



**FY 2027**

**DEPARTMENT OF WAR**

**BUDGET**

**OVERVIEW BOOK**





### Preface

The Overview Book has been published as part of the President’s Annual Defense Budget since FY 2009. From FY 1969 to FY 2005, the Department published the “Annual Defense Report” (ADR) to meet 10 U.S.C. section 113 requirements. Subsequently, the Overview Book fills this role.

The Overview Book is one part of an extensive set of materials that constitute the presentation and justification of the President’s Budget for FY 2027. This document and all other publications for this and previous DoW budgets are available from the public web site of the Under Secretary of War (Comptroller): <https://comptroller.war.gov>.

The Press Release and Budget Briefing, often referred to as the “Budget Rollout,” and the Program Acquisition Costs by Weapons System book, which includes summary details on major DoW acquisition programs (i.e., aircraft, ground forces programs, shipbuilding, space systems, etc.) are especially relevant.

Notable accomplishments and updates will be summarized in the forthcoming 2025 Annual Performance Report (APR). Unclassified versions of the Annual Performance Plan (APP) and APR will be posted at <https://dam.defense.gov/Performance-Mgmt/> when available.

Other background information can be accessed at [www.war.gov](http://www.war.gov).

The estimated cost of this report or study for the Department of War is approximately \$42,000 for the 2026 Fiscal Year. This includes \$11,000 in expenses and \$31,000 in DoW labor.

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## 1. FY 2027 BUDGET SUMMARY

*“When your adversaries know that your military is filled with warriors, and their logistics capabilities are robust, and your warfighters have the most advanced weapon systems known to man, they’re less likely to challenge you on the battlefield, which is the point.”*

- Secretary of War Peter B. Hegseth, Message to the Army War College, April 2025

### PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH



Sections
• Peace Through Strength
• FY 2027 Budget Overview
• Resource Alignment
• Conclusion

#### National Security Strategy

President Trump’s National Security Strategy (NSS) definitively lays out an America First strategy based on a flexible, practical realism that looks at the world in a clear-eyed way, which is essential for serving Americans’ interests. Peace through Strength is a foundational principle of the NSS and achieving it is the President’s mission to the Department. Consistent with the commonsense framework of the NSS, the 2026 National Defense Strategy (NDS) is defined by clearly understanding the threats Americans face and how to realistically and pragmatically prioritize and address those threats in ways most beneficial to the United States of America.

#### National Defense Strategy

The 2026 NDS builds on the NSS, prioritizing homeland defense, deterrence of China, alliance strengthening, and modernization of military capabilities through a strengthened military industrial base. The strategy is organized around these four main lines of effort:

##### Line of Effort 1: Defend the U.S. Homeland

The DoW will safeguard national sovereignty by defending America’s homeland and projecting strength throughout the Western Hemisphere. This involves securing our borders, airspace, and maritime domains—highlighted by the Golden Dome for America program—while maintaining a formidable nuclear and cyber deterrent. The DoW is committed to neutralizing terrorist threats, ensuring freedom of access for U.S. interests, and fostering regional partnerships. However, we remain prepared to take decisive, unilateral action wherever American interests are challenged.

### **Line of Effort 2: Deter China in the Indo-Pacific Through Strength, Not Confrontation**

In support of President Trump's goal for a stable and fair relationship with China, the DoW will create the military conditions for a balance of power in the Indo-Pacific. We will achieve this by establishing a strong denial defense along the First Island Chain and enhancing collective security with our allies. This strategy of deterrence by denial is designed to prevent Chinese dominance, secure a balance of power in the Indo-Pacific, and provide leverage for the President to negotiate favorable terms for the Nation.

### **Line of Effort 3: Increase Burden Sharing with U.S. Allies and Partners**

Through the America First common sense lens, we are establishing a new paradigm of shared responsibility with our allies. While the U.S. prioritizes homeland defense and deterring China, our allies must take the lead against threats in their own regions with more limited U.S. support, ending the era of America subsidizing their defense. To achieve this, the Department will advocate for a new global standard requiring allies to spend 5 percent of their GDP on defense, creating a collective force capable of deterring and defeating simultaneous global threats and setting conditions for lasting peace.

### **Line of Effort 4: Supercharge the U.S. Defense Industrial Base**

We will rebuild the U.S. defense industry to once again be the world's leading arsenal, capable of rapidly supporting both our forces and our allies. By investing in domestic production, embracing new technologies like artificial intelligence (AI), and cutting red tape, we will increase production capacity at scale. We will also leverage allied production to meet our own requirements while encouraging them to increase their defense investment and build up their own forces.

## **FY 2027 BUDGET OVERVIEW**

Aligning to strategic objectives, the FY 2027 DoW President's Budget prioritizes funding to continue the Secretary of War's efforts to reestablish deterrence, rebuild our military, and restore the Warrior Ethos. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 DoW budget builds upon the historic \$1 trillion topline enacted for FY 2026 and requests \$1.45 trillion in total budgetary resources. This represents a \$440.9 billion or 44 percent increase from the FY 2026 enacted level in combination with the mandatory funding provided through the Working Families Tax Cut Act (WFTC), Public Law 119-21, matching the current complex threat environment with unprecedented investments.

As shown in Figure 1.1, the budget includes \$1.1 trillion in base discretionary budget authority for FY 2027, and similar to FY 2026, it includes an additional request of \$350 billion in mandatory resources for critical Administration priorities such as increasing access to critical munitions and critical minerals, supercharging the Defense Industrial Base, and improving the standard of living for DoW warriors by eliminating the long-standing deferred maintenance backlog for Service member barracks. The mandatory funding protects key priorities like providing flexibility in maturing technology for delivery and allowing for acquisition approaches for portfolios of capabilities that broaden opportunities for new entrants.

Figure 1.1 DoW Budget

\$ in billions	FY 2025 Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY26 – FY27 Change
Discretionary <sup>1</sup>	848.3	857.6	1,100.0	+242.4
Mandatory <sup>2</sup>	1.8	151.5	350.0	+198.5
Supplemental <sup>3</sup>	11.8	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>861.9</b>	<b>1,009.1</b>	<b>1,450.0</b>	<b>+440.9</b>

<sup>1</sup> Discretionary Budget Authority

Numbers may not add due to rounding

<sup>2</sup> Mandatory funding in FY 2025 and FY 2026 reflects planned funding allocation of \$153.3 billion provided in P.L. 119-21. FY 2027 assumes \$350 billion for DoW will be enacted in a subsequent mandatory reconciliation bill.

<sup>3</sup> FY 2025 includes supplemental funding for Virginia-class cost increases and SIB (\$5.7 billion), National Security System risk reduction (\$913 million), and Natural Disasters (\$5.2 billion).

For many years, defense spending has prioritized maintenance of aging equipment over investment in next-generation procurement and research and development. The FY 2027 budget breaks this paradigm and directs more than half of the total request into these investment accounts, which exceeds even the Reagan Era buildup. These generational investments will not only rebuild our military of today, but also produce the new capabilities that will prevent, or if necessary win, the next great war.

## RESOURCE ALIGNMENT

**Reestablish Deterrence and Securing America’s Military Advantage** by defending our homeland, enabled by combat-credible forces backstopped by a safe, secure, and effective nuclear deterrent.

- \$2.3 billion in Homeland Defense initiatives, including:
  - \$1.47 billion for the protection of the United States’ territorial integrity by fulfilling border-related operational requirements in the National Defense Areas along the U.S. southern border, including the provision of transportation, sensors, and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities to proactively deter threats to the Homeland
  - \$605 million for National Guard mobilizations to the DC Safe and Beautiful Task Force safeguarding our Nation’s capital
  - \$216 million for the National Guard Reaction Force to respond to incidents requiring defense support of civil authorities
- \$17.9 billion for Golden Dome for America – supporting development of game-changing space-based missile defense sensors and interceptors, kinetic and non-kinetic missile defeat and defense capabilities, and enabling technologies for a layered, next-generation homeland missile defense system
- \$67.9 billion for additional missile defeat and defense (MDD) capabilities advancing an integrated missile defense strategy and structured to sustain and enhance our match the pace of advancing threats including test and evaluation programs and left-of-launch activities

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- \$71.4 billion across the nuclear enterprise to sustain nuclear forces and fund a major recapitalization across all three legs of the nuclear triad, including:
  - \$16.2 billion for the Columbia-class ballistic missile submarine and the submarine industrial base, including supporting equipment and Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E)
  - \$6.1 billion for the B-21 bomber
  - \$4.6 billion for the Sentinel/Ground Based Strategic Deterrent (GBSD)
  - \$1.5 billion for the Long Range Stand-Off Weapon (LRSO)
- \$20.6 billion for Counter-Unmanned Systems (C-UXS), including \$14.4 billion associated with the Drone Dominance mandatory funding request, to address the growing threat of unmanned systems to critical defense assets and bases across all operational environments. Efforts are led by the recently established Joint Interagency Task Force 401 (JIATF 401) to better align authorities and resources to rapidly deliver joint counter-small unmanned aircraft systems (C-sUAS) capabilities to the warfighter, defeat adversary threats, and promote sovereignty over national airspace
- Deter China by prioritizing combat credible forces and capabilities postured forward in the Western Pacific, including:
  - \$11.7 billion for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative (PDI), providing critical investments and activities that enhance U.S. force posture, infrastructure, presence, and readiness exercises and training, specifically in the Indo-Pacific region
  - \$2 billion in support for Taiwan, including \$1 billion in the Taiwan Security Cooperation Initiative (TSCI) to strengthen Taiwan’s self-defense capabilities, and \$1 billion to replace U.S. stocks for equipment and services provided to Taiwan via Presidential Drawdown Authority

***Rebuild Our Military by Supercharging America’s Defense Industrial Base*** – matching capabilities to threats, reforming our acquisition processes to swiftly scale production, increasing capacity and flexibility, and rapidly fielding emerging technologies and new weapons so our warfighters can meet the challenges of the evolving nature of warfare.

- Over \$100 billion in Defense Industrial Base (DIB) investments:
  - \$48.8 billion to address critical mineral shortfalls and domestic supply chains through multiple funding streams from the National Defense Stockpile, Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment (IBAS) program, and Defense Production Act making transformative investments in our Nation’s critical minerals industry
  - \$72.3 billion in Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment (IBAS) program (\$41.8 billion) and Defense Production Act Title III funds (\$30.4 billion) to mitigate cross-cutting supply chain risks throughout the DIB, including strategic materials, microelectronics, batteries, and casting and forging (including \$30.8 billion in critical minerals above)
  - \$20.2 billion for the Office of Strategic Capital to use federal credit tools to attract private capital investors to invest alongside the DoW in national security projects
  - \$8.7 billion for the Submarine Industrial Base (SIB) and maritime industrial base, including \$1.8 billion for the Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program (SIOP) to improve Navy’s organic maintenance capabilities by expanding shipyard capacity, optimizing shipyard configuration, and enabling the fulfillment of nuclear fleet maintenance requirements

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- \$1.0 billion to establish the National Security Investment Fund (NSIF) to secure America’s long-term national and economic security by making strategic, patient-capital investments in foundational technologies, critical supply chains, and the domestic industrial base
- \$53.6 billion for Drone Dominance including:
  - \$39.2 billion for a multi-year investment in autonomous systems procurement, domestic production capacity, and advanced capabilities
  - \$14.4 billion for counter-unmanned systems development and deployment
- \$102.2 billion for Air Power focused on fourth (F-15 EX), fifth (F-35s), and sixth (F-47) generation aviation programs to ensure we appropriately pace our competitors, the B-21 bomber, mobility aircraft, KC-46A tankers, and unmanned aircraft systems
- \$87.2 billion for Sea Power investments with new construction of 18 battle force fleet ships, including one Columbia-class ballistic missile submarine; two Virginia-class attack submarines; one DDG-51 Arleigh Burke-class destroyers; one FF(X) Frigate; one America-class amphibious assault ship; one LPD-17 San Antonio-class amphibious transport dock; six McCullough-class medium landing ships; two AS(X) Submarine Tenders; two T-AO replenishment oilers; and one T-AGOS 25-class ocean surveillance ship
- \$16.8 billion for Land Power to modernize Army and Marine Corps combat equipment, including the Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV) and development of both the M1E3 Abrams and the XM30 Mechanized Infantry Combat Vehicle (MICV)
- \$52.9 billion for Critical Munitions – one of the top priorities of the FY 2027 budget is to rapidly scale procurement of 12 critical munitions and encourage new entrants by sending a clear demand signal to expand capacity and future scalable production, including the use of multi-year procurement contracts
- \$59.7 billion in procurement and RDT&E funding for vital space capabilities, resilient architectures, and enhanced space command and control (C2), which is more than double (+143 percent) the FY 2026 enacted level
- \$20.5 billion for cyberspace activities to defend and disrupt the efforts of advanced and persistent cyber adversaries, accelerate the transition to Zero Trust cybersecurity architecture, and increase defense of U.S. critical infrastructure and defense industrial base partners against malicious cyber attacks
- Accelerating Innovation:
  - \$58.5 billion investment in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Combined Joint All-Domain Command and Control (CJADC2) including:
    - \$46.0 billion for a multi-year mandatory investment in a sovereign AI Arsenal, prioritizing enterprise-scale AI infrastructure investment to build an enduring strategic advantage
    - \$6.8 billion to integrate and apply department-developed and commercially available AI technologies into platforms, systems, and workflows that support analysis, automation, communication, maneuvering, monitoring, sensing, and other military and business activities
    - \$2.3 billion for the Maven Smart System (MSS) and Joint Fires Network (JFN) to deliver CJADC2 to the Department’s joint warfighting capabilities
    - \$2.2 billion in leading-edge research and development of AI technical approaches and capabilities for military and business purposes

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- \$54.0 billion for autonomous and remotely operated systems across air, land, and above and below the sea, including \$39.2 billion associated with the Drone Dominance mandatory funding request, providing a multi-year investment in autonomous systems procurement, domestic production capacity, and advanced capabilities
- \$25.7 billion for Science and Technology (S&T) focused on targeted, transformational investments in areas such as hypersonic defense industrial based and testing, battery development for critical weapon systems and, nuclear energy investments to develop and increase resilient power at domestic military installations
- \$956 million for the Defense Innovation Unit (DIU) for rapidly prototyping and fielding dual-use technologies, and \$2.6 billion for the Strategic Capabilities Office (SCO)

***Restore the Warrior Ethos by Enhancing America’s Military Readiness*** with a laser focus on warfighting, lethality, meritocracy, standards, and readiness.

- Delivering “Peace through Strength” begins and ends with ready warriors. That is why the FY 2027 budget requests over \$190 billion in core readiness and readiness enablers, representing a historic increase of \$31.7 billion or 20 percent over the FY 2026 enacted level to address heightened operational demand across all domains
  - \$131.1 billion for core readiness operations, training, and maintenance, funding a historic high of 96 percent of requirements on average, with increases across each of the military departments to address heightened operational demand across all domains
  - \$59.2 billion for readiness enablers such as medical readiness, logistic and engineering support, and cyber activities
- Ensuring force lethality can only be achieved by ensuring the force is fit to fight and medically ready to win. Prioritization of payments to health insurance companies degraded medical readiness platforms and military medical staff skills, reducing the warfighter access to critical medical care required to deliver a healthy force. The budget treats combat medicine as a dedicated readiness and training platform by creating a new appropriation called the Combat and Operational Medicine Program (COMP), which will deliver accountability and transparency, ensure that every dollar meant for force health and lifesaving battlefield medicine is prioritized and protected.
  - \$20.3 billion in COMP discretionary funds, including investments in tele/virtual health to improve access to clinical and mental health care, support to medical readiness training platforms, and improvements in force health by addressing chronic understaffing.
  - \$3.1 billion in COMP mandatory funds for Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization (FSRM) of critical medical infrastructure to strengthen facility resilience and sustainability.
- Investments in Quality of Life for our warriors and their families are investments in warfighting capability. These efforts are essential to revive the warrior ethos and restore trust by ensuring our uniformed personnel are cared for, resilient, and unencumbered by external stressors. The FY 2027 budget includes:
  - Ensures our Service members are paid during a lapse in appropriations.
  - \$5.8 billion for a 7-6-5 percent targeted military pay raise effective on January 1, 2027. This investment expands our strong total compensation package to recruit and retain top-tier, meritorious talent and ensure our warfighters can remain mission-focused.

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- \$22.2 billion for the Private Sector Care Program (PSCP) to fund all warfighter and beneficiary health care provided by private sector medical professionals through TRICARE contracts, reflecting the rising cost of pharmaceuticals and medical care.
- \$12.2 billion for critical mission readiness programs to care for and keep our warriors and their families ready, including Child Care and Youth Programs, Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) programs, Warfighter and Family Services (to include non-medical counseling and spouse employment programs), Commissary benefits, and DoW Education Activity Schools.
- \$88.5 billion in facilities investments, including \$26.8 billion in Military Construction, \$4.4 billion in Family Housing programs and \$57.2 billion for Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization (FSRM). Modern, safe and functional housing is not a luxury; it is essential for rest, recovery, and morale that underpin combat effectiveness
  - \$21.5 billion is specifically targeted at eliminating all poor and failing unaccompanied troop housing (barracks)
- Our personnel deserve a military and leadership culture built on merit, standards, discipline, and accountability. A work environment free from unlawful discrimination and harassment is fundamental to building the unit cohesion and absolute trust required for high-performing, lethal teams. It empowers qualified leaders to make tough decisions, enforce standards, and restore good order and discipline through balanced accountability. The FY 2027 budget includes:
  - \$1.1 billion for sexual assault prevention programs to protect the force and preserve unit integrity
  - \$583 million for suicide prevention and response programs to build resilience and support our people

***Realizing Savings Through Reform and Optimization:*** In addition to the Secretary’s “three ways,” one of the key tenets of this Administration is that reform and optimization efforts will guide, prioritize, and maximize efficiency in securing what we need now and in the future. Every dollar saved is a dollar reinvested into the lethality of the force:

- Sustains and builds on the nearly \$30 billion in PB26 Relook Review efficiencies and reductions garnered by eliminating wasteful and unnecessary spending, targeting bureaucratic excess, and reducing redundant, low-impact programs, and reinvests these savings into high-priority programs, increasing lethality and readiness
- \$19.4 billion in additional FY 2027 efficiencies and savings including –
  - \$13.3 billion in contract services reductions to streamline external support and drive a lean and efficient organization while protecting critical priorities
  - \$2.5 billion from terminating non-performing programs like the Constellation Class Frigate and reducing legacy platforms (e.g., Army UH 60M/CH 47F)
  - \$1.8 billion from organizational efficiencies such as reductions in administrative and warehouse leased space (30 percent), travel (20 percent), general supplies, materials, printing, and reproduction, as well as right-sizing and streamlining of the Defense Language Institute (DLI) and Joint Recruiting Facilities Program, and enhancing billing and collections in the Military Health System

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- \$1.5 billion from rebaselining Science and Technology (S&T) Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) funding to reduce or eliminate underperforming or duplicative programs and non-defense-specific research that is likely to receive commercial funding
- \$233 million through common sense program policy changes to military tour lengths and reserve health readiness program reforms
- \$1.7 billion for audit-related investments to ensure the Department achieves an unmodified audit by December 31, 2028, thereby demonstrating uncompromising stewardship and accountability of taxpayer dollars
- Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) and Acquisition reforms designated to deliver capability to the warfighter at the speed of relevance, such as:
  - Establishing Portfolio Acquisition Executives in the Services for key capability portfolios
  - Standardizing and consolidating budget line items (BLI) in the Procurement, RDT&E, and Military Personnel appropriations
  - Increasing the period of availability from 1 to 2 years for military permanent change of station (PCS) moves, and 5 percent of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) funding

### CONCLUSION

The Department of War FY 2027 budget advances President Trump’s delivery of peace through strength by reinvesting in the foundations of American military power – from defense industrial capacity to the readiness and health of the force – and ensuring the United States maintains the world’s most powerful and capable military. The President’s \$1.45 trillion request is a generational investment in our military and sends a clear message to the world that the United States is committed to defending its national security interests and defeating any adversary.

***America First. Peace Through Strength. Common Sense.***

- Secretary of War, Peter B. Hegseth, 2026 National Defense Strategy Memorandum to DoW Leadership

## 2. REESTABLISH DETERRENCE

### INTRODUCTION

The President and Secretary of War have provided clear direction that through deterrence in the Western hemisphere and around the world we will achieve peace through strength. The National Defense Strategy is clear on these three top national security priorities and Department of War (DoW) resources in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 President’s Budget have been aligned to support this.

Sections
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduction</li><li>• Defend the U.S. Homeland</li><li>• Deter China in the Indo-Pacific</li><li>• Increase Burden Sharing with U.S. Allies and Partners</li></ul>

- **Defend the U.S. Homeland:** This includes sealing and defending our borders and maritime approaches from all threats; defending the skies through a renewed focus on countering unmanned aerial threats and the Golden Dome for America; maintaining a nuclear deterrent that is modern, robust, and capable of addressing strategic threats; and defending and securing America’s interests in the Western hemisphere.
- **Deter China in the Indo-Pacific:** This includes a strong denial defense along the First Island Chain; enabling the defense of partners in the region; and continuing to maintain the military forces and capabilities that are forward postured in the region.
- **Increase Burden Sharing:** This includes encouraging our allies and partners to invest more in their own national security interests with critical and more targeted support from the U.S. military.

### DEFEND THE U.S. HOMELAND

***“Border security is national security, and we are prioritizing it accordingly.”***

- Secretary of Defense Peter B. Hegseth, Speech at the Reagan National Defense Forum, December 2025

#### Homeland Defense Initiatives

Building on the unprecedented success of President Trump's border security policies—which achieved a historic drop in illegal crossings and a significant reduction in fentanyl trafficking—the FY 2027 budget includes \$1.47 billion for the protection of the United States’ territorial integrity. This investment enables the DoW to fulfill border-related operational requirements along the U.S. Southern border, including National Defense Areas, in addition to the provision of sophisticated technological capabilities needed to address complex and evolving threats to the Homeland.

To ensure a full-spectrum defense of the Homeland, this request is complemented by dedicated investments in domestic readiness. This includes an additional \$605 million for DoW support to the interagency District of Columbia (D.C.) Safe and Beautiful Task Force and \$216 million for the National Guard Reaction Force. This funding solidifies the Department’s capacity to safeguard American communities and respond to internal crises here at home.

### Counter-Narco-Terrorism

Cartels and transnational criminal organizations (TCO) have established complex adaptive systems to ensure their illegal and dangerous business practices can weather the more limited, historical U.S. Government efforts. Cartels operate multiple, illicit and licit, business operations – including human smuggling, transfer of illegal drugs, fuel theft, and investment businesses amongst others. When one business element begins to encounter challenges, cartels will shift the balance of their work to other areas. In addition, each cartel, to varying degrees, operates with multiple branches or franchises. This allows cartels to orient geographically and adjust to challenges or particular conditions in each market. Cartels have also demonstrated a willingness to prioritize economic over ideological objectives.

In response, the DoW is supporting a whole-of-government effort to degrade and potentially defeat existing cartels and challenge the ability for new cartels to emerge. For the DoW, this requires both kinetic and non-kinetic actions, both unilateral and by, with, and through foreign partners. The DoW is investing in unique capabilities, applying lessons learned from 25 years of countering terrorist organizations globally, to identify specific targets and bring all measures of DoW tools to bear. This comprehensive, tailored approach maximizes the DoW's ability to degrade and defeat specific elements of cartels. Collectively, this offers the best means to fundamentally eradicate parts of the cartels' adaptive system in the hope of eradicating the entire cartel.

### Golden Dome

As a centerpiece of the 2026 National Defense Strategy's (NDS) first line of effort—Defend the U.S. Homeland—the Golden Dome for America (GDA) program is the Nation's premier initiative to deter and defeat advanced missile threats.

This layered missile defense architecture is designed to protect the United States against sophisticated ballistic, hypersonic, and cruise missiles. The GDA program directly supports the NDS by re-establishing deterrence and rebuilding our military to ensure peace through strength.



Congressional funding provided via the Reconciliation process has been vital to accelerating key advancements in capabilities. These investments directly support the following critical areas: advanced space-based and terrestrial sensors, command and control, kinetic interceptors, and next-generation non-kinetic programs.

For FY 2027, the \$17.9 billion Golden Dome program will leverage these advancements to further mature a resilient and fully integrated defense architecture. Striking a deliberate balance between investments in disruptive, next-generation technologies while strengthening foundational capabilities, thereby simultaneously building future capabilities and improving near-term readiness. This focus on integration and interoperability is critical to deterring our strategic competitors and responding decisively to missile threats from any aggressor. By investing in these critical defense technologies, we are not only building a shield for our Nation but also revitalizing our industrial capacity, ensuring the United States remains secure and prosperous.

### Missile Defeat and Defense

The Department is committed to advancing an integrated missile defense strategy, prioritizing flexibility and adaptability to counter emerging threats, enhance interoperability, and secure dominance in space. The FY 2027 budget proposal reinforces previous requests to develop and deploy a diverse array of missile defeat and defense (MDD) capabilities to address the growing sophistication of adversary missiles.

Continuing the momentum of past improvements, the FY 2027 budget is designed to bolster U.S. MDD capabilities, ensuring the protection of the homeland, as well as deployed forces, allies, and partners, from an increasingly complex missile threat landscape. This budget is structured to sustain and enhance our missile defense capacity to effectively match the pace of advancing threats. The request allocates a total of \$67.9 billion for MDD initiatives that is distributed as follows:

- \$17.9 billion for the Missile Defense Agency (MDA)
- \$44.0 billion for regional and strategic missile defense capabilities that are managed outside of the MDA
- \$6.0 billion for advanced technology for missile defeat, including test and evaluation programs and left-of-launch activities

In FY 2027, key focus areas will include the continued development, integration, and testing of the Next Generation Interceptor (NGI) program. This initiative is aimed at producing a highly capable, survivable, and reliable strategic interceptor designed to safeguard the homeland against anticipated ballistic missile threats from any adversary.

The Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) budget will enable a future deployment fleet of Ground-Based Interceptors (GBI) and NGIs. As part of this effort, the MDA will continue to support the Long-Range Discrimination Radar (LRDR) in Alaska, which is transitioning to the operational control of the U.S. Space Force. The LRDR significantly enhances the Missile Defense System's (MDS) ability to discriminate between threats, which allows for a more strategic and efficient use of the GMD interceptor inventory.

Improvements to current regional defense systems will involve a continued assessment of the Sea-Based Weapons System, Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD), and Standard Missile-3 (SM-3) Block IIA, as well as the continuation of the SM-3 Block IB missiles fielding. The SM-3 Block IIA interceptor, designed to defeat midcourse and intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) threats, is being modified with increased engagement battle space, improved performance against a broader range of threats, and the ability to engage on remote. The budget continues production procurement in FY 2027. The SM-3 Block IB is designed to defeat short- to intermediate-range ballistic missiles and has benefited from recent funding that enabled follow-on procurement facility modifications for increased production capacity.

Furthermore, this budget underscores the Department's dedication to constructing integrated regional missile defenses that are interoperable with the systems of our international partners. This collaborative approach is essential for protecting deployed forces, allies, and international partners against Short-Range Ballistic Missiles (SRBM), Medium-Range Ballistic Missiles (MRBM), and Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missiles (IRBM).

## Overview – FY 2027 Department of War Budget

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For U.S. missile defense capabilities, the FY 2027 President's Budget:

- Continues NGI All-Up Round (AUR) development to enhance homeland defense interceptor capability and capacity.
- Supports five activities within the Hypersonic Defense budget to develop and field hypersonic missile defense capabilities: 1) identifying and developing new technology and capabilities within industry; 2) conducting systems engineering activities required to evolve the MDS to address hypersonic threats; 3) analyzing and upgrading existing capabilities to defend against hypersonic threats; 4) demonstrating an operational defensive capability to engage and defeat hypersonic threats; and 5) participating in and collecting data during flight test events.
- Continues to accelerate the Glide Phase Intercept (GPI) hypersonic defense prototype development, supporting the Golden Dome initiative.
- Continues increasing BMD capability and capacity of the Aegis Fleet to be deployed on Aegis BMD ships and at Aegis Ashore; continues the integration of the SM-3 Block IIA into the Aegis BMD Weapon Systems; procures additional SM-3 Block IIA missiles to ensure the maturation of the manufacturing process; and continues development of the Sea Based Terminal capability to protect the Fleet and forces ashore.
- Transitions and transfers funding for Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) development efforts and software upgrades (such as debris mitigation, remote launcher capabilities) from the Missile Defense Agency to the U.S. Army for continued integration of the THAAD Battery capability into the Army's Integrated Air and Missile Defense Battle Command System (IBCS). The FY 2027 THAAD budget also includes \$12.5 billion for additional THAAD Interceptors and support, maintenance, and upkeep of BMD unique items for forward deployed THAAD Batteries and training devices.
- Provides \$938 million to support the Guam Defense System (GDS) and its Joint Program Office (JPO) for continued collaboration between the Services and MDA to develop and field a land-based persistent 360-degree system for the Defense of Guam. Existing missile defense systems (i.e., AEGIS, PATRIOT, THAAD) will be leveraged to expedite the development and fielding of Guam defenses.
- Provides funding to perform the systems engineering required to design, build, test, assess, and field the integrated MDS.
- Continues refinement of the Cruise Missile Defense Homeland Architecture and demonstrates cruise missile defense capabilities using MDA's Joint Tactical Integrated Fire Control (JTIFC) capability in coordination with the U.S. Air Force and supporting the Golden Dome initiative.
- Provides funding to execute a comprehensive, highly integrated, complex, cost-effective series of flight tests, ground tests, cybersecurity tests, modeling and simulations, war-games, and exercises to ensure that MDS capabilities are credibly demonstrated and validated before delivery to the warfighter.
- Continues funding in support of development and production of Israeli Cooperative BMD Programs, to include United States funding for the Iron Dome system to defeat short-range missiles and rockets, and co-development and co-production of the David's Sling Weapon System and Arrow-3 System.





## Overview – FY 2027 Department of War Budget

- Outside of Golden Dome and MDA, the Department invests over \$6.0 billion in additional advanced integrated air and missile defense research, as well as regional and strategic missile defense capabilities.

Finally, the Department plans to invest significantly in left-of-launch capabilities involving cyber operations, electromagnetic capabilities hypersonic strike and defense capabilities, and advanced innovation technologies.

### Modernize the Nuclear Triad

A modern nuclear triad is the foundation of deterrence and defense against the growing complex threats to the American homeland and our interests around the globe. The FY 2027 President’s Budget continues to affirm the strategic imperative that a modern nuclear triad provides with resources that invest in the missiles, submarines, bomber aircraft, and supporting nuclear command, control, and communications infrastructure.



The DoW is committed to sustaining the legacy capability and systems of today while working to modernize all aspects of the triad, which includes investing in the capabilities and platforms to

**Figure 2.1. Nuclear Modernization FY 2027 Funding<sup>1</sup> (DoW Funding only) (\$ in millions)**

Weapon Systems	FY 2025 Actuals	FY 2026 <sup>2</sup> Enacted	FY 2027 <sup>2</sup> Request	FY26 – 27 Change
Sentinel ICBM	1,942	5,010	4,632	-379
Long Range Stand-Off Weapon	790	789	1,533	+744
Columbia-Class Submarines	9,887	11,770	16,242	+4,472
Trident II Missile Mods	2,384	4,271	5,240	+969
Nuclear-Armed, Sea-Launched Cruise Missile	122	1,686	0	-1,686
B-21 Bomber	5,172	10,065	6,109	-3,956
F-35A Dual Capable Aircraft	21	14	22	+8
E-4C Survivable Airborne Operations Center (SAOC)	1,559	1,867	2,219	+352
Evolved Strategic Satellite Communication	876	1,112	1,978	+866
E-130J Take Charge and Move Out (TACAMO)	728	1,044	1,663	+619
Next Generation OPIR (GEO/Polar/Ground)	1,920	1,397	1,457	+60
Resilient Missile Warning and Missile Tracking (LEO/MEO/Ground)	2,454	2,371	4,978	+2,607

<sup>1</sup> Includes Procurement and RDT&E dollars.

<sup>2</sup> Includes mandatory and discretionary funding.

Numbers may not add due to rounding

ensure that deterrence. Given the age of much of the Nation’s nuclear deterrence capability, the Department must balance modernization efforts with the necessary service life extensions to ensure system effectiveness and reliability. The Department appreciates the continued strong congressional support for nuclear modernization efforts to ensure that there are no gaps in capability when the legacy systems age out. The Department continues to explore opportunities to accelerate delivery of these critical deterrence capabilities, where possible. The following table reflects the funding for 12 critical nuclear weapons systems.

**LGM-35A Sentinel ICBM (formerly Ground Based Strategic Deterrent (GBSD))**

The Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) program will modernize and replace the Minuteman III ICBM weapon system of 400 operationally deployed missiles and 450 silos, in addition to a vast command, control, and communications capability. The Sentinel ICBM program will also include hundreds of infrastructure projects, encompassing hardened silos and other facilities across thousands of miles in five states. Sentinel will maintain the land leg of the triad's responsive and stabilizing attributes while providing increased capability, enhanced security, and improved reliability. The funding reflects the restructuring of the program and a revised acquisition strategy to address the root causes of cost and schedule growth.

**Long Range Stand-Off (LRSO) Weapon**

The LRSO weapon is a planned replacement for the bomber-delivered AGM-86B Air Launched Cruise Missile (ALCM) that entered service in 1982. Currently on track and in the engineering and manufacturing development (EMD) phase, the LRSO weapon will hold strategic targets at risk and be capable of penetrating and surviving advanced Integrated Air Defense Systems from significant stand-off ranges. The LRSO will also serve as a hedge against risks in other deterrence systems while assuring allies with this enhanced U.S. deterrence capability.

**Columbia-Class Ballistic Missile Submarine (SSBN)**

The Ohio-class SSBNs will be replaced by the Columbia-class SSBN that is currently in production. The Navy will continue to operate and sustain the Ohio-class SSBNs until they transition to the Columbia-class SSBN as the sea-based leg of the triad. After completing Milestone B in January 2017, the Defense Acquisition Executive (DAE) authorized the Navy to begin full ship construction for the first hull (SSBN 826) in September 2020. The DAE has also authorized ship construction for ships through hull number SSN 832. The FY 2027 President's Budget includes the procurement of the fourth ship of the class (SSBN 829), the second increment of funding for the FY 2026 submarine (SSBN 828), and advanced procurement for future submarines.

**Trident II (D5) Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM) Life Extension (D5LE)/(D5LE2)**

Investment in the D5LE2 modernizes and maintains the most survivable leg of the triad. Initially deployed in 2017, the D5LE will remain in service through the service life of the Ohio-class SSBNs into the early 2040s, and is then planned for initial deployment on the Columbia-class and the United Kingdom's Dreadnaught-class SSBNs. The D5LE2 will replace D5LE on Columbia-class SSBN starting in FY 2039 with Hull 9 and leverage the D5LE solid rocket motor design and couple it with updated avionics electronics and guidance systems. The D5LE2 will ensure a credible, adaptable, responsive sea-based deterrent in a dynamic threat environment throughout the life of the Columbia-class SSBN program.

**Nuclear-Armed, Sea-Launched Cruise Missile (SLCM-N)**

The SLCM-N program will provide additional regional nuclear deterrent capability. The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2024, as amended, directed the establishment of both an Acquisition Category (ACAT)-1D program for SLCM-N and initiation of a nuclear warhead project. The Navy established a program office that is compliant with these requirements. The SLCM-N program completed a milestone A decision in December 2025 and remains on track to achieve a limited operational capability by FY 2032 and initial operational capability by FY 2034.

### **B-21 Raider Strategic Bomber**

The B-21 Raider is a dual-capable penetrating strike stealth bomber delivering both conventional and nuclear munitions. It is a central component of the air leg of the nuclear triad with a visible and flexible deterrent capability, eventually replacing both the B-1 and B-2 Bombers. It is a top priority for the DoW, and the Air Force plans to procure a minimum of 100 B-21 aircraft. The B-21 Raider is in concurrent development and production with two test aircraft delivered and flying at Edwards Air Force Base, California.



### **F-35A Dual-Capable Aircraft (DCA)**

As the F-35A DCA is being delivered, it is replacing Allied legacy 4th-generation fighter aircraft, including the Air Force's F-15E and F-16, for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) nuclear deterrence mission. Selected U.S. and Allied F-35As in the U.S. European Command Theater achieved operational nuclear certification between 2024 and 2026. Additional NATO partners are planning to have their F-35As certified for the DCA mission by 2030.

### **E-4C Survivable Airborne Operations Center**

The E-4C will serve as the Survivable Airborne Operations Center (SAOC) and key component of the National Military Command System. In case of a national emergency or destruction of ground command and control centers, the aircraft provides a highly survivable command, control, and communications (C3) center to direct U.S. forces, execute emergency war orders, and coordinate actions by civil authorities. The Air Force Global Strike Command manages the E-4C and also provides the aircrew, maintenance, security, and communications support as E-4C operations are directed by the Joint Chief of Staff (JCS) and executed through the U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM).



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### **Evolved Strategic Satellite (ESS) Communication**

The ESS communications system will support strategic mission requirements by providing space and mission control segments for global DoW strategic, secure, jam-resistant, nuclear-survivable communications for ground, sea, and air assets, and is a nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3) system. The delivered integrated system will provide the national command authority and Combatant Commanders with highly reliable, secure military satellite communications as well as enhanced resilience and improved cybersecurity. In addition, the ESS will support 2032 strategic demand in all operational environments with satellites at geostationary Earth orbits and in highly elliptical (polar) orbits.

### **E-130J Phoenix II Take Charge and Move Out**

The E-130J aircraft replaces the E-6B Mercury aircraft that provides the critical "Take Charge and Move Out" (TACAMO) mission of survivable communications links for nuclear warfare to maintain communications between the National Command Authority decision-makers and the triad of strategic nuclear weapon delivery systems.

### **Next Generation Overhead Persistent Infrared (Next Gen OPIR)**

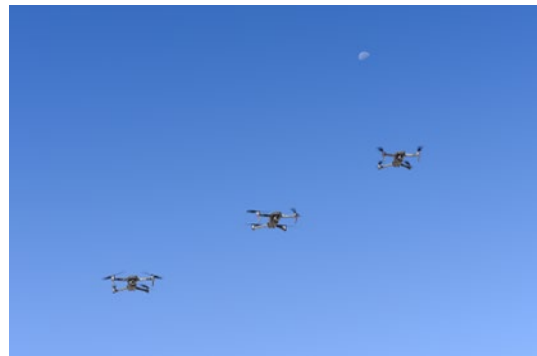
The Next Gen OPIR program consists of a constellation of geostationary Earth orbit (GEO) satellites and the associated ground segment to replace the current on-orbit Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) constellation at GEO and highly elliptical orbit (HEO). The program will meet mission coverage needs, as well as deliver a modular, extensible, and cyber-hardened ground system to operate and process mission data downlinked from on-orbit assets. The program will also provide improved missile warning, missile defense, battlespace awareness, and technical intelligence collection capabilities that are more survivable against emerging adversary threats.

### **Resilient Missile Warning and Missile Tracking (Resilient MW/MT)**

The Resilient MW/MT program consists of a constellation of low Earth orbit (LEO) and medium Earth orbit (MEO) OPIR satellites and their associated ground segments that deliver a resilient, multi-orbit, multi-plane architecture to counter threats such as advanced missiles, hypersonic glide vehicles, and fractional orbital bombardment systems. This will deploy space assets in multiple tranches and epochs to allow incremental capability delivery and ensure persistent coverage throughout the program's lifecycle. The ground segment will provide constellation management; ground-based data processing, dissemination, and management; space-to-ground verification; and ground-based interoperability testing.

### **Counter-Unmanned Systems (C-UXS)**

Unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) continue to be a significant challenge due to not only their proliferation but the ease and speed at which they can be developed and deployed. As we continue to see around the globe, this is a challenge and threat that we must address in each and every domain. The FY 2027 President's Budget includes \$20.6 billion, an increase of \$16.6 billion, or 424 percent over the FY 2026 enacted level of \$3.9 billion, reinforces the Department's commitment to this challenge and the threats posed by UAS.



To address this growing threat, the Department recently established the Joint Interagency Task Force 401 (JIATF 401). This change will better align authorities and resources to rapidly deliver joint counter-small unmanned aircraft systems (C-sUAS) capabilities to the warfighter, defeat adversary threats, and promote sovereignty over national airspace.

As the operational environment grows and increasingly dynamic and drone-enabled threats proliferate, the DoW is prioritizing the rapid development and fielding of C-sUAS and UAS capabilities to protect forces and enhance battlefield agility. These systems are critical for deterring and defeating a broad spectrum of aerial threats from off-the-shelf drones used for surveillance and targeting to more advanced loitering munitions employed by peer competitors. These C-sUAS and UAS platforms represent the cutting edge of the Department's layered approach to air defense and tactical intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR), delivering responsive, scalable capabilities tailored to joint and multi-domain operations.

### **Biodefense**

This budget supports the 2026 NDS through biodefense investments that enable the Joint Force to deter or, if necessary, prevail against deliberate adversary biological threats.

The FY 2027 President's Budget provides resources to address the rapidly evolving area of biothreats, funding the intelligence collection and analytic capabilities necessary to better detect

and identify emerging threats of potential operational significance, including adversary biotechnology advancements. In addition, the budget also makes a historic investment to scale up existing high-performance computing capacity dedicated to biodefense missions. Combined with ambitious efforts to rapidly ingest biological data, this computing power positions the Department to use artificial intelligence and machine learning to accelerate the fielding of cutting-edge capabilities to deter aggression in the Indo-Pacific and defend the homeland. Priority areas include: threat characterization, integrated early warning and biosurveillance, rapid medical countermeasures, and materials science. These investments unleash American innovation in support of Executive Order 14363, “Launching the Genesis Mission”, the DoW AI Strategy, and Executive Order 14292 “Improving the Safety and Security of Biological Research.”

### **DETER CHINA IN THE INDO-PACIFIC**

A primary focus of the 2026 NDS, the Department acknowledges the historic Chinese military buildup of capabilities and is focused on setting the conditions to reinforce deterrence by denial and achieve the balance of power as outlined in the November 2025 National Security Strategy (NSS). This includes ensuring allies and partners in the region are able to participate in and contribute more for a collective defense that in turn allows for peace in the Indo-Pacific.

#### **U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) Activities**

The FY 2027 Pacific Deterrence Initiative (PDI) investments fund targeted requirements that enhance U.S. force posture, infrastructure, presence, readiness, and U.S. allies' and partners' capacity and capabilities, specifically in the Indo-Pacific region. The DoW is focused on maintaining and extending our military advantage in the region, paced to threats posed by China; the Department's investments and activities demonstrate the U.S. commitment to deterring China in the Indo-Pacific.

The FY 2027 request of \$11.7 billion for PDI includes investments for exercises, training, experimentation, missile defense activities, and infrastructure development. Additional investments are included for advanced innovative technologies to develop and deliver additional weapons to enhance deterrence and provide enhanced options to the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command in the event of conflict within the region. Funding enables experimentation and innovation to test new warfighting concepts to improve effectiveness, overall readiness, and interoperability of U.S. forces across all domains.

The DoW has excluded from the PDI display investments or activities that are:

- Designed to address or deter broader strategic threats;
- Easily transferrable between theaters; or
- Routine activities and exercises.

These guidelines intend to ensure the PDI serves as a regionally focused and helpful framework for understanding and measuring specific investments. Additionally, consistent with legislation, the DoW has organized PDI investments into the six categories identified in Figure 2.2.

Figure 2.2. Costs by Major Category (\$ in billions)

Major Category	FY 2027 Request
Modernized and Strengthened Presence	2.9
Improved Logistics/Maintenance Capability & Equip/Munitions/Fuel/Materiel Prepositioning	0.5
Exercises, Training, Experimentation, and Innovation	4.4
Infrastructure Improvements to Enhance Responsiveness and Resiliency of U.S. Forces	3.0
Building Defense/Security Capabilities, Capacity & Cooperation of Allies and Partners	0.6
Improved Capabilities Available to U.S. Indo-Pacific Command	0.3
<b>Total Pacific Deterrence Initiative</b>	<b>11.7</b>

*Numbers may not add due to rounding.*

The FY 2027 budget includes \$2.0 billion in support for Taiwan, including \$1.0 billion in the Taiwan Security Cooperation Initiative (TSCI) to strengthen Taiwan’s self-defense capabilities and \$1.0 billion to replace U.S. defense articles and services provided to Taiwan via the Presidential Drawdown Authority.

### INCREASE BURDEN SHARING WITH U.S. ALLIES AND PARTNERS

As addressed in both the NSS and NDS, the Department is closely aligned with the President’s efforts for allies and partners to participate more in their own national and regional security and defense to be reinforced by critical but more targeted U.S. military support when required. Many of our partners and allies around the globe have taken steps to do more along these lines, allowing the Department to focus on America first.

#### U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) Activities

The FY 2027 request includes \$303 million for the Counter-Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) Train and Equip Fund (CTEF) to assist the DoW’s partner forces, including the provision of secure and humane detention of ISIS fighters, as well as train and equip activities with enduring counter-terrorism partners to maintain the continued defeat of ISIS. The request includes \$130 million intended to assist the Vetted Syrian Groups and Individuals in Syria, \$119 million intended to assist security forces in Iraq, including the Kurdish Security Forces, \$36 million intended to support the Lebanese Armed Forces, and \$18 million intended to assist the Jordanian Armed Forces. The remnants of ISIS do not respect international boundaries. Utilizing CTEF support in Jordan and Lebanon, in addition to previously provided support in Iraq and Syria, ensures they cannot take advantage of the region’s border areas. The Department plans to provide this support in a dynamic regional environment and is committed to ensuring accountability for all forms of support provided.

The FY 2027 budget includes \$4.4 billion for continued U.S. military operations, force protection, and deterrence activities in the USCENTCOM region related to operations in support of Israel. The Department will continue supporting Israel’s defense through security assistance, deterring any malign actors in the region, and staying vigilant to any threats to U.S. forces.

### U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) Activities



The FY 2027 budget includes \$756.7 million within the Operation and Maintenance, Army account for North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) common funding requirements associated with the NATO military budget. This budget increases by \$96.1 million over the FY 2026 enacted budget to support the NATO International Military Headquarters for requirements such as Airborne Early Warning and Control Force, Alliance Ground Surveillance Force, and Alliance Operations and Mission. The Administration has committed to reaffirming, investing in, and modernizing

NATO, and member countries have committed to increasing common funding. The FY 2027 budget request reflects this commitment.

The FY 2027 budget also supports the Administration’s priority of increased burden sharing with European allies and partners. The United States continues to urge NATO allies to quickly raise their defense spending to meet the new standard of 5 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) agreed to at the NATO Hague Summit last summer, while also recognizing that the United States has an abiding national security interest in a stable, integrated European region. The political and military presence of the U.S. and NATO allies fosters the conditions necessary to expand transatlantic defense industrial cooperation and reduce defense trade barriers in order to maximize the collective ability to produce forces required to achieve U.S. and allied defense objectives.

The NATO Security Investment Program (NSIP) meets various Alliance military capability requirements, including communication and information systems, military headquarters for the integrated command structure, critical maritime, airfield, fuel systems, and Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (RSOI) infrastructure. The NSIP remains a key funding source for infrastructure to support U.S. forces in Europe, restoring and upgrading existing U.S. operational facilities, which includes support for NATO operations, and providing new operational facilities. The Department’s FY 2027 NSIP budget is \$604.3 million, which supports requirements based on the current FY 2027 program and reflects the funding increase agreed to by leaders at the June 2022 NATO Summit and subsequent agreement in 2023 on indexing contributions to inflation.

**Figure 2.3. Costs by Activity (\$ in billions)**

Operation/Activity	FY 2025 Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted	FY2027 Request	FY26 – 27 Change
NATO Military Budget	0.6	0.7	0.8	+0.1
NATO Security Investment Program	0.5	0.5	0.6	+0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>+0.2</b>

*Numbers may not add due to rounding.*

### Security Cooperation

Security Cooperation (SC) funding and authorities enable the United States to build partner capacity to address shared national security threats globally and conduct operations in tandem with or in place of U.S. forces. The FY 2027 request reflects realignment of security cooperation programs with the President’s priorities and goal to increase burden sharing with allies and

partners.

For FY 2027, the Department requests \$1.27 billion for International Security Cooperation Program (ISCP) – the Department’s primary resource for providing critical and targeted support necessary to increase partner lethality in support of shared security interests while simultaneously directly buying down risk to U.S. forces. These efforts promote partner burden sharing through train-and-equip and other programs to enable partners to operate across various mission areas and institutional capacity building initiatives to strengthen defense governance necessary for full-spectrum capability development.

The ISCP account will fund activities including those authorized by 10 U.S.C. section 332 (Institutional Capacity Building), section 333 (Train-and-Equip), P.L. 114-92 section 1263 (Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative), and other Title 10 U.S.C. authorities.

The SC request also includes \$196 million for international border security funding, which provides support to select allies and partner nations on a reimbursement basis; these expenses include security capabilities along their borders adjacent to conflict areas to prevent the free movement of weapons and narcotics, as well as ISIS and other violent extremist organizations.

### 3. REBUILD THE MILITARY

#### INTRODUCTION

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 President’s Budget makes a generational investment, unleashing the Arsenal of Freedom to rebuild the military to ensure that our military has the capabilities that will deliver Peace through Strength to the Nation. The Department will accelerate innovation by streamlining bureaucracy and investing in cutting-edge technology to better equip our warfighters. In support of the 2026 National Defense Strategy (NDS), the Department will supercharge the U.S. Defense Industrial Base as part of a once-in-a-century revival that will underpin our defense and that of our allies and partners. Doing so is vital to ensure that U.S. forces have the weapons systems and equipment necessary to implement the NDS.

Sections
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduction</li><li>• Supercharge the U.S. Defense Industrial Base</li><li>• Accelerating Innovation</li><li>• Investments in Major Weapons Programs and Infrastructure</li></ul>

***"...We will rebuild the defense industrial base into a new arsenal of freedom."***  
- Secretary of War Peter B. Hegseth, November 2025

#### SUPERCHARGE THE U.S. DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE

The 2025 National Security Strategy (NSS) calls for the Department of War to cultivate the world’s most resilient defense industrial base (DIB). Recent conflicts demonstrate the huge gap between low-cost drones and missiles versus the expensive systems required to defend against them lay bare our need to change and adapt the focus of our defense industrial base. To that end, the Department is making substantial investments of over \$100 billion to secure and bolster the resilience of the DIB’s critical supply chains, which includes the Maritime Industrial Base, Defense Production Act, Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment Support, and the Office of Strategic Capital. In addition, the Department is implementing a series of Executive Orders aimed at strengthening the DIB. Key initiatives include the establishment of new offices and programs designed to foster innovation and private investment in the defense sector, and exercising investment programs such as Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment and Defense Production Act purchases to further support supply chains for critical minerals, missiles, munitions, drones, castings and forgings, microelectronics, batteries, and other essential sectors. Cross-governmental efforts will be necessary to create the legal and policy conditions that allow new entrants into the defense production and services community to add resilience to the DIB. The Department must solicit entrants of all types: large and small, domestic and foreign, and those with no previous relationship to the DoW or defense production while developing new public-private dialogues and relationships.

##### Maritime Industrial Base

The Department is rebuilding America’s maritime manufacturing capabilities and strengthening the maritime workforce, in line with the President’s Executive Order 14269 "Restoring America’s Maritime Dominance". In order to build and sustain the fleet we need to defend the Nation, the FY 2027 budget includes \$8.7 billion for the Submarine Industrial Base (SIB), Nuclear Shipyard Productivity Enhancements (NSPE), Surface Ship Industrial Base (SSIB), and the Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program (SIOP). This request exemplifies DoW’s sustained commitment to bolstering domestic capabilities and capacities for defense platform production. It

also supports the National Defense Industrial Strategy (NDIS) priorities in supply chain resilience, workforce development, and flexible acquisition.

The FY 2027 SIB request includes almost \$2.5 billion to continue implementing recommendations from the Submarine Industrial Base Study (SIB-25), to include investing in current and potential strategic partners to reinforce the prime shipbuilders. The FY 2027 budget continues efforts to address the findings of this report in the following areas: supporting the existing SIB suppliers and developing new suppliers entering the defense market; encouraging multi-year agreements within the SIB to enable and encourage self-investment in infrastructure; supporting efforts to attract, train, and retrain workers in the urgently needed skills required for the Maritime Industrial Base (MIB); increasing government staffing to provide sufficient oversight for the expanding MIB; and incorporating advanced manufacturing technologies to modernize SIB production.

The FY 2027 NSPE request includes \$3.1 billion for wage increases and other investments at the prime nuclear shipyard contractors to recruit and retain workers and expand capacity and production. In addition, there is funding for targeted investments at the prime nuclear shipyards to independently construct fast-attack submarines. These resources are critical to deliver the Columbia- and Virginia-class submarines.

The FY 2027 MIB request also includes \$1.3 billion to support the SSIB for workforce development, supplier resiliency, and shipyard infrastructures to expand capacity and improve production of surface and amphibious ships.

In addition, the Navy's SIOP request includes \$1.8 billion to improve Navy maintenance capabilities by expanding shipyard capacity, optimizing shipyard configuration, and enabling the fulfillment of nuclear fleet maintenance requirements.

### **Munitions Industrial Base**

Over the past 70 years, critical vulnerabilities in industrial production, critical minerals dependence, and national security have begun to negatively impact the readiness of the United States to prevail in a peer or near-peer conflict. There is no Service, warfighting domain, Combatant Command, or Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP) within the DoW that is unaffected by these risks, which weaken the DoW's ability to deter conflict. These vulnerabilities have been exposed by recent export restrictions from China, which demonstrate the financial, and industrial weaknesses of having outsourced critical materials processing and mid-stream production to a single adversarial nation. The current posture is untenable, and the deficiencies in the munitions industrial output which exist today must be closed if the United States is going to succeed in protracted conflicts with peer competitors.

To ensure the Joint Force is equipped to meet future challenges, munition supply chain investments are concentrated along several key lines of effort designed to bolster the defense industrial base. The objective is to drive down the cost of conventional and hypersonic missiles while significantly boosting industrial capacity, maintaining quality, and delivering this critical capability to Combatant Commanders affordably and at scale. Increasing missile production capacity while reducing per-unit costs enables the Services to maximize the procurement of critical munitions within existing budgets.

Through strategic collaboration with the commercial sector, the munitions organic industrial base (OIB) will be modernized and its supply chain expanded, strengthening a critical backbone of our defense enterprise. Capacity growth for small and one-way-attack unmanned aircraft systems will be catalyzed across the commercial sector, affording Joint Force leaders greater purchasing power and direct vendor options. Concurrently, enhanced counter-unmanned aerial systems (C-UAS) capabilities and scaled production will affordably equip dismounted and mobile units, improving defense-in-depth at home and abroad. Expanding the supply chain for unmanned

systems is essential to supporting the rapid evolution of warfare and de-risking the commercial sector's transition to meet increasing Service demand signals. Finally, securing and growing reliable sources for missile and munition critical chemicals, including energetics and their precursors, is a foundational requirement that will be met by strengthening the chemical industrial base to increase capacity and establish resilient alternate sources.

The Department has undertaken significant initiatives to enhance the OIB and collaborate with the commercial sector to expand munitions production capabilities for:

- Naval Strike Missile (NSM) (Navy, USMC)
- Standard Missile 6 (SM-6) (Navy, Army)
- Precision Strike Munition (PrSM) (Army, USMC)
- Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) (Air Force, Navy)
- Long Range Anti-Ship Missile (LRASM) (Navy, Air Force)
- Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (JASSM) (Air Force)
- Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System (GMLRS) (Army, USMC)
- Patriot Advanced Capability 3 (PAC-3) Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE) (Army, Navy)
- 155mm Artillery (Army, USMC)

While DIB vulnerabilities cannot be fully closed without significant increases in investment by other agencies of the federal government, the FY 2027 budget prioritizes the investments required within the DoW to reduce risk and align to Secretary of War and administration objectives. Each investment incrementally increases security for America while together forming a web of industrial capability that strengthens American resilience to withstand global restrictions and supply chain attacks. These projects not only seek to restore basic industrial capability, capacity, and resilience, but they also aim to increase America's ability to be at the forefront of development. Success in theater depends on having an industrial base capable of producing meaningful quantities of warfighting materiel, and these investments seek to contribute to that requirement.

The FY 2027 investments are focused on Secretary of War priorities of capacity growth and cost reduction of conventional missiles, scaled hypersonics, and unleashing dominance of small UAS across all Services. Additional investments are planned for sub-tier suppliers critical to our missiles, munitions, hypersonic weapons and small UAS.

- **Conventional Missiles:** Funds will be used to target prioritized missile programs of record to rapidly promote industry's cooperation, and collaboration to rapidly grow and replenish existing stockpiles. Investments will seek expansion of second source vendors and new entrants to ensure resilient supply chains remain viable for key component end items.
- **Conventional and Scaled Hypersonic Weapons:** Enhancements are focused on improving production capability, risk mitigation, and cost reduction of the Navy's Conventional Prompt Strike (CPS), Army's Long Range Hypersonic Weapon (LRHW), Air Force's Air-launched Rapid Response Weapon (ARRW), and the Hypersonic Attack Cruise Missile (HACM). Additional emphasis will be to fund support of new scaled hypersonic (SHY) prototyping manufacturing and production opportunities to meet anticipated surge demands from the combatant commanders.
- **Munition Critical Chemicals and Energetics:** Resources will reduce our reliance on adversarial nations' critical chemicals that are key to the production of our weapons and weapon systems to enable the scaling up of domestic production capacity through the incorporation of automation, and technologies to reduce the labor requirements and increased safety of the workforce by reducing exposure time during hazardous manufacturing operations. Scaling

prioritized weapons includes ensuring materials that are the most upstream have secure, stable and scalable production, as well as viable alternatives to replace those facing obsolescence.

- **Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems:** Funding is targeting the confirmation of production rates, cost reductions, and capability qualification flights of group 3 small UAS. In collaboration with the Army's UAS program office as the Joint Force service provider, selected UAS will provide deep reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition (RSTA) for maneuver and support elements of air, ground, and maritime forces.

### Critical Minerals

In FY 2027, the DoW requires funding to mitigate severe national security risks stemming from dependence on foreign critical minerals, particularly from near-peer adversaries. Investment is essential to guarantee access to the materials required for nearly every defense system, ensuring military readiness and technological superiority.

The FY 2027 budget includes \$48.8 billion, which will address vulnerabilities across the supply chain by adequately funding key investment authorities such as the Defense Production Act (DPA) Title III, the Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment (IBAS) program, and the National Defense Stockpile. Funding will be allocated across the following priority areas:

- **Onshoring and Domestic Production:** A significant portion of the request will be dedicated to reviving the domestic industrial base. This funding will secure production from mining to manufacturing, with a key effort being the 5-year "mine-to-magnet" rare earth investment strategy. For example, DPA funds are already supporting efforts to establish domestic multi-tier rare earth magnet capability.
- **Allied and Partner Collaboration:** Recognizing the global nature of supply chains, funds will be used to strengthen collaboration with key allies. The DoW will support continued collaboration with international partners to promote secure and resilient supply chains for strategic and critical minerals (S&CMs), including the development of sustainable sources. The DoW will continue to explore opportunities to utilize the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2024 provision that designates Australia and the United Kingdom as a "domestic source" which allows DoW to use DPA Title III investments to directly fund and accelerate critical mineral projects within allied nations, creating a more robust and integrated ex-China supply network.
- **Strategic Investment and Innovation:** The Department will seek to attract and scale private investment in critical technology areas. By creating partnerships that "crowd-in" private capital, the DoW can accelerate the development of advanced materials and alternative technologies, reducing reliance on scarce materials and countering adversarial market manipulation.
- **Policy and Regulatory Support:** The success of these investments depends on a supportive policy environment. The Department will continue to advocate for regulatory reforms that streamline the permitting process for domestic mining and processing. Reducing the timeline and risk for these long-term, capital-intensive projects is essential for creating American jobs and ensuring long-term supply chain resilience. The DoW welcomed the opportunity to advance policies to promote and expedite domestic critical minerals projects in response to Executive Order 14220 "Addressing the Threat to National Security From Imports of Copper", Executive Order 14241 "Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production", and Executive Order 14261 "Strengthening United States National Defense With America's Beautiful Clean Coal Power Generation Fleet".

This investment is not merely a line item; it is a strategic imperative. These resources ensure the Department's ability to produce the platforms and munitions essential to the warfighter. This funding will directly counter adversarial control over these markets and ensure the U.S. military can deter, and if necessary, defeat its adversaries.

### Defense Production Act Purchases and Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment



In today's complex and rapidly evolving global security landscape, a strong and resilient defense industrial base is more critical than ever. This section examines the strategic utilization of Defense Production Act (DPA) purchases and Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment (IBAS) initiatives, highlighting their vital role in ensuring the defense industrial base can meet the demands of modern warfare and global power competition. It focuses on efforts to bolster the industrial base's capacity, resilience, and technological advantage, ensuring its ability to provide essential capabilities for national defense.

***"The key is moving from the prime contractor-dominated, low-competition defense industrial base to a future powered by dynamic vendor space that accelerates production by combining investment at a commercial pace, with the uniquely American ability to scale and scale quickly."***

- Secretary of War Peter B. Hegseth, Reagan National Defense Forum, December 2025

The DoW continues to build upon its efforts to invest in the strategic focus areas described in the NSS. The Department leverages the DPA and IBAS programs to address industrial base challenges. The FY 2027 budget includes \$72.3 billion for DPA and IBAS to support key investment lines of effort including:

- **Castings and Forgings (includes Machine Tools):** Pursue existing and new actions to modernize metalworking development, certification, and production infrastructure, including the adoption of modern automation. These modernizations will improve "first pass" quality; develop and upskill the metalworking workforce; mature and expand upstream supply chain security initiatives intended to ensure DoW has access to the refined metals in the variety of formats (billet, bar, plate, wire, and powder) required to produce cast, forged, and additively manufactured metal products at scale; and further refine strategies and data analytics capabilities to improve supply chain visibility. The IBAS program is also cooperating directly with DoW's Manufacturing Technology, Maintenance and Reliability, and Microelectronics Activity programs to invest in updates to processes and procedures for the qualification and certification of new materials and manufacturing processes to meet NSS goals. Additional investments in the Contested Logistics Technologies (LOG) space include advanced manufacturing capabilities employed in expeditionary and challenging logistical needs locations to enhance operational availability.
- **Strategic and Critical Materials:** Develop secure, resilient supply chains across the spectrum of strategic and critical minerals and their derived processed material forms. Critical minerals include rare earth elements, essential alloying metals, minerals for microelectronic and battery applications, and any primary or recycled shortfall material used in defense systems. Key capabilities include domestic mining, processing, separation, refining, and alloying of critical

minerals; rare earth element metallization and alternative sources of rare earth elements and critical minerals; permanent magnet production; and processing of critical materials waste and recycling streams. The DoW is working together with the interagency to reshore all aspects of the supply chain for dozens of critical minerals that go into our weapon systems and defense industrial base. This includes developing capabilities in peripheral supply chains, including precursor chemicals and reagents to concentrate and process extracted ores and emerging vulnerabilities in supply chains linked with materials availability. Investments supporting these capabilities will include support for sourcing through primary mining and recycling, developing co-production of new critical minerals from existing ore processing, modernizing legacy and developing processing capabilities, and supporting feasibility studies that attract private capital to support early-stage projects. Investments are planned in samarium cobalt (SmCo) magnet supply chains, as well as heavy rare earth elements (REE) and non-magnet REE sourcing and processing capabilities. In addition, the Department will support the development of the critical materials workforce through partnerships with technical, academic, and outreach organizations. The Department must also develop projects and funding flexibilities to respond to critical materials shortfalls and trade restrictions that emerge in the current geopolitical environment.

- **Energy Storage and Batteries:** Investments into the standardization of batteries across the Services, strengthening the supply chain of cell manufacturing for small UAS, improved central battery data management, and increased domestic production capacity for silver zinc and 18650 batteries.
- **Microelectronics:** Establish a domestic secure advanced packaging capability (includes tools, testing, and evaluation), develop an enterprise parts management system for evaluating and addressing microelectronics supply chain concerns, increase capabilities for the printed circuit board and advanced substrate DIB, establish a robust digital engineering infrastructure capacity and capability (includes access to virtual prototyping tools, cloud-based co-design, and training) for the U.S. DIB, and support the domestic industrial base for space qualified photovoltaics and travelling wave tube amplifiers. Investments supporting these capabilities will strengthen American microelectronics manufacturing and create secure supply chains for high-mix, low-volume microelectronic components and enable Size, Weight, Power, and Cost (SWaP-C) improvements across the DoW.
- **Workforce:** The Department will invest in the defense industrial base workforce to address shortfalls and skill gaps affecting the Department's production and sustainment requirements. The Department seeks to build a robust talent pipeline to cultivate the next generation of skilled tradespeople.
- **Kinetic Capabilities:** Address key sub-tier Solid Rocket Motor suppliers to reduce production costs and increase surge capacity and testing capability; continue to onshore critical chemicals that will reduce the dependence on adversarial nations, thereby strengthening the resiliency of our supply chains and ensuring the continuous production of all our weapon systems; and invest in cost reduction initiatives to increase capacity across the kinetics industrial base. Aggressively invest in production and manufacturing of Group 2 and 3 small UAS suitable for battalion, squadron, and brigade sized units. Support Group 3 UAS production capacity increases for small UAS tailored for Special Forces operators across the Reconnaissance, Surveillance, and Target Acquisition (RSTA) mission space. Modernize the OIB through investments leading to increased capacity and capability of small arms munitions coupled with cost reductions.

### Distributed Bioindustrial Manufacturing Program

The FY 2027 budget supports the Distributed Bioindustrial Manufacturing Program (DBIMP), which is a 5-year \$1.3 billion investment in building and securing U.S. bioindustrial manufacturing to maintain the DoW's enduring advantage by strengthening the defense industrial base through the acquisition of innovations in non-traditional defense industry; establish systems to protect that domestic biotechnology innovation from exploitation from our adversaries; and rapidly field biotechnologies to support forces in contested regions. The DBIMP will deliver the most advanced defense capabilities through a new defense industrial base that uses American biotechnology innovations. It will:

- Streamline acquisition of biomanufactured capabilities with a modern and coordinated approach, which includes planning, prototyping, building, qualifying, transitioning, and protecting by leveraging multiple DoW authorities and research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) funding to defend the homeland and project strength abroad.
- Rapidly field novel biomanufactured chemicals and materials with enhanced performance and lower life cycle costs. Domestic biomanufacturing businesses are poised to maintain the Department's advantage as the world's most potent force.
- Bring new capabilities to the defense industrial base by integrating the domestic biomanufacturing industry with key investments in biomanufacturing equipment and facilitating the production of DoW chemicals and materials.

Key investments for DBIMP include:

- **Biomanufacturing critical chemicals:** From the previously awarded 34 planning agreements, multiple follow-on projects were awarded in FY 2025 to further develop the technology prior to downselect for large-scale investments. The announcement of the initial selection of investments to increase bioindustrial manufacturing capacity is expected to occur in the second and third quarters of FY 2026. These follow-on modifications to domestic biotechnology companies ready to scale critical chemicals needed now are in process.
- **Promotion and Protection Strategies:** Execute activities that provide visibility, foster partnerships, and incentivize transition partners for non-traditional biotechnology industrial base innovations. Examples of the program include assessments to identify capability gaps and opportunities for bioindustrial manufactured materials to meet military requirements, as well as vulnerabilities in the bioindustrial manufacturing of critical chemicals with enhanced performance that present logistical challenges in contested regions and austere environments.
- **Defense-Wide Manufacturing Science and Technology:** Analyze projects that address readiness, posture, and logistics requirements and catalyze the non-traditional biotechnology industry to match the threat to capability. The FY 2027 budget supports Defense-Wide Manufacturing Science and Technology in support of national strategic priorities.
- **Advanced Manufacturing Component Development and Prototypes:** Mature manufacturing processes to support the transition of advanced manufacturing components and prototypes to address warfighter needs. Prepare test batches to facilitate the technology transfer of products to available industrial-scale facilities and develop downstream processing techniques to support production at scale. Develop and apply initial standard operating procedures (SOP) for at-scale production. Conduct tests and evaluations to validate and prove processes used. Test and evaluation efforts are occurring in Calendar Year (CY) 2026, including prototyping activities and qualification of weapon systems. These activities are occurring in parallel with largescale investments in bioindustrial infrastructure for the

commercialization of these products.

- **Maintaining Technology Advantage:** Institutionalize and update proactive analytic tools supporting the biotechnology industrial base and implement, refine, and protect U.S. investments in domestic bioindustrial manufacturing capabilities supporting the Department's Biomanufacturing Strategy.

### Accelerating Technology Adoption and Building Supply Chains

The FY 2027 President's Budget provides funding for the Office of Technology Innovation for the Industrial Base, which underpins lethality, readiness, and agility by translating technology into capability through advanced manufacturing. Informed by Department priorities, with particular focus on the six critical technology areas and technology industrial base assessments, the Manufacturing Technology Program reduces barriers to adopting advanced manufacturing technologies and processes across the organic, defense, and commercial industrial base through a four-pronged approach.

First, the Manufacturing Science and Technology Program invests in advanced manufacturing technology that derisks the production of defense-specific products with joint-service requirements and documented transition paths. Second, the Manufacturing Innovation Institutes (MII) accelerate the adoption of advanced manufacturing technologies through public-private partnerships and significant cost-share with universities, industry, defense, federal agencies, and commercial customers. Third, the Manufacturing Education and Workforce Development Program works with private and public entities to bridge skills gaps and enhance recruitment efforts to meet the technology-driven advanced manufacturing sector's current and future workforce needs. Finally, the Advanced Manufacturing Capability Expansion and Prototyping Program validates the build and/or expansion of advanced manufacturing infrastructure and conducts component and prototype development to scale promising advanced manufacturing technologies.

The FY 2027 budget provides investments to advance new and critical materials, biomanufacturing, additive manufacturing, munitions, and point-of-need sustainment technologies, which are essential to the Department. Technology transfer efforts maximize the Department's return on investment in lab research by leveraging strategic engagement with commercial companies, licensing, and revenue generation from DoW-developed technologies for dual-use products. Program outcomes allow rapid production ramp-up for critical parts and platforms, increasing buying power, lethality, warfighter safety, and readiness.

### ACCELERATING INNOVATION

***“We're injecting speed and agility into every facet, ensuring that we can outpace our adversaries and maintain our technological edge in places like AI, cyber, and space.”***

- Secretary of War Peter B. Hegseth, Message to the National War College, November 2025

The Department is focused on creating an innovation ecosystem that signals to industry that we are focused on making faster decisions and quickly transitioning breakthrough technology into the hands of the warfighter. This overhaul replaces a historically fragmented system with a more unified and fast-paced innovative approach.

The FY 2027 President's Budget supports these efforts. We must succeed both in the immediate term by investing in efforts that adopt commercial technologies to provide rapid solutions to our

fighting forces and in the long term by investing in basic research and "leap-ahead" technologies that will underpin enduring advantages in the decades ahead. This work ensures we are putting advanced tools in the hands of today's warfighters while also investing in emerging and future technologies that will matter for decades to come.

### **Critical Technology Areas**

In November 2025, the Under Secretary of War for Research and Engineering (USW(R&E)) unveiled six Critical Technology Areas (CTAs) that will drive the Department's ability to deliver technologies that will shape the American military for generations to come. These CTAs represent the cutting edge of research and engineering that will deliver immediate, tangible results to the Armed Forces at the speed of relevance and ensure that the United States remains the most lethal fighting force in the world. To implement this vision and exercise appropriate oversight, the Department develops roadmaps, conducts rigorous program assessments, and plans technical activities with partners across the Services, the laboratories, the Office of the Secretary of War organizations, and private industry, to ensure that every dollar invested directly contributes to delivering cutting-edge capabilities and maintaining our technological edge.

### **Applied Artificial Intelligence (AAI)**

As Presidential Executive Order 14179 "Removing Barriers to American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence" states, "it is the policy of the United States to sustain and enhance America's global AI dominance in order to promote human flourishing, economic competitiveness, and national security." To reflect the President's guidance, the USW(R&E) has designated artificial intelligence (AI) as a critical technology and directed the acceleration of the delivery of AI and autonomy capabilities to warfighters to ensure continued American dominance in AI-enabled warfare. The Department pursues these goals through a range of approaches. Research and engineering enables the rapid deployment of the most cutting-edge AI technologies developed by American industry, putting the best the private sector has to offer into the hands of the warfighter at the speed of need. These investments include AI-ready data to power warfighter AI applications, the latest generative AI models, AI applications that improve the warfighter's situational awareness and decision-making, cutting-edge computational infrastructure, advanced autonomous systems, and top AI talent.

One example of these investments is GenAI.mil, which delivers the latest American commercial models to the entire DoW. In a phased approach, the Department will have access to the latest models from the top American frontier AI labs, enabling experimentation with frontier AI at enterprise scale. The Department will expand our investments beyond GenAI.mil to scale the adoption of enterprise capabilities and workflows to the entire workforce. This will require highly focused investments in enablers that deliver value Department-wide. Domain areas for these investments could range from autonomy to military health care. The Department will work to expedite and augment their development and fielding of AI-enabled capabilities, such as autonomous systems, while also evolving Department warfighting concepts and workflows to increase the speed and lethality of our forces. These efforts will bring the Department into the modern era of warfighting and cultivate greater warfighter confidence in our AI capabilities.

The FY 2027 President's Budget requests an historic \$58.5 billion for investment in AI to ensure continued American dominance in AI-enabled warfare and to accelerate innovation across the Department. The Applied AI CTA's focus is on transforming DoW into an "AI-first" organization. Effectively scaling AI adoption requires foundational investments in data, computing power, AI models, and talent. The increase in AI investment across the Department, includes an organized AI infrastructure portfolio through the AI Arsenal, the Department's data integration layer through War Data Platform, AI-enabled decision-making systems for Combined Joint All Domain Command and Control (CJADC2) through Maven Smart System (MSS), the deployment of

frontier AI models through the Department's enterprise GenAI.mil platform, and numerous other tailored AI applications and their core enablers.

To win the AI arms race, leveraging its AI Arsenal, the U.S. is pivoting from scattered projects to a unified national security approach. The initiative establishes a foundational, government-owned AI supercomputing infrastructure within secure, hardened data centers, combined with flexible commercial surge capacity. This resilient, three-tiered investment will ensure a permanent strategic advantage for the Department of War and the Intelligence Community from the strategic core to the tactical edge. Finally, we will deliver resources that enable the Department to objectively evaluate the performance of our AI tools in real time and test and validate new autonomous systems to expedite delivery. These insights will allow us to pivot from non-performant models and more easily share best practices and effective products across the Department.

### **Biomanufacturing (BIO)**

Biomanufacturing represents a paradigm shift in industrial production, unlocking the power of living systems to fortify our national security. This technology harnesses living systems to produce critical capabilities. Our efforts will focus on enabling this process at a strategic scale, with two primary goals: securing a stable, domestic supply of critical materials for DoW systems and ensuring a resilient, sovereign source of the chemical components essential to our advanced weaponry. To do this, the DoW will mature the strong domestic research and development bioeconomy by incentivizing the transition of defense chemicals and materials into commercially viable production and ensure the products meet or exceed the parameters demanded by U.S. defense systems and certification standards and transition to the field.

### **Contested Logistics Technologies (LOG)**

The DoW is overcoming the challenges of disrupted or denied logistics to ensure seamless resupply and operational continuity in contested environments by radically innovating across doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and Policy (DOTMLPF-P) to ensure military capabilities are maintained in any present day or future conflict in any theater. The Department's focal point for contested logistics technologies is the LOG CTA, which is charged with the urgent delivery of new science and technology, new supply concepts, and new defensive approaches to field new military capabilities. The LOG CTA priorities include autonomous delivery, distributed nuclear power, enterprise-scale logistics planning tools, and distributed manufacture of critical military classes of supply, notably munitions, in austere/denied environments.

### **Quantum and Battlefield Information Dominance (Q-BID)**

Quantum and Battlefield Information Dominance architects and executes the Department's strategic technology roadmap to ensure the Joint Force achieves and maintains information dominance. Our comprehensive portfolio is designed to master the information environment, encompassing next-generation capabilities in quantum sensing, assured position navigation and timing (PNT), resilient communications, electromagnetic spectrum operations (EMSO), and cyberspace operations. Through focused technology "sprints," Q-BID drives critical capabilities across the "valley of death" on an accelerated timeline. By synchronizing and incentivizing the Services and defense labs to follow this roadmap, Q-BID ensures our warfighters are equipped with the integrated, superior technologies necessary to outmaneuver, outthink, and decisively defeat any adversary, making it a pivotal investment for the Department's future warfighting readiness.

### **Scaled Directed Energy (SCADE)**

Peer adversaries and rogue actors have outpaced the United States' kinetic weapon magazine depth and production capability with UAS, missiles, and advanced sensors. As threat vectors evolve, directed energy (DE) technologies redefine defense, delivering scalable precision and unmatched cost efficiency to secure the battlespace of tomorrow. The DE capabilities offer an inexpensive cost-per-shot alternative to conventional systems, increased magazine depth, and enhanced defense-in-depth. The DoW has prototyped and demonstrated several systems, but fully leveraging DE requires addressing affordability and scaled-production challenges. The SCADE CTA will enable rapid scaling of high-energy lasers and high-powered microwave systems with widely accessible, low-cost-per-shot response options. The SCADE sprints will focus on rapid qualification of new entrants, creating the conditions for scaled production and widespread acceptance of DE. Key efforts over the next several years will accelerate testing and fielding of DE systems to provide warfighters a clear understanding of DE lethality, system integration, and collateral effects; prioritize experimentation that provides the Services with vital information for force development (e.g., DOTMLPF-P, tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP), and kill web analysis); and provide industry with clear development guidance that strengthens their capability and capacity to develop adaptive and manufacturable systems for Warfighter.

In FY 2026, SCADE initiated the Joint Laser Weapons System (JLWS) project to leverage 300kW class laser beam source technology developed under the High Energy Laser Scaling Initiative (HELSEI) project. The JLWS will build, deliver, and demonstrate an operationally relevant capability in a platform-neutral package while also buying down non-recurring engineering costs for Service acquisition. The SCADE is also working with Services, Agencies, and industry partners to extend DE's robust applications to airborne platforms. The SCADE's goal is to integrate DE with kinetic and non-kinetic weapon systems into a multi-tiered defense framework that provides flexible options to the warfighter.

### **Scaled Hypersonics (SHY)**

The SHY CTA will deliver hypersonic weapons at scale, providing unmatched speed, precision, and survivability. Hypersonic systems will deliver cutting-edge capabilities and strategic options to the Armed Forces, ensuring the Department can deter potential adversaries and defeat aggression when necessary. The Department must continue to accelerate the development and demonstration of new hypersonic technologies and concepts while also improving the affordability and producibility of current hypersonic systems. The FY 2027 budget supports the development and demonstration of offensive hypersonic strike weapons, hypersonic defense systems, and critical enablers, including science and technology, workforce development, test and evaluation infrastructure, and industrial base capability/capacity. The Multi-Service Advanced Capability Hypersonic Accelerator (MACH-XL), led by the Office of the Secretary of War's Test Resource Management Center (TRMC) and Naval Surface Warfare Center Crane, harnesses commercial innovation to foster the development of scalable hypersonic weapon systems. The MACH-XL focuses on the affordable, innovative demonstration of high-speed system prototypes to showcase producible hypersonic capabilities across a range of all-up-rounds, launcher platforms, and weapon system configurations.

### **Incentivizing U.S. Private Capital**

The Office of Strategic Capital (OSC) develops and implements strategies and partnerships to accelerate and scale private investment in critical supply chain technologies needed for national security. Specifically, the OSC employs unique Title 10 federal credit authorities and appropriations to crowd investment through loans, loan guarantees, and technical assistance, efficiently using taxpayer dollars that support Department of War needs. The OSC develops and rapidly deploys new financial products to accelerate private investment in the industrial base

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across the 34 Covered Technology Categories prescribed 10 U.S.C. 149. These tools will crowd capital to secure critical supply chains and rebuild the industrial base, enhancing the U.S. competitive advantage. The FY 2027 President's Budget includes \$20.2 billion, which supports the creation of new financial products to address a range of priorities, including greenfield projects, project finance, acquisition capital, investment fund subscription lines, and fund-level leverage to increase assets under management. The significant investment in the Defense Credit Account will allow the Department to support the covered technology categories.

### Science and Technology

The Department's research apparatus and laboratory ecosystem of today creates the technology innovations that will enable the U.S. military's technical advantage tomorrow. As shown in Figure 3.1, the FY 2027 President's Budget for science and technology (S&T) is \$25.7 billion, which includes Basic Research (Budget Activity (BA)-01), Applied Research (BA-02), and Advanced Technology Development (BA-03). This constitutes an 8 percent decrease in S&T from the FY 2026 enacted levels as a result of the realignment of \$1.5 billion from underperforming and non-defense-specific research and the receipt of \$6.2 billion in FY 2026 mandatory funding that allowed the Department to accelerate S&T initiatives earlier than placed. This FY 2026 mandatory funding received in the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, enabled the Department to shape where additional investment was needed in the FY 2027 budget to advance key focus areas, like the hypersonic defense industrial base and testing and evaluation.

**Figure 3.1. Science and Technology Funding Levels (\$ in billions)**

Program	FY 2025 Actuals	FY 2026 <sup>1</sup> Enacted	FY 2027 <sup>1</sup> Request	FY26 - FY27 Change
Basic Research (BA01)	2.7	2.4	2.1	-0.3
Applied Research (BA02)	6.2	7.9	6.1	-1.9
Adv Tech Dev (BA03)	9.8	17.5	17.4	>0.0
<b>Total S&amp;T</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>-2.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes Discretionary and Mandatory Funding

Numbers may not add due to rounding

### Munitions and Energetics

The FY 2027 President's Budget enables continued research and development of munitions component technologies and advanced energetics. In direct support of the NDS and the technological superiority of the Joint Force, key science and technology investments focus on addressing production bottlenecks and cost drivers in munitions, transitioning the next generation of weapons technologies, and expanding the reach and effectiveness of the U.S. Armed Forces.

### Technology and Program Protection

Protecting the Department's technologies and programs is vital to achieving an enduring strategic advantage. Our strategic competitors are aware of the strength of our innovation ecosystem and are actively seeking to acquire technologies from the United States, both licitly and illicitly. In response, it is vital to develop and employ tailored protection measures for investments made at different stages of the technology lifecycle. The FY 2027 budget includes safeguarding the research enterprise against the misappropriation of research and development to the detriment of national or economic security and against foreign government interference. These efforts include risk-informed security reviews of research and development activities to strengthen the Department's ability to protect research investments and innovation priorities, ensure consistent practices across the Department, and enhance resilience against foreign exploitation of the Department's innovation ecosystem. It also includes funding for supporting activities to carry out

economic security efforts, such as reviewing export license applications, protection against risks to U.S. national security arising from malign foreign investment in the U.S. National Security Innovation Base through the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, and by "outbound" investment in specific adversary technology sectors under E.O. 14105 "Addressing United States Investments in Certain National Security Technologies and Products in Countries of Concern" and as reiterated in the President's America First Investment Policy.

Adversary threats are outpacing policies and practices for engineering weapon systems, requiring a holistic portfolio protection approach employing system security engineering principles to ensure survivable, resilient, secure, and exportable acquisition programs, missions, systems, components, and innovation. The Department is anchoring our strategy in the digital transformation of program protection, optimizing the processes to protect critical program information horizontally, enhancing our ability to integrate relevant mission, system, threat, and vulnerability information, and improving the efficiency with which data is shared with our acquisition programs, industrial base, allies, and partners. This AI-enabled approach and supporting guidance will allow acquisition programs to match capabilities to threats and accelerate the delivery of warfighter capability.

To cultivate a system security and secure cyber resilient engineering workforce, the Department works with interagency, industry, academia, allies, and partners to improve standardization and disseminate best practices. Through the Joint Engineering and Test Enterprise Portal (JETEP), knowledge, tools, and capabilities are delivered directly to acquisition programs. Training initiatives with the Warfighting Acquisition University increase system security engineering competency, and the DoW is working with interagency partners to improve system security engineering practices for cyber-physical systems, including nuclear weapons and homeland infrastructure. This budget includes deploying JETEP on additional networks, and an Impact Level (IL) 2 version accessible to DoW contractors. These efforts expanded on FY 2027 pathfinders to enable the DoW to accelerate data integration, automate system assurance practices, and enhance supply chain protections, expediting the fielding of weapon systems.

### **Mission Capabilities**

The FY 2027 President's Budget for mission capabilities (MC) supports the acceleration of the development and integration of new technologies to maintain U.S. technology superiority. These efforts will allow for the identification, incubation and transition of technologies, systems, and systems-of-systems to close time-critical gaps in high-priority warfighting missions.

### **Technology Modernization Transition Review**

The Technology Modernization Transition Review (TMTR) is the Department's portfolio analysis and review process for assessing risk and dependencies, and for synchronizing science and technology modernization, prototyping, experimentation, and transition planning with warfighting concepts, requirements, program lifecycle needs, and end-to-end mission performance to meet strategic objectives. The TMTR informs leadership decisions on which technologies to pursue, how to mature those technologies best, and optimal roadmaps to accelerate transition to the battlefield. The TMTR optimizes investment of limited resources by balancing risks between near-term needs and long-term strategic objectives, informing where/when to infuse commercial innovation, and focusing the industrial base on the most impactful strategic technologies. The TMTRs have been critical to shaping investment strategy for Assured Positioning, Navigation and Timing, and the President's Golden Dome for America executive order. The TMTR will leverage data driven processes, integrating modeling, simulation, prototyping, and experimentation results into a streamlined, agile, annual cycle of technology assessment to inform the investment strategy and Joint Force Concept development. The TMTR gives the United States the enduring means to rapidly identify, promote, and inject technologies to outpace our adversaries.

### **Prototyping and Joint Rapid Experimentation**

The Department is committed to transitioning advanced capabilities to the warfighter. The FY 2027 budget emphasizes the importance of prototyping and experimentation to close operational challenges rapidly. Guided by the Joint Warfighting Concept, the Department remains focused on delivering new technologies to address capability gaps and urgent military needs. Prototyping and Joint Rapid Experimentation enable the Department to rapidly and economically mature technologies from concept to prototype to operational use.

The FY 2027 President's Budget for Prototypes includes nuclear prototypes. Capabilities that can be utilized by more than one Service or Defense Agency are particularly impactful and have the potential to address operational challenges from across the Joint Force. Joint Rapid Experimentation enables validation of next-generation capabilities in operational conditions by integrating the most promising prototypes into Service, Combatant Command, and OUSW(R&E) exercise venues, such as Project Convergence Capstone, Northern Edge, Valiant Shield, and Technology Readiness Experimentation (T-REX) events. Instead of using experimentation to determine individual system efficacy, Joint Rapid Experimentation uses specific defense planning scenarios to enable experimentation on complex, interconnected systems across multiple domains. This realistic experimentation approach yields live data that can be evaluated for systems-of-systems analysis against predictive performance generated by modeling and simulation. The body of evidence resulting from deliberate operational experimentation drives fielding decisions and accelerates transition.

### **Accelerate the Procurement and Fielding of Innovative Technologies**

The Accelerate the Procurement and Fielding of Innovative Technologies (APFIT) program awards procurement funding to projects with production-ready capabilities and current procurement funding gaps, enabling more seamless transitions from development to production. The APFIT program makes competitive annual awards to small businesses and non-traditional defense contractor candidates submitted through a rapidly growing pool of DoW participants. Each award ranges from \$10 million to \$50 million and is immediately available upon selection, enabling rapid enhancement of production capacity while accelerating the delivery of initial systems. The APFIT program better positions industry partners for full-rate production at the Service or Agency's time of need. Recognizing the pilot program's previous successes and increased participation from program offices across the Department, section 861 of the NDAA for FY 2025 codifies APFIT as a program of record.

### **Mission Engineering and Integration**

The Mission Engineering and Integration (ME&I) program uses rigorous technical analysis and mission engineering to inform and prioritize investments in capabilities with the greatest potential to meet current and future warfighting needs. The ME&I program harnesses modeling and simulation (M&S) to analyze critical Joint Mission Engineering Threads using operational scenarios, enabling the right technology investment decisions. Implementing ME&I is vital for identifying capabilities that close warfighting gaps and determining the mission contributions of specific technologies. Critical investments are being made to foster innovation in developing and deploying the Joint Capability Development Environment (JCDE). The JCDE will be leveraged to execute ME&I activities, enabling distributed access and collaborative ideation across the Defense Innovation Ecosystem, including industry partners. The JCDE features a multi-level security (MLS) environment with M&S and analytic tools, an MLS-enabled knowledge management and model repository, and a flexible and scalable IT infrastructure. The FY 2027 President's Budget for these efforts is essential as the Department develops new capabilities in an era of rapid technological change.

### **Mission Engineering and Integration Activity**

The Mission Engineering and Integration Activity (MEIA) is the DoW's enterprise framework for delivering capability at speed and relevance to the Joint Force. The MEIA is an engineering-based system that provides Department decision-makers with the analytical rigor, technology-driven insights, and operational analysis needed to make decisions and allocate resources for the right capabilities to help solve the Joint Force's most critical Joint Operational Problems (JOP). It is purpose built to compress decision timelines, shorten development cycles, and accelerate the delivery and operational integration of technologies and capabilities that yield overwhelming combat power for the Joint Force. The FY 2027 budget supports rapid engagement with industry, mission engineering analysis, rapid integration of capabilities, and iterative experimentation campaigns to address the JOPs for the Department.

### **Modernizing Engineering for Military Advantage**

Engineering is the foundation of our military's technological edge, delivering superior and lasting warfighting capabilities throughout the lifecycle of our systems. To accelerate acquisition, the DoW must modernize its engineering practices by prioritizing digital engineering, advanced software engineering, and digital-first developmental testing. These principles accelerate delivery by driving rapid design improvements and streamlining processes, thereby greatly reducing the need for lengthy, expensive physical testing. Additionally, these proactive approaches allow the Department to identify, mitigate, and prevent manufacturing and deployment risks before they become unsustainable cost overruns. Ultimately, engineering modernization is how we deliver a more lethal, affordable, and rapidly adaptable force to the warfighter, balancing urgency and speed with rigorous execution.

### **Energy Resilient Power Projection**

Deploying and sustaining forces comes with vulnerabilities, including kinetic and cyber threats, vast distances, and austere conditions. To address these vulnerabilities, the FY 2027 budget will continue research and development efforts in order to better ensure the delivery of fuel and power to Joint forces, particularly in the Indo-Pacific. This funding will support two key lines of effort: the fielding of groundbreaking analytical tools to identify supportability shortfalls and the sustained investment in the research and development of advanced, mission-driven energy technologies.

One such initiative, Resilient Logistics Operations and Analytics Demonstrator (RELOAD), will provide a unified, predictive decision-support capability for DoW leaders. It will enable leaders to assess the logistical feasibility of operational plans, identify critical capability gaps, and make data-driven technology investment decisions. RELOAD will close the strategic-to-tactical gaps in combat logistics created by operationally disconnected, functionally siloed, and untimely analysis.

### **Operational Energy Innovation**

The FY 2027 budget includes two research and development programs that seed early-stage energy innovation for military capabilities to achieve energy superiority for U.S. Joint Forces and missions. The Operational Energy Capability Improvement Fund focuses on pre-commercial military-unique technology development, and the Operational Energy Prototype Fund accelerates technology transition and promotes rapid fielding to warfighters. Innovation priorities focus on: Operational Energy Dominance - integrating power and energy information in CJADC2 for shaping and decision making at all echelons; Mobility – next generation propulsion for crewed/uncrewed/optionally-crewed platforms, and power and energy mission planning / in-route visibility for next generation platforms; Combat Power – implementation of ground and space-based power beaming and in-space refueling and robotics; Nuclear – Advancing kW-class nuclear reactors for military operations and maturation of radioisotope power systems (RPS) for spaceflight and terrestrial sensors.

### Drone Dominance and Counter Drone Technologies

The Secretary's Drone Dominance initiative aims to rapidly field drones to the warfighter and develop defenses against unmanned threats across the enterprise, to implement the Executive Order 14307 "Unleashing American Drone Dominance". To this end, the Department held its first Drone Dominance Innovation Challenge, "Gauntlet 1", where the Department could evaluate and procure the unmanned offerings of the participants.

**Drone Dominance:** The FY 2027 President's Budget continues the pace of our commitment to drone dominance and includes \$53.6 billion for autonomous systems procurement, domestic production capability, and advanced capabilities.

The FY 2027 budget includes:

- \$16.9 billion to procure unmanned systems across air, surface, subsurface, and ground domains from within the industrial base capacity
- \$14.4 billion investment in counter-unmanned systems to provide defense against unmanned threats across 250+ sites, combining fixed defenses, mobile protection, high-volume interceptors, and specialty defeat systems
- \$13.5 billion to establish a commercially integrated logistics network that is capable of sustaining autonomous operations under contested conditions
- \$4.5 billion to develop an environment where autonomous systems can operate collaboratively at scale
- \$4.3 billion to build the institutional systems and personnel pipelines to be able to employ the collaborative autonomy at scale in real-world operations

**Counter Drone Technologies:** In addition, this budget includes \$20.6 billion for one-way attack, counter small UAS, and major programs to include Collaborative Combat Aircraft and MQ-25 refueler/ISR platform.

### INVESTMENTS IN MAJOR WEAPONS PROGRAMS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

*"Simply put, the United States must win the strategic competition for 21st century technological supremacy, artificial intelligence, autonomous systems, quantum hypersonics and long-range drones."*

- Secretary of War Peter B. Hegseth, Speech at SpaceX facility, January 2026

U.S. weapon systems are unmatched, ensuring that U.S. military forces have a tactical combat advantage over our adversaries. Sustained investment in these platforms will provide U.S. forces with the tools they need to deter, and if called upon, win wars decisively.

#### Air Power

The FY 2027 budget continues procurement of advanced aircraft, development of next-generation aircraft, and modernization programs for existing Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force strike fighter aircraft and bombers.

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The major tactical air power investments are the F-35 Lightning II Joint Strike Fighter, which will form the backbone of the U.S. inventory, and two sixth-generation fighters, the Air Force F-47 fighter and the Navy F/A-XX fighter, which will provide the advanced capabilities to ensure the continued air superiority of the U.S. against the full spectrum of adversaries. The 2027 budget also funds the continued development of Air Force, Navy and

Marine Corps Collaborative Combat Aircraft, which will enhance the effectiveness of the U.S. air forces.

The F-35 program is producing, modernizing, fielding, and sustaining three variants of the fifth generation strike fighter: 1) the Air Force F-35A Conventional Take-Off and Landing (CTOL) variant; 2) the Marine Corps F-35B Short-Take Off and Vertical Landing (STOVL) variant; and 3) the Navy/Marine Corps F-35C Carrier variant. The F-35's stealth, advanced sensors, and interoperability allow seamless information exchanges that make our warfighters in the battlespace smarter, more lethal, and more survivable. As the Joint Strike Fighter continues to field increasing numbers of the three aircraft variants across the globe, the Department remains committed to improving readiness rates, sustainment affordability, and delivering cost-effective upgrades to prevail against future threats.

**Figure 3.2. Major Air Power Programs<sup>1</sup> (\$ in billions)**

Weapon Systems		FY 2026 <sup>2</sup>		FY 2027 <sup>2</sup>	
		Qty	Enacted	Qty	Request
F-35A/B/C	Joint Strike Fighter	47	\$13.2	85	\$21.4
F-15EX	Eagle II	22	\$3.3	24	\$3.1
F-47	Air Force Sixth Generation Fighter	-	\$3.5	-	\$5.0
F/A-XX	Navy Next Generation Fighter	-	\$1.7	-	\$0.1
KC-46A	Tanker	15	\$3.2	15	\$4.4
F/A-18E/F	Super Hornet	-	\$2.0	-	\$2.0
CH-53K	King Stallion Helicopter	14	\$2.7	22	\$4.1
E-2D	Advanced Hawkeye (AHE)	3	\$1.7	6	\$3.2
AH-64E	Apache Helicopter	7	\$0.5	-	\$0.3
UH-60	Black Hawk Helicopter	29	\$1.1	1	\$0.1
V-22	Osprey	-	\$1.0	-	\$1.2
MV-75	Future Long-Range Assault Aircraft (FLRAA)	-	\$1.5	-	\$2.3
MQ-4C	Triton Unmanned Aerial Vehicle	-	\$0.7	-	\$0.6
MQ-25A	Stingray Unmanned Aerial Vehicle	3	\$1.1	3	\$1.7
MQ-9	Reaper	-	\$0.4	5	\$0.8
E-7A	Wedgetail	-	\$1.1	-	\$0.0
OA-1K	Skyraider II	6	\$0.1	2	\$0.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes Procurement and RDT&E dollars and quantities

Numbers may not add due to rounding

<sup>2</sup> Includes Discretionary and Mandatory funding.

The FY 2027 budget also includes procurement for additional F-15 EX Eagle II aircraft. The aircraft will relieve pressure on aging legacy platforms while providing enhanced capabilities to the warfighter. The budget continues to fund the Navy's MQ-25 Stingray uncrewed aircraft system, which will provide the Department with an uncrewed tanker capability that will extend the striking power of the carrier air wing as its primary mission. The Department continues developing

## Overview – FY 2027 Department of War Budget

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advanced Navy and Air Force combat aircraft within the Next Generation Air Dominance programs. The FY 2027 budget also continues procurement of the KC-46A aerial refueling tanker, which will replace aging legacy tankers. The KC-46A provides increased refueling capability for Navy and Air Force aircraft.

The Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force are investing in modernization programs that improve the capability and extend the utility of existing aircraft. Adding advanced Infrared Search and Track (IRST) sensors will significantly improve detection and targeting of threat aircraft despite complex enemy Electromagnetic Attack (EA).

The FY 2027 budget continues developing the B-21 Raider long-range strike bomber and continues limited-rate initial B-21 production. Modernization of the existing bomber fleet of B-52s, B-1s, and B-2s is also included. The B-52 modernization includes mission systems, communications, radar upgrades, and replacement for the B-52's unsustainable, inefficient, and aging engines.

The FY 2027 budget continues to fund the CH-53K King Stallion helicopter to procure 22 aircraft, advanced procurement for long lead materials, and associated support costs in support of the Navy and is the third year of a five-year multi-year procurement (MYP) contract for airframes and engines (FY 2025 – FY 2029).

The FY 2027 budget funds multiple electromagnetic warfare capabilities to improve platform survivability and enable power projection. In addition to the ongoing EA-18G Growler Capability modifications, the Next Generation Jammer (NGJ) will provide significantly enhanced Airborne Electronic Attack (AEA) capabilities against advanced integrated air defense radars, communications, and data links for the EA-18G aircraft. The FY 2027 budget also funds survivability improvements in the F-15 Eagle Passive Active Warning and Survivability System (EPAWSS) and the Integrated Defensive Electronic Countermeasures System for F/A-18 aircraft. These will autonomously detect, identify, locate, and defeat radio frequency (RF) threat systems. In addition, the FY 2027 budget funds the continued production of the Common Infrared Countermeasures (CIRCM) system to defeat current and emerging missile threats to rotary wing, tilt rotor, and small fixed-wing aircraft across the Department.

### Sea Power



The Department requests \$87.2 billion in shipbuilding and maritime platforms, a 25 percent increase over FY 2026 enacted levels, to reinvigorate the Nation's shipbuilding industry. Of the \$87.2 billion, \$65.8 billion is requested in the Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy appropriation, and the request supports the procurement of 18 battle force ships and 16 non-battle force ships.

The FY 2027 budget invests in two new classes of ship: the FF(X) Frigate and the BBG(X) Battleship. The Frigate and Battleship comprise part of the President's new "Golden Fleet" initiative concept to procure a new small surface combatant ship and a much larger surface combatant with significant fire power. The FY 2027 budget includes the procurement of one FF(X) Frigate and advance procurement for long-lead materials and design work for the lead BBG(X) Battleship, such that it can be procured in FY 2028.

Figure 3.3. Major Ship Programs<sup>1</sup> (\$ in billions)

Ships		FY 2026 <sup>2</sup>		FY 2027 <sup>2</sup>	
		Qty	Enacted	Qty	Request
FF(X)	Golden Fleet Frigate	-	0.3	1	1.6
BBG(X)	Trump-Class Battleship	-	0.1	-	1.8
SSN 774	Virginia-class Submarine	2	11.8	2	15.3
DDG 51	ARLEIGH BURKE Class Destroyer	2	7.5	1	3.6
CVN 79-81	FORD Class Aircraft Carrier	-	3.6	-	4.6
LPD Flight II	SAN ANTONIO Class Amphibious Transport	-	1.1	1	2.7
LHA	AMERICA Class Amphibious Assault	-	0.7	1	4.0
T-AO	JOHN LEWIS Class Fleet Replenishment Oiler	3	2.9	2	2.5
T-AGOS	Auxiliary General Ocean Surveillance	1	0.6	1	0.6
USV	Unmanned Surface Vessels (Small / Medium) <sup>3</sup>	17	3.1	3	0.4
LSM	Medium Landing Ship	10	2.8	6	1.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes Procurement and RDT&E dollars and quantities

Numbers may not add due to rounding

<sup>2</sup> Includes Discretionary and Mandatory funding.

<sup>3</sup> USV quantities are not included in the Navy Battle Force ship count.

Nuclear aircraft carriers (CVN) provide forward presence for air power projection. The FY 2027 budget continues incremental funding for the GERALD R. FORD class nuclear aircraft carriers: ENTERPRISE (CVN 80) and DORIS MILLER (CVN 81) and funds the delivery of the USS JOHN F KENNEDY (CVN 79). The FY 2027 request continues advance procurement funding for CVN 82.

Amphibious warships and their connector craft are versatile, interoperable warfighting platforms and critical enablers to power projection by sea-based forces in theater. The FY 2027 budget procures one Landing Helicopter Assault (LHA) AMERICA class amphibious assault ship and one Landing Platform Dock (LPD)-17 SAN ANTONIO class amphibious assault ship, part of a four-ship multi-ship procurement contract. In addition, the FY 2027 request includes \$1.9 billion to procure six Medium Landing Ships to provide mobility support for expeditionary forces. The Department requests \$3.6 billion to procure one additional DDG-51 Flight III variant ship. For support ships, the request includes funding for two T-AO oilers, two AS(X) Submarine Tenders, and one T-AGOS ocean surveillance ship. Finally, the FY 2027 request includes \$2.6 billion to finish construction of ships procured in the previous year, including the USS JOHN F KENNEDY (CVN-79) and USS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (SSBN 826).

Submarines provide the Navy with unprecedented strike and special operation mission capabilities from a stealthy, clandestine platform. The FY 2027 budget includes the procurement of three submarines in total: one Columbia-class ballistic missile submarine and two Virginia-class submarines with Virginia Payload Modules. The funding requests for Columbia- and Virginia-class submarines also include funding to provide continuous support to the broader submarine industrial base and targeted nuclear shipyard productivity enhancements.

### Land Power



The FY 2027 budget ensures the DoW's readiness for future conflicts by advancing modernization, enhancing lethality, and aligning with DoW priorities. These investments prepare the Army and Marine Corps to meet emerging challenges while maintaining operational superiority.

The FY 2027 budget modernizes the Army's ground combat forces to project power, assure allies, deter aggressors, and win the Nation's wars. By retiring outdated systems and investing in advanced platforms, training devices, and vehicles, the budget enhances the lethality and survivability of the Army as part of the Joint Force. Resources are aligned with Army priorities, modernization goals, and senior leader guidance to ensure readiness and sustainability. Leveraging industry best practices, the Army is streamlining capability delivery while balancing fiscal constraints with operational needs. Investments focus on achieving Army 2030 capabilities and accelerating S&T advancements for Army 2040.

The FY 2027 President's Budget ensures the Marine Corps remains a globally responsive, lethal, and resilient, combined-arms naval expeditionary force, capable of projecting power from sea to land and land to sea. Operating as a Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) across all domains, we fight in contested environments to deter, deny, and defeat adversaries. Marine Corps combat systems are optimized for naval expeditionary operations, designed for transportability aboard amphibious warfare ships and connectors. These systems equip Marine Littoral Regiments, Marine Expeditionary Units, and other task-organized formations, delivering mobile, lethal, and operationally effective forces built around modernized infantry battalions. Key investments include funding the second year of pre-production development for the Advanced Reconnaissance Vehicle (ARV) to provide critical targeting data for the Joint Force and transitioning the Amphibious Combat Vehicle (ACV) program to a modification and sustainment focus while continuing to field the turreted ACV-30 variant. The budget also advances the modernization of the tactical vehicle fleet by procuring up to 360 Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV) A2 variants to achieve a unitary fleet. To directly support joint sea control, procurement of the Navy/Marine Expeditionary Ship Interdiction System (NMESIS) continues, complemented by investments in Artillery Modernization and Organic Precision Fires (OPF) to expand distributed lethality. These investments ensure the Marine Corps is optimized for naval expeditionary warfare, providing mobile and lethal forces capable of meeting future challenges.

### Special Operations

The FY 2027 Special Operations Forces (SOF) Joint Force increases lethality through modernizing approaches, tactics, and technologies. It continues to invest in new data-driven technologies that support SOF-unique requirements, such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, and algorithm development. The U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) continues to progress across multiple programs, including the ongoing modernization of the AC/MC-130J and the Airborne Mission Networking capabilities accompanying it, and rotary wing aircraft platforms and their associated Airborne Survivability Equipment. The USSOCOM continues the procurement of Multi-mission Electronic Countermeasures and other Electronic Warfare Family of Systems equipment designed to counter and protect against evolving threat matrices and better understand the electromagnetic environment to support maneuver, situational awareness, and force protection mission requirements. Investments also include a continuing effort to advance the development and procurement of autonomous weapons systems and the

means to counter similar threats of our adversaries in a multi-domain battlespace environment. Accordingly, USSOCOM is continuing to build on its Adaptive Airborne Enterprise capabilities, designed to enable multi-platform control and management of multiple Unmanned Aerial Systems and payloads, as well as improving the interoperability of advanced air, ground, and maritime systems within a mesh-networked Command and Control ecosystem. The USSOCOM is also emphasizing its readiness capabilities in support of crisis response missions while sustaining its ability to prosecute efficient and effective counter terrorism operations. Additional investments across multiple domains continue by providing asymmetric advantages in priority regions such as the Indo-Pacific and furthering the development of unmanned and counter-unmanned systems. Prime examples of this are the investments appearing in the procurement and developmental portions of the FY 2027 budget supporting non-standard aviation, communications, surface and underwater systems and an array of classified equipment and systems to complement the full spectrum of SOF combat capabilities.

### Missiles and Munitions

In FY 2026, the Department stood up of the Munitions Acceleration Council (MAC). The MAC was tasked with rapidly expanding munitions production and magazine depth to replenish our stockpiles, reestablish deterrence, and meet the long term demand of U.S. forces, allies and partners while reviving the munitions industrial base. The MAC has focused on critical, high-demand munitions, including developmental capabilities such as low-cost hypersonic strike and low-cost ground launched cruise missiles. FY 2026 investments will be enhanced by the authorities provided by Congress to execute multi-year procurement contracts for 8 MAC munitions.

In FY 2027, the Department is prioritizing investment in the 14 MAC munitions (identified in Figure 3.4) to meet the needs of sustained, high-intensity conflict and improve warfighting capabilities. To achieve these critical objectives, the Department must accelerate munitions production and expand resilience of the defense industrial base. Historically, inconsistent year-over-year demand for new and continued production has limited suppliers' ability to ramp up production rates to meet emergent military requirements quickly. The Department is breaking this paradigm: an independent team within the Department has negotiated deals, directly with industry leaders, to secure framework agreements that include increased production and procurement rates. The FY 2027 munitions procurement investment totals nearly \$53 billion for MAC munitions in synch with this initiative.



Innovation and modernization are critical to support the NDS. This strategy requires enhanced lethality and integrated advanced technologies. Major initiatives are underway to deliver munitions with greater penetration power. The Department is vigorously pursuing and resourcing emerging capabilities to reduce cost while providing game-changing capability. Concurrently, the Department is committed to maintaining short-range munitions to ensure proper readiness levels that offer an array of effects in permissive theaters. The FY 2027 budget includes

\$114 billion for missiles, munitions, and hypersonic weapons. Hypersonic weapons are essential to counter the rapid advancement and proliferation of adversary hypersonic capability and maximize munitions performance and reach. These investments, together, will ensure the Department is prepared to meet accelerating threat capability with both the quality and quantity of munitions needed.

Figure 3.4. FY 2027 Procurement Funding for MAC Munitions<sup>1</sup> (\$ in millions)

Weapon Systems	FY 2025		FY 2026		FY 2027	
	Actual Qty	Actuals	Qty	Enacted	Qty	Request
PAC-3 Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE)	194	\$905	357	\$1,646	3,203	\$13,960
Standard Missile (SM) SM-6	102	\$779	166	\$1,410	540	\$4,332
Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD)	62	\$955	55	\$823	857	\$11,435
SM-3 IIA	12	\$406	12	\$510	136	\$4,219
Tomahawk (TLAM & MST)	38	\$593	55	\$1,036	785	\$5,804
Long Range Anti-Ship Missile (LRASM)	336	\$1,162	314	\$1,413	333	\$1,644
Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (JASSM)	577	\$970	381	\$818	821	\$1,997
Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM)	566	\$791	464	\$751	1,811	\$2,865
SM-3 IB	29	\$695	42	\$825	78	\$1,246
Precision Strike Missile (PrSM)	338	\$491	108	\$547	1,134	\$1,934
Family of Affordable Mass Missiles (FAMM)	-	-	1,000	\$335	1,000	\$355
Low-Cost Hypersonic Strike	-	-	-	\$44	353	\$156
JATM	-	-	-	\$670	-	\$2,938
Low Cost Cruise Missile, Ground-Launched	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Includes Discretionary and Mandatory funding in FY 2026 and FY 2027. Tomahawk reflects Air Force quantities. LCCM(GL) is funded in RDT&E through FY 2027.

Beyond MAC procurement investments, the FY 2027 budget allocates \$60 billion for munitions development and procurement, underscoring a strategic pivot toward modern, high-performance capabilities. This includes funding to further develop MAC munitions capability, as well as other critical capabilities including the Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) (\$277 million), the Air Intercept Missile-9X (Next Generation Sidewinder) (\$815 million) and the GBU-53B Small Diameter Bomb II (SDB-II)/Stormbreaker (\$524 million).

The FY 2027 budget invests in critical munitions capability while leveraging innovative acquisition strategies to expand and accelerate industrial base capacity. These investments are essential to reestablish deterrence, stabilize industry demand signals, and strengthen the Department’s lethal posture and our national security.

### Space and Space-based Systems

The FY 2027 budget for space and space-based systems addresses Satellite Communications (SATCOM); Missile Warning/Missile Tracking (MW/MT); Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT); and Launch capabilities. The Department continues to sustain existing systems while moving out on the development of follow-on capabilities supporting operations in a contested space environment. The simultaneous actions of sustaining and modernizing these critical space capabilities reflect our emphasis on increasing the capacity and lethality of the Joint Force.

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This budget includes \$59.7 billion of procurement and Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) funding to secure space use in the face of increasing threats to U.S. national security space systems. Highlights include:

- Procuring 31 launches (22 National Security Space Launches (NSSL) and 9 Space Development Agency Launches)
- Maintaining support for the MW/MT architectures as well as the Next Generation Overhead Persistent Infrared space and associated ground architectures
- Continuing development and delivery of Global Positioning System (GPS) Enterprise ground infrastructure and user equipment and funds for two GPS IIF satellites



The FY 2027 budget continues to invest in resilience improvements in the PNT Enterprise, including incorporating the Regional Military Protection capability into GPS Block IIF satellites. This enhancement, along with the Military GPS User Equipment (MGUE) Increment 2 capability, improves the availability of PNT information for critical weapon systems, platforms, and disadvantaged users operating in contested environments. The request also funds improvements to the PNT user equipment to enable implementation of

advanced Military code (M-code), which improves anti-jamming and secure access of the military GPS signal in contested environments. The budget also continues investments in developing alternate sources of PNT to reduce the reliance on any single source, such as GPS.

To be the Guardians of assured access, launching when and where the Nation needs it, the U.S. Space Force (USSF) Launch Enterprise provides highly reliable launch services and support under the NSSL program. This includes launch services with tailorable mission assurance and support under the Rocket Systems Launch Program (RSLP) for DoW, Intelligence Community, and other government agencies. The NSSL program maintains assured access to space for the Nation with a robust industrial base and 3 affordable and highly reliable families of launch vehicles.

**Figure 3.5. Major Space-Based Programs<sup>1</sup> (\$ in billions)**

Space-Based Systems		FY 2026 <sup>2</sup>		FY 2027 <sup>2</sup>	
		Qty	Enacted	Qty	Request
Launch Enterprise		11	\$2.4	31	\$5.3
PNT	Positioning, Navigation, and Timing	2	\$1.3	2	\$1.3
MW/MT	Space-Based Missile Warning Systems	-	\$4.1	-	\$6.9
SATCOM	Satellite Communication	-	\$4.1	-	\$8.6

<sup>1</sup> Includes Procurement and RDT&E dollars and quantities

Numbers may not add due to rounding

<sup>2</sup> Includes Discretionary and Mandatory funding

### Cyberspace Activities

The United States is one of the most technologically advanced nations in the world, with a vast interconnected systems network that supports critical infrastructure and services. However, this reliance on technology makes the country vulnerable to cyberspace threats.

Foreign state actors constitute some of the main cyber threat sources. They employ advanced cyber capabilities threatening American safety, security, and prosperity to advance their military capabilities and global influence. These capabilities range from espionage and data theft to cyberattacks that disrupt critical infrastructure or target government agencies.

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In addition to foreign state actors, the U.S. faces a growing threat from non-state entities, such as criminal organizations and hackers. These organizations' offensive cyber capabilities threaten national security interests. They target U.S. critical infrastructure and government functions and can achieve cyber effects that rival nation states.

The FY 2027 \$20.5 billion cyberspace activities (CA) budget aligns with the 2026 NDS.

The FY 2027 CA budget supports investments to develop and strengthen cybersecurity (CS), cyberspace operations (CO), and cyber research and development (R&D) activities. These investments align with the DoW's commitment to strengthen its cyber capabilities, protect critical networks, and advance cyber capabilities.

### Cybersecurity

The FY 2027 \$12.1 billion DoW CS budget continues important initiatives and new investments. Key investments include weapons systems (WS) and defense critical infrastructure (DCI), cybersecurity service providers (CSSP), supply chain risk management, zero trust (ZT), and cryptographic modernization. The DoW is building cyber-resilient platforms to execute kinetic and cyber missions by:

- Upgrading and modernizing cryptographic equipment and developing cryptographic solutions that are essential to our intelligence, information, and warfighting security throughout the DoW.
- Resourcing target level ZT implementation for information technology by the end of FY 2027 to ensure operational superiority and lethality.
- Resourcing the CS Maturity Model Certification and defense industrial base (DIB) CS programs to enhance the DIB cybersecurity posture and protect the DIB's technological, economic, and military advantages and associated supply chains from malicious cyber actors.
- Safeguarding the DoW's unclassified, secret, top secret, and compartmented information at rest and in transit across domains.
- Securing control systems/operational technology supporting the Department's most critical WS and assets.
- Resourcing and modernizing the CSSP to deliver real-time visibility into threats, vulnerabilities, and risks through continuous monitoring.

### Cyberspace Operations

The FY 2027 \$7.7 billion DoW Cyberspace Operations budget reflects the DoW's commitment to defending the homeland and deterring China in the Indo-Pacific through strength, not confrontation. The strategic investments strengthen the Nation's cyber capabilities, integrating across all domains, denying and defeating adversary freedom of maneuver in and through cyberspace, and forging a cyber force capable of delivering greater lethality and warfighting outcomes for the Department.

These investments encompass \$4.1 billion of designated U.S. Cyber Command resources with the remaining \$3.6 billion residing with the Military Departments, the Joint Staff, Defense Intelligence Agency, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, National Security Agency, and the OUSW(R&E).

To secure unquestioned dominance in the modern battlespace, key investments are strategically focused on modernizing our force development model to secure a position of enduring strategic advantage in the cyber domain. This foundational effort is designed to build a cadre of operators whose skill, speed, and strategic insight are simply unmatched, and is directly supported by

intensive cyber training and readiness programs at both the tactical and strategic levels. Operationally, this superior force is empowered to move beyond simple network defense and execute proactive defensive cyber operations designed to impose significant and lasting costs on adversaries, disrupting their mission planning and deterring future aggression. This forward-leaning posture is executed through a synergistic combination of offensive cyber operations (CO), sophisticated CO intelligence activities, and persistent "Hunt Forward" missions. The entire effort is underpinned by a revolution in technology, leveraging artificial intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML) to accelerate decision-making and integrating all warfighting functions through the unified Joint Cyber Warfighting Architecture (JCWA), all while being continuously refined in advanced cyber testing and training ranges to guarantee our continued technological and operational superiority.

Advancing DoW cyberspace priorities requires a ready and capable Joint Force, operating in synch with the CO's mission plans and the joint warfighting domain. To achieve these priorities, the Department is making the following focused investments:

- Integrate across all-domains: Accelerate the integration and innovation of critical JCWA capabilities to leverage cyber across the conflict spectrum, synchronizing kinetic and non-kinetic effects to achieve U.S. advantage and automating comprehensive defense against adversary threats.
- Win the confrontation phase: Enhance capabilities that decisively disrupt, deter, and deny adversary operations targeting U.S. interests. By strengthening infrastructure resilience, ensuring hard target access, and expanding Hunt Forward operations, the Department will deny adversary freedom of maneuver in cyberspace to preserve U.S. military advantage and defend the homeland against strategic competitors like China.
- Organize to dominate: Implement the Secretary of War-directed revisions to the cyber force generation model. This initiative is designed to forge a cyber force capable of delivering greater lethality and warfighting outcomes for the Department. It will be achieved through precise force design, generation, and employment, ensuring a dominant force capable of delivering decisive effects at speed, scale, and the point of need.
- Enhanced AI/ML capabilities: Automated comprehensive defense, AI-assisted cyber threat hunting, AI/ML to increase scale of cyber effects operations, AI-enabled standard building blocks, AI/ML systems vulnerabilities assessment and mitigation, defense against adversary AI use, and DOTMLPF-P mission enablers.

### **Cyber Research and Development**

The FY 2027 \$633 million DoW cyber R&D budget dedicates resources to deploying and modernizing existing capabilities and technologies that advance next-generation CS and CO tools development to enhance the Department's CS and CO programs. These initiatives are crucial to accelerating the Department's innovation priorities. In addition, these R&D investments focus on developing the computing, networking, and cyber defense technologies needed to protect DoD Information Network (DoDIN) infrastructures and mission-critical information systems. Cyber R&D funds operational prototyping using AI systems, emerging private sector cyber technologies from the private sector, and academic research. Demonstrations and evaluations will be conducted in collaboration with warfighters, acquisition programs, and combatant commands to: 1) assess and enhance the utility of these prototypes; 2) ensure integrated deterrence and strategic campaigning; and 3) maintain our enduring advantages.

### Infrastructure

Our installations are the foundation of our national security posture supporting the 2026 NDS; maintaining our status as the world's strongest, most lethal, and most capable military; and ensuring peace through strength. The FY 2027 military construction program of \$26.8 billion, Family Housing Construction program of \$4.4 billion, and Facilities, Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization (FSRM) program of \$57.2 billion represent a significant investment, to include support for Missile Defense, Space Command, advanced weapons systems such as the F-47, attack and ballistic missile submarines, nuclear deterrence such as Sentinel, and unaccompanied housing.

To preserve our military advantage, we must strengthen our installations to counter kinetic and non-kinetic threats (e.g., extreme weather). For example, in 2025 alone, the Department reported at least \$346 million in damages, over 257,000 man-hours of training time lost, over 163 injuries, illnesses, or health impacts, and 6 casualties from extreme weather events. To enhance the energy and water resilience of installations, the DoW applies technology (e.g., on-site power generation, microgrids), training, and resilience exercises (e.g., cyber and black start exercises), and dedicated military construction funding to identify necessary improvements for resilient installations that deny adversaries opportunities to exploit such events. This allows our warfighters to train and deploy under any conditions with confidence, backed by reliable power, water, and mission-ready installations.

To meet the President's call for rapid innovation and ensure the unwavering operational capability of our forces, the DoW must accelerate the integration of advanced nuclear power across critical installations. Pursuant to the authorities granted in Sections 318 and 319 of the NDAA for FY 2026 and Executive Order 14299 "Deploying Advanced Nuclear Reactor Technologies for National Security", the DoW will pursue the next generation of energy resilience.

## 4. RESTORE THE WARRIOR ETHOS

### INTRODUCTION

The Department of War’s (DoW) mission is to win the Nation’s wars. To do this, we must have a lethal and resilient fighting force that rewards individual initiative, excellence, and hard work based on merit. Foundational to this is an unwavering commitment to the safety and health of our personnel, ensuring they are physically and mentally prepared for their mission. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 Budget supports efforts to restore the warrior ethos and rebuild trust in our Nation’s military by fostering the readiness and lethality of our warfighters. This includes maximizing their availability and performance by embedding robust safety principles and occupational health measures into all aspects of training and operations, which reduces preventable exposures, injuries and illnesses, enhances soldier well-being, and ensures our force is ready to deploy and win, while also facilitating the well-being and resilience of the families who support them.

Sections
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduction</li><li>• Readiness</li><li>• Warrior – Focused</li><li>• Warriors and their Families</li><li>• Reducing Harmful Behaviors</li></ul>

### READINESS

Delivering “Peace through Strength” begins and ends with ready warriors. The DoW is focused on building a ready, lethal fighting force that is prepared to meet existing requirements and address emerging threats. The FY 2027 budget demonstrates this commitment to Joint Force readiness by balancing immediate investments in capabilities with mid- and long-term modernization requirements aligned with the 2026 National Defense Strategy (NDS).



The Nation needs warfighters who are prepared to deter our enemies, defend the homeland, and maintain the most effective fighting force in the world. In turn, the DoW requires data-driven insights into the inevitable readiness tradeoffs *tomorrow* resulting from decisions made *today*. The Strategic Readiness Framework offers Department leaders visibility into this complex risk picture across various dimensions and time horizons. Strategic Readiness is realized through the continuous development of tools, assessments, and data models that improve decision advantage and inform readiness investment across all aspects of operational and tactical excellence, to include personnel, equipment, training, leadership, and the comprehensive integration of safety into all training and operations.

Accordingly, as detailed in Figure 4.1, the FY 2027 budget requests over \$190 billion in core readiness and readiness enabler funding, including increases for cyber and space operations, ship operations, flying hours, and ground readiness to address heightened operational demand across all domains. This represents a historic increase of \$31.7 billion or 20 percent over the FY 2026 enacted level and is appropriate as we navigate one of the most dangerous and complex security environments ever seen.

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Projecting undeniable strength is the most effective form of deterrence; therefore, this budget funds a massive increase in lethal training and campaigning exercises required to deter our primary adversaries. Finally, our military readiness begins at home, which is why this budget fully funds the spare parts to restore our fleets and realigns our Guard and Reserve to secure the nation—foundational to executing President Trump’s ‘America First’ agenda.

**Figure 4.1. Strategic Readiness**

<i>\$ in Billions</i>	FY 2025 Actual <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Enacted <sup>2</sup>	FY 2027 Disc.	FY 2027 Mand.	FY 2027 Total	FY26 – 27 Change
Army	31.2	29.3	31.2	--	31.2	+1.9
Navy	55.2	56.6	60.5	0.5	61.0	+4.4
Marine Corps	4.5	5.3	7.1	--	7.1	+1.7
Air Force	44.6	44.9	52.0	0.4	52.4	+7.5
Space Force	3.4	3.7	5.2	--	5.2	+1.5
SOCOM	9.8	10.7	10.9	--	10.9	+0.1
Defense-Wide	7.2	8.0	9.8	12.7	22.5	+14.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>176.7</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>190.3</b>	<b>+31.7</b>

<sup>1</sup>FY 2025 Actuals includes \$357.7 million in mandatory funding

Numbers may not add due to rounding

<sup>2</sup> FY 2026 Enacted includes \$8,864 million in mandatory funding

### Army Readiness

The Army remains on track to meet its Global Force Management Allocation Plan (GFMAP) and Directed Readiness Table (DRT) requirements for FY 2027 with the \$31.2 billion budget for their readiness accounts. This budget includes \$14.6 billion for ground readiness, ensuring the Army can provide trained and ready forces to Combatant Commanders to deter conflict and respond to crisis. In direct alignment with the NDS, the Army’s primary objectives are: first, defending the homeland; second, deterring China in the Indo-Pacific through strength; and third, addressing acute and persistent threats globally.

To meet these evolving threats, the Army is engaged in a process of Continuous Transformation to fulfill our role as the premier land component of the Joint Force. This process allows the Army to converge effects across all domains and provide credible options and decision superiority to the Joint Force Commander. This enduring effort allows us to divest from outdated programs and reinvest resources to achieve superiority in the capabilities required for future conflicts, ensuring our Soldiers maintain a decisive advantage.

This transformation is manifesting in significant structural changes across the force, reflecting in their ground readiness budget, which increases by \$1.1 billion, or 12 percent over the FY 2026 enacted level. A primary effort is the significant investment in home station training and Operational Tempo (OPTEMPO) to ensure all units achieve high proficiency. Changes include the inactivation of force structure to include legacy Brigade Combat Team Cavalry Squadrons, legacy Air Cavalry Squadrons to fund next-generation aviation, and activation of new Air and Missile Defense units and Multi-Domain Command units. The Army also requests \$2.2 billion in depot maintenance, a 16 percent increase over FY 2026.

The Army’s readiness programs are the bedrock of our commitment to the Joint Force. They encompass collective training for multi-domain operations, the Training Support Systems (TSS) that enable that training, and the institutional training that forges our Soldiers and develops our leaders. This budget ensures our Divisions, Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs), and Combat

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Aviation Brigades (CABs) are fully resourced to meet their readiness requirements, providing a predictable and sustainable supply of ready units for deployment. Fully resourced CABs are reflected in the aviation readiness request of \$3.1 billion, a 5 percent increase above the FY 2026 enacted level.

Building on significant improvements in accessions over the last year, the Army will continue aggressive initiatives to recruit and retain the highest quality Soldiers. These efforts are critical to manning our formations and ensuring that the Soldiers we provide to Combatant Commands are the most talented and professional in the world.

The Army will implement a new unit lifecycle model in FY 2027 called the Continuous Transformation and Readiness Model (CTRM) to optimize readiness with modernization. This model is designed to provide leaders at every echelon—from the Pentagon to the numbered Armies—with a more accurate and holistic view of a unit's readiness. It balances current operational requirements with the imperative to modernize. Units will begin reporting on readiness under the CTRM framework in FY 2027, ensuring the Army remains both ready for today's challenges and prepared for the conflicts of tomorrow.

### Navy Readiness

In alignment with the NDS to build a more lethal and ready Joint Force, the Navy's FY 2027 budget totals \$61.0 billion, an 8 percent increase above the FY 2026 enacted level.

This increased funding is critical for the Navy to meet readiness levels prescribed in the Directed Readiness Tables (DRTs). The budget also ensures naval forces are prepared for allocation through the annual Global Force Management Allocation Plan (GFMAP).

The FY 2027 \$1.1 billion (7 percent) Ship Maintenance budget increase is driven by the NDS's imperative to build a more lethal and ready fleet, funding increased Military Sealift Command Maintenance and Repair costs, Selected Restricted Availabilities (SRA), Surface Incremental Availabilities (SIA), and planning for a potential 5th public shipyard. To 'Supercharge the U.S. Defense Industrial Base,' this budget funds 58 Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) availabilities across public and private



shipyards and implements contracting strategies that provide our industry partners with consistent, reliably funded work. The budget makes critical investments in naval shipyard capacity, increasing full-time equivalent (FTE) levels to 41,799 and refining strategies to recruit and retain the skilled talent needed to deter our adversaries. Additionally, the Navy continues to use Other Procurement, Navy (OPN) funds for private-sector ship maintenance, supporting 25 CNO availabilities at cost of \$2.7 billion across the U.S. Pacific Fleet and U.S. Fleet Forces Command. This OPN investment offers greater stability for industry and reinforces our commitment to the NDS's call for 'Common Sense' financial discipline.



The Ship Operations program provides the forward-deployed, combat-ready naval presence required to execute the NDS. This funding is essential to achieving 'Peace Through Strength' by ensuring our warships and Military Sealift Command (MSC) vessels can deter China in the Indo-Pacific and defend the Western Hemisphere. In FY 2027, the budget funds 25,370 steaming days, with an increase totaling \$300 million supporting an Operational

Tempo (OPTEMPO) of 58 underway days per quarter for deployed ships. Critically, it also adds

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659 MSC Full Operating Status (FOS) days to sustain our combatants across all theaters. This budget ensures the readiness and operational flexibility necessary for the fleet to respond to global crises, directly supporting the NDS's mandate for a more lethal and ready force. The projected battle force inventory is 288 by the end of FY 2027, which includes the Navy's Military Sealift Command Support Ships.

The FY 2027 Air Operations budget of 932 thousand flying hours is a critical investment in the capabilities required to execute the NDS. The increase in flight hours and operational tempo totaling \$1 billion or 9 percent is a direct result of the NDS's strategic priorities:



- **Defending the Homeland:** This budget supports the air operations necessary to patrol and secure the maritime approaches to the Western Hemisphere, fulfilling the mandate of the 'Trump Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine.'
- **Deterring Peer Adversaries:** Increased flight training for our 9 Navy and 3 Marine Corps Air Wings ensures they are prepared for high-end conflict, providing a credible deterrent against China in the Indo-Pacific through sustained power projection from our Carrier and Expeditionary Strike Groups.
- **Achieving Dominant Lethality:** While cost per flight hour (CPH) is projected to increase to \$12,686 due to essential maintenance and parts, this reflects the investment needed to sustain and modernize a force capable of winning in a contested environment. The Naval Aviation Enterprise (NAE) is committed to balancing this cost by driving efficiencies, ensuring resources are prioritized for readiness and lethality in direct alignment with the NDS.



The Aircraft Depot Maintenance and Aviation Logistics programs are a cornerstone of the 2026 NDS's line of effort to 'Supercharge the U.S. Defense Industrial Base.' It funds the essential repairs, overhauls, and inspections required to generate mission capable aircraft and decisively win combat operations. By incorporating commercial best practices, we have improved organic depot capacity and repair velocity, directly contributing to the NDS's call for increased lethality and readiness. In FY 2027, the Department continues this focus by prioritizing funding based on criticality and impact to maximize the number of mission-capable aircraft available for the fight. This budget sustains these readiness gains, addresses the maintenance costs for new F-35, MV-22, and KC-130J aircraft, and ensures the entire aviation enterprise can meet its NDS-driven readiness goals. The total increase for Aviation Depot Maintenance totals \$500 million or 27 percent. The total increase for Aviation Logistics is \$1 billion or 48 percent and includes \$500 million in mandatory funds to support Joint Strike Fighter maintenance.

### Marine Corps Readiness

The Marine Corps remains the Nation's force-in-readiness, a naval expeditionary force ready to deter adversaries, respond to crisis and conflict, and contribute to Naval and Joint Force operations. Being ready to deter, fight, and win is ingrained in the identity of Marines. As individuals, as units, and as a Corps, everything the Marine Corps does supports warfighting advantage to respond to global contingencies. The momentum achieved through Force Design transformation efforts is sustained through consistent articulation and employment of warfighting

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concepts that exhibit the Marine Corps unique contributions to the Joint Force, such as Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations, Distributed Maritime Operations, Littoral Operations in a Contested Environment, Stand-In Forces, Recon-Counter Recon, and Naval Integration.

The Marine Corps continues executing its extensive modernization and transformation efforts to provide America with Marine Forces that can deter adversaries and, if deterrence fails, to win in any domain. Due to heightened operational demand, the U.S. Marine Corps Force Design is accelerating efforts to ensure the Fleet Marine Force (FMF) operating forward is organized, trained, and equipped to meet wartime requirements of the force posture, infrastructure, forward presence, and overall operational readiness in the Indo-Pacific region to integrate deterrence and the day-to-day forward campaigning necessary to build advantage with our allies and partners.



Current and future training and operational exercises are continually updated based on the Marine Corps' understanding of emerging and evolving threats, the trajectory of technology, and the missions the Corps is tasked to undertake. Ongoing efforts to create and sustain warfighting advantage over the long term will ensure the FMF remains organized, trained, and equipped to succeed in an ever-evolving operational environment, regardless of climate or place, maintaining its role as America's force-in-readiness, deterring adversaries, and responding to crises globally.

The FY 2027 ground combat readiness budget of \$7.1 billion enables the Marine Corps to meet the readiness requirements for the FMF, Field Logistics, Depot Maintenance, Maritime Prepositioning, and Cyberspace Activities. The Marine Corps uses a Total Force (Active and Reserve Components) approach for the planning and execution of ground equipment and readiness as it continues to address necessary modernization targets by providing an integrated Navy and Marine Corps plan that builds an enduring advantage, deters aggression through a persistent presence with allies and partners in the maritime domain, that enables the Nation's naval expeditionary force-in-readiness to operate inside actively contested maritime spaces and facilitate sea control in support of fleet operations.

Marine aviation (not included in Navy Aircraft Operations in the Navy Readiness section) provides vital organic mobility, protection, sustainment, and connectivity critical to Marine Corps combat readiness and Naval expeditionary warfare. For FY 2027 Aviation Readiness, the Marine Corps budgets \$7.0 billion across active and reserve aviation core readiness accounts. This includes \$4.0 billion for Mission and Other Flight Operations and Fleet Air Training, and \$0.7 billion for Aircraft Depot Maintenance. The Service budgets \$2.3 billion for Aviation Performance Based Logistics, which primarily funds F-35 B/C, KC-130J, and MV-22 maintenance actions.

The Marine Corps continues to advance its ongoing, comprehensive aviation readiness recovery effort, designed to increase the number and quality of mission-capable aircraft and highly trained and combat-ready aircrews. Initiatives include increasing supply material readiness, decreasing aircraft downtime awaiting supply, improving training quality and proficiency, and funding contractor support for aircraft at the Fleet Replacement Squadrons, further enabling Marines to fulfill duties in deployable units. Additionally, large investments have been made in Aviation Spares and the Flying Hour Program to facilitate material and aircrew readiness to meet operational and training requirements supporting the FMF.

### Air Force Readiness

In an era of evolving threats, the U.S. Air Force is not merely maintaining its status as the world's preeminent air power but is decisively shaping the future of air and space dominance. The U.S. Air Force's vision is to fly and fix. The FY 2027 budget of \$52.4 billion in the Core Readiness and Readiness Enabler accounts represents a historic investment, increasing \$7.5 billion from the FY 2026 enacted level. This increase is part of a larger \$13.2 billion investment across the Air Force's foundational readiness, which also includes Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization (FSRM) and Enterprise Information Technology.

This budget is a direct investment in combat capability, demonstrated by producing a ready fleet. The U.S. Air Force is aggressively funding Weapon System Sustainment to 93.2 percent of the requirement, a crucial increase from 85 percent in FY 2026. This \$3 billion surge is designed to supercharge the U.S. defense industrial base by funding depot-level maintenance to improve aircraft availability, sustaining engineering to extend the life of aging fleets, and modernizing software to increase cybersecurity. This funding directly increases the availability of U.S. Air Force spares, which means faster repairs and more time in the air for pilots.

To build on its Weapon System Sustainment investment, the U.S. Air Force is investing \$9.9 billion to fund its flying hour program at the maximum executable level, an increase of 22 percent. This adds 1.1 million flying hours, creating a more lethal and combat-credible force to deter aggression in the Indo-Pacific. These additional hours are allocated to critical missions, with 300,000 hours for training platforms like the T-7A, 229,000 hours for combat air force platforms like the F-22 and F-35, and 306,000 hours for global mobility.

Enhancing combat power also means investing in our people. The U.S. Air Force's installations are the power projection platforms from which global reach is delivered, and this budget makes a landmark \$11.8 billion investment to strengthen them, an increase from the enacted \$5.8 billion in FY 2026. The Air Force has invested in the FSRM accounts with a significant focus on unaccompanied housing (dorms), a direct investment in the quality of life of Airmen to ensure they have the clean, safe, and modern quarters they deserve.

Finally, these elements of ready aircraft, proficient crews, and strong bases are brought together in the crucible of realistic combat training. This budget provides an increase for large-scale, integrated exercises with allies and partners, focused on deterring advanced threats and honing the joint warfighter's capabilities.

While these investments ensure readiness for the fight today, the U.S. Air Force has a solemn duty to secure dominance for tomorrow. Readiness and modernization are inextricably linked. With a rapidly aging fleet, the Air Force must accelerate the transition to next-generation platforms. To delay modernization any further is to pass today's readiness challenges onto the next generation of Airmen.

The FY 2027 budget is a declaration of the Air Force's resolve. The budget will provide the essential resources to accelerate our progress, confront new and evolving threats, and ensure the U.S. Air Force remains the undisputed global leader in air power.

### Space Force Readiness

To defend the vital national interest of space access and use, the U.S. Space Force must build a larger and more proficient force. Adversaries continue to develop and field sophisticated counterspace capabilities, creating an unacceptable risk and pose a great threat to the Joint Force. The FY 2027 budget is guided by three core imperatives: building a force to fight and win, generating combat-ready forces, and supporting Guardians. With a \$5.2 billion readiness investment in FY 2027, the Space Force remains committed to deterrence and victory.



A central pillar of the readiness strategy is the transition of Guardian missions to resilient architecture designed for a contested space domain. Since current on-orbit assets were not designed for a warfighting environment, the U.S. Space Force is investing in proliferated, multi-orbit systems. This budget accelerates modernization across key areas, including pivoting the Missile Warning/Missile Tracking mission from legacy systems to a more resilient proliferated, multi-orbit architecture to counter existing and emerging threats. Through the Resilient Ground Architecture, the Space Force will connect Missile Warning/Missile Tracking assets via a standardized mission data processing baseline intended to strengthen the Missile Warning footprint. The Space Force will also enhance Satellite Communication for downrange warfighters to continue development efforts on future disaggregated strategic and tactical systems to meet emerging threats in the 2030s timeframe. Readiness through relationship-building also includes integration with international partners, commercial Satellite Communication, and various acquisition pathways to rapidly deliver capability. This year's budget highlights modernization efforts to improve the resiliency of the Global Positioning System. These capabilities are mission-essential, as commercial, civil, allied, partner, and military users depend on assured Positioning, Navigation, and Timing reference services for precise and accurate geolocation, navigation, and time. The U.S. Space Force plans to enhance its Space Domain Awareness, by investing in upgrades to ground-based optical systems and command and control capabilities. In addition, the Deep Space Advanced Radar Capability program is slated to receive funding to continue developmental and operational testing to provide the U.S. Space Force with the capability to monitor deep space.

To deploy these new assets, the FY 2027 budget increases launch capacity through the National Security Space Launch program while capitalizing on an expanding and competitive commercial provider base. To ensure Guardians are prepared for this contested environment, the Space Force has implemented the U.S. Space Force Generation model to optimize how forces are ready. This model is underpinned by a foundational investment in a modernized Operational Test and Training Infrastructure. Led by the Space Training and Readiness Command, the Operational Test and Training Infrastructure's key investments are aimed at improving operational readiness focused on the digital environment like the Space Warfighter Operation Readiness Domain and Joint Simulation Environment, the physical environment that will allow the U.S. Space Force to test and train in real-world conditions, and the necessary infrastructure to link the physical and digital domains to the operational environments. These settings enable Guardians to train against a professional, threat-representative aggressor force, honing their warfighting skills in realistic scenarios.

The U.S. Space Force's readiness is validated through robust participation and investment in over 50 annual exercises. Premier events such as SPACE FLAG, the Service's sole large-force joint

exercise, focused on space superiority, along with POLARIS HAMMER and the SKIES Series, assess the ability to generate and sustain combat-ready forces in contested, degraded, and operationally limited environments. Collectively, these focused investments in a larger, well-equipped force, resilient systems, and advanced training will ensure the U.S. Space Force can effectively conduct global space operations and protect U.S. and allied interests.

### **U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) Readiness**

The FY 2027 budget includes \$10.9 billion to continue investment in Special Operations Forces (SOF) readiness and support NDS priorities by ensuring SOF are prepared to execute a wide range of operations with the Joint Force, conduct sustainable counterterrorism and counter violent extremist organization operations, serve as the Coordinating Authority for countering weapons of mass destruction, conduct internet-based psychological operations, lead activities associated with their assigned role for countering small unmanned aerial systems, compete with strategic adversaries below the level of armed conflict, and conduct global crisis response (CR) missions. Further, the request supports USSOCOM's ability to meet NDS priorities of defending the U.S. homeland and the Western Hemisphere; deterring China through strength rather than confrontation; increasing burden sharing between the U.S. and its allies and partners; and supercharging America's defense industrial base.

Overall, SOF maintains an elevated readiness posture while modernizing the force and sustaining a persistent global presence. The request provides USSOCOM with the resources required to address three core challenges: 1) balancing the demands placed on SOF readiness by day-to-day operations, major contingency operations, and CR missions; 2) closing capability gaps through modernization and experimentation; and 3) mitigating risks in near and long-term readiness. The USSOCOM also receives support from the Services and Defense Agencies for military pay, combat and service support, enabling capabilities, and base operating support.

The request provides USSOCOM with resources to address existing or emerging readiness concerns. These investments support the modernization of SOF capabilities to operate in complex and environmentally challenging terrain, adaptive airborne enterprise capabilities, and unmanned system autonomy within a multi-domain command and control ecosystem. Funding is also directed toward the modernization of SOF training ranges and simulators, full-spectrum training events, and the integration with conventional forces. The request sustains flying-hours for SOF fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft and USSOCOM's Preservation of the Force and Family program to maximize personnel readiness.

The request sustains SOF readiness, training, and exercises. It includes SOF participation in Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff-directed training and priority exercises within every Geographic Combatant Commander's area of responsibility. This funding also enables the execution of USSOCOM Component exercises to provide training, validation, and certification of O-6 and above for Joint SOF Headquarters preparing to deploy for named operations. The request also sustains the USSOCOM Joint Combined Exchange Training program, which is crucial to the Mission Essential Task List training and continued readiness of small SOF units to train overseas with friendly foreign forces.

The request continues to invest in recapitalization and modernization efforts critical to rebuilding SOF platform readiness and enhancing the capacity of certain high-demand, low-density force elements to improve readiness. The request supports SOF's sustainable force generation models to meet the DoW's deployment-to-dwell goals while maintaining consistent force offerings and employment. These relatively small but crucial capacity enhancements include expanded capabilities to reduce stress on SOF enablers, initiatives to improve SOF aviation platform availability, support for Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance, force protection, direct action, cyber, and classified units.

### Joint Training Capabilities

The investment in the FY 2027 budget focuses on increasing competency in key areas and providing the oversight mechanisms to continue closing capability gaps across the Joint Force to increase readiness and warfighter lethality by modernizing joint, multi-domain training. Key initiatives include developing joint, interoperable live, virtual, and constructive training environments, enhancing range instrumentation, digitally connecting legacy sites with new construction to build regional range complexes, and building scalable, agile, and realistic threat emulators. The Department's range modernization efforts support experimentation, test, and training for robotic autonomous systems, counter-unmanned aerial systems, electromagnetic spectrum operations, hypersonic weaponry, and emerging technologies. These efforts allow trainers to replicate realistic all-domain operational environments and adversarial military capabilities. Lessons learned from the battlefield in recent conflicts emphasize the importance of maintaining a decisive military advantage over peer adversaries in multi-domain operations.

### Joint Training, Exercise, and Evaluation Program (JTEEP)

The JTEEP is the Department's primary means to prepare U.S. forces for globally integrated joint and combined operations across the competition continuum. It provides resources to Combatant Commands and Military Departments to enable individual and collective training of U.S. forces to improve joint readiness, prepare for high-end joint warfighting, and support day-to-day campaigning activities. The program requests \$1.4 billion for FY 2027 to support these endeavors.

The JTEEP has been rapidly updated to ensure activity alignment with the NDS and related Department priorities. Lead exercise priorities focus on homeland defense (and wider Western Hemisphere interests) and deterrence of China in the Indo-Pacific. Burden Sharing with Allies and Partners is also applied through these overarching initiatives.

Senior leaders are actively looking for additional opportunities to capitalize on the dynamic capabilities joint exercises offer to realize improvements at the speed of relevance. Specifically, JTEEP exercises and training events offer venues to assess new technologies and concepts to advance Joint Force lethality and global effectiveness.

The Combatant Commanders use JTEEP funding for warfighting preparedness and day-to-day campaigning. Annual funding for JTEEP enables the execution of more than 100 major Combatant Command (CCMD) exercises aligned to support strategic guidance. The JTEEP prepares U.S. forces to execute operational plans, train CCMD staff in demanding and realistic environments, defend the homeland, and deter adversaries while supporting and enabling key regional allies and projecting peace through strength. The JTEEP also includes Exercise-Related Construction funding to build exercise-related infrastructure needed by U.S. forces participating in joint exercises. The major elements of CCMD activities funded by the program include:

- Strategic transportation - sealift, commercial tickets, small commercial cargo, and inland transportation to joint training events.
- Military and civilian travel, per diem, and contract support for exercise planning conferences and exercise event support.

The Secretaries of the Military Departments use JTEEP funding to increase readiness and expand joint context in Military Service-specific exercises and training events. They also seek to include globally integrated, joint, and combined training across the spectrum of conflict where all domains of warfare are contested. JTEEP facilitates innovation to increase the effectiveness of Military Service-specific training events and exercises that enable the Services to provide joint-capable units to the CCMDs. The major elements of Service activities funded by the program include:

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- The Joint National Training Capability (JNTC) program advances joint capabilities and interoperability by concentrating on emerging joint training requirements through collective training experiences using a managed set of globally distributed capabilities and activities. The program resources Service, USSOCOM, and Joint Staff Joint Force Development Directorate (J7) joint training and enabling capabilities to improve interoperability and realism of tactical and operational joint training. The JNTC continuously seeks updates and improvements to ensure these focus areas are matched to the current operating environment.
- The Joint Training Coordination Program enables the Services and USSOCOM to participate in the exercises of other Services, supporting the development of skills and cross-Service operational familiarity in a joint environment.

Combatant Commands and Military Departments benefit from joint training enablers that provide enterprise-level capabilities for modeling and simulation support, networking infrastructure, individual and collective training, and exercise expertise.

- Global Joint Training Infrastructure (GJTI) provides modeling and simulation of Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence systems, as well as network, data, and event support.
- Joint Live, Virtual, and Constructive Modernization enhances and integrates Joint and Service live, virtual, and constructive capabilities into GJTI to address critical operational training gaps to enable the force to train and advance future joint warfighting concepts and capabilities.
- Operational Support to Joint Training conducts JNTC accreditation for Service and USSOCOM training programs and certifies sites.
- Joint Enterprise Enduring Training Enablers provide replication of low-density, high-demand capabilities to Service training events.
- Joint Knowledge Online (JKO) develops and delivers content and tools used by over two million personnel to increase joint context and generate ready forces. The JKO is a distributed learning platform that provides global access to web-based training, education tools, and content for responsive, just-in-time individual and staff training opportunities.
- Joint Functional Schools provide individual joint skill training for key competencies supporting joint, global, multi-domain, and integrated operations, including the Joint Targeting School, Joint Deployment Training Center, and Joint Interoperability and Data Link Training Center.

### WARRIOR – FOCUSED

The Department is laser-focused on our troops and our mission to ensure that we remain a lethal fighting force. The robust recruiting environment has allowed Department to increase its end strength, and we will remain focused on sustaining this momentum to meet our FY 2027 targets. The targeted FY 2027 military pay raise will help ensure our Service members are compensated for the valuable work that they do to protect our Nation. This includes ensuring our Service members are paid during a lapse in appropriations.

#### Military End Strength

Total Force end strength increases by 44,500 from the FY 2026 authorized level and will increase by over 20,000 from the currently projected FY 2026 actual levels, as shown in Figures 4.2 and 4.3. U.S. military recruiting in FY 2025 hit its highest level in over 15 years. The Services continue to capitalize on this wave of positive recruiting momentum and expand our force with motivated and highly qualified individuals. This success reflects a renewed national interest in military service and underpins Services' efforts to build a ready, capable, and lethal force for the future.

Figure 4.2. Active Component End Strength

Service	FY 2025 <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Authorized	FY 2026 Projected	FY 2027	Δ FY26 Auth to FY27
Army	454,637	454,000	459,767	469,000	+15,000
Navy	341,109	344,600	352,820	356,600	+12,000
Marine Corps	173,249	172,300	172,804	173,700	+1,400
Air Force	319,119	321,500	325,868	330,400	+8,900
Space Force	9,985	10,400	10,657	13,200	+2,800
<b>Active Component Total</b>	<b>1,298,099</b>	<b>1,302,800</b>	<b>1,321,916</b>	<b>1,342,900</b>	<b>+40,100</b>

<sup>1</sup> FY 2025 actuals

Figure 4.3. Reserve Component End Strength

Service	FY 2025 <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Authorized	FY 2026 Projected	FY 2027	Δ FY26 Auth to FY27
Army Reserve	169,519	172,000	172,000	172,000	--
Navy Reserve	58,165	57,500	58,453	56,500	-1,000
Marine Corps Reserve	33,071	33,600	33,863	34,700	+1,100
Air Force Reserve	65,465	67,500	66,300	67,400	-100
Army National Guard	328,870	328,000	333,000	331,300	+3,300
Air National Guard	105,120	106,300	106,300	107,400	+1,100
<b>Reserve and Guard Total</b>	<b>760,210</b>	<b>764,900</b>	<b>769,916</b>	<b>769,300</b>	<b>+4,400</b>

<sup>1</sup> FY 2025 actuals

### Military Compensation

Military pay and benefits, including healthcare, housing allowances, DoW schools, commissaries, childcare, and myriad military family support programs will always be one of largest and most critical expense categories for the Department. A robust pay and benefits package is an absolute necessity to maintain our workforce and our competitive advantage, ensuring the best warfighters are available to defend the nation.

Military pay and benefits funding grows by \$8.3 billion over the FY 2026 enacted level. This increase includes funding for a targeted military pay raise, with a 7 percent increase in basic pay for Service members in grades E1 to E5; a 6 percent increase for members in grades E6 to O3; and a 5 percent increase for members in grades O4 and above. Averaging 6.2 percent across the force, the FY 2027 increase builds on a 3.8 percent basic pay raise in January 2026, a 10 percent basic pay increase for junior enlisted members in April 2025, and a 4.5 percent basic pay increase in January 2025.

### Financial Strength for Warfighters

Economic security of Service members and military families is critical to mission readiness. The FY 2027 Budget ensures our Service members are paid during a lapse in appropriations. Also, in FY 2027, the Department continues its strong support for warfighters and their families through increased basic allowances for housing and subsistence; adjustments to the basic needs allowance program; increased access to healthy food on installations and throughout the commissary system; and improved availability of financial readiness resources.

The Department is also taking steps to reduce unnecessary moves to improve family stability for childcare, spousal employment, and schools, factors with important implications for Service members' finances. Greater stability lowers stress on our families and helps with retention. With the understanding that a military family's economic security is essential to warfighter wellbeing, command climate, and mission readiness, the Services are also educating leaders at all levels of command about how to identify Service members experiencing economic insecurity and to direct them – and their spouses – to the most appropriate resources to assist. Department support in this area includes financial assessments and counseling; improved access to and increased assistance with childcare; education subsidies and employment support for spouses; and increased access to nutritious and affordable food options. These efforts are designed to reduce stigma, normalize financial help-seeking behaviors, and improve stability for warfighters and families. The Department has expanded the resources available through our Economic Security Toolkit on Military OneSource and is now including a more robust selection of resources on nutrition readiness, food security, and food access.

The Department also works across the federal government to foster interagency collaboration to better understand food security data and to build evidence to strengthen food security and nutrition readiness across the force. We have extended our formal partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to further explore how methodological differences between the Department's Status of Forces Survey of Active-Duty Members (SOFS-A) and the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS), the data source for Economic Research Service's annual household food security report, may impact the comparability of military food security rates to USDA's national estimates. The Department has also extended data collection for a separate qualitative study examining food access on and near outside the continental United States (OCONUS) military installations. The actions taken to date are not all inclusive. As we continue to increase our knowledge of the underlying issues that undermine the economic security of the force, we will modify our response accordingly.

### **Medical Strength for Warfighters**

The Budget returns the Department of War to its true medical mission of supporting force health and combat medical capability, which are critical components of national security. Four pillars project and sustain a lethal Joint Force:

- Enable a medically ready force that is prepared to deploy and win in combat (“fight tonight” ready).
- Generate a medical force with the unique clinical skills and operational training to deliver lifesaving capability on the future battlefield.
- Deliver military-unique capabilities, like the globally integrated Joint Trauma System and the forward-deployed blood programs that are essential for combat casualty care.
- Provide a comprehensive medical benefit that ensures families and retirees receive safe, effective care through TRICARE and military treatment facilities (MTFs), supporting the total health of the force.

This globally integrated medical enterprise ensures the Nation's warfighters are medically prepared for any contingency, leveraging a robust portfolio of operational capabilities, the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences medical force generation platform, advanced combat-focused research, and customized medical training platforms to guarantee uniformed medical personnel are ready to support operational forces worldwide.

Beginning in FY 2027, the budget requests two appropriations in place of the former Defense Health Program appropriation to restore fiscal discipline and protect combat and operational

medicine. The Combat and Operational Medicine Program (COMP) funds the medical training platforms, supporting combat medicine, operational medical capabilities, and readiness-critical clinical platforms. Complementing this investment, the Private Sector Care Program (PSCP) funds care purchased from the private sector when the needed capacity or capability does not exist in the direct care system. Separating the Department's medical resources into two distinct accounts protects and prioritizes critical resources required to sustain warfighter health and medical readiness. This structural approach ensures that funding for essential battlefield medicine and medical force generation is managed alongside other warfighting capabilities, enhances transparency, and strengthens alignment between resources and mission.

### **Enhance Medical Combat Support Responsibilities**

The Military Health System (MHS) supports the preparedness of its medical capabilities to meet battlefield challenges while maintaining the health and readiness of Service members. In FY 2027, the Department prioritizes combat support investments, including combat casualty care training, globally integrated Joint Trauma System, enhances the Armed Services Blood Program capability for battlefield delivery of blood products, and the Armed Forces Medical Examiner System. These investments help ensure our Service members are physically fit, mentally resilient, and prepared to defend our Nation. The budget also includes investments in artificial intelligence/machine learning (AI/ML) programs that help clinical staff guide Service members through injuries to optimize timely and positive readiness outcomes. It helps enable technologies, such as ambient dictation, that allow clinicians to spend more time providing care rather than on administrative requirements. Further the 2027 budget invests in modern telehealth capabilities particularly in support of geographically remote guard and reserve members preparing for active-duty orders.

### **DoW Civilians**

The FY 2027 budget reflects the Department's commitment to optimizing its workforce in alignment with the priorities of President Trump and the Secretary of War. To achieve this, the Department has utilized a hiring freeze, the Office of Personnel and Management's Deferred Resignation Program (DRP), its own DRP, and both Voluntary Early Retirement Authority (VERA) and Voluntary Separation Incentive Payments (VSIP) incentives.

While streamlining the civilian workforce, the Department remains dedicated to hiring for positions essential to immigration enforcement, national security, and public safety. Initiatives are underway to reinvigorate hiring in occupations critical to our Defense Industrial Base. DoW civilians serve various roles at locations throughout the U.S. and around the globe, performing essential functions, such as intelligence, equipment maintenance, medical care, family support, base operating services, and other activities directly supporting our warfighters and Total Force readiness.

To ensure those who make, or influence policy are held to high standards, policymaking positions are being moved to the Schedule Policy/Career (P/C). Accountability is also being strengthened through improved performance management, which includes requiring higher-level approval for "Outstanding" ratings and implementing a new accountability standard for all supervisors. To standardize this process, the entire Department will transition to a fiscal year appraisal cycle by October 1, 2026.

In support of these changes, the Department is reinforcing merit-based principles by using assessments to ensure the best-qualified individuals are hired. Strict standards are also being instituted for supervisors to hold underperforming individuals accountable. To recruit and retain top talent, the Department is committed to recognizing its best workers with both monetary and non-monetary incentives.

## Overview – FY 2027 Department of War Budget

In compliance with the President’s Executive Order 14356 “Ensuring Continued Accountability in Federal Hiring”, the Department has established Strategic Hiring Committees. This initiative will promote accountability, efficiency, and transparency in workforce management, safeguarding our ability to recruit and retain the talent necessary for national defense.

The Department invests resources to articulate and promote the DoW Civilian Careers employer brand to attract high-caliber talent in cyber; science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM); and all areas where employees drive mission success. A key component of this attraction and retention strategy is the assurance of a workplace and associated leadership that prioritizes safety, and risk management. The budget takes prudent, well-reasoned actions to shape the workforce in line with the 2026 NDS and Department priorities. This includes continuously resourcing the cyber, digital, and innovation workforces by improving/accelerating recruiting and retaining tech-savvy talent.

The Department estimates that the number of direct hire civilian full-time equivalents (FTEs) (excluding cemeteries and Foreign Military Sales) will increase from 762,224 in FY 2026 to 772,280 in FY 2027, as shown in Figure 4.4. The FY 2027 budget strategically invests in a more agile, mission-ready civilian workforce, including 2,784 FTEs for Navy and Air Force Base Operating Support, 1,887 FTEs to stand up more than 20 new Space Force squadrons, 1,056 FTEs to establish the new Personal Property Activity within the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), and 506 FTEs to support Golden Dome for America and accelerate homeland missile defense development.

Consistent with Title 10 requirements and annual appropriations guidance, the FY 2027 budget for civilians is predicated on requirements and workload.

**Figure 4.4. Civilian FTEs<sup>1</sup>**

Program	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY26 - FY27 Change
Army	153,881	151,741	-1.39%
Navy	204,656	206,974	1.13%
Air Force	159,688	166,317	4.15%
Defense-Wide	198,370	201,779	1.72%
<b>Total U.S Direct Hires</b>	<b>716,595</b>	<b>726,811</b>	<b>1.43%</b>
Foreign Direct Hires	17,677	17,625	-0.29%
Foreign Indirect Hires	27,952	27,844	-0.39%
Total DoW FTEs	762,224	772,280	1.32%

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Cemetery Expenses and Foreign Military Sales. Includes all U.S and Foreign National (Direct and Indirect Hire) FTEs.

Numbers may not add due to rounding

## WARRIORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

Service members are the foundation of our ability to meet our national defense mission. Accordingly, the Department has an unwavering commitment to ensuring that Service members and their families are supported throughout careers. The DoW is continuing to strengthen its career skills programs to advance mission readiness and to facilitate the successful transition of Service members and spouses to civilian life. Opportunities such as off-duty voluntary education, credentialing programs, registered apprenticeships, the Spouse Education and Career Opportunities program, and SkillBridge are designed to instill a culture of professionalism and safety. These efforts ensure that Service members can better plan for their career development, build their skills, and receive credit that translates into both their military and post-military careers.

### Digital Health Strategy

As MHS looks ahead to a new strategic and technological environment, necessary to reattract patients to the MHS and enable remote health, must aggressively harness new and emerging digital technologies.

Digital health transformation represents paradigm-shifting opportunities for MHS to reimagine health care. Successfully implementing a digital health transformation requires the MHS to fundamentally rethink health care delivery in day-to-day, operational, and combat settings. The FY 2027 budget lays the groundwork for the digital transformation strategy informed by industrial-leading practices, requirements, and input from the Office of the Secretary of War, Joint Staff, Military Departments, and the Defense Health Agency (DHA).

### Strengthening Military Families

Taking care of military families ensures that our warfighters remain focused on and ready to meet the mission. The Department recognizes military family satisfaction with the military way of life directly contributes to retention of the All-Volunteer Force as evidenced in the Status of Forces Survey, Active Duty Spouse Survey and Reserve Component Spouse Survey.



The operational environment assumes that families will be impacted by short-notice deployments — and the Department is prepared to support. The NDS makes clear that future operations will be defined by speed, ambiguity, and limited warning. Family readiness, therefore, cannot remain a reactive function triggered by orders issuance; it must be a standing condition of service readiness.

To ensure military families are ready, resilient, and satisfied with military life, the Department delivers military family assistance through a robust Military Family Readiness System that includes deployment support; childcare; youth development and school liaisons; support for family members with special needs; relocation assistance; non-medical counseling; prevention and response for domestic abuse, child abuse, and neglect; Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR); spouse education and employment; and other military family support programs.

Sustained investment in Military OneSource, the Department’s 24/7 global access point for support, ensures every warfighter and family can quickly connect to a full spectrum of resources.

Short-term, non-medical counseling addresses a range of issues, including stress management, marital conflicts, and coping with separation. With military-specific tax preparation services, Military OneSource promotes financial readiness and well-being. Tailored services, like health and wellness coaching, improve fitness, nutrition, and ease life transitions. The program also hosts a suite of digital tools—including relocation and deployment planning guides, relationship support, and community resources—that equip military families with practical, on-demand assistance anytime, anywhere. The FY 2027 budget maintains Military OneSource’s worldwide support system for warfighters and their families that extends to 365 days after separation or retirement.

Complementing Military OneSource’s enterprise-level support, the Military and Family Life Counseling (MFLC) program delivers in-person non-medical counseling where warfighters and their families live and work. Licensed counselors are embedded within military units, schools, and child development centers, providing readily accessible support. The MFLC program’s “walk-around” approach reduces barriers to seeking help, demonstrably reduces stress, and equips

## Overview – FY 2027 Department of War Budget

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military families with practical skills. The program addresses a wide range of issues, including relationship conflict, deployment stress, and reintegration. The FY 2027 budget enables the MFLC program to meet the continued demand for counseling services, to include the rapid deployment of counselors to areas with the greatest need.

The FY 2027 budget for Child Development and Youth Programs represents a critical investment in our force readiness and national security. This funding will directly support congressionally-mandated actions and programs, including the multi-year modernization of our Child Development Program's workforce to enhance staff retention. Furthermore, these resources support innovative childcare initiatives like Child Care in Your Home, partnerships for community childcare spaces for the exclusive use of DoW personnel, and childcare fee assistance. Since 2024, these programs have played a pivotal role in reducing the unmet need for quality childcare by 30 percent, and their continuation is critical to maintaining the momentum of these programs and addressing the evolving needs of military families.

The 14<sup>th</sup> Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation addressed and recognized the economic reality and necessity of dual income households and the direct tie to economic security of military families. While the military spouse unemployment rate has gradually reduced from 25 percent to 20 percent between 2012 and 2024, military spouse labor force participation rates continue to rise and the unemployment rate is still well above civilian national averages.

Therefore, the Department is committed to expanding military spouse employment resources to support spouses in growing skills, getting career advice, and finding a job.

The Spouse Education and Career Opportunities (SECO) program continues to be a successful program offering career coaching, resume reviews, and a job portal for military spouses to explore career opportunities. The SECO has over 160,000 annual engagements in FY 2025 and over 1,000 spouses participate in virtual hiring events offered by SECO annually.

The Department also continues to expand the Military Spouse Employment Partnership, which currently has 1,096 active partners. Partners hire on average 4.5 military spouses on a monthly basis (to include Active Duty, Reserve component, and veteran spouses). Additional focus is being placed on bringing in employer partners that already work with the Department through SkillBridge, are in the Defense Industrial Base, or are nationally recognized companies with remote/portable career options.

After a successful three-year pilot, the Military Spouse Career Accelerator Program has been converted to the Career Accelerator, a permanent program of record. The Career Accelerator sponsors a 12-week paid fellowship for eligible military spouses with the goal of helping them secure long-term employment. More than 1,000 spouses participated in the pilot program with 80 percent converted to full-time employment.

The My Career Advancement Account (MyCAA) program continues to offer up to \$4,000 for financial assistance to eligible military spouses for licenses, credentials, and associates degrees. This program has proven successful in increasing odds of employment success and is directly correlated to higher retention of Service members who have a participating spouse. The program office continues to explore ways to modernize and expand the MyCAA program to incentivize spouses to pursue educational opportunities for high demand, critical need occupation areas.

In addition to programmatic support, the Department is collaborating at both the state and federal level on policy changes to enhance military spouse hiring, retention, and job portability. Of significance is the Department's work on establishing and expanding interstate compacts for occupational licensure. Over 30 percent of military spouses in the labor force are in licensed occupations. Licensure reciprocity is central to affording spouses the ability to transfer their work State to State.

## Overview – FY 2027 Department of War Budget

The Family Advocacy Program (FAP) is the heart of the Department’s prevention of and response to domestic abuse, child abuse and neglect, and harmful behaviors between children and youth. The FY 2027 budget will fund 1,843 FAP FTEs who make up the FAP workforce. The workforce is focused on: Crisis Response and Victim Advocacy, which provides immediate, 24/7 safety intervention and dedicated advocacy for victims of abuse; Clinical Treatment and Counseling, which delivers evidence-based treatment essential to preventing future incidents; and Prevention and Outreach.

Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) programs are a critical investment in the well-being and stability of military families, which directly supports restoring the warrior ethos. These programs enhance mission readiness both at home stations and deployed locations and support retention across the Joint Force. By providing affordable and accessible activities, MWR fosters a supportive community that strengthens family bonds, reduces stress, and improves the overall quality of life for warfighters and their families. When warfighters are confident that their families are well-cared for, their ability to focus on the mission increases, leading to a more resilient and effective fighting force. The DoW continues to work with States to enact occupational licensure compacts which create seamless licensure portability for all members of a profession, including military spouses and service members. Forty-eight states have begun adopting compacts, with thirty-nine States having adopted six or more compacts. Compacts help ensure continuity of military spouse employment and enhance the financial readiness of military families.

**Figure 4.5. Military Family Support Programs (\$ in billions)**

Program	FY 2025 Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 <sup>1</sup> Request
Child Development and Youth Programs	2.2	2.4	2.2
Military Morale, Welfare, and Recreation	1.9	1.8	1.8
Warfighter and Family Services (WFS)	2.0	2.1	2.2
Commissary	1.6	1.5	1.5
DoWEA Schools	2.7	2.6	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>12.2</b>

<sup>1</sup>DoWEA Schools includes \$1.651 billion in mandatory funding for School Choice and FSRM

Numbers may not add due to rounding

### Family and Unaccompanied Housing

The DoW is committed to providing quality housing that is safe, clean, and comfortable for all Service members. The Secretary’s Barracks Task Force is addressing longstanding maintenance issues in our barracks and dormitories with a generational investment in facilities funding and initiatives to rapidly and efficiently eliminate poor and failing facilities and improve living conditions for our Service members. Likewise, by more than doubling our investment in family housing, we will address the inadequate units and provide a higher level of sustainment maintenance for the entire inventory. These investments are necessary and reflect our obligation to provide a positive living experience for military personnel and their families.

#### Military Unaccompanied Housing (Barracks)

Improving the quality of life for our unaccompanied Service members is a top Departmental priority. The FY 2027 budget continues the crucial work of the Secretary’s Barracks Task Force with an unprecedented investment of \$21.5 billion to correct years of underfunding. This request includes \$20.3 billion for unaccompanied housing, primarily focused on Facility, Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization (FSRM) and \$1.2 billion for 5 unaccompanied housing construction projects. This funding will enable the Department to accelerate repairs, eliminate all barracks in failing or poor condition, and bring the entire inventory up to a serviceable standard.

To deliver these improvements with the necessary speed and efficiency, the Department is actively exploring innovative solutions.

### **Family Housing**

To improve the quality of life for Service members and their families in government-owned and government-controlled (GovO/C) housing, the Department's proposed FY 2027 Family Housing budget totals \$4.4 billion, which is composed of \$2.1 billion in discretionary and \$2.3 billion in mandatory funding. The FY 2027 budget includes an unprecedented \$3.4 billion investment in government-owned family housing, with the goal of significantly reducing deteriorating and inadequate units. The request provides funding of \$575 million for new, or replacement family housing construction, \$826 million for improvement construction, \$274 million for design, \$1,692 million supporting maintenance, sustainment, restoration, and modernization, and \$688 million for continuing operations (e.g., utilities, leasing, etc.).

### **Military Housing Privatization**

The Department has long found that the privatization of military housing to be of benefit to Department, as well as the Service members and their families. To continue supporting these arrangements, the FY 2027 Family Housing budget includes \$362 million. Specifically, the request includes \$209 million for the restructuring of financially challenged housing projects, guaranteeing their long-term stability and quality, and \$153 million for strengthened oversight of the 79 privatized projects managing military family housing.

## **REDUCING HARMFUL BEHAVIORS**

The Department continues to strengthen its commitment to maintaining a safe, respectful, and accountable environment in which to serve. The FY 2027 budget remains focused on upholding the highest standards of conduct and advancing reforms that reduce harmful behaviors across the force. This includes continued work to prevent prohibited personnel practices and eliminate sexual harassment, sexual assault, and deaths by suicide. The Department is enhancing leader training, expanding data-informed prevention efforts, and reinforcing independent accountability structures to support a culture grounded in dignity, trust, and respect. These efforts are complemented by ongoing improvements to the military health system, ensuring Service members receive the care and support needed to maintain readiness and thrive in a safe and supportive environment.

### **Sexual Assault/Harassment Prevention**

Preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment remains a central priority for the Department, reflecting a continued commitment to strengthening the safety, dignity, and readiness of the force. The FY 2027 budget continues to advance long-term reforms designed to reinforce the warrior ethos, uphold standards and accountability, and support unity across all ranks. Recent updates to military policy have expanded medical and legal support for survivors and ensure prosecution of sexual assault offenses.

The FY 2027 budget further professionalizes its response capabilities by transitioning from a collateral-duty model to a full-time civilian workforce dedicated to supporting survivor recovery. This shift ensures consistent, high-quality care across all installations and operational environments. The Department is also sustaining the Offices of Special Trial Counsel, reinforcing integrity of sexual assault prosecutions.

Additionally, trained command climate experts are being fielded to help commanders identify and address harmful behaviors that undermine readiness and cohesion. These efforts complement ongoing work to strengthen primary prevention, enhance victim services in operational settings,

and expand non-clinical recovery programs that help Service members regain health, resilience, and mission readiness. The Department will continue to monitor progress closely and provide updates through established public reporting channels, ensuring transparency, accountability, and continued momentum toward a safer and more supportive environment for all who serve. Restoring Service members' trust through prevention and response is integral to the President's directive to achieve Peace through Strength, and the Secretary's objectives of restoring warrior ethos, ensuring standards and accountabilities, and achieving unity of force.

### **Suicide Prevention and Response**

The Department continues to strengthen its suicide prevention efforts through an integrated approach that addresses the underlying factors contributing to harmful behaviors across the force. The FY 2027 budget advances a comprehensive, evidence-informed strategy focused on reducing suicidal behavior and supporting the overall well-being and readiness of Service members. A key priority is expanding evaluation of existing prevention programs to ensure the most effective approaches are identified, refined, and applied consistently across the Services.

Leader training remains central to these efforts, with continued emphasis on equipping commanders and supervisors with the skills needed to recognize risk, respond appropriately, and support Service members during periods of vulnerability. The Department is also enhancing its prevention and response posture through improvements to policy, operations, and infrastructure, ensuring that suicide prevention remains aligned with emerging data and best practices.

The Department continues to operate its Postvention Response System, which provides structured support to installations following a suicide loss. This system helps units process the event safely and reinforces resilience. Specialized epidemiological teams complement Service level efforts by analyzing suicide trends and identifying potential clusters, ensuring that prevention strategies remain data driven and responsive.

Together, these initiatives reflect the Department's ongoing commitment to strengthening prevention, improving response capabilities, and fostering a safer, more supportive environment for all who serve.

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## 5. REFORM AND OPTIMIZATION

### INTRODUCTION

The Department is continuing its unrelenting drive to change the way we do business to respond to the complex and evolving challenges within the military environment, ensure every single dollar of taxpayer money funds our lethal Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, Airman, and Guardians. and provides the capabilities to deter our adversaries, and if necessary, prevail on the battlefield.

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 President’s Budget pursues efforts towards achievement of an unmodified financial statement audit opinion by December 31, 2028, retires weapons systems, identifies efficiencies and savings, and seeks to change the way that the Department does business in order to modernize our processes.

#### Sections

- Introduction
- The Department of War Consolidated Audit Strategy
- Weapon Systems Retirements and Optimization Initiatives
- FY 2027 Efficiencies and Savings
- Reform Departmental Procedures

### THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR CONSOLIDATED AUDIT STRATEGY

The Secretary has made achieving an unmodified financial statement audit opinion a top priority, and Congress established a statutory deadline of December 31, 2028. Across the Department, financial managers and managers in other areas affected by the audit are laser-focused on that goal. Leadership is pursuing bold ideas and affecting changes that will unify audit remediation work; centralize visibility and accountability; and facilitate quick decision-making and action.

The Department began by reviewing previous financial statement audit remediation plans and identifying opportunities to accelerate audit progress by focusing on an opinion at the *Department level* and breaking out the consolidated Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) and getting an unmodified opinion on the financial statements. The requirement is to obtain an unmodified opinion on the agency-wide FY 2028 financial statements. By successfully achieving the DWCF opinion first, we will exercise the muscles and be better prepared for success on the FY 2028 agency-wide statements. A new approach is being refined that will significantly compress audit remediation timelines by forcing cross-functional involvement. The Secretary of War established the Joint Task Force audit led by the Under Secretary of War (Comptroller) and an Army officer as Deputy Director to drive remediation across the Department. Accountability will be achieved by making all defects highly visible, confirming they are clearly owned, and driving them to a swift resolution. By focusing on data-driven outcomes, this refined structured approach will eliminate subjective disputes and enable executive intervention to rapidly address roadblocks and maintain momentum. In addition, significant investments are being made in technology for increased automation. This initiative includes the deployment of artificial intelligence, machine learning, and robotic process automation to enhance efficiency, accuracy, and remediation in financial processes and data analysis.

To complement these efforts, the Department is working closely with the Office of Management and Budget and Congress to mitigate some of the most long-standing issues, such as Operating Materials and Supplies and Beginning Balances. Legislative proposals for FY 2027 advance the Department’s ability to establish a beginning balance when other methods have fallen short. Congressional relief in this area would facilitate the Department’s audit efforts.

In FY 2025, the Department completed its eighth annual consolidated financial statement audit, covering approximately \$4.7 trillion of the Department’s total assets and \$4.7 trillion in total

liabilities. The audit comprised 27 standalone audits conducted by independent public accountants and the agency-wide audit conducted by the Department of War Office of the Inspector General (DoW OIG). The 12 reporting entities received an unmodified audit opinion, and one reporting entity received a qualified audit opinion. The Department of Navy Working Capital Fund is undergoing a two-year audit cycle and did not receive an audit opinion for FY 2025 and anticipates receiving an unmodified (clean) opinion on their FY 2026 statements. All other reporting entities under a standalone audit and the Department’s consolidated audit each resulted in a disclaimer of opinion. A disclaimer of opinion means the auditor could not obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence on which to base an opinion on the financial statements but does not indicate, nor is it evidence or proof of, mismanagement. For example, due to the Department’s complex and decentralized information technology (IT) systems, the reporting entities are often unable to produce adequate supporting documentation to an auditor promptly, resulting in failed audit tests. However, this lack of responsiveness does not mean that the IT system is not properly recording the data or transactions.

The DoW OIG closed the Security Assistance Accounts material weaknesses, which left 26 Department-wide material weaknesses for FY 2025. Reporting entities collectively closed or downgraded 8 material weaknesses and closed 8 significant deficiencies. To date, all military Services have remediated their Fund Balance with Treasury audit findings, and the Department continues to show progress in resolving this Department-wide material weakness. Fund Balance with Treasury represents the amount of funds the Department has available at the Department of the Treasury, and resolving this material weakness is foundational to achieving a Department-wide unmodified audit opinion.

***“Our guardianship of the nation’s largest discretionary budget carries an implicit obligation to the American taxpayer. Achieving an unmodified or clean financial statement audit opinion ... will demonstrate our ability to execute our mission while maintaining the public’s trust.”***

- Secretary of War Peter B. Hegseth, Memorandum, “Achieving a 2028 Unmodified Financial Statement Audit Opinion,” June 2025

### **Audit Budget**

Audit costs are reported in two broad areas: Audit Services and Support include the costs of contracting with independent public accounting firms to perform, issue findings, and render an opinion on the annual financial statement audits; examinations of service provider controls conducted in accordance with the Statement of Standards for Attestation Engagements (SSAE) Number 18, “Attestation Standards: Clarification and Recodification”; and the audit infrastructure needed to support and respond to auditor requests.

The second broad area is Audit Remediation and Financial Systems, which include government and contractor costs for correcting findings and achieving and sustaining an auditable systems environment. Financial Systems costs do not include enterprise resource planning system deployment or maintenance costs.

The Department expects to spend \$1.7 billion during FY 2027 in support of the Department’s audit, with approximately 11 percent of these resources required to pay the independent auditors and 15 percent in support of the cost of the audit to include addressing auditors’ requests for information, and 74 percent of total costs directed at remediating audit findings.

Figure 5.1. Audit Budget (\$ in billions)

DoD Program	FY 2025 Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Audit Services and Support	0.474	0.435	0.467
Audit Remediation and Financial Systems <sup>1</sup>	0.907	1.116	1.235
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.381</b>	<b>1.551</b>	<b>1.702</b>

<sup>1</sup> FY 2026 includes \$350 million in mandatory funding from P.L. 119-21 Spend Plan

Numbers may not add due to rounding

## WEAPON SYSTEM RETIREMENTS AND OPTIMIZATION INITIATIVES

The Department plans to divest 454 aircraft and decommission 11 battle force ships. Divesting of legacy platforms allows the Department to focus on sustaining and procuring the critical capabilities our warfighters need to prevail today and in the future. Investing in the new and modernized platforms ensures the enhanced and improved lethality, reliability, safety, and survivability we owe our Service members.

- **Army (186 aircraft):** The Army and Army National Guard will divest 76 AH-64D/E Apache helicopters and 35 CH-47F helicopters and retire 75 UH-60L Black Hawks, to be replaced by modernized UH-60M and UH-60V models.
- **Department of the Navy (84 aircraft):** The Navy and Marine Corps plan to divest 7 fighter/attack, 22 rotary-wing, 10 patrol/warning, 25 training, and 20 other aircraft. The fighter/attack category includes F-16C, FA-18E/F, and NFA-18D aircraft. Rotary-wing includes MH-53E, MH-60S, and TH-57B/C helicopters. Patrol/warning consists of P/NP-3C aircraft. The other aircraft consists of C-2A, E-2C, KC-130T, MV-22B, RQ-21A, T-44C, and VH-60N.
- **Department of the Air Force (168 aircraft):** The Air Force plans to divest 68 A-10s, 16 C-130Hs, 20 F-15Es, 6 F-16C/Ds, 23 U-2 aircraft, 20 KC-135R/T, 14 T-6A, and 1 T-338A/C.
- **USSOCOM (16 aircraft):** The USSOCOM will divest 8 intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) platforms, 6 C-146A transports, and 2 EC-130J aircraft. Funding from these capabilities will be applied to the Next-Gen Aircraft OA-1K Skyraider II and the MC-130J.

In FY 2027, the Department of the Navy plans to decommission 11 battle force ships:

- The Nuclear Powered Aircraft Carrier CVN 68 (USS Nimitz)
- Four Guided Missile Cruisers: CG-59 (USS Princeton), CG 62 (USS Robert Smalls), CG 64 (USS Gettysburg), and CG 65 (USS Chosin)
- Two Los Angeles-class submarines: SSN 760 (USS Annapolis) and SSN 764 (USS Boise)
- The Ohio-class Guided Missile Submarine, SSGN 726 (USS Ohio)
- The Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine, SSBN 730 (USS Henry M Jackson)
- The Oiler T-AO 189 (USNS John Lenthall)
- The Fleet Ocean Tug T-ATF 168 (USNS Catawba)

### FY 2027 EFFICIENCIES AND SAVINGS

The Department has continued its rigorous efforts to identify efficiencies and savings in FY 2027 in order to fund the rebuilding of our military. The \$20 billion per year in savings (or \$100 billion over 5 years) stems from aggressive reductions in contract services, the elimination of underperforming programs, and a concerted effort to streamline organizational overhead. These savings are in addition to those identified in FY 2026, which averaged about \$30 billion a year (or \$150 billion over 5 years).

The FY 2027 efficiencies and savings include:

- \$13.3 billion: Further streamlining contract services for a leaner organization
- \$2.5 billion: Terminating underperforming programs and reducing legacy platforms
- \$1.8 billion: Implementing organizational overhead, including admin/warehouse leases, travel, and general supplies
- \$1.5 billion: Re-baselining Science and Technology (S&T) funding to cut underperforming and non-defense-specific research
- \$0.2 billion: Reforming military tour length policies and Reserve Component health programs

The FY 2027 savings are being reinvested to rebuild our military, with a focus on critical capabilities and maximizing warfighter readiness. These efforts ensure every taxpayer dollar is spent effectively, now and in the future.

### REFORM DEPARTMENTAL PROCEDURES

The Department is pursuing several key reform efforts to improve the way we do business so that we remain agile and properly postured for the future fight. These efforts will ultimately enable the Department to accelerate capability delivery to the warfighter.

#### Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) Reform

To keep pace with the rapidly evolving national security environment, the DoW must also prioritize, modernize, and improve our PPBE processes to enable the innovation and technological change our warfighters need. As part of the FY 2027 President's Budget, the DoW is continuing to pursue reforms that will enhance resourcing flexibility, eliminate and replace antiquated and inefficient systems and processes with modern analytical ones, strengthen governance for DoW business systems to achieve a clean audit by 2028, support acquisition reform, and strengthen communications with Congress.

The following efforts highlight some of the PPBE reform and other resourcing flexibility initiatives that support audit readiness and enable execution and acquisition agility. These reforms will ensure more effective defense resource execution and facilitate delivering the capabilities our warfighters require to remain the strongest and most lethal fighting force in the world.

We look forward to continuing to work with all stakeholders and Congress to build a fiscally agile and operationally responsive defense resourcing enterprise that will achieve peace through strength while restoring the warrior ethos, rebuilding our military, and reestablishing deterrence.

#### PPBE Reform and Other Budget Execution Flexibilities

- **Budget Line Item (BLI) Consolidation:** The Department continues to pursue consolidations primarily in Procurement and Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) BLIs to collapse similar efforts or families of things to enable year of execution flexibility for critical

capability areas. In the Active Component Military Personnel appropriations, the Department realigns all enlisted pay elements from two separate Budget Activities into one, standardizing enlisted pay with the way officer pay is structured. All changes are clearly identified in budget justification materials to ensure transparency and visibility of information.

- **Software Funding Flexibility:** The proposed general provision allows Operation and Maintenance (O&M), Procurement, or RDT&E funding to be used for research, development, test and evaluation, procurement, production, modification, and operation and maintenance for software and digital technology programs to reduce program delays by eliminating the need to determine which appropriation is best used for which tasks and allowing for the seamless ability to address rapidly changing software requirements.
- **Two-Year O&M Funding:** The proposed appropriations language increases the period of availability from one to two years for five percent of the O&M accounts so financial managers can make better year-end spending decisions, allow the Department to respond to emergent requirements, and maximize the use of appropriated funds for their intended purpose.
- **Two-Year Permanent Change of Station (PCS) Funding:** The proposed appropriations language changes the period of availability for all PCS funding in the Active Component Military Personnel appropriations from one to two years to maximize the use of appropriated PCS funds that typically cross fiscal years due to the seasonal nature of PCS moves.
- **Increase Below Threshold Reprogramming Limits:** The proposed appropriations report language increases thresholds to account for cumulative inflation and increases in the DoW budget. An increase is requested from \$15 million to \$30 million for all O&M accounts; to \$25 million for RDT&E; and to \$40 million for Procurement funds to minimize execution delays and provide greater flexibility in addressing emergent year of execution requirements.

### Acquisition Reform

***“Our objective is simple, if monumental: transform the entire acquisition system to rapidly accelerate the fielding of capabilities and focus on results.”***

- Secretary of War Peter B. Hegseth, Message to National War College, November 2025

Rebuilding our military and reestablishing credible deterrence requires our Warfighting Acquisition System and Enterprise to accelerate the fielding of new technology and advanced capabilities to maintain the military superiority of our Armed Forces. Changes are essential to increase and accelerate the production of munitions and other critical weapon systems to maximize our combat readiness, ensure the rapid and continuous modernization of key capabilities across all domains, and expand manufacturing capacity in our national industrial base to prepare for surge production if deterrence fails. Acquisition Reform, combined with PPBE and Requirements reform, is essential to achieving these objectives.

As part of the FY 2027 President’s Budget, the DoW is pursuing reforms to increase contract flexibility, aligning authorities with accountability and eliminating or replacing antiquated and inefficient processes with modern analytical ones. The efforts below highlight areas where the Acquisition Reform initiatives may require congressional changes to achieve our objectives. These reforms ensure more effective delivery of capability to the warfighter to remain the strongest and most lethal fighting force in the world.

We look forward to working with all stakeholders and Congress to build a risk balance, agile, operationally responsive acquisition enterprise poised to achieve peace through strength while restoring the warrior ethos, rebuilding our military, and reestablishing deterrence.

### Acquisition Reform Flexibilities

- **Clinger-Cohan Act Adjustments:** This proposal will update information technology acquisition rules as they relate to defense systems and software to modernize and prevent duplication between Title 40 and Title 10. Streamlining acquisition requirements will focus programs on producing timely updates to the warfighter where information technology advancements impact the battlefield.
- **Empowerment of DoW in Acquisition Risk Management:** This proposal for a general provision that allows the Department, vice only the Director of National Intelligence, to determine the acceptable risk of procurements where Chinese entities are in the supply chain. Delegating the authority closest to the assessment and acceptance of risk creates a higher speed of decision and products delivered.

### Requirements Reform

The Joint Force Requirements Process (JFRP) has been reformed to create a direct link between strategic guidance, warfighter needs, and the allocation of resources. This optimization prioritizes the DoW's most urgent operational challenges by having the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) annually identify and rank a list of Joint Operational Problems (JOP). This prioritized list serves as an authoritative input for subsequent joint analysis, experimentation, and, most critically, budgeting decisions. This reformed process is directly and indirectly linked to the budget through several key mechanisms including:

- **Requirements and Resourcing Alignment Board (RRAB):** The RRAB serves as the DoW's single decision-making forum for aligning fiscal resources with the JROC's prioritized list of JOPs. Each budget cycle, the RRAB selects high-priority JOPs, issues programming guidance, and directs Joint Acceleration Reserve funding allocations.
- **Joint Acceleration Reserve (JAR):** The JAR is a deliberate top-line reserve created in the Fiscal Guidance. It provides a dedicated funding source for joint solutions derived from JROC-prioritized needs, helping to program transition fundings for programs between development and procurement. The RRAB directs the allocation of JAR funds, which are then placed directly into Service execution lines.
- In addition, the JROC and JFRP have many opportunities to indirectly impact the budget process through analysis and membership in Departmental forums.
- **Analysis:** The JROC leverages Capability Portfolio Management (CPM) to analyze capability gaps, assess risks, and make recommendations in coordination with the Office of the Under Secretary of War for Research and Engineering, Office of the Under Secretary for Acquisition and Sustainment, and the Office of the Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE). This process aims to align investments and divestments with Joint Force priorities, weighing the costs and budgetary risks of different solutions.
- **Membership:** The Chair of the JROC, the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is also a co-chair of the Deputy's Management Action Group and the Chair of the Joint Capabilities Board (JCB), while the Director of the Joint Staff J-8 is the co-chair of the Resource Management Group (RMG). Additionally, the Director, CAPE and the Under Secretary of War (Comptroller) serve as advisors to the JROC, and the JROC action officers participate in Issue Teams, helping to align joint resourcing to requirements throughout the Program Budget Review.

Through these organizations, processes, and stakeholders, the reformed JFRP creates a direct chain from the JROC's strategic priorities to the DoW's budgetary decisions, as well as indirect opportunities of influence. This alignment ensures the Department's financial resources are strategically and deliberately applied to solve its most critical warfighting challenges.

## 6. MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

The Military Departments generally use several means to report their activities to Congress. Consistent with Title 10, Section 113 (c)(1), each of the Military Departments is providing a summary of their Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 budget submissions for inclusion in the DoW Budget Overview. Additional data are contained in Appendix A, Resource Exhibits.

Sections
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of the Army</li> <li>• Department of the Navy</li> <li>• Department of the Air Force</li> <li>• National Guard Bureau</li> </ul>

### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

<i>Budget Authority in Billions</i> Department of the Army	FY 2025 Actuals <sup>2</sup>	FY 2026 Enacted <sup>3</sup>	FY 2027 Disc.	FY 2027 Mand.	FY 2027 Total	Δ FY26-27
Military Personnel	73.6	77.3	80.0	--	80.0	+2.6
Operation and Maintenance	72.2	72.9	76.2	12.3	88.6	+15.7
Procurement	24.5	29.9	35.9	24.5	60.4	+30.5
RDT&E	14.5	18.2	18.7	0.0	18.7	+0.6
Revolving & Management Funds	0.1	0.1	0.0	--	0.0	-0.1
Military Construction	3.2	4.2	2.7	--	2.7	-1.5
Family Housing	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.6	+1.0
Pass Thru (CTEF, & CHEM-DEMIL <sup>1</sup> )	1.3	0.5	0.4	--	0.4	-0.1
<b>Subtotal Department of the Army</b>	<b>190.1</b>	<b>203.7</b>	<b>214.6</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>252.3</b>	<b>+48.6</b>
Arlington National Cemetery	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1	--
<b>Total Department of the Army</b>	<b>190.3</b>	<b>203.8</b>	<b>214.7</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>252.4</b>	<b>+48.6</b>

<sup>1</sup> Counter-Islamic State of Iraq & Syria Train and Equip Fund (CTEF); Chemical Agents & Munitions Destruction (CHEM DEMIL)

<sup>2</sup> FY 2025 Actuals include supplemental funding from P.L. 118-158 and mandatory funding from P.L. 119-21 Spend Plan.

<sup>3</sup> FY 2026 Enacted includes mandatory funding from P.L. 119-21 Spend Plan.

### Introduction

***“The next 250 years are ours to forge, and we will. We will continuously transform how we fight, how we build, and how we care for our Soldiers.”***

- Secretary of the Army Daniel P. Driscoll

The Army's Fiscal Year 2027 President's Budget is a \$252.4 billion investment designed to support and execute the priorities of the National Defense Strategy; further the Department of War's priorities to Rebuild the Military, to Reestablish Deterrence, to Restore the Warrior Ethos, and to Drive Reform and Optimization; and ensure that the Army continues to provide decisive land dominance for the Joint Force and the Nation.

The Army is the foundation of the Joint Force. Land dominance – provided and sustained by the Army – underpins its very credibility. But the Joint Force is also critically dependent on the Army for the broad range of support and capabilities it brings to the fight, including munitions, intra-theater logistical support, and counter-unmanned aerial systems (C-UAS) manufacturing and integration.

## Overview – FY 2027 Department of War Budget

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For the Army to continue to drive forward in this space, it has adopted a strategic framework consisting of three interwoven lines of effort:

- **Continuous Transformation (Modernization):** The character of modern warfare is changing fast. To meet the challenges ahead, the Army is in the midst of a historic transformation, wedding new capabilities with the right formations, training, and doctrine so that it can dominate on the current battlefield and iteratively adapt to its evolution.
- **Delivering Ready Combat Forces (Readiness):** The Army must be able to deploy lethal, combat credible, operationally-ready formations anywhere on the globe, at any time, and sustain them there. It must maintain the ability to deploy and win today as part of the Joint Force.
- **Strengthening the Profession (People):** The Army's people are its greatest asset. This line of effort is focused on talent management, improving quality of life for its Soldiers, civilians, and families, and reinforcing the values and ethics that define the Army as a profession.

This budget balances the imperative to modernize for a future high-end fight with the need to maintain current readiness and care for its people. A central component of this is growing the force to meet global demand. The active-duty end strength target for FY 2027 is 469,000, a 15,000 increase from the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2026 authorized strength of 454,000. The Army National Guard end strength target for FY 2027 is 331,300, a 3,300 increase, and the U.S. Army Reserve end strength is 172,000. Overall, the FY 2027 request increases the Total Army's end strength by 18,300 above the FY 2026 authorized levels. This growth will concentrate in multi-domain operational and fires-based capabilities (air defense, field artillery, cyber, and counter-UAS) that are critical to the success of the entire Joint Force.

This chapter outlines how the Army is funding its efforts to fight, build, and care for the formation, ensuring the Army remains the world's dominant land force. This strategic framework is anchored by its first line of effort: a relentless drive for Continuous Transformation, which shapes how the Army organizes, equips, and prepares for future conflict through an integrated network of kill chains.

### How the Army Fights (Continuous Transformation)

The Army's commitment to "Continuous Transformation" is essential for maintaining overmatch and adapting faster than its adversaries. This is not merely about acquiring new technology, but about reforming the processes and structures that underpin the Army's ability to fight and win in this decisive decade. The FY 2027 budget drives this effort by advancing key reforms within the Army, increasing agility and lethality for the Joint Fight. These key reforms in budget structure, personnel funding, and the Organic Industrial Base ensure the Army can rapidly develop and field the capabilities needed for the future fight.



In an effort to enhance operational agility and ensure fiscal stewardship, the Army is implementing a systematic review and consolidation of Budget Line Items (BLIs). A primary focus of this initiative is the advancement of Next Generation Command and Control (NGC2) capabilities.

Through the strategic alignment of projects into cohesive architectural portfolios, the Army will streamline budget execution and enable more effective, high-level management. This approach ensures the Army allocates resources quickly, for maximum impact, while also consolidating

\$4.2 billion in programs by reducing the number of budget lines from 16 to 8 in support of more efficient and effective program execution.

Ongoing conflicts illuminate the need for a capable and resilient American munitions industrial base. To ensure the U.S. can serve as the world's premier arsenal for itself and its allies, the Army is restoring America's industrial might by executing a major modernization of its 23 Organic Industrial Base (OIB) sites with an investment of \$4.0 billion. The Army is also making an additional \$7.3 billion investment in its discretionary request to expand key munitions (and ammunition), allowing for rapid, large-scale production of critical assets to include: Precision Strike Missiles (PrSM), Long-Range Hypersonic Weapons (LRHW), Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System (GMLRS), Next Generation Squad Weapon (NGSW) ammunition, and 155mm artillery ammunition. The Army's mandatory budget of \$24.5 billion for munitions includes the PAC-3 MSE Missile, Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD), Tomahawk/SM-6, and PrSM.

While munitions are a major focus area in the FY 2027 Army Budget, the Army is also investing in other key capabilities that directly enable joint operations and protect critical assets. These key capabilities include the MV-75 Future Long Range Assault Aircraft (\$2.1 billion), Counter Small Unmanned Aerial System (C-sUAS) (\$1.9 billion), Armored Multi-purpose Vehicle (\$1.2 billion), XM30 Mechanized Infantry Combat Vehicle (\$547 million), and Abrams M1E3 (\$474 million). The Army is also innovating in the UAS sector and growing a new segment of the OIB that supports the Department's vision to create a sustainable path towards U.S. military drone dominance. The Advanced Manufacturing Initiative, which will enable the Army to produce critical drone components, is one example of how the Army is innovating, facilitating defense-private industry partnerships, supporting the production of emerging drone technology, and reducing reliance on foreign components. These principal investments will equip Combatant Commanders with strategic deterrence, power projection, and decisive tactical capabilities across operational and strategic distances.

Modernization efforts prepare the Army for the conflicts of tomorrow; however, this must be balanced with the non-negotiable requirement to field a lethal force that can fight tonight. This brings the focus to the Army's second line of effort: delivering ready combat forces to meet current global demands and defend the homeland.

### **How The Army Builds and Equips (Delivering Ready Combat Forces)**

The Army builds and equips ready combat forces through precise and targeted investments, directly enabling continuous transformation in its formations. The budget supports Warfighter end strength growth with an additional \$1.2 billion to increase the Army's focus towards warfighting formations such as Mobile Brigade Combat Teams (MBCTs), Multi-Domain Commands, High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) units, and Indirect Fire Protection Capability (IFPC) Batteries. The Army continues Force Structure Optimization by investing \$279 million in high-demand capabilities like Air and Missile Defense and Counter-UAS. These systems are essential for defending critical joint assets, including ports, airbases, and command and control nodes, ensuring the entire Joint Force can operate in contested environments. At the heart of this effort is the "Transformation in Contact" (TiC) initiative, which funds the conversion of Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs) into more mobile and lethal configurations. To enhance its global responsiveness and enable rapid joint power projection, the Army is investing an additional \$702 million in Total Army Power Projection Equipment (TAP2E). Strategically placing TAP2E in key theaters, such as the Indo-Pacific and Europe, shortens deployment timelines and demonstrates a credible commitment to allies, underpinning the nation's integrated deterrence posture.

This request is simultaneously focused on building and sustaining combat-ready forces for today's missions. The Army is funding readiness where it matters most: in its units. The budget invests \$331 million more to fund rigorous Combat Unit Training and directly addresses equipment readiness by investing \$432 million to reduce the critical repair parts backlog. As border security is national security, the budget also dedicates \$1.1 billion to Defend the Border, supporting both Active Duty and Army National Guard (ARNG) missions. For the Active Duty Army, this provides funding for the deployment, training, and equipping units mobilized to operationalize and proactively deter threats to National Defense Areas. Concurrently, the ARNG provides personnel in a Title 10 (federal) mobilized status to support local, state, and federal law enforcement efforts. These ARNG tasks include staffing observation posts and providing critical aviation, logistical, and maintenance support. Furthermore, the request funds the Army's ability to operate globally, investing an additional \$1.2 billion to meet the Critical Priorities of Combatant Commands. An indispensable part of this total effort is the Army's Reserve Components, which are vital for setting the theater and sustaining joint operations.



### **Powering the Total Army: The Reserve Components**

The readiness of the Army National Guard and Army Reserve is a strategic imperative. The Army National Guard budget supports 27 Mobile BCTs and 8 Expeditionary Combat Aviation Brigades, providing surge capacity for Large-Scale Combat Operations. The request funds two combat training center (CTC) rotations, three Combat Readiness Exercises, and establishes a National Guard Quick Reaction Force for civil support missions. The Army Reserve budget supports 15 Major Subordinate Commands and provides 95 percent of the Total Army's bulk fuel line-haul capacity, making it essential for setting the theater for contingency operations. Together, these components ensure the Total Army is ready to mobilize, deploy, and win. However, the most advanced equipment, modern formations, and rigorous training are only effective in the hands of a professional, motivated, and resilient force. This fundamental truth underpins the Army's third and most critical line of effort: Strengthening the Profession by caring for the Army's team.

### **How the Army Cares For Its Team (Strengthening the Profession)**

***“We’ve got to feed the machine, which is our platform, is our people. We’ve got to feed them in the field. We’ve got to feed them at home, at home station. And just like everything else we do in holistic health and fitness, nutrition is a huge part of that.”***

– Sergeant Major of the Army Michael R. Weimer

The Army's people are its bedrock. To build and sustain the world's strongest military, the Army must honor its commitment to its Soldiers, civilians, and their families. To achieve its end strength and accessions mission, the Army is pursuing a balanced strategy of recruitment and retention, building on recent achievements. A key enabler is the Army's recruiting and retention efforts, dedicating \$2.3 billion to initiatives that attract new talent and retain the Army's best.

A significant portion of the Army's budget is a direct investment in strengthening the profession through major quality of life initiatives. The Army is resourcing over \$8 billion for Improving Barracks and almost \$11.2 billion to Mitigate Poor and Failing Facilities, ensuring it provides the clean, safe, and functional housing its Soldiers deserve. The Army is also focusing on Holistic Health and Fitness with an investment of \$330 million and Campus Style Dining with \$235 million.

## Overview – FY 2027 Department of War Budget

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This commitment extends throughout a Soldier's entire career and beyond.

The Army is improving the Permanent Change of Station (PCS) process with a \$237 million investment and recognizing the excellence of the Army's top performers in its civilian workforce. Underscoring its lifelong commitment to Service members, the Army's "Soldier for Life" program facilitates the transition of over 66,000 Soldiers into civilian life each year.



These comprehensive investments in its people, its readiness, and its future capabilities culminate in a budget that is both strategic and responsible, designed to deliver on the Army's promise to the Nation.

### Conclusion

The FY 2027 President's Budget makes deliberate and essential investments to ensure the U.S. Army remains the decisive, dominant land force for the Joint Fight, indispensable to campaigning, deterring aggression, and winning the nation's wars.

In addition, the Army provides the foundational capabilities—logistics, long-range fires, air and missile defense, and command and control that enable the Joint Force to project power and succeed in multiple domains. This budget ensures the Army can continue to fulfill its critical role for the nation by driving continuous transformation, delivering ready combat-credible forces, and strengthening its profession. At the same time, the Army remains accountable to the American taxpayer, continuing to implement efficiencies to ensure every dollar is strategically invested to its maximum effect. This budget provides the resources needed to grow and modernize its formations, revitalize its industrial base, and, most importantly, care for its people. The Army remains the backstop of America, providing the manpower, material, and organization at scale for the Nation's most challenging requirements - and the American Soldier remains the ultimate guarantor of the nation's security, and this budget honors their service by providing them with the tools, training, and support they need to dominate a complex future.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY**

<i>Budget Authority in Billions</i> <b>Department of the Navy</b>	<b>FY 2025 Actuals<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>FY 2026 Enacted<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>FY 2027 Disc.</b>	<b>FY 2027 Mand.</b>	<b>FY 2027 Total</b>	<b>Δ FY26-27</b>
Military Personnel	62.6	66.8	70.1	--	70.1	+3.2
Operation and Maintenance	89.4	92.6	100.7	10.2	111.0	+18.3
Procurement	81.6	100.4	126.0	24.0	150.0	+49.6
RDT&E	25.9	34.6	32.4	3.8	36.2	+1.6
Revolving & Management Funds	0.0	0.4	0.3	--	0.3	-0.1
Military Construction	5.5	8.2	8.5	--	8.5	+0.3
Family Housing	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.5	+0.9
<b>Total Department of the Navy</b>	<b>265.7</b>	<b>303.6</b>	<b>338.7</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>377.5</b>	<b>+73.9</b>

<sup>1</sup> FY 2025 Actuals include supplemental funding from P.L. 118-158 and mandatory funding from P.L. 119-21 Spend Plan.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2026 Enacted includes mandatory funding from P.L. 119-21 Spend Plan.

**Introduction**



As a maritime nation, the United States depends on the free flow of global commerce, and our Naval Forces are the guarantors of that freedom. To secure America’s economic prosperity, the Department of the Navy (DON) is driving an adaptive, accountable, and innovative warfighting culture that delivers real advantage at speed.

The Navy and Marine Corps must remain the world’s premier dominant force across all domains—on, under, and above the sea, in the air, space, and cyberspace. Worldwide power projection capability is not optional; it is foundational for our national

security.

Today, we are at an inflection point. We are operating in the most complex security environment in generations – defined by persistent competition and rapidly evolving threats, our adversaries are learning and adapting in real time. Naval power is no longer measured by platforms alone, but by the industrial capacity to build, arm, repair, sustain and surge the Fleet under wartime conditions. That is the purpose of the Golden Fleet Initiative. We are targeting generational investments in our shipyards, supply chains, and workforce to ensure our fleet is ready, resilient and capable of outpacing any adversary.

In response, this Administration has launched a once-in-a-generation effort to rebuild America’s shipbuilding capacity and restore our maritime advantage.

This budget makes a historic investment in unmanned and autonomous platforms, strengthening our networked sensing capabilities and delivering persistent, real-time maritime awareness across the battlespace. Together, these efforts form the backbone of the Administration’s Golden Fleet Initiative—a decisive push to restore American seapower, revitalize the maritime industrial base, and ensure our Navy and Marine Corps team remains the most capable and dominant force on the world’s oceans in an era of renewed great power competition.

**Strategic Guidance and Themes**

The restoration of American maritime power is not a collection of isolated efforts—it is the result of a coherent strategy driven from the highest levels of national command. It begins with the President’s National Security Strategy, which establishes an “America First” mandate, and is

operationalized through initiatives like the Maritime Action Plan (MAP). The MAP outlines a whole-of-government approach to rebuild the United States' Maritime Industrial Base (MIB), grow the workforce, and strengthen the strategic alliances that underpin our economic and national security. Key actions and goals include: rebuilding U.S. shipbuilding capacity, reforming workforce education and training, protecting the MIB, and enhancing national security and industrial resilience.

The FY 2027 budget answers the President's call to action: move faster, build smarter, and deliver capability now. This is not a budget that studies the problem—it executes against it. It is a strategy-driven plan focused on outcomes, decisively resourcing the Golden Fleet Initiative by restoring American industrial strength, integrating unmanned and AI-enabled systems, and leveraging private-sector innovation to deliver capability at the speed of relevance.

The objective is clear—credible deterrence that prevents conflict. This is not just about force structure; it is about changing the way we think, build, and fight. The DON FY 2027 is built around three lines of effort:

### **Strengthening Naval Capabilities: Shipbuilding and the Maritime Industrial Base**

- The Golden Fleet Initiative will strengthen relationships with the defense industrial base, incorporating lessons from recent conflicts, and integrating emerging technologies, which are essential to maintaining our competitive advantage. America's shipbuilding industry is a national strategic security asset that strengthens deterrence, enhances global readiness, and keeps the fleet operating.
- Through disciplined budgeting, responsible stewardship, and rigorous oversight, we will restore readiness, reduce maintenance backlogs, and ensure every dollar delivers measurable warfighting capability.

### **Fostering an Adaptive, Accountable, and Innovative Warfighting Culture**

- The Navy–Marine Corps team's resilience is rooted in a renewed warrior ethos—reinforced through rigorous training and a disciplined, business-focused culture that demands fiscal accountability and fosters innovation.
- Rapid Innovation sharpens lethality and survivability, restoring warfighter confidence and elevating operational excellence at every echelon.
- Platforms alone do not guarantee victory. The Navy and Marine Corps must remain a visible, credible, and ready maritime deterrent force and prepared to win – backed by unmatched, world class training.

### **Improving the Health, Welfare, and Training of Sailors and Marines**

- Investment in recruitment, training, and retention will deliver the highest caliber personnel.
- Quality of Life and Quality of Service initiatives will be prioritized to ensure that Sailors, Marines, and their families have the necessary resources to succeed in their missions.

In an era defined by speed, scale, and execution, this budget positions the Navy and Marine Corps to defend the homeland and deter China by making the generational investments required to deliver real, usable capability to our Sailors and Marines at a wartime footing, not the speed of bureaucracy and red tape. This request is the financial engine of America's shipbuilding renaissance, ensuring we secure peace through undeniable, American-built strength.

### **FY 2027 President's Budget Overview**

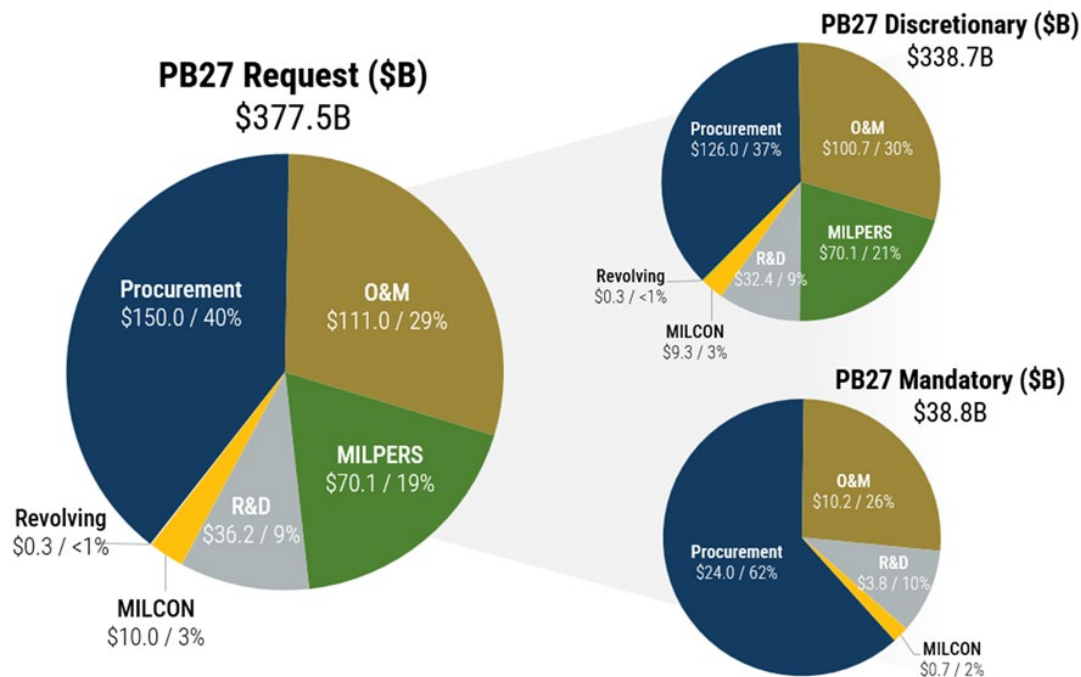
The FY 2027 budget represents a historic \$377.5 billion strategic investment. It represents more than \$70 billion increase over the previous year, a substantial growth of over 23 percent that

## Overview – FY 2027 Department of War Budget

signals a clear commitment to the Golden Fleet Initiative, modernization, and readiness. Similar to the FY 2026 budget, the FY 2027 request necessitates both discretionary and mandatory funding to accomplish our mission.

Figure 6.1 categorizes the \$377.5 billion budget, containing \$338.7 billion in discretionary funds and \$38.8 billion in mandatory funds, by appropriation group. This is the largest budget for the Department with targeted increases in all appropriation groups: procurement, 45.1 percent increase; operation and maintenance, 19.8 percent increase; military construction, 13.6 percent increase; military personnel, 4.8 percent increase; and research and development, 4.5 percent increase. These investments are designed to accelerate capability delivery, restore readiness, and ensure the Department is resourced to deliver for the Nation.

**Figure 6.1. FY 2027 Total Budget by Appropriation Group (\$ in Billions)**



The FY 2027 budget is designed to restore American maritime dominance and ignite a new era of American shipbuilding. At its core is the Administration’s Golden Fleet Initiative—delivering more combat capability and capacity to our warfighters at the speed and scale the moment demands. The Department is bolstering its munitions supply by procuring more weapons and expanding its aviation fleet with additional airframes. To enhance operational strength and sustain the force, we are increasing funding for core readiness. In parallel, the budget advances the Secretary’s Barracks Task Force—repairing failing infrastructure and delivering modern living conditions worthy of our Sailors and Marines. The Department is also driving efficiencies through targeted reforms in civilian personnel, legacy IT systems, contract support, travel, and program consolidation—freeing resources to reinvest directly into warfighting capability.

### **Strengthening Naval Capabilities: Shipbuilding and the Maritime Industrial Base**

A revitalized MIB is foundational to both national prosperity and defense, generating a new

## Overview – FY 2027 Department of War Budget

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generation of skilled careers and invigorating local economies nationwide. To preserve our battlefield advantage, we are deepening collaboration with both defense partners and private-sector pioneers, accelerating the integration of real-world combat lessons into our fleet. This unprecedented fleet renewal is founded upon a pledge of sound financial stewardship, requiring strict accountability and methodical implementation to guarantee that public funds are leveraged for maximum strategic return, delivering the naval power our country requires.



### Procurement

Our FY 2027 procurement request includes generational investments that decisively move towards a new Maritime Golden Age.



The FY 2027 shipbuilding budget is \$65.8 billion (including \$5.6 billion mandatory), to procure 18 battle force ships, 16 other construction ships, and fund cost-to-complete for prior year shipbuilding across multiple programs. The FY 2027 budget funds the remainder of incremental funding for the FY 2026 Columbia Class Nuclear Ballistic Missile ship, full funding for one FY 2027 ship, advance procurement for eight future ships, and a portion of the Submarine Industrial Base. This submission includes full funding for two Virginia Class Submarines (VCS), advance procurement

for four VCS future ships, cost to complete for four ships, a portion of the Submarine Industrial Base, Nuclear Shipbuilder Productivity Enhancements, and Submarine Capacity and Long-Term Expansion.

FY 2027 budget supports the procurement of one DDG-51 destroyer, including additional funding for government furnished equipment cost increases and for industrial base support. The following ships will be procured: one FF(X) using the National Security Class Cutter design, two AS(X) submarine tender replacements; one Explorer class ocean surveillance ship (T-AGOS); two John Lewis Fleet Oiler Class ships; one LPD Flight II, one America class LHA, six Medium Landing Ships, and funding for the Ship Industrial Base.

Non-battle force ships in the request are: one strategic sealift, four ship-to-shore connectors, one special mission ship, one bulk fuel vessel, one hospital ship, five fireboats, two LCAC SLEPs, and one used sealift vessel.

The FY 2027 aircraft procurement request is \$34.4 billion, a 101 percent increase compared to the FY 2026 request (including \$7.5 billion mandatory). The request is comprised of 123 fixed-wing, rotary-wing, and unmanned aircraft. The fixed wing investments include: ten F-35B (STOVL) Joint Strike Fighter, 37 F-35C carrier capable Joint Strike Fighter, six E-2D Advanced Hawkeye, twelve P-8A multi-mission aircraft, 18 KC-130J Hercules and ten UC-12W Huron. The rotary wing request includes 22 CH-53K King Stallion, and the unmanned platform request includes three MQ-25 and five MQ-9A.

The FY 2027 weapons procurement request is \$22.6 billion (\$10.8 billion in mandatory). This

request makes a significant investment in weapons production rate which includes: Naval Strike Missile (135, including 103 for the Marine Corps), Standard Missile (540), Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (494), Tactical Tomahawk Missiles (785), Long-Range Anti-Ship Missile ER (177), Precision Attack Strike Missile (PASM) (4), Patriot PAC-3 (405) and Multi-mission Affordable Capacity Effector (353). The request continues procurement for MK 48 Heavyweight Torpedo (141), MK-54 LWT Mod 1 (50), Conventional Prompt Strike (12), Rolling Airframe Missile (116), Evolved Sea Sparrow Missile (290), LCS Surface-to-Surface Mission Mods (10), AIM-9X Sidewinder (306), Joint Air-to-Ground Missile (282), and Small Diameter Bombs II (512).

The FY 2027 procurement request for the Marine Corps of \$6.3 billion (\$15 million mandatory) supports ground units. Investments include Joint Light Tactical Vehicles (341), Javelin (193), Navy/Marine Expeditionary Ship Interdiction System Launchers (32), Naval Strike Missile (103), and Medium Range Intercept Capability Missiles (410).

### Military Construction

The FY 2027 budget includes \$8.5 billion in discretionary funding to support 64 military construction projects. These projects directly enable new platform fielding, shipyard modernization, and the recapitalization of aging infrastructure, while advancing safety compliance, training capacity, and operational support to Combatant Commanders. Investments span both overseas and domestic locations, including Australia, Japan, and Spain, as well as key states such as California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, and Virginia.

In parallel, \$9.8 billion for unaccompanied housing is requested for Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization within Operation and Maintenance accounts—prioritizing the improvement and upkeep of living conditions for our force.

### Allies and Partners

The FY 2027 budget is structured to sharpen our warfighting edge by investing in our people, our industrial capacity, and the readiness of the fleet and force. This strategic focus ensures that we continue to strengthen the collaborative bonds with our partners in government, the armed forces, industry, and with allied nations. In concert with our industrial partners, the Department of the Navy is focused on equipping our warfighters with superior platforms and systems. We are committed to optimizing the entire lifecycle of these critical assets—from their initial design and manufacturing through their operational service and sustainment. We are proactively engaging with suppliers and partners across the defense industrial base to fortify its resilience and ensure the vital infrastructure is in place to keep our naval forces always prepared to defend the nation's interests.

### **Fostering an Adaptive, Accountable, and Innovative Warfighting Culture**

The Navy-Marine Corps team is resilient and adaptable. By renewing our warfighting edge through rigorous training and accountability, we will maintain this warrior ethos. The DON is comprehensively transforming its acquisition processes and organization to (1) speed up the delivery of capability to Sailors and Marines, and (2) have single, accountable officials, Portfolio Acquisition Executives (PAEs), responsible for doing so. The PAEs will oversee portfolios of major programs and critical capabilities to enable quicker development and procurement decisions, more effective risk management, and more direct communication with Navy, Marine Corps, and industry leaders. Innovation is being deployed rapidly to enhance lethality and survivability, rebuilding warfighter confidence and operational excellence at every echelon.

## Overview – FY 2027 Department of War Budget

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### Research and Development (R&D)

The budget includes \$36.2 billion (including \$3.8 billion in mandatory funding) for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease and operation of facilities and equipment. The Golden Fleet Initiative (BBG(X)) and Navy 6th Gen fighter will lead the DON's R&D efforts. There are significant increases in advanced component development and prototypes, as well as operational system development. The DON is focused on a major modernization effort across the force, from strategic deterrence recapitalization to air and surface warfare posturing to counter emerging threats and to maintain our decisive edge. As part of the Golden Fleet Initiative, significant investments are made in BBG(X), Navy 6th Gen fighter, Conventional Prompt Strike, F-35, F-35 Continuous Capability Development and Delivery (C2D2), Next Generation Jammer, TACAMO modernization, MQ-25, and ship preliminary design and feasibility studies.

### Changing How We Do Business

The Golden Fleet Initiative is changing how the DON does business by partnering with the private sector to deliver capabilities at the speed of relevance. This means embracing a more dynamic and competitive industrial base, moving beyond traditional prime contractors to actively seek out and empower non-traditional and commercial partners.

### Information Technology and Cyber

The DON remains focused on optimizing its information technology ecosystem to support warfighting and business mission objectives, as well as leveraging proven technologies to move at the speed of the threat in real time. The DON investments in enterprise information technology and cyber activities ensure the Navy and Marine Corps' ability to project naval power and sustain maritime operations in a rapidly evolving threat environment.

### Audit

The DON is executing its audit strategy to achieve an audit opinion by FY 2028, as required by the Congressional mandate. The DON has accelerated efforts to achieve an unmodified "clean" audit opinion for the Navy Working Capital Fund (NWCF) in FY 2026 taking a data focused approach, while the Navy General Fund (GF) is on track to achieve an audit opinion by FY 2028. The Marine Corps has sustained an unmodified opinion for three consecutive years.

### **Improving the Health, Welfare, and Training of Our People and Their Families**

As the DON confronts the mounting challenges of shipbuilding and warfighting readiness, our greatest asset is the extraordinary men and women who serve—the Sailors, Marines, and Department of the Navy civilians. The Department will continue to invest in the recruitment, training, and retention of the highest caliber personnel and will prioritize Quality of Life and Quality of Service initiatives. These initiatives will ensure that its Sailors, Marines, and their families have the resources available to succeed when called upon to meet the mission.

### Personnel

The FY 2027 request funds an overall DON military end strength of 621,500 Sailors and Marines providing the expeditionary force necessary to promote America's interest around the globe. The budget also meets the Administration's promise to strengthen the military family by reducing the number of permanent change of station moves.



## Overview – FY 2027 Department of War Budget

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The active Navy request is \$43.5 billion, which supports 356,600 Sailors. The added strength supports a global force capable of protecting freedom and liberty worldwide. The reserve Navy request is \$2.8 billion (discretionary) for 56,500 reservists, supporting the pay and entitlements for the Selected Reserve, as well as Training and Administration of the Reserve.

For the Marine Corps, the request supports an active force of 173,700 for \$17.8 billion and a reserve force of 34,700 for \$1.1 billion. The Marine Corps continues to budget for achievable end strength objectives while working towards Force Design objectives.

The civilian workforce strengthens naval readiness, supports modernization, and advances national defense priorities. The FY 2027 budget is \$34.5 billion for 221,403 civilians comprised of U.S. direct hires, foreign national direct hires, and foreign national indirect hires. In accordance with Executive Orders, the Department implemented targeted reductions by completing a comprehensive workforce reshaping effort designed to restore accountability and eliminate over 9,500 full-time equivalents. The Department is committed to optimizing its workforce to meet the challenges of a complex and evolving environment, matching our resources against our highest priorities.

### Family Housing

The budget includes \$1.5 billion (including \$725 million mandatory) to fund nineteen family housing projects worldwide. Efforts include new/replacement housing construction, construction improvements for Whole House Revitalization, a Military Housing Privatization Initiative project restructure and Design. Additionally, funding supports the operation and maintenance of ~8,383 government owned units and ~1,630 leased units located worldwide.

### Readiness

The FY 2027 request reflects an 8.3 percent increase to our core readiness accounts. We are driving platform readiness toward an 80 percent Combat Ready Surge posture for FY 2027 by reducing maintenance delays and applying a disciplined focus across manning, training, modernization, and sustainment. The DON is focused on increasing readiness to rapidly deliver new capabilities to the fleet. In an environment of increasing global threats, the DON's mission to safeguard our nation is more vital than ever. As the world's foremost maritime power, we stand ready to defend American interests at a moment's notice. The FY 2027 budget will be pivotal in strengthening our maritime superiority. It will prioritize strategic investments in several key areas: ship operations, ship maintenance, flight operations, aviation maintenance, and ground operations.



The request funds core readiness accounts: ship maintenance (\$17 billion, 58 availabilities); ship operations (\$7.4 billion, 25,870 steaming days); flight operations (\$12.2 billion, 931,517 flying hours); aviation maintenance (\$2.4 billion, 2,222 airframe and engine events); and Marine Corps fleet readiness in field logistics, operational forces, maritime prepositioning, and depot maintenance (\$6.5 billion). The facilities, sustainment, restoration, and modernization request of \$18.4 billion reflects a large increase to reduce deferred maintenance and repair poor and failing facilities. The base operating support request of \$9.5 billion for installations enables sea, air, and land operations for our forces.

**This is a strategy-driven budget that moves beyond sustaining presence to making the foundational investments required to supercharge the U.S. defense industrial base.**

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Budget Authority in Billions Department of the Air Force	FY 2025 Actuals <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Enacted <sup>2</sup>	FY 2027 Disc.	FY 2027 Mand.	FY 2027 Total	Δ FY26-27
Military Personnel	49.4	52.7	55.1	--	55.1	+2.4
Operation and Maintenance	81.9	83.7	96.5	6.5	103.0	+19.3
Procurement	59.4	73.6	83.6	17.7	101.2	+27.7
RDT&E	64.9	76.6	111.4	3.4	114.8	+38.2
Revolving & Management Funds	0.1	0.1	4.4	--	4.4	+4.3
Military Construction	4.3	5.5	11.3	--	11.3	+5.8
Family Housing	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	+0.7
<b>Total Department of the Air Force</b>	<b>260.6</b>	<b>292.8</b>	<b>362.9</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>391.1</b>	<b>+98.3</b>

<sup>1</sup> FY 2025 Actuals include supplemental funding from P.L. 118-158 and mandatory funding from P.L. 119-21 Spend Plan.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2026 Enacted includes mandatory funding from P.L. 119-21 Spend Plan.

Introduction

The FY 2027 President's Budget of \$391.1 billion empowers the Department of the Air Force to accelerate critical modernization and enhance readiness, directly supporting the priorities of the Office of the Secretary of War and the Administration. This request strategically invests in the cornerstones of the Department's power: ensuring Air and Space Superiority; reinforcing Strategic Deterrence; and decisively supporting Airmen and Guardians.

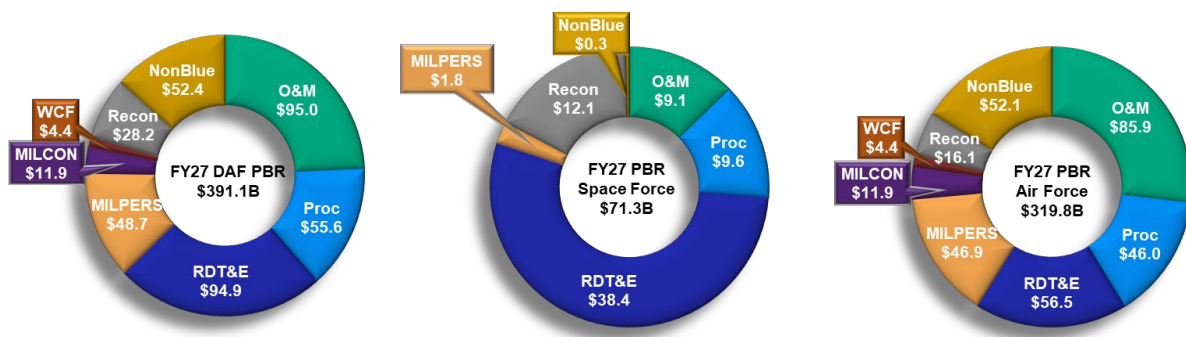
With this budget, the Department of the Air Force is not merely funding programs, but forging a new era of restoring critical capabilities through prioritized investments, reestablishing strategic advantages by maintaining key, hard-fought investments, rebuilding the future force by exploring trade space for innovative and cost-effective solutions and reforming and optimizing the enterprise by divesting from legacy systems to invest in the future.

The Department of the Air Force's Fiscal Year 2027 blue budget includes \$338.8 billion—a deliberate and necessary 38 percent (\$92.5 billion) increase is a direct investment in American air and space dominance. This funding is not merely an appropriation; it is the fuel for our strategy to forge a more lethal, resilient, and capable force, postured for victory both now and in the future.

This budget strikes a critical balance between immediate readiness and long-term modernization. It makes decisive investments in the technologically superior systems and tools our Airmen and Guardians need to out-think, out-pace, and out-maneuver any adversary.

Ultimately, this request is an investment in the most vital weapon system: the American warfighter. It equips Airmen and Guardians at the heart of the world's greatest Air and Space Force with the resources they need to fight today and win decisively tomorrow.

The following charts provide a detailed breakdown of the budget by Service and appropriation.



## Overview – FY 2027 Department of War Budget

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The Department of the Air Force provides the decisive air and space power that enables the Joint Force and advances the strategic priorities of the Department of War and Administration. While the enduring mission to deter China with a technologically superior force remains critical, this budget initiates a historic rebalancing toward the defense of the homeland.

The Air and Space Forces are fundamentally re-posturing to prioritize hemispheric defense, even as the department continues to field the cutting-edge capabilities required for global power projection. To accelerate this shift, the Department of the Air Force is overhauling its enterprise to rapidly field new technologies and expand the production of critical systems and munitions. The Department is re-optimizing speed and strategic predictability, ensuring they are prepared to defend the nation and its interests.

### Airmen and Guardians

The decisive edge in air and space comes not from platforms, but from the character, skill, and commitment of the Airmen and Guardians who volunteer to serve. They are the ultimate strategic advantage. To sharpen that edge, the Department must recruit, retain, and cultivate the most talented warfighters on the planet, holding them to uncompromising standards.

This budget honors that commitment with a landmark investment in people.

The Department of the Air Force is delivering the largest overall military basic pay raise in more than two decades, ensuring the financial readiness of our force and their families. This increase includes a critical 7 percent increase for junior enlisted (E-1 to E-5), 6 percent for mid-tier NCOs and junior officers, and 5 percent for senior leaders.

Furthermore, this budget directly invests in the well-being of those at the tip of the spear. It allocates an additional \$49 million in special and incentive pays to properly reward those operating in contested environments.

The FY 2027 budget also makes a heavy investment in the quality of life of Airmen and Guardians and provides \$191 million to modernize facilities and restore unaccompanied housing. This will address the significant backlog of maintenance and modernization projects while improving the building condition index for unaccompanied housing. The dedicated, talented, and selfless Airmen and Guardians who enable the department's success must be valued and supported.

### United States Air Force

#### Air Superiority

Air superiority is the non-negotiable foundation of all Joint Force operations, and this budget makes the decisive investments required to secure it. Faced with an aging fleet, the Service is moving with urgency to rebuild combat-ready formations and forge a force capable of projecting power at speed and scale. To win today, the U.S. Air Force is strategically accelerating the transition to a 5th and 6th-generation force by fully funding F-35 Block 4 modernization and investing \$9 billion, a \$3.1 billion increase, in the number one priority, the F-47 family of systems. With its open architecture designed for continuous upgrades, the F-47 will deliver cutting-edge capability to the warfighter and strengthen the industrial base. Simultaneously, the Service is revolutionizing the force structure with a massive investment in the Collaborative Combat Aircraft program (\$2.7 billion) funding the first increment while beginning development on the second.

To bridge the gap to our future force, this budget sustains the 4th-generation fighters with critical enhancements. The Service will mitigate risk and ensure combat readiness by modernizing the F-16 fleet with the Integrated Viper Electronic Warfare Suite (\$413 million), a crucial upgrade that enhances survivability in contested electromagnetic environments. Concurrently, The U.S. Air Force will continue to invest in the F-15EX (\$3 billion), procuring 24 aircraft and upgrading its sensors, range, and payload to maintain its relevance as a formidable weapons platform.

This combat power requires global reach. To extend the range and persistence of the fleets, this budget funds the production of 15 additional KC-46 tankers (\$4.4 billion) to buy down risk from the legacy fleet and provides the decision space to define the next-generation tanker. A vital 90 percent increase in KC-46 sustainment funding (\$455 million) will directly boost aircraft availability for daily operational missions.

Finally, the Service recognizes that airpower begins on the ground. This budget makes foundational investments (\$11.8 billion) in power projection platforms from which combat power is generated. By modernizing the runways, hangars, and mission-critical infrastructure, the Service is ensuring the force is ready for the "fight tonight" and equipped to win any future conflict. Additionally, the Department of the Air Force's request includes a historic investment to purchase spare parts to remedy supply chain and inventory gaps. This funding combined with a \$3.0 billion increase to the Weapon System Sustainment program, will directly boost readiness by ensuring immediate supply availability for warfighters and rapidly resolve non-mission capable statuses for U.S. Air Force platforms. These vital investments guarantee that American air superiority is not simply assumed, but decisively earned and maintained.

### **Munitions**

In an era of strategic competition, munitions are the currency of deterrence and the instruments of victory. The credibility of American airpower is measured by the depth, sophistication, and readiness of the arsenal. This budget makes a decisive \$14.9 billion investment in the munitions portfolio, funding the combat power needed to deter conflict and, if necessary, win the Nation's wars.

This budget drives two critical lines of effort: arming the force for today's fight and forging the weapons of tomorrow. The Service is aggressively accelerating production of the most vital munitions, including the Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile and the Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missile, to build deep magazines for the Indo-Pacific and other contested theaters.

Simultaneously, the Service is heavily investing in the next generation of weapons to out-pace adversaries. This includes disruptive systems like Long Range Anti-Ship Missile (\$738 million) and Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missile (\$2.2 billion), which are engineered with the speed, range, and survivability required to dominate in highly contested environments.

To win a peer conflict, the Service needs not just advanced capabilities, but affordable mass. The U.S. Air Force is fundamentally reshaping its industrial approach, bringing in non-traditional suppliers to create a more resilient and competitive munitions base. This strategy ensures the Service can generate the volume of fire required to sustain a high-tempo fight, giving commanders the overwhelming combat power needed to achieve victory.

### **Strategic Deterrence**

Strategic deterrence is the U.S. Air Force's most foundational mission. In an era of direct nuclear threats from peer adversaries, this budget makes critical investments to modernize the nuclear enterprise, guaranteeing a strong, secure, and effective deterrent. The message to any adversary must be unwavering: the costs of aggression will always catastrophically outweigh any perceived benefit.

To ensure the Department of the Air Force maintains its long-range strike capabilities, and credibility as a nuclear deterrent, the U.S. Air Force is actively modernizing its B-1, B-2, and B-52 bomber fleets. The sustainment of this long-range strike capability is integral until a sufficient number of B-21s are operational.

As the backbone of the future bomber force, the Department of the Air Force is making a significant \$6.1 billion investment in the B-21 program. This funding supports engineering, manufacturing development, military construction, and aircraft production, along with modernization and support activities to push the program to completion.

While the B-21 progresses, a comprehensive modernization of the B-52, with \$480 million allocated for new engines and radar, secures its role as a credible deterrent through 2050. The budget also sustains and upgrades the B-1 and B-2 fleets, preserving their unique ability to penetrate contested airspace and ensuring the United States can project power and maintain strategic stability at a moment's notice.

To ensure the air leg of the Triad remains lethal and fierce, the Service is increasing funding for the Long-Range Standoff Weapon by \$744 million (for a total of \$1.5 billion requested in FY 2027), transitioning this program from development into production. This investment keeps the replacement for the aging Air-Launched Cruise Missile on track, guaranteeing bombers can hold any target at risk against the most advanced air defenses.

The cornerstone of the Triad is the land-based intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) force, providing a highly responsive and stabilizing deterrent. This budget invests \$6.0 billion to aggressively advance the next-generation Sentinel system, maturing its design and supply chain and funding critical construction activities.

### **U.S. Space Force**

Intensifying strategic competition in the space domain presents a significant threat to U.S. national security interests, requiring a budget of \$71.2 billion and representing a \$39.4 billion growth from FY 2026. Adversaries are actively developing sophisticated counter-space capabilities that pose an unacceptable risk to the Joint Force and the Nation, and the U.S. Space Force is taking decisive action to counter these threats by undergoing a significant expansion. The Service plans to increase in size and to build a more combat-ready force capable of executing new missions. This growth is guided by three core imperatives in the FY 2027 budget: building a force to fight and win; generating combat-credible forces; and supporting Guardians and their families. The U.S. Space Force's FY 2027 President's Budget provides funding to reestablish deterrence, rebuild the military, and revive the warrior ethos within the U.S. Space Force. Additionally, the Spaceport of the Future initiative will advance U.S. national security by developing globally competitive spaceports for on-demand launch and test operations.

### **Space Control**

Building the military requires the U.S. Space Force to be more resilient, defensible, and combat-capable in the space domain. To achieve this, the U.S. Space Force is requesting \$21.6 billion for space control capabilities to invest in proliferated constellations as well as defensive and offensive capabilities. This investment is focused on achieving space control by contesting and controlling the space domain through counterspace operations. The U.S. Space Force is investing \$165 million in cyber warfare operations, which builds a multi-layered shield to safeguard space architecture. By actively defending networks and detecting threats, Guardians are ensuring space capabilities remain resilient and ready against a growing array of cyber threats. The U.S. Space Force's goal is to attain a degree of control that allows the forces to operate at a time and place of their choosing without restrictions from space or counterspace threats, while concurrently denying that same freedom to the adversary.

### **Global Mission Operations**

The U.S. Space Force's Global Mission Operations deliver critical space-based effects to support military operations, providing a decisive combat edge. Its core functions include providing secure and resilient satellite communications, assuring or denying positioning, navigation, and timing data through Navigation Warfare, detecting missile launches while enhancing terrestrial battlespace awareness, and protecting or preventing communications over the theater electromagnetic spectrum via space-based platforms. To fulfill these core functions, the U.S. Space Force is committed to building and demonstrating a resilient, responsive, and combat-credible architecture.

Accordingly, the FY 2027 budget includes funding to strengthen the deterrence posture by preserving the Joint Force's freedom of action, negating adversary space-based Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance, and closing the long-range kill chain. A large investment of \$8.5 billion is dedicated to Resilient Missile Warning Missile Tracking, a capability that addresses critical gaps in tracking hypersonic and hyper-glide missile threats while delivering next-generation defense capabilities to mitigate advanced threats. This program is also integral to the Department's acquisition reform, utilizing multiple vendors to avoid sustainment vendor lock, middle-tier acquisition pathways for rapid delivery, and firm-fixed-price contracts. To further bolster homeland defense, the U.S. Space Force will support the development of Space-Based Air Moving Target Indication to provide cross-domain sensing to the Joint Force.

Overall, the U.S. Space Force is investing \$30.7 billion to achieve the Global Mission Operations portfolio objectives, with \$8.5 billion in Missile Warning and Tracking Capabilities, \$1.6 billion in Navigation Warfare, \$9.8 billion in Satellite Communication, and \$10.8 billion in Space Based Sensing and Targeting.

### **Space Access**

To ensure freedom of operation in the space domain, the U.S. Space Force must invest in space access. As a key part of the Space Access core function, the Service is investing \$86 million in Tactically Responsive Space. This gives the U.S. Space Force the crucial ability to rapidly design, build, and launch new satellites and systems to respond to emerging threats on a timeline that is relevant to the warfighter. In a dynamic security environment, this agility is a decisive advantage. This critical capability allows the Service to move and sustain equipment to, from, and within the space domain using satellite control, spacelift operations, and launch range control. To secure this capability, the U.S. Space Force's budget requests \$7.8 billion for space access, which includes launch services from the National Security Space Launch program and for the Space Development Agency.

### **Enterprise**

The U.S. Space Force's FY 2027 budget includes funding toward core enterprise functions that can be used as instruments of combat power. Effective Command and Control will enable decisive action at speed, while aggressive Space Domain Awareness will provide the combat-relevant intelligence needed to unmask threats and anticipate hostile moves. A \$14.8 billion investment in these enterprise capabilities, including Science and Technology and rigorous testing that sharpens the U.S. Space Force technological edge and validates Space Force readiness, ensures Guardians are prepared to fight and win.

## Overview – FY 2027 Department of War Budget

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The warfighting posture is further enabled by modernizing physical assets to enhance operational readiness. Key investments include \$2.2 billion for future and key strategic space infrastructure.

Following the principle that "a cared-for Guardian is a combat-ready Guardian," this budget also invests in personnel and support structures like Guardian Resilience Teams, housing, and childcare. This investment in the "human weapon system" ensures the force remains focused, lethal, and resilient.

**NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU**

<i>Budget Authority in Billions</i> <b>National Guard Bureau</b>	<b>FY 2025 Actuals<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>FY 2026 Enacted<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>FY 2027 Disc.</b>	<b>FY 2027 Mand.</b>	<b>FY 2027 Total</b>	<b>Δ FY26-27</b>
Military Personnel	17.0	17.8	19.2	--	19.2	+1.4
Operation and Maintenance	15.7	16.5	16.8	2.2	19.1	+2.5
National Guard and Reserve Equip.	0.5	0.5	0.6	--	0.6	+0.1
Military Construction	0.7	0.6	0.9	--	0.9	+0.3
<b>Subtotal National Guard Appropriations</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>+4.3</b>
Service Proc Prog Reserve Comp (P-1R)	2.7	2.7	2.2	--	2.2	-0.5
<b>Total National Guard</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>+3.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> FY 2025 Actuals include supplemental funding from P.L. 118-158 and mandatory funding from P.L. 119-21 Spend Plan.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2026 Enacted includes mandatory funding from P.L. 119-21 Spend Plan.

**Introduction**

In alignment with the Secretary of War’s priorities to **Restore the Warrior Ethos, Rebuild the Military, and Reestablish Deterrence**, the FY 2027 budget invests in the National Guard’s future while strengthening its current capabilities. This funding emphasizes modernization through advanced technologies, including artificial intelligence-driven analytics, cyber defense, and unmanned systems which enhance battlefield effectiveness by enabling information-sharing, rapid decision-making, and precise execution. These advancements ensure the National Guard is prepared to deter adversaries, and when necessary, win wars decisively.



At the core of this modernization effort is our Mission Triad: **Homeland - Warfight - Partnerships**. The National Guard exemplifies its dual role as an elite and lethal warfighting and response force by supporting Combatant Commanders, while remaining ready to respond to state and local needs. The backbone of our force is the Citizen-Soldier and Airman from across the 50 states, three territories, and the District of Columbia. Their deep community bonds foster trust, resilience, and continuity, ensuring professional Soldiers and Airmen are always ready to deploy whenever the nation, state, or local communities call upon them.



Strategic partnerships, from the local level to global, significantly amplify our operational advantages. Domestically, our deep and enduring coordination with state and local agencies ensures a rapid response to natural disasters and defense of critical infrastructure. To support the priority of Defending the U.S. Homeland, the FY 2027 budget provides funding to establish a Domestic Response Force, encompassing a National Guard Quick Reaction Force available to respond to public safety emergencies within 24 hours, and a state-based National Guard Response Force including members within existing state formations. These units will be trained for missions supporting civil authorities and will be available for mobilization to respond to any crisis affecting public safety. Additionally, the budget fully resources the National Guard Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Response Elements, ensuring the National Guard maintains elite personnel and specialized equipment to respond to crises when required.

Internationally, the State Partnership Program (SPP), a premier security cooperation tool for the DoW, bolsters U.S. coalition force integration and interoperability. This unique security cooperation program cultivates enduring relationships with 116 countries, representing 60 percent of the world's nations. These relationships help advance the 2026 National Defense Strategy by enhancing partner capacity, encouraging burden sharing, and building global resiliency against emerging threats—all for less than 1 percent of the DoW security cooperation budget.

The National Guard, with its 438,700 members, is a vital force multiplier for the Joint Force. Through investments in modernization, readiness, and partnerships, the National Guard is equipped to defend the nation, deter our enemies, and support our allies and partners. This fulfills the National Guard promise to America to be a highly effective and lethal force that is **Always Ready, Always There!**

### Army National Guard (ARNG) Budget

The FY 2027 ARNG budget supports an end strength of 331,300 Soldiers, reallocating resources to meet evolving readiness and training priorities. This includes funding for 25,754 civilian Full-Time Equivalent, reflecting a strategic reduction of 449.

As the Army's primary combat reserve, the ARNG is a force that is always ready to support active-duty forces in joint operations. To maintain this readiness and deter adversaries, the ARNG has a comprehensive training and operations plan. To prepare for operating in a multi-domain environment as part of the Joint Force, the ARNG will conduct a variety of demanding training exercises in FY 2027. These exercises are designed to build readiness and ensure that ARNG units can seamlessly integrate with active-duty forces. The ARNG will conduct two Combat Training Center rotations a year with one rotation at the National Training Center (NTC) and one at the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC). The ARNG will also conduct two Minuteman Rotations, one at the NTC and one at the JRTC. Additionally, the ARNG will conduct one CAPSTONE exercise at the NTC in FY 2027. The ARNG will also conduct four Combat Readiness Exercises located at Fort Drum, New York; Fort Chaffee, Arkansas; Fort Stewart, Georgia; and Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

The FY 2027 budget also prioritizes the ARNG's aviation capabilities. The budget supports a flying hour program that provides 7.0 proficiency hours per crew per month, crucial for ensuring safe and effective aviation operations.

Quality of life and infrastructure remain top priorities. The FY 2027 budget funds facility sustainment to reduce deferred maintenance and repair all Unaccompanied Housing facilities in poor or failing conditions in line with the Secretary of War's Barracks Task Force initiatives. The budget also funds base operations support. To fund these priorities, the budget incorporates several strategic decreases and workforce optimizations.



This budget supports the Secretary of the Army's reform goals, which aim to generate savings that can be reinvested into modernization, lethality, and quality of life programs for Service members. A key focus of the modernization effort is the increased funding for the ARNG Regional Cyber Center. This investment will improve operational support for Information Technology, Signal, and Cyber organizations across the enterprise, addressing needs identified after the Unified Network Convergence.

### Air National Guard (ANG) Budget



The FY 2027 Air National Guard (ANG) budget is designed to directly operationalize the core tenets of the 2026 NDS.

This budget strategically prioritizes resources to ensure the ANG remains a highly effective combat force, embodying the NDS's central theme of achieving "peace through strength" by prioritizing readiness and warfighting capabilities.

The proposed budget sustains an end strength of 107,400 Airmen, a strategic necessity required to meet the rigorous and expanding mission requirements placed upon the ANG. This secures the ANG's ability to effectively contribute to national security objectives across a full spectrum of operational domains.

The FY 2027 budget allocates funding for 162,683 flying hours specifically designed to enhance and sustain the critical skills of pilots and aircrew and ultimately increase warfighter readiness. Furthermore, the FY 2027 budget emphasizes the long-term health and combat credibility of the ANG fleet by allocating funding to cover 92 percent of the required Weapon System Sustainment for the ANG's 928 total aircraft inventory fleet. This investment ensures the fleet is not only available to fly but is also lethal, survivable, and relevant in a modern, contested battlespace. The ANG is a vital component of the U.S. Air Force and central to the Total Force.

The very structure and capabilities of the ANG are uniquely designed to provide highly cost-effective solutions to the Nation's most complex defense challenges, guaranteeing taxpayer dollars are leveraged to maximum potential. By focusing intently on readiness and warfighting, the budget ensures the ANG remains a critical component of a Joint Force capable of deterring conflict and securing peace from a position of undeniable strength.

***“For over 389 years, the National Guard has been the cornerstone of America’s defense, seamlessly connecting our communities to national security as a key part of the Joint Force.”***

- Chief of the National Guard Bureau General Steven S. Nordhaus

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## APPENDIX A: RESOURCE EXHIBITS

**Table A-1. DoW Total (Discretionary + Supplemental + Mandatory) Budget by Appropriation Title (\$ in millions)**

Total Budget	FY 2025 Actuals <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Enacted <sup>2</sup>	FY 2027 Disc.	FY 2027 Mand.	FY 2027 Total	Δ FY26-27
Military Personnel	185,516	196,850	205,121	–	205,121	+8,271
Operation and Maintenance	339,226	354,835	382,422	48,166	430,588	+75,752
Procurement	174,060	219,178	257,591	155,504	413,096	+193,917
RDT&E	141,884	209,424	218,792	124,897	343,689	+134,265
Revolving & Management Funds	1,891	4,185	7,508	18,748	26,256	+22,071
<b>Defense Bill</b>	<b>842,577</b>	<b>984,473</b>	<b>1,071,434</b>	<b>347,315</b>	<b>1,418,750</b>	<b>+434,277</b>
Military Construction	17,131	22,748	26,428	407	26,835	+4,087
Family Housing	2,143	1,885	2,138	2,278	4,416	+2,531
<b>Military Construction Bill</b>	<b>19,274</b>	<b>24,633</b>	<b>28,566</b>	<b>2,685</b>	<b>31,250</b>	<b>+6,617</b>
<b>DoW TOTAL</b>	<b>861,852</b>	<b>1,009,106</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>1,450,000</b>	<b>+440,894</b>

Source: Next Generation Resource Management System

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup> FY 2025 Actuals include supplemental funding from P.L. 118-158 and mandatory funding from P.L. 119-21 Spend Plan.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2026 Enacted includes mandatory funding from P.L. 119-21 Spend Plan.

**Table A-2. DoW Total (Discretionary + Supplemental + Mandatory) Budget by Military Department (\$ in millions)**

Total Budget	FY 2025 Actuals <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Enacted <sup>2</sup>	FY 2027 Disc.	FY 2027 Mand.	FY 2027 Total	Δ FY26-27
<b>Army</b>	190,100	203,704	214,569	37,733	252,302	+48,598
<b>Navy</b>	265,667	303,644	338,710	38,814	377,525	+73,881
<b>Air Force</b>	260,556	292,844	362,908	28,210	391,119	+98,274
<b>Defense-Wide</b>	145,528	208,913	183,812	245,243	429,055	+220,142
<b>DoW TOTAL</b>	<b>861,852</b>	<b>1,009,106</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>1,450,000</b>	<b>+440,894</b>

Source: Next Generation Resource Management System

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup> FY 2025 Actuals include supplemental funding from P.L. 118-158 and mandatory funding from P.L. 119-21 Spend Plan.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2026 Enacted includes mandatory funding from P.L. 119-21 Spend Plan.

## Overview – FY 2027 Department of War Budget

**Table A-3. DoW Total (Discretionary + Supplemental + Mandatory) Budget by Military Department and Appropriation Title (\$ in millions)**

Department of the Army	FY 2025 Actuals <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Enacted <sup>2</sup>	FY 2027 Disc.	FY 2027 Mand.	FY 2027 Total	Δ FY26-27
Military Personnel	73,566	77,339	79,978	--	79,978	+2,638
Operation & Maintenance	72,659	73,179	76,517	12,348	88,864	+15,685
Procurement	25,306	30,123	35,985	24,483	60,468	+30,345
RDT&E	14,491	18,166	18,709	40	18,749	+583
Revolving and Management Funds	144	126	21	--	21	-105
Military Construction	3,172	4,154	2,652	--	2,652	-1,502
Family Housing	762	617	709	862	1,571	+954
<b>ARMY TOTAL</b>	<b>190,100</b>	<b>203,704</b>	<b>214,569</b>	<b>37,733</b>	<b>252,302</b>	<b>+48,598</b>
Department of the Navy	FY 2025 Actuals <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Enacted <sup>2</sup>	FY 2027 Disc.	FY 2027 Mand.	FY 2027 Total	Δ FY26-27
Military Personnel	62,566	66,815	70,052	--	70,052	+3,237
Operation & Maintenance	89,377	92,625	100,745	10,221	110,966	+18,340
Procurement	81,614	100,430	126,006	24,018	150,024	+49,594
RDT&E	25,864	34,608	32,387	3,850	36,236	+1,628
Revolving and Management Funds	30	382	266	--	266	-115
Military Construction	5,453	8,223	8,507	--	8,507	+285
Family Housing	763	562	747	725	1,473	+911
<b>NAVY TOTAL</b>	<b>265,667</b>	<b>303,644</b>	<b>338,710</b>	<b>38,814</b>	<b>377,525</b>	<b>+73,881</b>
Department of the Air Force	FY 2025 Actuals <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Enacted <sup>2</sup>	FY 2027 Disc.	FY 2027 Mand.	FY 2027 Total	Δ FY26-27
Military Personnel	49,384	52,696	55,092	--	55,092	+2,396
Operation & Maintenance	81,855	83,722	96,505	6,480	102,986	+19,264
Procurement	59,431	73,556	83,552	17,659	101,211	+27,655
RDT&E	64,912	76,609	111,449	3,380	114,829	+38,220
Revolving and Management Funds	87	143	4,440	--	4,440	+4,298
Military Construction	4,330	5,476	11,260	--	11,260	+5,784
Family Housing	558	644	610	691	1,301	+657
<b>AIR FORCE TOTAL</b>	<b>260,556</b>	<b>292,844</b>	<b>362,908</b>	<b>28,210</b>	<b>391,119</b>	<b>+98,274</b>
Defense - Wide	FY 2025 Actuals <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Enacted <sup>2</sup>	FY 2027 Disc.	FY 2027 Mand.	FY 2027 Total	Δ FY26-27
Operation & Maintenance	95,334	105,309	108,656	19,116	127,772	+22,463
Procurement	7,710	15,069	12,048	89,344	101,392	+86,323
RDT&E	36,617	80,041	56,247	117,627	173,874	+93,833
Revolving and Management Funds	1,630	3,535	2,781	18,748	21,529	+17,994
Military Construction	4,177	4,896	4,009	407	4,416	-480
Family Housing	61	62	72	--	72	+10
<b>DEFENSE - WIDE TOTAL</b>	<b>145,528</b>	<b>208,913</b>	<b>183,812</b>	<b>245,243</b>	<b>429,055</b>	<b>+220,142</b>
<b>DoW TOTAL</b>	<b>861,852</b>	<b>1,009,106</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>1,450,000</b>	<b>+440,894</b>

Source: Next Generation Resource Management System

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup> FY 2025 Actuals include supplemental funding from P.L. 118-158 and mandatory funding from P.L. 119-21 Spend Plan.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2026 Enacted includes mandatory funding from P.L. 119-21 Spend Plan.

## Overview – FY 2027 Department of War Budget

**Table A-4. DoW Discretionary Budget by Appropriation Title (\$ in millions)**

Discretionary Budget	FY 2025 Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	Δ FY26-27
Military Personnel	185,516	193,270	205,121	+11,851
Operation and Maintenance	335,415	334,844	382,422	+47,578
Procurement	167,303	163,626	257,591	+93,965
RDT&E	140,669	143,962	218,792	+74,830
Revolving and Management Funds	1,891	2,132	7,508	+5,376
<b>Defense Bill</b>	<b>830,794</b>	<b>837,834</b>	<b>1,071,434</b>	<b>+233,600</b>
Military Construction	15,495	17,852	26,428	+8,575
Family Housing	2,014	1,885	2,138	+253
<b>Military Construction Bill</b>	<b>17,509</b>	<b>19,737</b>	<b>28,566</b>	<b>+8,829</b>
<b>DoW DISCRETIONARY TOTAL</b>	<b>848,303</b>	<b>857,571</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>+242,429</b>

Source: Next Generation Resource Management System

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

**Table A-5. DoW Discretionary Budget by Military Department (\$ in millions)**

Discretionary Budget	FY 2025 Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	Δ FY26-27
<b>Army</b>	189,200	193,610	214,569	+20,959
<b>Navy</b>	257,160	254,437	338,710	+84,274
<b>Air Force</b>	258,319	259,580	362,908	+103,329
<b>Defense-Wide</b>	143,624	149,945	183,812	+33,867
<b>DoW DISCRETIONARY TOTAL</b>	<b>848,303</b>	<b>857,571</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>+242,429</b>

Source: Next Generation Resource Management System

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Overview – FY 2027 Department of War Budget

Table A-6. DoW Discretionary Budget by Military Department and Appropriation Title (\$ in millions)

Department of the Army	FY 2025 Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	Δ FY26-27
Military Personnel	73,566	75,980	79,978	+3,997
Operation & Maintenance	71,995	69,839	76,517	+6,678
Procurement	25,145	27,533	35,985	+8,452
RDT&E	14,437	16,387	18,709	+2,322
Revolving and Management Funds	144	126	21	-105
Military Construction	3,151	3,128	2,652	-477
Family Housing	762	617	709	+92
<b>ARMY DISCRETIONARY TOTAL</b>	<b>189,200</b>	<b>193,610</b>	<b>214,569</b>	<b>+20,959</b>
Department of the Navy	FY 2025 Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	Δ FY26-27
Military Personnel	62,566	65,605	70,052	+4,447
Operation & Maintenance	87,888	87,052	100,745	+13,692
Procurement	75,860	67,030	126,006	+58,977
RDT&E	25,857	27,860	32,387	+4,526
Revolving and Management Funds	30	382	266	-115
Military Construction	4,326	5,946	8,507	+2,562
Family Housing	633	562	747	+186
<b>NAVY DISCRETIONARY TOTAL</b>	<b>257,160</b>	<b>254,437</b>	<b>338,710</b>	<b>+84,274</b>
Department of the Air Force	FY 2025 Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	Δ FY26-27
Military Personnel	49,384	51,684	55,092	+3,407
Operation & Maintenance	80,462	78,042	96,505	+18,463
Procurement	59,151	60,241	83,552	+23,311
RDT&E	64,836	64,367	111,449	+47,082
Revolving and Management Funds	87	90	4,440	+4,350
Military Construction	3,842	4,510	11,260	+6,749
Family Housing	558	644	610	-34
<b>AIR FORCE DISCRETIONARY TOTAL</b>	<b>258,319</b>	<b>259,580</b>	<b>362,908</b>	<b>+103,329</b>
Defense - Wide	FY 2025 Actuals	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	Δ FY26-27
Operation & Maintenance	95,070	99,911	108,656	+8,745
Procurement	7,148	8,822	12,048	+3,226
RDT&E	35,538	35,347	56,247	+20,900
Revolving and Management Funds	1,630	1,535	2,781	+1,246
Military Construction	4,177	4,267	4,009	-259
Family Housing	61	62	72	+10
<b>DEFENSE - WIDE DISCRETIONARY TOTAL</b>	<b>143,624</b>	<b>149,945</b>	<b>183,812</b>	<b>+33,867</b>
<b>DoW DISCRETIONARY TOTAL</b>	<b>848,303</b>	<b>857,571</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>+242,429</b>

Source: Next Generation Resource Management System

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

**Table A-7. DoW Supplemental / Mandatory Funding by Purpose (\$ in millions)**

Supplemental / Mandatory Funding	FY 2025 Actuals <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Enacted <sup>2</sup>	FY 2027 Request	Δ FY26-27
<b>Sub. Industrial Base/Shipbuilding</b>	5,691	--	--	--
<b>National Security Systems</b>	913	--	--	--
<b>Natural Disaster Relief</b>	5,154	--	--	--
<b>Reconciliation (Mandatory)</b>	1,790	151,535	350,000	+198,465
<b>DoW SUPP. / MAND. TOTAL</b>	<b>13,549</b>	<b>151,535</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>+198,465</b>

Source: Next Generation Resource Management System

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup> FY 2025 Actuals include supplemental funding from P.L. 118-158 and mandatory funding from P.L. 119-21 Spend Plan.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2026 Enacted includes mandatory funding from P.L. 119-21 Spend Plan.

**Table A-8. DoW Supplemental / Mandatory Funding by Appropriation Title (\$ in millions)**

Supplemental / Mandatory Funding	FY 2025 Actuals <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Enacted <sup>2</sup>	FY 2027 Request	Δ FY26-27
Military Personnel	--	3,580	--	-3,580
Operation and Maintenance	3,811	19,991	48,166	+28,174
Procurement	6,757	55,552	155,504	+99,952
RDT&E	1,216	65,463	124,897	+59,435
Revolving and Management Funds	--	2,052	18,748	+16,696
<b>Defense Bill</b>	<b>11,783</b>	<b>146,639</b>	<b>347,315</b>	<b>+200,677</b>
Military Construction	1,636	4,896	407	-4,489
Family Housing	130	--	2,278	+2,278
<b>Military Construction Bill</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>4,896</b>	<b>2,685</b>	<b>-2,211</b>
<b>DoW SUPP. / MAND. TOTAL</b>	<b>13,549</b>	<b>151,535</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>+198,465</b>

Source: Next Generation Resource Management System

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup> FY 2025 Actuals include supplemental funding from P.L. 118-158 and mandatory funding from P.L. 119-21 Spend Plan.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2026 Enacted includes mandatory funding from P.L. 119-21 Spend Plan.

**Table A-9. DoW Supplemental / Mandatory Funding by Military Department (\$ in millions)**

Supplemental / Mandatory Funding	FY 2025 Actuals <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Enacted <sup>2</sup>	FY 2027 Request	Δ FY26-27
<b>Army</b>	900	10,094	37,733	+27,638
<b>Navy</b>	8,508	49,207	38,814	-10,393
<b>Air Force</b>	2,237	33,265	28,210	-5,054
<b>Defense-Wide</b>	1,904	58,968	245,243	+186,274
<b>DoW SUPP. / MAND. TOTAL</b>	<b>13,549</b>	<b>151,535</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>+198,465</b>

Source: Next Generation Resource Management System

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup> FY 2025 Actuals include supplemental funding from P.L. 118-158 and mandatory funding from P.L. 119-21 Spend Plan.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2026 Enacted includes mandatory funding from P.L. 119-21 Spend Plan.

Overview – FY 2027 Department of War Budget

**Table A-10. DoW Supplemental / Mandatory Funding by Military Department and Appropriation Title (\$ in millions)**

Department of the Army	FY 2025 Actuals <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Enacted <sup>2</sup>	FY 2027 Request	Δ FY26-27
Military Personnel	--	1,359	--	-1,359
Operation & Maintenance	665	3,340	12,348	+9,008
Procurement	160	2,591	24,483	+21,892
RDT&E	54	1,779	40	-1,739
Revolving and Management Funds	--	--	--	--
Military Construction	21	1,025	--	-1,025
Family Housing	--	--	862	+862
<b>ARMY SUPP. / MAND. TOTAL</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>10,094</b>	<b>37,733</b>	<b>+27,638</b>
Department of the Navy	FY 2025 Actuals <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Enacted <sup>2</sup>	FY 2027 Request	Δ FY26-27
Military Personnel	--	1,210	--	-1,210
Operation & Maintenance	1,489	5,573	10,221	+4,648
Procurement	5,755	33,400	24,018	-9,382
RDT&E	7	6,748	3,850	-2,898
Revolving and Management Funds	--	--	--	--
Military Construction	1,127	2,277	--	-2,277
Family Housing	130	--	725	+725
<b>NAVY SUPP. / MAND. TOTAL</b>	<b>8,508</b>	<b>49,207</b>	<b>38,814</b>	<b>-10,393</b>
Department of the Air Force	FY 2025 Actuals <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Enacted <sup>2</sup>	FY 2027 Request	Δ FY26-27
Military Personnel	--	1,012	--	-1,012
Operation & Maintenance	1,394	5,680	6,480	+800
Procurement	280	13,314	17,659	+4,345
RDT&E	76	12,242	3,380	-8,862
Revolving and Management Funds	--	52	--	-52
Military Construction	487	965	--	-965
Family Housing	--	--	691	+691
<b>AIR FORCE SUPP. / MAND. TOTAL</b>	<b>2,237</b>	<b>33,265</b>	<b>28,210</b>	<b>-5,054</b>
Defense - Wide	FY 2025 Actuals <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Enacted <sup>2</sup>	FY 2027 Request	Δ FY26-27
Operation & Maintenance	263	5,398	19,116	+13,718
Procurement	562	6,247	89,344	+83,097
RDT&E	1,079	44,694	117,627	+72,933
Revolving and Management Funds	--	2,000	18,748	+16,748
Military Construction	--	629	407	-222
Family Housing	--	--	--	--
<b>DEFENSE-WIDE SUPP. / MAND. TOTAL</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>58,968</b>	<b>245,243</b>	<b>+186,274</b>
<b>DoW SUPP. / MAND. TOTAL</b>	<b>13,549</b>	<b>151,535</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>+198,465</b>

Source: Next Generation Resource Management System

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup> FY 2025 Actuals include supplemental funding from P.L. 118-158 and mandatory funding from P.L. 119-21 Spend Plan.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2026 Enacted includes mandatory funding from P.L. 119-21 Spend Plan.

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Table A-11. Combat Force Structure Overview

Service	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Δ FY26-27
<b>Army Active</b>				
Brigade Combat Teams (BCT)	31	31	31	0
Combat Aviation Brigades (CAB)	11	11	11	0
<b>Army National Guard</b>				
BCT	27	27	27	0
CAB/Theater Aviation Brigade	10	10	10	0
<b>Army Reserve</b>				
CAB	2	0	0	0
<b>Navy</b>				
Number of Battle Force Ships	287	287	288	1
Carrier Strike Groups	11	11	11	0
<b>Marine Corps Active</b>				
Marine Expeditionary Forces	3	3	3	0
Infantry Battalions	21	21	21	0
<b>Marine Corps Reserve</b>				
Marine Expeditionary Forces	0	0	0	0
Infantry Battalions	8	8	8	0
<b>Air Force Active</b>				
Combat Coded Squadrons	161	174	196	22
Aircraft Inventory (TAI)	3,544	3,604	3,545	-59
<b>Air Force Reserve</b>				
Combat Coded Squadrons	17	18	18	0
Aircraft Inventory (TAI)	322	294	287	-7
<b>Air National Guard</b>				
Combat Coded Squadrons	20	20	21	1
Aircraft Inventory (TAI)	977	882	928	46

**Table A-12. Active Component End Strength**

Service	FY 2025 <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Authorized	FY 2026 Projected	FY 2027	Δ FY26 Auth to FY27
<b>Army</b>	454,637	454,000	459,767	469,000	+15,000
<b>Navy</b>	341,109	344,600	352,820	356,600	+12,000
<b>Marine Corps</b>	173,249	172,300	172,804	173,700	+1,400
<b>Air Force</b>	319,119	321,500	325,868	330,400	+8,900
<b>Space Force</b>	9,985	10,400	10,657	13,200	+2,800
<b>DoW TOTAL</b>	<b>1,298,099</b>	<b>1,302,800</b>	<b>1,321,916</b>	<b>1,342,900</b>	<b>+40,100</b>

<sup>1</sup> FY 2025 actuals

**Table A-13. Reserve Component End Strength**

Service	FY 2025 <sup>1</sup>	FY 2026 Authorized	FY 2026 Projected	FY 2027	Δ FY26 Auth to FY27
<b>Army Reserve</b>	169,519	172,000	172,000	172,000	--
<b>Navy Reserve</b>	58,165	57,500	58,453	56,500	-1,000
<b>Marine Corps Reserve</b>	33,071	33,600	33,863	34,700	+1,100
<b>Air Force Reserve</b>	65,465	67,500	66,300	67,400	-100
<b>Army National Guard</b>	328,870	328,000	333,000	331,300	+3,300
<b>Air National Guard</b>	105,120	106,300	106,300	107,400	+1,100
<b>DoW TOTAL</b>	<b>760,210</b>	<b>764,900</b>	<b>769,916</b>	<b>769,300</b>	<b>4,400</b>

<sup>1</sup> FY 2025 actuals

## APPENDIX B: ACRONYM LIST

NOTE: This is not a comprehensive list of all acronyms used in the Overview Book.

<b>ABMS</b>	Advanced Battle Management System
<b>ACAT</b>	Acquisition Category
<b>ACC</b>	Air Combat Command
<b>AEA</b>	Airborne Electronic Attack
<b>AFC</b>	Army Futures Command
<b>AFFORGEN</b>	Air Force Generation
<b>AFR</b>	Air Force Reserve
<b>AFX</b>	Adversary Force Exercise
<b>AHE</b>	Advanced Hawkeye
<b>ALCM</b>	Air Launched Cruise Missile
<b>AMPV</b>	Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle
<b>AMRAAM</b>	Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile
<b>ANG</b>	Air National Guard
<b>AORs</b>	Area of Responsibilities
<b>APFIT</b>	Accelerate the Procurement and Fielding of Innovative Technologies
<b>ARNG</b>	Army National Guard
<b>ARRW</b>	Air-launched Rapid Response Weapon
<b>ATI</b>	Army Transformation Initiative
<b>AUKUS</b>	Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States
<b>AUR</b>	All-Up Round
<b>AW</b>	ABLE WARRIOR
<b>BA</b>	Budget Activity
<b>BCA</b>	Budget Control Act
<b>BCTs</b>	Brigade Combat Teams
<b>BLI</b>	Budget Line Item
<b>BMD</b>	Ballistic Missile Defense
<b>BoR</b>	Bill of Rights
<b>BOS</b>	Base Operating Support
<b>CA</b>	Cyberspace Activities
<b>CABs</b>	Combat Aviation Brigades
<b>CAF</b>	Combat Air Force
<b>CAPE</b>	Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation
<b>CBP</b>	Customs and Border Protection
<b>CBRNE</b>	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives
<b>CCA</b>	Collaborative Combat Aircraft
<b>CCDRs</b>	Combatant Commanders
<b>CCMDs</b>	Combatant Commands
<b>CCP</b>	Chinese Communist Party
<b>CDO</b>	Contested, Degraded, and Operationally-limited

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<b>CF</b>	Conventional Force
<b>CHIPS</b>	Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors
<b>CIRCM</b>	Common Infrared Countermeasures
<b>CJCS</b>	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
<b>CM</b>	Cryptographic Modernization
<b>CMC</b>	Commandant of the Marine Corps
<b>CMMC</b>	Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification
<b>CMP</b>	Civil Military Program
<b>CNO</b>	Chief of Naval Operations
<b>CO</b>	Cyberspace Operations
<b>COF</b>	Cyberspace Operations Forces
<b>CONUS</b>	Contiguous United States
<b>CPG</b>	Commandant’s Planning Guidance
<b>CPI</b>	Continuous Process Improvement
<b>CPM</b>	Capability Portfolio Management
<b>CPS</b>	Conventional Prompt Strike
<b>CPX</b>	Command Post Exercise
<b>CR</b>	Continuing Resolution
<b>CRCs</b>	Concept Required Capabilities
<b>CS</b>	Cybersecurity
<b>CSAR</b>	Combat Search and Rescue
<b>CT</b>	Counterterrorism
<b>CTEF</b>	Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund
<b>CTOL</b>	Conventional Take-Off and Landing
<b>CuAS</b>	Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems
<b>CVEO</b>	Countering Violent Extremist Organizations
<b>CVNs</b>	Nuclear Aircraft Carriers
<b>CWMD</b>	Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction
<b>DA</b>	Data Analytics
<b>DAE</b>	Defense Acquisition Executive
<b>DARPA</b>	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
<b>DBIMP</b>	Distributed Bioindustrial Manufacturing Program
<b>DCA</b>	Dual-Capable Aircraft
<b>DCI</b>	Defense Critical Infrastructure
<b>DDGs</b>	Guided-Missile Destroyers
<b>DE</b>	Directed Energy
<b>DEI</b>	Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion
<b>DETO</b>	Domestic Employees Teleworking Overseas
<b>DHA</b>	Defense Health Agency
<b>DHP</b>	Defense Health Program
<b>DHS</b>	Department of Homeland Security

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<b>DIA</b>	Defense Intelligence Agency
<b>DIB</b>	Defense Industrial Base
<b>DIU</b>	Defense Innovation Unit
<b>DMO</b>	Distributed Maritime Operations
<b>DoW</b>	Department of War
<b>DoWEA</b>	Department of War Education Activity
<b>DoDIN</b>	DoD Information Network
<b>DOGE</b>	Department of Government Efficiency
<b>DON</b>	Department of the Navy
<b>DPAP</b>	Department leverages the Defense Production Act Purchases
<b>DPIF</b>	Defense Performance Improvement Framework
<b>DRT</b>	Directed Readiness Table
<b>DSEC</b>	Defense STEM Education Consortium
<b>DTCA</b>	Defense Training Capability Assessments
<b>DTRA</b>	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
<b>EA</b>	Electromagnetic Attack
<b>EABO</b>	Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations
<b>EAM</b>	Emergency Action Message
<b>EC</b>	ELITE CONSTELLATION
<b>ECABs</b>	Expeditionary Combat Aviation Brigades
<b>EE</b>	Essential Elements
<b>EMD</b>	Engineering and Manufacturing Development
<b>EMS</b>	Electromagnetic Spectrum
<b>EMSO</b>	Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations
<b>EMTEC</b>	European Multi-Domain Training and Experimentation Capability
<b>EPAWSS</b>	Eagle Passive Active Warning and Survivability System
<b>ERC</b>	Exercise-Related Construction
<b>ERPs</b>	Employment Readiness Programs
<b>ESLs</b>	Expected Service Lives
<b>ESS</b>	Evolved Strategic Satcom
<b>ESTCP</b>	Environmental Security Technology Certification Program
<b>EW</b>	Electronic Warfare
<b>FBWT</b>	Fund Balance with Treasury
<b>FFRDCs</b>	Federally Funded Research and Development Centers
<b>FH</b>	Family Housing
<b>FLRAA</b>	Future Long-Range Assault Aircraft
<b>FMF</b>	Fleet Marine Force
<b>FMR</b>	Financial Management Regulation
<b>FNIH</b>	Foreign National Indirect Hire
<b>FSRM</b>	Facility Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization
<b>FTEs</b>	Full-time Equivalents

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<b>FTX</b>	Field Training Exercise
<b>FUA</b>	Fielding and Use Assessment
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year
<b>FYDP</b>	Future Years Defense Program
<b>GAO</b>	Government Accountability Office
<b>GBIs</b>	Ground-Based Interceptors
<b>GBSD</b>	Ground Based Strategic Deterrent
<b>GDA</b>	Golden Dome for America
<b>GEO</b>	Geostationary Earth Orbit
<b>GF</b>	GREEN FLAG
<b>GFMAP</b>	Global Force Management Allocation Plan
<b>GIUK</b>	Greenland-Iceland-UK
<b>GJTI</b>	Global Joint Training Infrastructure
<b>GMD</b>	Ground-Based Midcourse Defense
<b>GMLRS</b>	Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System
<b>GPI</b>	Glide Phase Intercept
<b>GPS</b>	Global Positioning System
<b>HACM</b>	Hypersonic Attack Cruise Missile
<b>HBCUs</b>	Historically Black Colleges and Universities
<b>HBTSS</b>	Hypersonic and Ballistic Tracking Space Sensor
<b>HCE</b>	Highly Contested Environment
<b>HEO</b>	Highly Elliptical Orbit
<b>HMMWV</b>	High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle
<b>IA</b>	Inter-Agency
<b>IAMD</b>	Integrated Air and Missile Defense
<b>IBAS</b>	Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment
<b>IBCS</b>	Integrated Battle Command System
<b>IBCTs</b>	Infantry Brigade Combat Teams
<b>ICBM</b>	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
<b>ICE</b>	Immigration and Customs Enforcement
<b>IFPC</b>	Indirect Fire Protection Capability
<b>IOCs</b>	Initial Operational Capabilities
<b>IRBM</b>	Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles
<b>IRST</b>	Infrared Search and Track
<b>ISCP</b>	International Security Cooperation Programs
<b>ISIS</b>	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
<b>ISR</b>	Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance
<b>ISRT</b>	Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance, and Targeting
<b>ISVs</b>	Infantry Squad Vehicles
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology
<b>ITX</b>	Integrated Training Exercise

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<b>IW</b>	Irregular Warfare
<b>JAFQ</b>	Joint Advanced Fires Qualification
<b>JAGM</b>	Joint Air-to-Ground Missile
<b>JASSM</b>	Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile
<b>JCDE</b>	Joint Capability Development Environment
<b>JCWA</b>	Joint Cyber Warfighting Architecture
<b>JEP</b>	Joint Exercise Program
<b>JETEP</b>	Joint Engineering and Test Enterprise Portal
<b>JITCs</b>	Joint Integrated Training Centers
<b>JKO</b>	Joint Knowledge Online
<b>JLTV</b>	Joint Light Tactical Vehicle
<b>JLVC</b>	Joint Live, Virtual, and Constructive
<b>JMEIS</b>	Joint Modular Emitter Interphase Standards
<b>JNTC</b>	Joint National Training Capability
<b>JPARC</b>	Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex
<b>JS</b>	Joint Staff
<b>JSE</b>	Joint Simulation Environment
<b>JSF</b>	Joint Strike Fighter
<b>JTCP</b>	Joint Training Coordination Program
<b>JTEEP</b>	Joint Training Exercise and Evaluation Program
<b>JTF</b>	Joint Task Force
<b>JTIFC</b>	Joint Tactical Integrated Fire Control
<b>KOP</b>	Key Operational Problems
<b>LEO</b>	Low Earth Orbit
<b>LOCE</b>	Littoral Operations in a Contested Area
<b>LRASM</b>	Long Range Anti-Ship Missile
<b>LRDR</b>	Long-Range Discrimination Radar
<b>LRHW</b>	Long Range Hypersonic Weapon
<b>LRSO</b>	Long Range Stand-Off Weapon
<b>LSGE</b>	Large-Scale Global Exercise
<b>LTAMDS</b>	Lower-Tier Air and Missile Defense System
<b>LUSVs</b>	Large Unmanned Surface Vessels
<b>MAF</b>	Mobility Air Force
<b>MAGTF</b>	Marine Corps Air-Ground Task Force
<b>MAP</b>	Maritime Action Plan
<b>MBCTs</b>	Mobile Brigade Combat Teams
<b>MDA</b>	Missile Defense Agency
<b>MDD</b>	Missile Defeat and Defense
<b>MDS</b>	Missile Defense System
<b>MEO</b>	Medium Earth Orbit
<b>MGUE</b>	Military GPS User Equipment

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<b>MHPI</b>	Military Housing Privatization Initiative
<b>MHS</b>	Military Health System
<b>MIIs</b>	Manufacturing Innovation Institutes
<b>MilCon</b>	Military Construction
<b>MILCON</b>	Military Construction
<b>MILNET</b>	Military Network
<b>MILSATCOM</b>	Military Satellite Communications
<b>MIs</b>	Minority Institutions
<b>MISO</b>	Military Information Support Operations
<b>MME</b>	Modular Mission Environment
<b>MRBM</b>	Medium Range Ballistic Missiles
<b>MRTFB</b>	Major Range and Test Facility Base
<b>MSCAP</b>	Military Spouse Career Accelerator Pilot
<b>MSE</b>	Missile Segment Enhancement
<b>MSEP</b>	including the Military Spouse Employment Partnership
<b>MST</b>	Maritime Strike Tomahawks
<b>MTFs</b>	Military Treatment Facilities
<b>MTX</b>	Mountain Exercise
<b>MWR</b>	Morale, Welfare, and Recreation
<b>MWX</b>	Marine Warfighting Exercise
<b>MyCAA</b>	My Career Advancement Account
<b>NAE</b>	Naval Aviation Enterprise
<b>NATO</b>	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
<b>NCA</b>	National Command Authority
<b>NDAA</b>	National Defense Authorization Act
<b>NDAs</b>	National Defense Areas
<b>NDEP</b>	National Defense Education Program
<b>NDIS</b>	National Defense Industrial Strategy
<b>NDSTF</b>	National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund
<b>NGAD</b>	Next Generation Air Dominance
<b>NGAL</b>	Next-Generation Airlift
<b>NGI</b>	Next Generation Interceptor
<b>NGJ</b>	Next Generation Jammer
<b>NGSW</b>	Next Generation Squad Weapon
<b>NSA</b>	National Security Agency
<b>NSIP</b>	NATO Security Investment Program
<b>NSM</b>	Naval Strike Missile
<b>NSSL</b>	National Security Space Launches
<b>NTTR</b>	Nevada Test and Training Range
<b>OAs</b>	Operations, Activities, and Investments
<b>OCO</b>	Overseas Contingency Operations

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<b>OCONUS</b>	Outside the Contiguous United States
<b>OCX</b>	Operational Control System
<b>OECIF</b>	Operational Energy Capability Improvement Fund
<b>OEPF</b>	Operational Energy Prototype Fund
<b>OIB</b>	Organic Industrial Base
<b>OIR</b>	Operation INHERENT RESOLVE
<b>OMFV</b>	Optionally Manned Fighting Vehicle
<b>OPN</b>	Other Procurement Navy
<b>OSW</b>	Office of the Secretary of War
<b>OTI</b>	Operational Training Infrastructure
<b>OTTI</b>	Operational Test and Training Infrastructure
<b>PACAF</b>	Pacific Air Forces
<b>PBR</b>	Program Budget Review
<b>PCS</b>	Permanent Change of Station
<b>PCTE</b>	Persistent Cyber Training Environment
<b>PDI</b>	Pacific Deterrence Initiative
<b>PIIs</b>	Performance Improvement Initiatives
<b>PMTEC</b>	Pacific Multi-Domain Training and Experimentation Capability
<b>PN</b>	Partner Nation
<b>PNT</b>	Positioning, Navigation, and Timing
<b>PNVC</b>	Presidential and National Voice Conferencing
<b>POTFF</b>	Preservation of the Force and Family
<b>PPBE</b>	Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution
<b>PR</b>	Personnel Recovery
<b>PRC</b>	People's Republic of China
<b>PrSM</b>	Precision Strike Missile
<b>RAS</b>	Robotic Autonomous Systems
<b>RCV</b>	Robotic Combat Vehicle
<b>RDA</b>	Research, Development, and Acquisition
<b>ReARMM</b>	Regionally Aligned Readiness and Modernization Model
<b>RF</b>	Radio Frequency
<b>ROI</b>	Returns on Investment
<b>RPS</b>	Radioisotope Power System
<b>RSLP</b>	Rocket Systems Launch Program
<b>RSOI</b>	Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration
<b>SAGs</b>	Sub Activity Groups
<b>SAOC</b>	Survivable Airborne Operations Center
<b>SATCOM</b>	Satellite Communications
<b>SAW</b>	Squad Automatic Weapon
<b>SBIR</b>	Small Business Innovation Research
<b>SBIRS</b>	Space Based Infrared System

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<b>SC</b>	Security Cooperation
<b>SCO</b>	Strategic Capabilities Office
<b>SDA</b>	Space Development Agency
<b>SECNAV</b>	Secretary of the Navy
<b>SECO</b>	Spouse Education and Career Opportunities
<b>SERDP</b>	Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program
<b>SIB</b>	Submarine Industrial Base
<b>SIOP</b>	Single Integrated Operational Plan
<b>SLBM</b>	Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missile
<b>SMART</b>	Science, Mathematics, and Research for Transformation
<b>SMP</b>	Strategic Management Plan
<b>SOF</b>	Special Operations Forces
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>SPAFORGEN</b>	Space Force Generation
<b>SPP</b>	State Partnership Program
<b>SPRs</b>	Strategic Portfolio Reviews
<b>SRBM</b>	Short Range Ballistic Missiles
<b>SS</b>	SONIC SPEAR
<b>SSBN</b>	Ballistic Missile Submarine
<b>STEM</b>	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
<b>STOVL</b>	Short Take-Off and Vertical Landing
<b>STRLLs</b>	Science and Technology Reinvention Laboratories
<b>STTR</b>	Small Business Technology Transfer
<b>SUNVANA</b>	Secure Unclassified Advana (Advancing Analytics)
<b>TACAMO</b>	Take Charge and Move out
<b>TAI</b>	Total Aircraft Inventory
<b>THAAD</b>	Terminal High Altitude Area Defense
<b>TiC</b>	Transformation in Contact
<b>TITAN</b>	Tactical Intelligence Targeting Access Nodes
<b>TLAM</b>	Tomahawk Land Attack Missile
<b>TMTR</b>	Technology Modernization Transition Review
<b>TRADOC</b>	Army Training and Doctrine Command
<b>TSCI</b>	Taiwan Security Cooperation Initiative
<b>TSS</b>	Training Support Systems
<b>UAS</b>	Unmanned Aircraft System
<b>UH</b>	Unaccompanied Housing
<b>UMB</b>	Unified Medical Budget
<b>USAFRICOM</b>	United States Africa Command
<b>USCENTCOM</b>	United States Central Command
<b>USCYBERCOM</b>	United States Cyber Command
<b>USDA</b>	United States Department of Agriculture

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<b>USEUCOM</b>	United States European Command
<b>USINDOPACOM</b>	United States Indo-Pacific Command
<b>USMC</b>	United States Marine Corps
<b>USNORTHCOM</b>	United States Northern Command
<b>USSF</b>	United States Space Force
<b>USSOCOM</b>	United States Special Operations Command
<b>USSOUTHCOM</b>	United States Southern Command
<b>USSTRATCOM</b>	United States Strategic Command
<b>WFS</b>	Warfighter and Family Services
<b>WGS</b>	Wideband Global SATCOM Satellite
<b>WS</b>	Weapons Systems
<b>WSS</b>	Weapons System Sustainment
<b>XLUUVs</b>	Extra Large Unmanned Surface Vessels
<b>ZT</b>	Zero Trust

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