibits reductions in the number of deployed U.S. intercontinental ballistic missiles, their responsiveness, or alert level.
- Creates an exception for below threshold nuclear missile modifications of less than \$500,000 in base year 2027 dollars.
- Authorizes life-of-type procurement of intercontinental ballistic missile parts, reentry vehicles, and associated equipment.
- Requires an update on efforts to restore all OHIO-class submarine missile tubes to operational status.





- Directs an assessment of options for developing a family of affordable nuclear and conventional dual-capable air-launched missiles.
- Incorporates unique equipment normally maintained at the ICBM wing level into the definition of the LGM-30 Minuteman III weapon system for greater sustainment capacity.

Space

- Streamlines the Space Force acquisition enterprise by eliminating separate statutory requirements for the Space Development Agency (SDA) and Space Rapid Capabilities Office (Space RCO), enabling the Space Force to optimize its acquisition structure in support of broader acquisition reform efforts while giving the Secretary of the Air Force greater flexibility to unify operations, accelerate innovation, and deploy top talent across the mission.
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- Amends 2276a of title 10, United State Code, by narrowing the scope of the overhead structure to Air Force properties which the Space Force utilizes for launch operations.
- Directs a briefing on efforts to expand and deepen bilateral military exercises with India in the space domain.

Missile Defense

- Fully funds procurement of the Iron Dome short-range rocket defense system, David's Sling Weapon System, and Arrow 3 Upper Tier Interceptor Program for United States-Israeli cooperative missile defense programs.
- Requires certification that there is a continuity of operations plan before the Guam command and control facility is declared operational.
- Directs the deployment of a second AN/TPY-6 missile defense radar on Guam by 2030 to provide comprehensive sensor coverage for the island.





- Limits the use of certain funds for the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering until submission of an independent report on space-based missile defense capabilities.
- Amends section 1652 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119-60) to modify the official responsible for preparing and submitting annual reports on the Golden Dome missile defense system from the Secretary of Defense to the Direct Reporting Program Manager for Golden Dome for America.

Electronic Warfare and Spectrum Security

- Requires a Department of the Air Force integrated air and space capabilities electronic warfare roadmap.
- Directs a briefing on staffing levels at the Electronic Proving Ground.
- Directs a feasibility assessment of the utility of using Space Force systems at the Electronic Proving Ground.

Test Ranges and Strategic Facilities

- Expresses the Sense of the Senate that the Army has failed to adequately maintain the Ronald Reagan Space and Missile Test Range, requires the Deputy Secretary of Defense to develop a comprehensive restoration plan for U.S. facilities on the Kwajalein Atoll, and directs the Department of Defense Inspector General and the Comptroller General of the United States to independently review DOD sustainment of the installation.
- Prohibits the reallocation of any funds for the Ronald Reagan Space and Missile Test Range or United States Army Garrison Kwajalein Atoll.
- Expands electronic warfare and counter-electronic warfare integration and testing facilities.





Department of Energy

- Robustly funds Department of Energy Atomic Energy Defense Activities, including the statutorily directed W80-5 warhead for the nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile, and the High Explosive Synthesis Formulation and Production and Tritium Finishing Facilities.
- Requires the delegation of approval authority for National Nuclear Security Administration capital projects to the Administrator for Nuclear Security.
- Clarifies that National Nuclear Security Administration Office of Secure Transport equipment and special nuclear material transport activities are authorized counter-unmanned aerial system defense measures.
- Authorizes the establishment of public-private partnerships for nuclear effects testing capabilities.
- Limits the use of certain National Nuclear Security Administration funds until the Administrator commences construction of the High Explosive Synthesis Formulation and Production Facility and the Tritium Finishing Facility.
- Limits the use of certain National Nuclear Security Administration funds until the Administrator identifies not less than two locations for construction of scalable, modular uranium enrichment facilities.

