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FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027

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NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL
YEAR 2027

JUNE 15, 2026.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, from the Committee on Armed Services,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 8800]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 8800) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2027 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

The amendment strikes all after the enacting clause of the bill and inserts a new text which appears in *italic type* in the reported bill.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The bill would: (1) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2027 for procurement and for research, development, test, and evaluation; (2) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2027 for operation and maintenance and for working capital funds; (3) authorize for fiscal year 2027 the personnel strength for each Active Duty Component of the military departments, and the personnel strength for the Selected Reserve for each Reserve Component of the Armed

Forces; (4) modify various elements of compensation for military personnel and impose certain requirements and limitations on personnel actions in the defense establishment; (5) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2027 for military construction and family housing; (6) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2027 for the Department of Energy national security programs; and (7) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2027 for the Maritime Administration.

RATIONALE FOR THE COMMITTEE BILL

H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027, is the primary vehicle through which Congress fulfills its responsibility as mandated in Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution of the United States, which grants Congress the power to provide for the common defense, to raise and support an Army, to provide and maintain a Navy, and to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces. Rule X of the House of Representatives provides the House Committee on Armed Services with jurisdiction over the Department of Defense generally and over the military application of nuclear energy. The committee bill includes findings and recommendations resulting from its oversight activities, conducted through hearings and briefings with Department of Defense and Department of Energy civilian and military officials, intelligence analysts, outside experts, and industry representatives, and it is informed by institutional experience. H.R. 8800 provides the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy with important policy authorities to speed decision making and improve agility, while improving readiness and increasing capabilities and capacities.

Central to H.R. 8800 is the focus on restoring the defense industrial base. The committee believes that limitations in the capacity of the defense industrial base have affected readiness and deterrence. U.S. national security is dependent on our ability to produce the capabilities needed to defend our country and deter our adversaries. H.R. 8800 makes the critical reforms needed to restore defense manufacturing, strengthen deterrence, and rebuild the industrial base.

H.R. 8800 meets the committee's goal of facilitating a strong national defense apparatus that is resourced properly, accountable for its actions, and cognizant of the essential and direct oversight role of Congress. H.R. 8800 emphasizes transformational change and leans forward to fortify the Departments technological advantage to ensure our servicemembers have the tools required to address growing threats in this area. H.R. 8800 allows our military to improve readiness, expand capabilities, and invest in the new technologies required to secure our country and protect us against our adversaries.

HEARINGS

In compliance with clause 3(c)(6) of House rule XIII, (1) the following hearing was used to develop or consider H.R. 8800:

On April 29, 2026, the committee held a hearing, "Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2027 Budget Request." (2) The following related hearings were held:

On March 4, 2026, the committee held a hearing, “Speed to Scale: Revitalizing the Defense Industrial Base.”

On March 5, 2026, the committee held a hearing, “U.S. Defense Strategy and Posture.”

On March 17, 2026, the committee held a hearing, “U.S. Military Posture and National Security Challenges in North and South America.”

On March 18, 2026, the committee held a hearing, “U.S. Military Posture and National Security Challenges in Europe.”

On April 15, 2026, the committee held a hearing, “Member Day.”

On April 22, 2026, the committee held a hearing, “U.S. Military Posture and National Security Challenges in the Indo-Pacific Region.”

On May 14, 2026, the committee held a hearing, “Department of the Navy Fiscal Year 2027 Budget Request.”

On May 15, 2026, the committee held a hearing, “Department of the Army Fiscal Year 2027 Budget Request.”

On May 19, 2026, the committee held a hearing, “U.S. Military Posture and National Security Challenges in the Greater Middle East and Africa.”

On May 20, 2026, the committee held a hearing, “Department of the Air Force Fiscal Year 2027 Budget Request.”

In addition, the seven subcommittees of the committee conducted 18 hearings to develop and consider H.R. 8800.

COMMITTEE POSITION

On June 4, 2026, the Committee on Armed Services held a markup session to consider H.R. 8800. The committee ordered the bill H.R. 8800, as amended, favorably reported to the House of Representatives by a recorded vote of 44–12, a quorum being present.

EXPLANATION OF THE COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The committee adopted an amendment in the nature of a substitute during the consideration of H.R. 8800. The remainder of the report discusses the bill, as amended.

RELATIONSHIP OF AUTHORIZATION TO APPROPRIATIONS

The bill does not provide budget authority. This bill authorizes appropriations; subsequent appropriations acts will provide budget authority.

The bill addresses the following categories in the Department of Defense budget: procurement; research, development, test, and evaluation; operation and maintenance; military personnel; working capital funds; and military construction and family housing. The bill also addresses the Armed Forces Retirement Home, Department of Energy National Security Programs, the Naval Petroleum Reserve, and the Maritime Administration.

Active Duty and Reserve personnel strengths authorized in this bill and legislation affecting compensation for military personnel determine the remaining appropriation requirements of the Department of Defense. However, this bill does not provide authorization of specific dollar amounts for each military personnel account.

SUMMARY OF DISCRETIONARY AUTHORIZATIONS IN THE BILL

The President requested a total discretionary budget authority of \$1.15 trillion for national defense budget function (050) for fiscal year 2027. Of that amount, \$1.14 trillion was requested for national defense programs within the jurisdiction of the committee for fiscal year 2027. Of this amount, \$1.1 trillion was requested for Department of Defense programs, \$41.4 billion was requested for Department of Energy national security programs and the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, and \$568 million was requested for defense-related activities associated with the Maritime Administration.

The committee recommends an overall discretionary authorization for national defense programs of \$1.15 trillion for fiscal year 2027 and authorizes \$1.14 trillion for fiscal year for programs within its jurisdiction. The committee authorization represents a \$251.1 billion increase above the national defense levels provided for in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60).

The table preceding the detailed program adjustments in division D of this report summarizes the committee’s recommended discretionary authorizations by appropriation account for fiscal year 2027 and compares these amounts to the President’s request.

BUDGET AUTHORITY IMPLICATION

The President’s total request for the national defense budget function (050) in fiscal year 2027 is \$1.18 trillion, based on assumptions provided by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO). In addition to discretionary funding for defense programs authorized in this Act, the total 050 amount includes mandatory programs not authorized in this Act, discretionary funding for national defense programs not in the committee’s jurisdiction and not authorized in this Act, and discretionary funding for programs that do not require additional authorization in fiscal year 2027. The total 050 amount does not include national defense mandatory resources requested that are not included in the CBO assumptions.

The table preceding the detailed program adjustments in division D of this report details changes to the budget request for all aspects of the national defense budget function.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027

Sec. 1—Short Title

This section would cite the short title of this Act as the “National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027.”

Sec. 2—Organization of Act into Divisions; Table of Contents

This section would organize the Act into divisions and contain the table of contents.

Sec. 3—Congressional Defense Committees

This section would provide the definition of “congressional defense committees.”

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Army National Guard Aviation Modernization and Recapitalization

The committee notes that the Army National Guard operates a significant portion of the Total Army UH–60 Black Hawk fleet and rely on these aircraft for federal and state missions. Many of the National Guard’s UH–60L models are aging. The committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the status of the Army National Guard UH–60 Black Hawk fleet. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) the inventory of UH–60L and UH–60M aircraft in the Army National Guard including average age and readiness rates;
- (2) the current plan and timeline to recapitalize legacy UH–60L models with UH–60M models in both components;
- (3) any challenges or delays to this modernization effort, including funding and industrial base capacity; and
- (4) the estimated resources, including any additional funding required above the current Future Years Defense Program, needed to replace or modernize legacy UH–60 aircraft while maintaining or enhancing overall Army National Guard aviation readiness and operational capability.

Electrostatic Discharge and Electromagnetic Interference on Army Rotorcraft

The committee is aware that thermal-interface and electrical-interface materials aboard rotorcraft can become unstable when subjected to vibration, blast-loading, and austere operating conditions and that instability in these materials can lead to electrostatic discharge (ESD), electromagnetic interference (EMI), and thermally driven failure. The committee has previously noted that aligned carbon nanotube technology (ACNT) can enable the predictability and efficiency of thermal interfaces in national security systems.

The committee remains supportive of ongoing efforts across the Department of Defense to test and evaluate thermal interface solutions like ACNT and encourages the Department of the Army to evaluate this technology’s ability to provide predictable thermal and electrical dissipation pathways aboard Army rotorcraft and other mission-critical systems to potentially mitigate ESD, EMI, and heat-driven component degradation.

Litter Basket Stabilization Technology for MEDEVAC and Hoist Operations

The committee recognizes the critical role of the Army's utility helicopter fleet in medical evacuation, search and rescue, and other time-sensitive missions. Modern hoist stabilization systems have demonstrated clear benefits in improving safety and mission effectiveness. The committee is encouraged by the Army's work to advance this technology but is concerned that there is not a clear approach to acquiring this capability. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on plans and associated funding requirements to equip all medical evacuation helicopters with commercial off the shelf technology that eliminates the need for a tagline when conducting hoists.

Non-Kinetic Solutions for Countering Drone Swarms

The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's efforts in developing low-cost solutions to meet warfighter counter unmanned aircraft systems (c-UAS) requirements, particularly for countering drone swarms at military installations. The committee encourages additional investment and fielding of non-kinetic effectors, including, but not limited to, high power microwave (HPM), high energy laser, Coyote Block III HPM variant, and radio frequency systems. Defending people, critical infrastructure, and military installations from drone incursions requires cost-effective, non-kinetic technology with multi-target capability and enhanced lethality against Groups 1–3 UAS for base defense.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Joint Interagency Task Force 401, in coordination with the Service Acquisition Executives, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the Department's plan to complete development and begin procurement of low-collateral, non-kinetic solutions for c-UAS. The report shall include:

- (1) an overview of the capabilities and limitations of kinetic vs. non-kinetic effectors against Groups 1–3 UAS, UAS swarms, and tethered UAS for base defense;
- (2) a comparison of available low-collateral non-kinetic solutions that meet near-term requirements with effective range and provide cost-per-kill savings; and
- (3) recommendations on funding and schedule required to field tactically meaningful quantities of systems identified in (2) to augment global forces and defend the homeland.

Vibration Mitigation for Army Rotary Wing Aircraft

The committee notes existing measures taken by the Army to mitigate vibration aboard its rotary wing aircraft fleet but remains concerned about the potential impact of insufficiently mitigated vibration and resulting unplanned maintenance needs that, on aggregate, reduce operational readiness and aircraft availability rates. The committee understands that pilots and crewmembers exposed to dangerous levels of sustained vibration may suffer from chronic musculoskeletal injury as well as cognitive fatigue, which can directly affect their ability to safely operate the aircraft.

The committee therefore directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, to include the following:

- (1) an overview of measures currently in place to mitigate vibration aboard Army rotary wing aircraft;
- (2) an assessment of whether certain vibration mitigation measures such as rotor smoothing may benefit from adoption of a common operating platform and introduction of fleetwide standards;
- (3) a review of efforts by individual commands and units, particularly within the Air National Guard, to evaluate commercially available vibration mitigation technologies; and
- (4) plans to continuously improve vibration mitigation aboard its existing fleet and future platforms including the Future Long-Range Assault Aircraft.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Ground-Launched Small Diameter Bomb

The committee supports the acquisition of low-cost precision munitions to supplement existing inventories to achieve over-match through affordable mass. Wherever technically feasible, the committee strongly endorses the re-use and adaptation of existing systems and technologies to reduce program costs, speed production, and accelerate fielding to operational units. For this reason, the committee provided funding last year through the budget reconciliation process to integrate the Ground Launched Small Diameter Bomb System (GLSDB) with the Army's High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS). The committee affirms its expectation that the Army execute these funds to begin GLSDB integration with HIMARS to comply with the committee's direction and directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 31, 2027, on the status of GLSDB integration and testing with HIMARS.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

M240 and M249 operationally ready inventory

The committee's ongoing concerns regarding the Army's current efforts to sustain the M240 medium machine gun program of record and a viable operationally ready inventory continues to grow given the level of drawdown of the weapon system for Ukraine. Briefings to the committee to date have provided little insight into the known (but undefined) concerns with the operational status of the weapon systems in inventory. The Ukraine drawdown of the inventory has only further exasperated the problem. The Army's sustainment plan and industrial base approach remain unclear, and the Army has programmed little or no procurement funding for the M240 within the fiscal year 2027 budget. Further, as commu-

nicated in past legislation, the committee remains very concerned that the Army's lack of a sustainment strategy could result in a decline or elimination of industrial capacity to manufacture this critical weapons system. Finally, the committee was recently made aware of similar issues within the M249 program.

Therefore, given the level of concern communicated through past National Defense Authorization Acts and the Ukraine drawdown, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 15, 2026, detailing:

(1) the data and inspections required to identify the current operational status of the M240 inventory to validate the quantity that are fully mission capable, or otherwise unavailable;

(2) how the Army will address the average monthly demand for sustainment given the drawdowns have depleted the M240 inventory; and

(3) the Army's plan to sustain the M240 into the future and assure the viability of our industrial base to produce the weapon system. Similarly, the committee requests the Secretary of the Army provide the same information pursuant to the M249 weapon system not later than December 15, 2026, to the House Committee on Armed Services.

Precision Grenadier System Program

The committee recognizes the importance of the Army's Precision Grenadier System (PGS) as a critical component of infantry lethality and close-combat overmatch. PGS is intended to provide grenadiers with advanced fire control capabilities that improve accuracy and reduce time to engagement. The committee is concerned, however, by limited transparency regarding the current status of PGS, including development progress, performance against operational requirements, software maturity, and the timeline for fielding across the force.

Given the increasing development of digital fire control, modular open systems architectures, and network enabled soldier systems, the program should remain aligned with operational needs, acquisition best practices, and cost-effective sustainment. The committee is concerned regarding the developmental requirement that a solution must include the weapon system, potentially novel ammunition and fusing, and optics as a single package, rather than a solution that allows for the inclusion of the most capable subsystems.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology, in coordination with Portfolio Acquisition Executive Ground, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026, on the status of PGS, including:

(1) the current development, testing, and fielding status of PGS and associated fire control optics;

(2) an assessment of ammunition performance relative to validated operational requirements and soldier feedback;

(3) identified technical, software, integration, or sustainment risks and mitigation plans;

(4) the planned schedule and resources required to achieve full-rate fielding; and

(5) justification of a holistic weapons system approach.

Rapidly Deployable Stabilizing Devices on Individual Rifles

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2026, detailing the impact on the accuracy for individual rifles equipped with a rapidly deployable stabilizing device with bipod to increase stability of fire of the individual service member. The briefing should include:

- (1) a comparison of accuracy of both M–4 and M–7 rifles, that are supported with rapidly deployable stabilizing devices with bipod verses, a rifle that is only supported by a firer; and
- (2) the Department’s recommendation to assist increasing the rifle’s stability to the point that is required to engage a target at 600m distance, while not reducing the soldier’s ability to engage at close-quarters battle distances.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Acquisition Strategy for Next Generation Artillery Rounds

The committee recognizes the importance of next generation artillery rounds, such as the M1128 and Next Generation Rocket Assisted Projectiles (RAP), to deliver increased range to the warfighter. The committee also understands the necessity to expeditiously scale production of these rounds to replenish depleted artillery war stocks. Additionally, the committee understands the complexity of the supply chain to deliver critical rounds to the warfighter.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the acquisition strategy for the M1128 and Next Generation Rocket Assisted Projectiles (RAP) artillery rounds. The briefing shall include the following:

- (1) a plan for the procurement of the M1128 and RAP rounds;
- (2) an assessment of the feasibility of direct acquisitions of critical components, such as base bleed and rocket assist systems, from sub-tier suppliers; and
- (3) an evaluation of providing these systems to prime contractors as government-furnished equipment.

Ammunition Industrial Base

The committee recognizes an opportunity to allow new entrants into the ammunition production industrial base that could foster increased competition and enable long-term resilience. Accordingly, the committee expects the Army to implement acquisition strategies that enable new entrants to participate across ammunition production, rather than through segmented competition that limits scale and investment. The committee emphasizes that acquisition strategies should be executed in a way that preserves the viability of new entrants, incentivizes private capital investment, increases competition, reduces supply chain risks, and strengthens surge readiness.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Accelerated Fielding of Fixed Counter-UAS Capabilities for Soldier Protection

The committee notes the current threat advanced Group 3 small, unmanned aircraft systems (sUAS) pose to the joint force, exposing a critical vulnerability for the counter-UAS (c-UAS) mission each service shares to provide drone protection for fixed sites, Ground and Air Base Air Defense (G/ABAD), and critical sea vessels. The committee is concerned that the Army lacks a modernization strategy to improve currently fielded programs of record for UAS defeat to address this capability gap.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 1, 2026, on the plan to address the modernization strategy for the current c-UAS program of record, the Low, Slow, Small c-UAS Integrated Defeat System (LIDS) and c-UAS capability gaps for advanced UAS threats. The report shall include:

(1) an overview of the acquisition strategy for LIDS across the Future Years Defense Plan (FYDP), including industrial base readiness for increased production rates and the cost and timeline required to expand capacity; and

(2) the modernization plan, over calendar years (CYs) 2027 and 2028, for each element of the LIDS program that ensures increased capability against the urgent UAS threat for both fixed and mobile launch systems, to include increasing effector probability-of-kill against hardened threats, improving performance against low radar cross section threats, and enhancing the radio range of the datalink in the ground launcher systems.

Accelerated Fielding of Mobile Counter-UAS Capabilities for Soldier Protection

The committee notes the current and emerging threat small unmanned aircraft systems (sUAS) pose to military formations, exposing a critical vulnerability for ground forces that lack adequate counter-UAS (c-UAS) protection. The committee is aware of capabilities being fielded to support both fixed sites and maneuvering forces but remains concerned that capability gaps remain at the squad and tactical level.

In the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (H. Rept. 118–125), the committee noted the need for the Army to ensure small-unit tactical-level formations have combat vehicles with kinetic and non-kinetic defeat capabilities to protect them from Groups 1–3 sUAS. The committee encouraged the Army to field a single vehicle c-UAS capability with urgency.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 1, 2026, on the plan to address c-UAS capability gaps for tactical-level forces. The report shall include:

(1) the Army's plan for c-UAS protection of dismounted units greater than 1 kilometer outside of air and missile defense assets;

(2) the Army's plan for c-UAS protection of infantry and armored maneuver vehicles outside of air and missile defense assets;

(3) the Army's plan for accelerating procurement of platforms like the Mobile, Low, Slow Integrated Defeat System (M-LIDS) Stryker variant; and

(4) the Army's plan for integrating the M320 grenade launcher into future c-UAS capabilities; and

(5) the Army's plan to evolve its Maneuver-Short Range Air Defense (M-SHORAD) Increment 1 program to a more agile Increment 4 to protect critical air and missile defense systems utilizing the Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System (APKWS).

Advanced Combat Tracked Vehicle Transmissions and Drivetrain Architecture—Reciprocity, Industrial Base Resilience, and EMD Transparency

The committee notes that the Army's next-generation combat tracked vehicle programs, including the XM30 Mechanized Infantry Combat Vehicle, are in Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) following Milestone B decisions. During EMD, the Army makes key subsystem architecture and supplier decisions that shape sustainment, depot integration, and surge capacity for decades. The committee further notes that sourcing decisions for transmissions and drivetrain systems, including cross-drive assemblies, final drives, drivetrain modules, and hybrid-electric drive modules that transfer power to the tracks, are typically made well in advance of Milestone C and low-rate initial production (LRIP). Accordingly, the committee views transparency and disciplined risk assessment during EMD as essential to long-term lifecycle readiness. For the avoidance of doubt, this provision addresses transmissions and drivetrain architecture only and excludes engines.

The committee is concerned that foreign government subsidization, and foreign ownership or control through ultimate parent entities headquartered abroad, can distort competition in the tracked-vehicle drivetrain supply chain even when manufacturing occurs in the United States. The committee believes that absent appropriate guardrails, these dynamics may embed foreign-controlled suppliers into critical drivetrain architecture for decades, create sustainment dependencies, and expose Army modernization programs to long-term geopolitical and supply chain risk.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, to submit a report to House Armed Services Committee not later than January 1, 2027 to assess and report on the health and resilience of the U.S. industrial base supporting advanced combat tracked vehicle transmissions and drivetrain systems, excluding engines.

The assessment shall evaluate:

(1) the extent to which foreign government subsidization or foreign ownership or control affects competitive pricing, domestic investment incentives, and the ability of U.S. firms to compete on substantially equal terms;

(2) the extent to which drivetrain-system sourcing decisions during EMD may create long-term sustainment dependencies, including depot-level maintenance and repair risks;

(3) the implications for surge production capacity and lifecycle readiness if foreign government policy changes, subsidies are reduced or withdrawn, or foreign-controlled entities alter or curtail U.S. operations;

(4) mitigation steps the Department can take to address identified risks while maintaining modernization timelines; and

(5) the degree to which drivetrain sourcing decisions create exposure to future trade restrictions, export controls, subsidy withdrawals, industrial policy changes, or other governmental actions by either the United States or a foreign government that could disrupt production, sustainment, or surge capacity over the lifecycle of the platform.

Advanced Load-Carrying Technologies for Dismounted Soldiers

The committee recognizes the need to advance the warfighter's capabilities through innovative load-carrying solutions that reduce the physical burden on dismounted formations while improving mobility, lethality, and survivability. Additionally, based on continued engagement with Army stakeholders, operational feedback, and the evolution of the DUST effort, the committee notes that there is a strong case for transitioning DUST from Capability Program Executive (CPE) Mission Autonomy to CPE Ground Maneuver. At its core, DUST is not an autonomous system. It is a mobility and load carriage capability designed to enhance dismounted operations, reduce soldier burden, and increase unit effectiveness. Aligning it under Mission Autonomy has created disconnects between the capability and the organizational focus responsible for its development and fielding.

In the committee report accompanying the Streamlining Procurement for Effective Execution and Delivery and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (H. Rept. 119–231), the committee directed the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2025, regarding the assessment, requirements progression, and transition approach for these load-carrying technologies. The committee remains concerned that it has not received the required briefing and continues to view timely transition and fielding of mature load-carrying capabilities as important to near-term soldier readiness.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026, on the status of the Army's efforts to assess, validate requirements for, transition, and field advanced load-carrying technologies. The report shall include the following:

(1) comprehensive feedback from operational units assessing the efficacy and utility of current load-carrying technologies under evaluation;

(2) an assessment of operational benefits, challenges encountered, reliability and maintainability observations, and the potential for integration and sustainment at scale;

(3) a clear and detailed description of modular mission payloads and accessories currently being utilized with issued systems, including quantities fielded, how each accessory contributes to mis-

sion effectiveness, and the Army’s plan to incorporate such payloads into a long-term sustainment approach;

(4) an update on the progression and validation status of the Dismounted Unit Soldier Transport Capability Development Document, including an anticipated timeline for key milestones, the basis of issue, and how modular mission payloads will be reflected in validated requirements;

(5) a description of the initiatives being undertaken to transition these capabilities to Program Executive Office Soldier, including roles and responsibilities, timelines, and specific actions taken to accelerate fielding;

(6) an analysis of the Army’s plan to establish a program of record for validated load-carrying capabilities, including an acquisition strategy, anticipated funding requirements across the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP), and an indicative fielding timeline; and

(7) an explanation for the Army’s non-compliance with the December 1, 2025 briefing requirement directed in H. Rept. 119–231 and the steps being taken to ensure timely compliance with future committee reporting directives.

Army Fixed Wing Capability

The committee is concerned that the Army continues to face a gap in fixed-wing logistics, personnel transport, and medical evacuation capability in contested environments in the Indo-Pacific due to the age of existing aircraft and the absence of a recapitalization program. The committee encourages the Secretary of the Army to leverage existing authorities to implement a contractor-owned, contractor-operated fixed-wing capability using commercially available aircraft to address these requirements as expeditiously as practicable. The committee supports this effort to be executed using current resources, including Pacific Deterrence Initiative funding where appropriate, to deliver measurable operational capability in fiscal year 2027, and emphasizes that this activity is intended to provide near-term readiness while informing, but not predetermining, future fixed-wing acquisition decisions.

Army Mobile Tactical Cannon Modernization and Soldier Lethality

The committee believes that the Mobile Tactical Cannon (MTC) program represents a critical opportunity to transition the Field Artillery to a more survivable, “shoot-and-scoot” capable force through the use of automation.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 11, 2027, on the MTC acquisition strategy. The briefing shall include:

(1) workload analysis: a comparison of the estimated soldier physical workload (measured in weight-moved-per-hour) between current M109A7/M777 systems and the automated solutions proposed for the MTC;

(2) vendor evaluation criteria: an explanation of how the Army is weighing automation in the “Self-Propelled Howitzer Modernization” competitive evaluations; and

(3) resupply automation: a plan to integrate automated ammunition resupply vehicles with the MTC to ensure the entire “logistics-to-lethality” chain is modernized.

Army Watercraft Recapitalization Strategy

The committee is aware of the Army’s development of a long-awaited watercraft strategy intended to address an aging fleet through a combination of service-life extension efforts, limited procurement of new platforms, increased use of commercial and modified commercial vessels, and accelerated experimentation with autonomous systems. The committee remains concerned by the low percentage of mission ready watercraft hindering the Army’s ability to meet mission requirements that reduces training opportunities for watercraft personnel. Further, the committee is concerned that the Army may not provide resourcing consistent with a realistic strategy to support the watercraft needed for operations in the Indo-Pacific area of responsibility. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on the Army’s watercraft strategy. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) a clear explanation and concept of operations related to the recapitalization of the Army watercraft fleet that includes a discussion of the appropriate mix of both modern crewed vessels and unmanned systems;
- (2) the Army’s strategy to meet Combatant Commander watercraft and joint logistics over-the-shore requirements, with particular emphasis on the Indo-Pacific region;
- (3) an estimate of the resources needed to address any capability shortfalls across the Future Years Defense Program;
- (4) a discussion of various acquisition models for the unmanned portion of the recapitalization plan to include both traditional procurement, and leasing opportunities including government owned-contractor operated and contractor owned-contractor operated models; and
- (5) how the Army plans to sustain these Army watercraft and resource training for Army personnel in the operation of these watercraft.

Assessment of the Army’s Body-Worn Mission-Command Platform Acquisition Pathways

The committee notes the critical role that battlefield awareness and integrated systems play in soldiers’ decision-making. As the Army works to deliver a single platform to improve sensing and situational awareness, the committee remains supportive of an integrated soldier-borne solution for the tactical community. The committee remains committed, however, to oversight of the new acquisition pathway being pursued by the Army to deliver on the Soldier Borne Mission Command (SBMC) initiative given the history of the program’s cost, schedule, and user acceptance challenges.

The committee seeks to better understand how the Army’s acquisition approach will support iterative development of a solution that will out-perform current equipment, be accepted by soldiers, and accept modular upgrades to keep pace with a changing battle-

field. Accordingly, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review:

- (1) the extent to which the Army is using iterative development informed by user feedback;
- (2) how the Army is addressing challenges with previous prototypes such as wearability and low-light performance;
- (3) how the Army plans to ensure the SBMC system meets user needs in operationally realistic environments before proceeding with production;
- (4) the extent to which SBMC is being developed using a modular open systems approach to enable future upgrades;
- (5) whether the Army's cost, scope, and schedule estimates of the SBMC program are reliable and consistent with Government Accountability Office leading practices; and
- (6) whether the Army's contracting approach and risk reduction steps include the acquisition of data rights needed to maintain and sustain key capabilities.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 16, 2027, on the question of a single integrated system, with additional work to address the question of alternative options to follow, and present final results in a format and time-frame agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Autonomous Vehicle Retrofits for Installation Logistics

The committee recognizes that future operational environments will require the Department of Defense to increase the use of autonomous systems to support logistics, sustainment, and routine installation operations. The committee is aware of commercially available autonomous vehicle technologies that can be integrated onto existing military vehicle platforms to improve efficiency, reduce operating costs, and enhance readiness for repetitive logistics missions conducted at military installations and depots. The committee believes that autonomous retrofit solutions may provide a cost-effective means to accelerate adoption of autonomous capabilities while maximizing the utility of existing military assets.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the Army's plans to expand the use of autonomous vehicle retrofit technologies for installation logistics and sustainment operations.

The briefing should include:

- (1) an assessment of ongoing and planned autonomous vehicle demonstration projects utilizing existing military vehicle platforms;
- (2) a description of funding requirements and resource constraints associated with expanding such demonstration projects;
- (3) an assessment of the potential impact of autonomous vehicle technologies on force projection and sustainment capabilities;
- (4) an evaluation of anticipated operational cost savings, efficiencies, and readiness benefits associated with autonomous retrofit solutions; and
- (5) a roadmap for future deployment of autonomous vehicle retrofit technologies across Army installations, depots, and logistics operations.

Carbon Nanotubes on Army Mission Critical Systems

The committee recognizes that the instability in thermal and electrical interface materials under vibration, blast loading, and austere operating conditions contributes to electrostatic discharge, electromagnetic interference, and thermally driven failure in rotorcraft and other mission critical Army systems. The committee further notes that prior National Defense Authorization Acts identified vertically aligned carbon nanotube technologies (VACNT) as critical to improving the reliability and survivability of mission critical Department of Defense platforms.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 30, 2027, to integrate such technologies across rotorcraft and other mission critical systems. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) assess the extent of instability in thermal and electrical interface materials under operational conditions which contributes to electrostatic discharge, electromagnetic interference, thermal degradation, and related system failures affecting readiness and operational availability;
- (2) outline ongoing and planned efforts by the Army Research Laboratory and Army Transformation and Training Command to conduct validation, qualification, and field demonstration of VACNT and similar technologies;
- (3) recommendations to accelerate technology transition within existing resources, including implementation challenges, integration pathways, and projected timelines for fielding across the Army force structure.

Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems Software Upgrade for Tactical Communications

The committee notes that the Armed Forces field thousands of tactical communications systems that can provide detection and sensing capabilities to support counter-unmanned aerial systems missions. The committee believes that software upgrades to existing fielded dismounted, handheld, and wearable tactical communication systems could significantly enhance self-protection against unmanned aerial systems threats. The committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Director of Joint Interagency Task Force 401, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on efforts to upgrade tactical communications systems for counter-unmanned aerial systems missions. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) efforts to upgrade existing fielded dismounted, handheld, and wearable tactical communication systems to enhance self-protection against UAS threats;
- (2) plans to prioritize software-based counter-unmanned aerial systems capabilities for tactical communications; and
- (3) any identified funding needs or shortfalls required to accomplish this modernization.

Digital Night Vision Helmet Mounted Display for Rotary Wing Pilots

The committee recognizes the need to improve situational awareness for Army rotary wing pilots and the potential for enhanced situational awareness provided by digital night vision technology. The committee understands that the Army has initiated the validation of digital night vision performance in a helmet mounted display system for all pilots through a flying prototype demonstration. Such a capability offers performance at, or better than, current night vision goggles, while also improving pilot situational awareness.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on the incorporation of digital night vision technology into a helmet mounted display to improve holistic situational awareness in degraded visual environment for rotary wing pilots. The report should include:

- (1) an overview of current digital night vision technologies;
- (2) a description of how digital night vision technologies impact mission readiness;
- (3) an assessment of improved situational awareness by the integration of additional sensors and flight data on the aircraft; and
- (4) an assessment of how the Army will integrate Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast technologies into its rotary-wing fleet of aircraft, including through the use of helmet-integrated digital night vision technologies.

Domestic Electric and Hybrid Propulsion Motor Systems for Defense Platforms

The committee continues to be concerned with the reliance of the Department of Defense on foreign adversary nations for parts and components critical to national security. The committee recognizes the importance of efficient, resilient, and battlefield-ready propulsion motor systems in maintaining technological superiority across ground vehicles, aviation platforms, and unmanned systems. The committee supports efforts by the Department of Defense to transition toward domestically manufactured propulsion motor systems and reduce reliance on foreign manufactured systems and components.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2026, regarding the Department's strategy to transition to domestically manufactured electric, hybrid-electric, and high-efficiency propulsion motor systems for use across defense platforms.

The report shall include;

- (1) an assessment of current and projected reliance on foreign-manufactured propulsion motor systems and related components;
- (2) identification of supply chain vulnerabilities and single-source dependencies affecting propulsion and power system manufacturing;
- (3) an evaluation of domestic industrial capacity to meet current and future propulsion modernization requirements;

(4) opportunities to leverage defense research laboratories, test facilities, and innovation hubs to accelerate transition and qualification of domestically produced propulsion systems; and

(5) recommendations to mitigate foreign adversary influence in propulsion and motor system supply chains.

Ground Autonomy Procurement Strategy

The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2027, on the Army's strategy to procure commercially available unmanned ground autonomy solutions using existing rapid acquisition authorities and nontraditional funding mechanisms. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) an overview of the Army's current and planned procurement approach for unmanned ground autonomy software and systems including small, medium, and large unmanned ground vehicles capable of operating in complex, off-road, contested, and communications-degraded environments as well as tailored development pathways for each platform size and mission application;

(2) a description of how the Army intends to leverage all available funding and acquisition pathways, including but not limited to, the Accelerate the Procurement and Fielding of Innovative Technologies fund, Other Transaction Authority, Middle Tier of Acquisition authorities, and other rapid or non-traditional procurement mechanisms;

(3) an assessment of the feasibility of near-term procurement and fielding of commercially developed autonomy capabilities in fiscal years 2027 and 2028, to include a description of any prerequisites, benchmarks, or milestones for technology transition from experimentation to production;

(4) identification of the Army organizations responsible for executing procurement decisions for autonomous ground systems, including relevant portfolio acquisition executives, capability program executives, or innovation organizations;

(5) a description of any policy, administrative, legislative, regulatory contracting, budgeting, or organizational barriers that may delay procurement, along with specific recommendations to enable a faster transition from technology demonstrations to fielded capability in the ground autonomy sector; and

(6) an explanation of how validated autonomous ground capabilities will be integrated into operational units, including an overview of the Army's proposed sustainment, training, and software update models.

Hybrid Soldier Protection Solutions

The committee understands that current soldier protection solutions address blast debris, fragmentation, and thermal protection independently, which results in layered systems with high weight, bulk, heat burdens, and numerous failure points. When coupled with three-dimensional knitting, Kevlar EXO, a para-aramid fiber considerably stronger than Kevlar, can integrate multiple protective functions, such as fire and blast debris fragment protection, into a single hybrid protection system with a reduced weight, bulk,

and heat burden for the wearer compared to layered protective assemblies. Being inherently flame-resistant, this fiber does not melt or drip under fire conditions and, by eliminating seams, is highly durable against blast and thermal stress. To maximize the return on investment in domestic manufacturing of this fiber, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 15, 2026, describing the Army's plans for evaluating and incorporating Kevlar EXO into its current and future soldier protection systems.

Infrastructure to Accelerate and Sustain Counter-Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems Effectiveness

The committee understands that the Joint Interagency Task Force-401 (JIATF-401) serves as the primary organization for bridging the gap between emerging drone threats and operational defense, and that its mission is to rapidly develop, test, and field counter-unmanned aircraft system (C-UAS) technology to defend United States service members and critical infrastructure from drone threats. The committee notes that prior to the establishment of JIATF-401, the United States Army, under the Portfolio Acquisition Executive for Fires, established the Integrated Fires Rapid Capabilities Office (IFRCO), which developed a robust lifecycle infrastructure with mature tools for testing capabilities, system-agnostic technology integration, and training capabilities focused on counter-small unmanned aircraft systems (C-sUAS). The committee acknowledges there is some overlap in operational mandates of JIATF-401 and IFRCO and therefore seeks to assess how IFRCO's system-agnostic infrastructure enterprise approach may inform JIATF-401 to increase overall speed, capability delivery, sustained effectiveness, and affordability for the Department and the warfighter.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of JIATF-401, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the following:

- (1) the Army IFRCO's system-agnostic approach to C-UAS technology integration;
- (2) the Army IFRCO's lifecycle infrastructure and tools used for testing C-UAS capabilities;
- (3) the Army IFRCO's training capabilities focused on C-sUAS; and
- (4) how the lessons learned from this report can be applied to JIATF-401's ongoing mission, and a strategy for establishing a pre-deployment training environment at home station training sites and Combat Training Centers under congested and contested electronic warfare conditions.

Integrated Solution for Soldier Borne Mission Command

The committee recognizes the significant progress made towards delivery of Army Soldier Borne Mission Command (SBMC) augmented reality, in addition to day and night vision capabilities. The committee supports the Army's efforts to ensure body-worn mission command and situational awareness systems leverage advances in

commercial augmented reality, digital displays, lightweight computing, and “smart helmet” ballistic protection technologies with fully integrated subsystems and a modular open system architecture. Further, the committee notes that achieving a next-generation solution will require the Army to coordinate and aggregate disparate requirements into a single integrated solution, rather than the legacy acquisition approach that leverages a common combat helmet with external attachments. The committee believes that such efforts should prioritize integrated and modular augmented reality solutions that maximize warfighter situational awareness and decision-making while maintaining ballistic protection and emphasizing an ergonomic, warfighter-centered design.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the status of integrating smart helmets for body-worn mission-command platforms. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an overview of how the Army is integrating commercially available digital displays, augmented reality, lightweight computing, modular sensors, and modular open system architecture into a unified smart helmet design;
- (2) a description of how such integration optimizes existing soldier system requirements, including protection, ergonomics, and operational effectiveness; and
- (3) an assessment of programmatic, acquisition, and resourcing considerations associated with fielding an integrated SBMC smart helmet solution.

Next Generation Command and Control Transport Layer

The committee remains supportive of the Army’s initiative to modernize the Department’s command and control, and appreciates the effort to more widely adopt open, modular architecture. However, the committee is concerned that the Army has not prioritized data transport within the Next Generation Command and Control (NGC2) framework, and that the Army currently plans to rely on legacy radio systems, private networks, and satellite communications. The committee is aware that secure, private, and resilient commercial cellular networks have been used for other mission sets within the Department of Defense. The committee believes that commercial cellular connectivity, when secured, has the potential to lower costs, increase resiliency, enhance mobility, and increase lethality as demonstrated in Guam and Taiwan.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026, on the NGC2 transport layer. The report shall include:

- (1) development and acquisition processes and timelines;
- (2) an assessment of available commercial solutions, including secure cellular connectivity capabilities, to address transport layer requirements; and
- (3) integration strategy of the transport layer into the larger NGC2 architecture.

Next-Generation Auxiliary Power for Ground Vehicles and Next Generation Command and Control

The committee recognizes the need to provide auxiliary power capabilities for the Ground Combat Vehicle fleet to relieve demand on the primary engine and to support additional payloads, silent watch, and other consumers of electrical power on the platform. The committee further recognizes that emerging command post concepts emphasize mobility, dispersion, and survivability. These concepts increase the importance of reliable power for mission command and networked systems associated with next generation command and control (NGC2) and command post modernization efforts.

The committee is concerned that the Army lacks a clear home for this requirement as well as a defined transition path for a vehicle-mounted auxiliary power unit (APU) that both supplements vehicle power and, in many use cases, provides the primary source of power for NGC2-enabled dispersed command post operations. Given the vehicle-mounted nature of the capability, the committee expects primary responsibility to reside with Portfolio Acquisition Executive (PAE) Maneuver Ground, with close coordination with PAE Command & Control (C2)/Counter-C2.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the Army's plan to validate and assign requirements ownership and acquisition responsibility for vehicle-mounted auxiliary power. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) the identification of the Army organization designated as the requirements proponent for vehicle-mounted auxiliary power;
- (2) the identification of a single lead acquisition organization and program office responsible for platform integration, transition to production, and life-cycle management;
- (3) a plan to integrate and field the capability across applicable vehicle platforms and command post configurations, including power export and at-the-halt employment; and
- (4) a roadmap across the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) that identifies key decision points, test and evaluation needs, and the resourcing approach for transition to production and fielding at scale.

Report on Army Autonomous Resupply Vessel Investment Strategy

The committee supports the Army's pursuit of autonomous resupply vessels for maritime logistics and is encouraged by dedicated funding included in the budget request. The committee notes the importance of Army watercraft in the Pacific theater, the rapid pace of commercial innovation in maritime autonomy, and related investments in autonomous surface vessels across the military services.

The committee believes Army investments in autonomous surface vessels can enhance logistics capabilities if such systems address operational gaps and can be fielded and sustained on operationally relevant timelines. The committee encourages the Army to prioritize autonomous resupply vessels in resourcing decisions and to leverage commercially available autonomous surface vessels with proven resilient autonomy and high-payload capacity.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Army's efforts to integrate commercial autonomous surface vessel technologies into the fleet for logistics support. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) current and planned Army investments in autonomous surface vessel programs, including efforts to leverage commercially available platforms and technologies;

- (2) an assessment of how such investments address gaps identified in operational plans for peacetime and conflict, including suitability for the Indo-Pacific theater with respect to sea state survivability, payload capacity, range, survivability, and resilient communications and navigation;

- (3) plans to test and evaluate available platforms in the Pacific theater, including potential use in peacetime operations under contractor-owned, contractor-operated arrangements;

- (4) collaboration with the other military services on autonomous surface vessel development activities; and

- (5) a 5-year roadmap for expanding investment in commercial autonomous surface vessel offerings, including operational priorities, budgetary planning, and industrial base capacity.

Sustainment of the Army Long-Range Persistent Surveillance System

The committee is aware that the Army began fielding the long-range persistent surveillance (ALPS) system for use in several combatant commands in response to a joint urgent operational need. These sensors enable forces to passively track cruise missiles, fixed and rotary wing aircraft, and unmanned aircraft while avoiding radio frequency emissions and detection by adversary electronic warfare assets. The Army has continued delivery of ALPS systems to additional military facilities based on emerging threat requirements, but the original systems deployed to combatant commands lack a defined software upgrade and sustainment schedule.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on plans and associated funding in place to ensure the ALPS systems are sustained for continued operation until their capabilities are no longer required. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) the current operational status and deployment locations of ALPS systems, including the number of systems fielded to each combatant command;

- (2) a description of any software or hardware upgrades planned for currently fielded ALPS systems, including timelines and funding profiles;

- (3) the Army's long-term sustainment strategy for ALPS, including whether a program-of-record acquisition is planned; and

- (4) estimated resources required to sustain capability through the end of service life.

Unmanned Surface Vessels for Escort of Army Watercraft

The committee recognizes the increasing operational risk faced by Army watercraft conducting logistics, maneuver, and

sustainment missions in joint, contested, and distributed operating environments. The committee notes that many Army watercraft possess limited organic defensive capabilities, increasing vulnerability to asymmetric threats, unmanned systems, and enemy fires.

The committee believes that manned Army watercraft may be aided by dedicated unmanned surface vessels (USV) providing enhanced force protection, early warning, sensing, and defensive effects while reducing risk to personnel. Therefore, the committee commends the Army's use of competitive experimentation and prototyping activities, including initiatives such as xTech Pacific, to evaluate autonomous watercraft and escort concepts. The committee further applauds the Army's emphasis on engaging U.S. industry to identify mature, proven autonomy solutions and encourages continued consideration of commercially available capabilities where appropriate.

To better understand the status of Army consideration of escort USVs, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027. The report shall assess the feasibility, operational utility, and acquisition pathways for an indigenous USV escort capability for Army watercraft. The report shall include:

- (1) a description of operational mission sets and threat environments in which autonomous or semi-autonomous escort vessels could enhance the survivability of Army watercraft;
- (2) an assessment of existing and emerging autonomy technologies, including commercially available solutions from U.S. industry, relevant to escort, sensing, and force protection missions;
- (3) a summary of ongoing experimentation and prototyping efforts, including lessons learned from competitive events and demonstrations;
- (4) an evaluation of potential acquisition approaches to transition successful prototypes into operational use and, where appropriate, programs of record; and
- (5) an assessment of projected resource requirements and considerations for sustaining investment in autonomous escort capabilities in future budget submissions.

Unmanned, Autonomous, Runway-Agnostic Aerial Cargo Delivery for Contested Logistics

The committee recognizes that sustained and survivable logistics maneuver in contested environments is a joint force imperative for both homeland defense and operations in the Indo Pacific region. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to accelerate the development and fielding of unmanned, autonomous, runway-agnostic aerial cargo delivery capabilities employable by maneuvering joint units.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM), the Commander, Air Mobility Command (AMC), and the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, on plans to mature, demonstrate, and field unmanned, autonomous, runway-agnostic aerial cargo delivery platforms suitable for joint use in contested logistics operations. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) joint requirements alignment and the role of joint user representatives;
- (2) acquisition pathway, including consideration of Other Transaction, Middle Tier of Acquisition, and Commercial Solutions Opening authorities;
- (3) airworthiness certification approach for autonomous platforms and airdroppable container subsystems;
- (4) integration with existing airdrop, resupply, and personnel recovery systems;
- (5) projected production, sustainment, and fielding timelines; and
- (6) a description of any limitations on operational employment by maneuvering units below the level of USTRANSCOM and AMC.

Wireless intercommunication systems for Army ground vehicles

The committee understands there is a capability gap across the Army Ground Combat Vehicle fleet in wireless intercommunications, which would provide internal and external wireless communications to ensure safe freedom of movement and effective communication of both mounted and dismounted crews. The committee understands the Army is procuring a Wireless Intercommunication System (WICS) for the M88A2 Improved Recovery Vehicle to support crew communication during recovery operations in high-noise environments and while crewmembers operate on and around the vehicle, but that so far no WICS have been procured for other vehicle platforms.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the status of Wireless Intercommunication System (WICS) procurement, integration, and fielding for the M88 fleet, and the potential applicability of wireless intercom capability across the broader ground vehicle fleet. The briefing shall include, at a minimum:

- (1) a status update on WICS procurement, integration, testing, and fielding for the M88A2 Improved Recovery Vehicle;
- (2) results to date from any operational assessments, user evaluations, or other soldier touchpoints associated with the M88 WICS system;
- (3) an assessment of potential applicability, integration considerations, and expected operational benefits of wireless intercom capability across the wider vehicle fleet, including Abrams, Bradley, Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV), and other ground combat and support vehicles; and
- (4) any plans to procure and integrate WICS across the broader Army ground vehicle fleet.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Scaling Production and Proliferating Capability of the Collaborative Combat Aircraft

The committee commends the effective collaboration between the Air Force and industry on Increment 1 of the Collaborative Combat Aircraft (CCA) program. The committee recognizes the rapid evolution of the program, in which both CCA variants progressed from

initial contract award to successful flight demonstrations in 18 months, faster than any other major tactical fighter-like aircraft program in recent history, while continuing rigorous testing to mature the collaborative manned-unmanned teaming concepts defining this capability. To sustain this accelerated pace and deliver CCA's innovative capabilities to the warfighter, the committee supports the Air Force's event-driven, rapid transition of CCA Increment 1 to production.

The committee further recognizes the Air Forces active engagement with allies and partners for CCA international expansion and fully supports the exploration of exporting this capability whenever possible via foreign military or direct commercial sales programs to enhance interoperability, share financial burdens, fund development of unique capabilities, and strengthen deterrence. The committee encourages the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in partnership with the Secretary of the Air Force, to facilitate exploration of providing these capabilities to allies and partners as expeditiously as possible.

The committee is also encouraged by the Navy and Marine Corps efforts to establish their own CCA programs with expanded mission capabilities throughout the Joint Force. The Navy and Marine Corps should leverage the mature and innovative technologies and processes developed through USAF Increment 1 and the model of collaboration between the Air Force and industry to accelerate development, improve capability delivered, and reduce risks in both cost and schedule.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 15, 2026, on the acquisition strategy for the Navy and Marine Corps CCA programs. The briefing should include at a minimum:

- (1) development strategies and technology leveraged and incorporated from the Air Force CCA program;
- (2) opportunities to update the tri-service agreement to align capabilities and resources; and
- (3) the potential to field CCA as complementary to, or in place of, existing capabilities.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Anti-Ship Missile Portfolio Review

The committee remains supportive of the Navy's efforts to expand its strike capabilities in anti-access/area-denial (A2/AD) environments, such as the Offensive Anti-Surface Warfare Increment II (OASuW Inc II)/Hypersonic Air Launched OASuW (HALO) program. HALO is intended to be an aircraft carrier-suitable, high-speed, long-range air-launched weapon that will increase the Navy's ability to provide long-range munitions in A2/AD environments.

The committee understands the Navy intended to accelerate fielding of HALO to support an early operational fielding capability in fiscal year 2029. However, in early fiscal year 2025, the Navy notified the committee of its intent to cancel the solicitation for the

HALO engineering, manufacturing, and development (EMD) effort, citing insufficient funding. Subsequently, the Navy discontinued work on the HALO transition to EMD effort and proceeded with a restructuring of the program to emphasize technology maturation. Although the requirement for a HALO-like capability remains valid, the committee is concerned that development is languishing.

Additionally, the committee is also aware of promising opportunities associated with the Multi-mission Affordable Capacity Effector. This weapon is intended to complement the Long Range Anti-Ship Missile (LRASM), which the committee notes that the Department plans to increase production rates of LRASM over the upcoming years. Aircraft carrier aviation forces are expected to generate, for the combatant commander, numerous sorties at long-range with its onboard stores of munitions. These expectations make optimizing the Navys air-launched anti-ship weapons portfolio critical to ensuring mission effectiveness.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the planned portfolio of air-launched anti-ship weapons in development and procurement over the next 10 years. This briefing should include, but is not limited to the:

- (1) recommended weapon mix and loadouts for missions, considering cost per engagement;
- (2) current threshold and objective range requirements for the anti-ship missile portfolio, highlighting any recent changes to these requirements; and
- (3) intended acquisition strategy for each weapon program.

Long Range Anti-Ship Missile Surface and Ground Launch

The committee recognizes the challenges in resourcing munitions inventories and in developing new missiles to meet current and future threats. The committee believes that opportunities to adapt and integrate combat-proven weapons for additional missions can reduce risk, timelines and cost in fielding new capabilities. The committee is aware of the urgent need to deliver coordinated and integrated maritime strike capability to combatant commanders, and further aware of the opportunity to leverage the Long Range Anti-Ship Missile (LRASM) to provide new surface-launched maritime strike capability. Development and integration of a surface-launched LRASM would enhance distributed lethality and ensure a credible, survivable long-range strike option for both surface combatants and future attack submarines.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 31, 2027, on efforts to demonstrate and develop surface launched LRASM, including:

- (1) results of any Navy or industry-funded demonstration efforts on surface launched LRASM; advantages and limitations of surface launched LRASM; and
- (2) cost comparison between surface launched LRASM and other maritime strike solutions.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

Items of Special Interest

Affordable Expeditionary Long-Range Precision Fires

The committee notes that the Marine Corps faces a persistent gap in expeditionary long-range precision fires for forces operating from forward and distributed locations in contested maritime environments.

Additionally, the committee notes that the termination of the Marine Corps Tomahawk program has created an immediate shortfall in long-range strike capability for Marine forces operating beyond the range of existing ground-based systems. The committee strongly supports Department of the Navy and Marine Corps efforts to integrate and demonstrate an affordable long-range cruise missile capability suitable for employment from manned and unmanned aircraft systems, including the Marine Corps MQ-9.

The committee directs the Department to prioritize mature technologies that can be rapidly integrated, produced at scale, and manufactured domestically to expand the industrial base and improve surge capacity.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Commandant of the Marine Corps, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than April 1, 2027, on progress toward aircraft integration and operational demonstration of such capability, including cost, schedule, risk, and industrial base impacts.

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Advanced Manufacturing and Fabrication for the Submarine Industrial Base

The committee is aware that the submarine industrial base's efforts to scale up production is hampered by supply chain fragility. The committee notes that the industry depends on thousands of highly specialized components produced by limited networks of suppliers, many of which are single or sole source. Delays in small-part fabrication and material availability frequently create bottlenecks that ripple across the entire production system, resulting in schedule delays and cost growth.

To better understand efforts to support the industrial base for small parts and items, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2027 on its plan for addressing this particular challenge. The briefing should include, at a minimum, the following.

- (1) a feasibility assessment on potential organic small parts manufacturing and fabrication capability;
- (2) an update on any findings by the working group created in response to section 1843 of the fiscal year 2026 NDAA related to internal barriers to procurement;

(3) analysis regarding opportunities for incentivizing advanced manufacturing and other novel manufacturing techniques that still meet all standards and specifications; and

(3) information on potential reforms to the Navy stock number system that would enhance competition and ensure that qualified vendors can bid on parts solicitations.

Assessment of the Ford Class Aircraft Carrier Program

The committee notes that the Ford Class Carrier is a significant investment and national defense asset, averaging more than \$15 billion dollars for each vessel. However, the committee is concerned that continued construction challenges and cost increases hinder the ability of the Navy to deliver this critical capability in a timely manner to meet increasing operational needs. Further, the committee understands that the Navy is reviewing the design of the Ford class carrier to determine if changes need to be made for future ships to meet the Navy's evolving needs. While design changes could offer improvements in capability and cost, they could also introduce new construction challenges. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a brief to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than January 1, 2027, on how they will assess:

(1) the key challenges impacting cost and schedule performance on the carrier program.

(2) an assessment of any planned design changes for future ships and the associated benefits and challenges.

(3) the extent to which the program is using leading ship design practices and advanced manufacturing capabilities.

BBG(X) Program Impact on the U.S. Maritime Industrial Base

The committee continues to support efforts to expand the U.S. maritime industrial base and accelerate U.S. shipbuilding production and recognizes the progress that has been made on these efforts through coordination between Congress, the Department of Defense, and industry. However, the committee is concerned about the possibility of strain on U.S. nuclear shipyards and maritime industrial base posed by the aggressive schedule proposed for producing a nuclear-powered BBG(X) platform.

The committee notes that the United States operates only two shipyards that are qualified to construct nuclear-powered vessels and that only one of these two shipyards, located in Newport News, Virginia, actively constructs surface vessels, including the Gerald R. Ford-class aircraft carrier program. The committee is aware that the timelines for completion of the three Ford-class aircraft carriers currently under construction have experienced significant delays due to a variety of reasons including supply chain and workforce challenges. The committee is concerned that these factors, coupled with a lack of physical shipbuilding capacity, could be further exacerbated by a new nuclear-powered surface vessel program and without careful planning could jeopardize Ford-class delivery.

Further, the committee is concerned by the BBG(X)'s program's impact to the U.S. naval nuclear reactor industrial base. The United States Navy procures naval nuclear reactors from a single supplier, which completes essential work for U.S. Virginia-class,

Columbia-class, and Gerald R. Ford-class programs. The committee notes that the procurement of naval nuclear reactors typically occurs 2-to-3 years ahead of procurement of a respective vessel and reactor production timelines typically range from 6-to-8 years. The committee is concerned that the accelerated procurement timeline for the BBG(X) program will result in a negative impact on this supply chain.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Director of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Navy's strategy to design and construct BBG(X) without interfering with existing nuclear-powered shipbuilding plans, including the scheduled construction of the USS Enterprise (CVN-80), USS Doris Miller (CVN-81) and USS William J. Clinton (CVN-82). The report should include, but is not limited to, the following information:

(1) the Navy's strategy to reduce construction delays for CVN-80, CVN-81, and CVN-82;

(2) the Navy's projection for construction and delivery timelines for a nuclear-powered BBG(X) program, to include procurement of long-lead material such as naval nuclear reactors;

(3) an assessment of the capacity of existing U.S. shipyards, certified for nuclear-powered vessel construction, to support construction of a nuclear-powered BBG(X) without delaying scheduled construction of projected and under-contract vessels within the Virginia-class, Columbia-class, and Gerald R. Ford-class programs;

(4) an assessment of the capacity of the U.S. naval nuclear reactor industrial base capacity to support the construction of a nuclear-powered BBG(X) without delaying scheduled construction of projected and under-contract vessels within the Virginia-class, Columbia-class, and Gerald R. Ford-class programs; and (5) a summary of the maritime industrial base vendors, particularly those with long-lead time items or that have single source suppliers and their capacity to support the construction of the BBG(X) without delaying construction of already scheduled shipbuilding efforts.

Design for T-AH(X)

The committee is aware that the USNS Comfort and USNS Mercy have been in service for approximately forty years and are nearing the end of their service lives. The committee is concerned that without a replacement for these aging vessels, the Department of Defense may lose the ability to provide afloat mobile trauma, surgical, diagnostic, and supportive medical care in a contested environment as well as the ability to provide humanitarian assistance and disaster response services. The committee notes that in order to recapitalize the hospital ships in a timely and cost effective manner to ensure mobile hospitalization is available in forward locations, the Navy must consider existing designs and opportunities to reuse existing hull forms to the extent practicable. The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2026 on the availability of viable existing designs or alternative uses of existing hull forms to provide expeditious and affordable recapitalization of the hospital ship fleet. The report shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) a description of available designs that could be used or modified as the basis for the T-AH(X) hospital ship replacement to avoid a lengthy clean-sheet design process;

(2) information on the size, power, and speed requirements for such vessels and the extent to which the available designs in (1) meet this requirements;

(3) information on any existing, or easily modified, features for available designs that would facilitate operation in expeditionary environments such as roll-on roll-off capability; and

(4) an assessment on whether the use of a Vessel Contract Manager for procurement could further ensure that the T-AH(x) build schedule remains on budget and schedule.

Domestic Production Capacity and Supply of Military-Specification Welding Wire in Shipbuilding

The committee understands the critical role that high-quality military-specification (MIL-Spec) welding wire plays in the construction of Navy submarines and surface ships, as well as other critical defense platforms, equipment, and additive manufacturing, particularly wire arc additive manufacturing, which is essential for advancing the nation's advance manufacturing capabilities and resolving supply chain issues that hamper the defense industrial base.

However, the committee is concerned that growing demand for these materials (MIL-spec and corresponding welding wire products) will critically strain the planned expansions in Navy shipbuilding and other critical defense platforms. To reduce any dependencies on foreign sources and to build domestic industrial base resilience, the committee believes the Department of the Navy must further prioritize sustaining and expanding domestic MIL-spec welding wire production capacity.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 30, 2026. The briefing shall include:

(1) an analysis of the projected volume of MIL-Spec welding wire needed for new construction, sustainment, and additively manufactured components, and the projected volume of domestic capacity to produce and supply it for the Fiscal Year 2027–2031 Future Years Defense Plan;

(2) identification of factors that could limit domestic capacity to produce and supply MIL-Spec welding wire, such as commercial sector demands that strain defense production, raw materials sourcing, near and long-term changes in production rates of Navy surface ships and submarines, and other relevant factors;

(3) a review of any current or planned efforts to address domestic capacity shortfalls or limitations in meeting the Navy's current or projected needs for welding wire, as well as any budget resources or authorities needed; and

(4) any other matters the Secretary deems necessary.

Navy Implementation of the Hedge Strategy

The committee understands that one of 5 critical needs in the Navy's new strategy, called the Hedge Strategy, is to deliver cost-effective capabilities to enhance fleet lethality and resilience. The

Navy lists several categories for these critical needs, including: autonomous systems for sea denial and global seabed control; decision advantage for Maritime Operations Centers; force resilience (examples include Counter-Command, Control, Computers, Intelligence Surveillance, Reconnaissance, and Targeting and directed energy); cost effective storage, sustainment, and production of munitions; and advanced manufacturing processes to improve supply chain resiliency. The Navy has not historically prioritized and funded these types of non-platform capabilities and enablers that are critical to enhancing the capabilities of its ships and submarines. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a brief to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than January 1, 2027, on how they will assess:

(1) the Navy's efforts to acquire cost-effective systems and weapons that enhance fleet lethality and resilience within these categories. This body of work should be addressed at relevant levels of classification.

(2) the role of the Navy's new Rapid Capabilities Office to acquire these capabilities, comparing the effectiveness of the Rapid Capabilities Office processes with other similar acquisition offices within the Department of Defense.

(3) whether there is an adequate level of coordination, input, and involvement from the fleet when acquiring these systems and capabilities.

(4) the Navy's ability to scale solutions and deploy them beyond prototyping and experimentation.

Power and Propulsion Architecture for Large Surface Combatant

The committee recognizes that investing in a next generation large surface combatant ship to replace the guided missile cruiser is essential to the Navy's continued dominance in the maritime domain. The committee notes that developing the cruiser's replacement will require a significant long-term investment in both combatant capability and the power and propulsion system that will be required to ensure sufficient and adaptable power generation over the lifecycle of the vessel. The committee is aware that decisions related to propulsion system selection and integration early in the process will greatly impact cost, schedule, sustainment, and modernization capacity throughout the ship's service life. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 30, 2026 on its strategy for developing power and propulsion architecture for its next large surface combatant. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) a discussion of the process the Navy is using to assess the next large surface combatant's power and propulsion requirements and the current estimate of the vessel's power and propulsion requirement;

(2) planning assumptions the Navy is using related to the amount of reserve power required to ensure the vessel remains relevant and capable of being modernized throughout its service life;

(3) how the Navy will seek to prioritize domestic design and manufacturing;

(4) an evaluation of whether the Navy can leverage DDG(X), or other recent propulsion investments, to reduce cost, schedule risk, and technical uncertainty; and

(5) an evaluation of domestic industrial-base capacity to design and manufacture the next large surface combatants power and propulsion system.

Submarine Construction Wage Enhancements and Impacts to Supply Chain

The committee is aware of the ongoing efforts to enhance wages for workers within the submarine industrial base and is pleased by the positive impact they have had on workforce recruitment and retention. The committee is also aware of the complex ecosystem of subcontractors and component suppliers that is essential to the on time delivery of these complicated platforms. The committee notes that recruitment and retention issues within this supplier base can exacerbate supply chain fragility and lead to downstream delays that impact the delivery schedule. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 15, 2027, on its observations and proposed actions to ensure workforce stability in the submarine supply bases. The briefing should include, at a minimum, an assessment of wage competitiveness within the supply base with an emphasis on critical components and sole-source suppliers.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Acquisition and Sustainment of Large Diameter Unmanned Undersea Vehicles

The committee recognizes the strategic importance of the Navy's Large Diameter Unmanned Undersea Vehicle (LDUUV) and Extra-Large Unmanned Undersea Vehicle (XLUUV) efforts to maintaining United States advantage in the undersea domain. The committee supports innovation and rapid prototyping, including efforts advanced through the Defense Innovation Unit (DIU), but notes that long-term operational success will depend on whether these systems can be matured beyond prototyping efforts to be procured, sustained, and repeatedly deployed in support of combatant command requirements.

The committee is concerned that as LDUUV and XLUUV efforts transition from rapid development pathways into programs of record or sustained procurement, lifecycle readiness and industrial-base capacity may not be fully assessed as part of transition decisions. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2027, on LDUUV and XLUUV procurement and sustainment planning. The report should include the following:

(1) an assessment of the industrial-base capacity to operate, maintain, and sustain LDUUV and XLUUV platforms across their expected lifecycle;

(2) a summary of how lifecycle sustainment, operational availability, and total ownership cost are incorporated into acquisition strategies, source-selection criteria, and DIU transition decisions;

(3) a description of how DIU-led prototype efforts for LDUUV or XLUUV platforms are evaluated for transition to sustained procurement, including any relevant key performance indicators used in such determinations;

(4) an analysis of existing domestic sustainment infrastructure for subsea systems and companies with experience operating autonomous systems at a relevant scale to fleet operations; and

(5) information on proposed actions to strengthen competition, improve transition pathways, and ensure enduring readiness outcomes as these systems scale beyond prototype development.

Extra-Large Unmanned Underwater Vehicle Fielding Acceleration

The Committee commends the Navy and the Defense Innovation Unit (DIU) for competitively demonstrating commercially available extra-large unmanned underwater vehicles (XLUUVs) capable of deploying large payloads across extended ranges in contested environments. The Committee recognizes that competitive at-sea demonstrations conducted under the Combat Autonomous Maritime Platform program have identified scalable, cost-effective XLUUV platforms capable of addressing longstanding operational requirements in priority theaters, including U.S. Indo-Pacific Command.

The Committee further encourages the Secretary of the Navy to accelerate adoption of the XLUUV platforms selected through the Combat Autonomous Maritime Platform programs 2025 competitive process to transition these systems from experimentation to operational deployment and to equip priority commands with the capabilities required to meet Fleet demands.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, outlining plans to accelerate the adoption and fielding of XLUUVs and associated payloads utilizing existing production contracts. The briefing shall include:

(1) a projected timeline for fielding XLUUV platforms selected by the Navy and DIU to operational commands;

(2) the Navys plan to accelerate integration, demonstration, and deployment of commercial and government-furnished payloads deployed from XLUUV platforms;

(3) options to leverage innovative operational models, including commercially owned, commercially operated models, to accelerate transition and reduce costs across doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities; and

(4) any other matters the Secretary believes relevant.

Low-Cost Undersea Effectors

The committee recognizes that the Navys existing undersea weapons programs, including heavyweight and lightweight torpedoes, are highly capable and optimized for high-end conflict against peer adversary naval platforms, such as capital ships, submarines, and larger resupply vessels. However, these munitions, launched from submarines, surface ships, and anti-submarine warfare aircraft, are limited in quantity, and it is essential to preserve these high-cost capabilities for appropriate high-end threats.

The committee is aware of the Defense Innovation Units Low-Cost Undersea Effectors Problem Set 1, which is designed to accel-

erate the development of affordable small unmanned underwater vehicles capable of serving as kinetic weapons. These platforms would leverage the existing lightweight torpedo form factor while being optimized for a distinct target set and compatible with a broader range of launch platforms. These systems are intended to support subsea and seabed warfare, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance, and expeditionary missions while delivering scalable kinetic effects against lower-end maritime targets.

The committee believes that funding and executing Low-Cost Undersea Effectors Problem Set 1 to its intended scope, while rapidly transitioning viable systems into scaled production and operational use, could provide the mass and capacity required for distributed maritime operations. The committee further believes the Department of the Navy should leverage rapid acquisition authorities, including other transaction authorities, and related research, development, test, and evaluation and procurement accounts to accelerate procurement and fielding of successful Low-Cost Undersea Effectors Problem Set 1 systems.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2026, on current development, transition, and procurement efforts related to Low-Cost Undersea Effectors Problem Set 1. The briefing should include:

- (1) a description of any plans to transition capabilities and solutions emerging from Low-Cost Undersea Effectors Problem Set 1 into fleet experimentation, procurement, or programs of record;
- (2) a description of any efforts to begin limited procurement of successful Low-Cost Undersea Effectors Problem Set 1 awardees for operational experimentation and fleet integration; and
- (3) a description of any planned funding profiles or acquisition guidance to accelerate deployment of Low-Cost Undersea Effectors Problem Set 1 capabilities.

Multi-Mission Reconnaissance Boat

The committee recognizes that the United States Marine Corps has an unfilled requirement for multi-mission reconnaissance boats as highlighted by a signed 2021 deliberate universal needs statement (D-UNS). The document highlights the Marine Corps' need for a platform to support organic littoral maneuver from the sea to support surveillance and reconnaissance as well as other combat functions with a reduced threat of adversary detection. The multi-mission reconnaissance boat is needed to extend the operational reach of commanders, while enabling Marine forces to execute littoral operations in contested environments and expeditionary advanced base operations concepts. As of 2026, the Marine Corps has not established a program of record that would fulfill this requirement.

To better understand efforts to meet this requirement, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Commandant of the Marine Corps, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, that details how the Marine Corps will meet the requirement described in the signed 2021 Multi-Mission Reconnaissance Boat D-UNS.

Payload Integration for Unmanned Surface Vessels

The committee is pleased with the progress the Navy has made in robotic and autonomous systems in the past year, prioritizing the fielding of these capabilities, especially through the Medium Unmanned Surface Vessel (MUSV) program. The committee has supported these efforts by ensuring that adequate foundational funding is available to support the development and testing of this technology. However, the committee believes the Navy must ensure minimum operational availability requirements for all ship systems in order to ensure the success of these programs. In order to ensure MUSV payload integration challenges are adequately addressed, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 26, 2027 on recommended standards and qualifications that will be used to evaluate the performance of payload integration for the MUSV assets and other similar medium and large unmanned surface vessels. The report shall include information on the following:

- (1) current or planned efforts to conduct sea trials for at least 720 hours;
- (2) current or planned efforts to test at various sea states to include operational representative sea states and night/all weather conditions;
- (3) utilization of integrated modular payload bay of standard International Organization for Standardization (ISO) containers;
- (4) current or planned efforts to test a mix of Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) suites, passive and active sensors, and containerized effectors on a MUSV hull;
- (5) demonstrations of stable power, cooling, and data interfaces;
- (6) demonstrations of USV autonomous launch, recovery, refuels/recharge, and data-offload;
- (7) current or planned efforts to demonstrate launch of small USVs, Unmanned Underwater Vehicles (UUV), and Vertical Take-off and Land (VTOL) or fixed-wing Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) from deck-based or containerized handling systems; and
- (8) what the Navy's plan is for procuring, testing, and integrating mission payloads into USV platforms that require operational reliability at scale.

Plan to Accelerate Procurement and Integration of Commercially Available sUSVs

The committee recognizes the potential of small Unmanned Surface Vessels (sUSVs) to enhance the operational effectiveness, force projection, and cost efficiency of the United States Navy, offering scalable and adaptable capabilities that support distributed maritime operations. The committee notes the increased demand from multiple geographic Combatant Commands for additional sUSVs to meet a variety of urgent mission needs.

The committee further notes the rapid pace of innovation in the commercial sector, where advances in autonomy, software, and maritime systems have yielded highly capable and cost-effective sUSV solutions. The committee emphasizes that greater adoption of commercial technologies and platforms could enhance fleet readi-

ness, reduce developmental timelines, and lower overall costs compared to government designs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 23, 2027, on the Navy's efforts to accelerate procurement of commercially available sUSVs and integrate them into the fleet. The report shall include, but is not limited to:

(1) an analysis of current and planned Navy investments in sUSV programs, including a description of how Navy acquisition strategy leverages commercially available platforms and technologies;

(2) a description of plans for additional procurement, fielding, and sustainment of sUSVs (including plans to recapitalize the sUSV fleet as platforms reach their service life), leveraging mandatory funds provided by Public Law 119–21 and FY2026 appropriated funds, as well as funds projected in future years budget requests;

(3) identification of barriers to acquisition of commercial sUSV systems and recommendations to streamline procurement processes; and

(4) an assessment of opportunities for public-private partnerships to accelerate the adoption and deployment of commercial sUSVs.

Sonobuoy Procurement

The committee supports buying additional sonobuoys to meet anti-submarine warfare requirements. The budget request contained \$301.151 million in PE 0204271 for sonobuoys. The committee recommends \$551.151 million, an increase of \$250.0 million, for the program.

Torpedo Tube Launch and Recovery Capability for Unmanned Undersea Vehicles

The committee recognizes the critical importance of advancing undersea warfare capabilities to maintain strategic and tactical superiority in maritime operations around the world. The deployment of Unmanned Undersea Vehicles (UUVs) from submarines using the autonomous Torpedo Tube Launch and Recovery (TTL&R) capability that has been repeatably demonstrated during Project Rattap in real-world conditions, is a key capability that enhances the submarine fleets operational flexibility and effectiveness. Rattap TTL&R provides substantial benefits to national security by enabling submarines to deploy and recover UUVs discreetly thereby extending their tactical reach well beyond their covert position. This capability enables our naval forces to conduct more productive undersea activities with substantially reduced risk to the submarine, the crew and the United States government. Further, the technologically advanced capability substantially increases operational reach without compromising submarine stealth characteristics.

The committee commends the Navy and the Defense Innovation Unit for their investments to add this critical capability to the undersea warfare strategy and directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2026. The briefing should include informa-

tion on the Navy's plans to integrate UUVs with Rattrap TTL&R functionality across the entire submarine fleet, including resource requirements for the acquisition and sustainment of TTL&R capable UUVs through future budget requests.

Unmanned Surface Vessel Industrial Base

The committee notes the growing operational requirements for unmanned surface vehicles (USVs) across multiple mission areas, including maritime security, intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, logistics, and force protection. The committee is concerned that a lack of consistent requirements signaling from the Department of the Navy may negatively impact the USV industrial base, resulting in loss of skilled labor, supplier fragility, and increased costs to reconstitute production capacity during periods of crisis or rapid demand growth. The committee notes that consistency in priorities, communication, and acquisition strategy can help stabilize the industrial base and ensure a competitive vendor base. The committee therefore directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, that details its plan for communicating demand, requirements, and acquisition strategy to the USV industrial base. At a minimum, this briefing should include consideration of the following:

- (1) how the Department's approach can contribute to sustaining a distributed, competitive production capacity for USVs;
- (2) the relative merits of various procurement models including contractor ownership or operation of USVs;
- (3) the impact of the Department's approach on critical suppliers, tooling, and workforce skills; and
- (4) how lessons learned from submarine and surface shipbuilding sectors can be applied to maintaining a robust USV industrial base.

Unmanned Underwater Vehicle Detection and Deterrence

The committee notes with concern the continued proliferation of unmanned underwater vehicles (UUVs) by both state and non-state adversaries. Recent global events demonstrate that exquisite defense platforms, including nuclear-powered submarines, remain highly vulnerable to stealthy, low-cost, ubiquitous UUVs. The committee emphasizes that the threat posed by autonomous and semi-autonomous underwater vehicles requires not only persistent, high-fidelity detection but also scalable kinetic and non-kinetic mitigation solutions, which together operate at a cost-exchange ratio favorable to the United States. The committee further notes that the report on counter-unmanned maritime vehicle technology investments, as directed by the House Report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (H. Rept. 119-231), is overdue and has not yet been received. The committee encourages the Department to transmit the required report as soon as possible.

Use Cases for Autonomous Undersea Platforms

The committee recognizes the growing operational importance of autonomous or unmanned undersea vehicles (UUVs) as an important element of future naval operations, particularly in contested

maritime environments. The committee supports ongoing experimentation and prototyping efforts as well as the test and evaluation of commercially available platforms, and the consideration of these platforms in novel configurations and use cases. The committee recognizes the enormous potential of UUVs in naval operations. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 15, 2027. The briefing shall include the following:

- (1) an evaluation of current gaps in combatant command requirements including logistics and resupply, payload and effects delivery, long-range fires, and countermine operations, for which UUVs could provide a bridging solution or a permanent capability;

- (2) an evaluation of how the Navy is seeking to maximize the integration of UUVs into joint and combined concepts of operations in contested maritime environments;

- (3) a summary of commercially available platforms in all size categories that the Navy is considering for use in filling the capability gaps described in (1);

- (4) a review of the size categories of UUVs and a determination of whether an “ultra large” UUV would provide advantageous characteristics such as increased resilience, endurance, range, survivability, and operational flexibility;

- (5) an evaluation of commercially available endurance enabling propulsion technologies, including hybrid electric systems, that could provide benefit in filling the capability gaps described in (1);

- (6) for UUVs with the potential to fill capability gaps described in (1), an assessment of scalability and manufacturability, including production and supply chain considerations; and

- (7) an evaluation of deployment flexibility and lifecycle cost considerations for the above described UUVs, including an assessment of relative sustainment burden and cost per effect as compared to other potential methods of filling these capability gaps.

V-22 Safety Investments

The committee remains committed to the critical role of the V-22 Osprey fleet in executing joint force missions across the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. The committee notes the December 2025 reviews conducted by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR) and recognizes the importance of implementing data-driven corrective actions to improve reliability, maintainability, and overall mission capability of the fleet. As the Department of Defense continues to assess and enhance the safety, readiness, and sustainment performance of the V-22, the committee emphasizes that modernization and safety investments must be aligned with operational demands and informed by the recommendations outlined in these reviews. The committee also recognizes the Nacelle Improvement (NI) Program as a purpose-built upgrade, that reflects the data driven recommendations of both the GAO and NAVAIR reviews. The committee further commends broader modernization initiatives within the V-22 Joint Program Office, including mid-life upgrade planning, implementation of triple-melt X-53 steel improvements in proprotor gearboxes, and future avionics modernization efforts intended to enhance long-term aircraft safety, performance, survivability, and sustainment. The committee directs the Chief of Naval Operations, in coordina-

tion with the Chief of Staff of the Air Force and the Commandant of the Marine Corps, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 27, 2027, detailing the investment plan for each variant of V-22 Osprey. The report shall include, but is not limited to:

- (1) identification of expected mid-life upgrade plans to improve overall readiness, safety, and lethality;
- (2) funding profiles and resources required to accelerate NI for Navy and Marine Corps aircraft, Osprey Drive System Safety and Health Information, and the procurement of triple-melt X-53 steel for the manufacture of gears used in V-22 proprotor gearboxes;
- (3) an assessment of potential upgrades for V-22 avionics systems;
- (4) identification of remaining technical, supply chain, or industrial base risks affecting V-22 readiness and safety; and
- (5) an analysis of increased and improved communication across the military services with regard to maintenance procedures.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

Items of Special Interest

Common End User Device Plan for the Marine Corps

The proliferation of small unmanned systems across the Marine Corps has transformed how small units conduct intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and strike operations, delivering capabilities once reserved for higher echelons of command. The committee understands that the Marine Corps lacks a common end user device (EUD) capable of utilizing tools and tactical software that integrate, visualize, and transmit data across formations and echelons. As a result, individual units are using discretionary funds to procure various devices and applications, creating fragmentation and limiting interoperability across the force.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition, in coordination with the Commandant of the Marine Corps, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 15, 2026, on the Marine Corps plan to field standardized EUDs and supporting software to its formations. The briefing shall include:

- (1) a summary of ongoing efforts to adopt a common controller for unmanned systems across Marine Corps formations;
- (2) a description of plans to establish or adopt a centralized program to field EUDs and other tactical software across the Marine Corps; and
- (3) the Marine Corps funding profile for procurement and fielding of EUDs.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Items of Special Interest

A-10 Combat Legacy, Current Operational Use, and Modernization Outlook

The committee recognizes the combat record of the A-10 aircraft from Operation Desert Storm through current operations, including recent support to the recovery of downed aircrew in Operation Epic Fury, and the continued relevance of lessons derived from close air support, armed overwatch, airground integration, combat search and rescue support, and operations to secure key maritime approaches, including the Strait of Hormuz. The committee notes the importance of preserving operational knowledge resident in the A-10 enterprise and applying such knowledge to future force design, doctrine, training, capability development, and incremental modernization efforts that may improve the operational return on continued sustainment of the A-10 program.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Commander, Air Combat Command, and the Commander, U.S. Central Command, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2027, on the combat employment of the A-10 aircraft from Operation Desert Storm through current operations, including how lessons learned from such employment should be preserved and applied to the future of the A-10 mission set, successor force design, doctrine, training, and capability development. The report should include the following:

(1) a description of the combat employment of the A-10 aircraft in major operations from Operation Desert Storm through current operations;

(2) lessons learned for close air support, armed overwatch, battlefield communications, weapons integration, pilot training, and air-ground coordination;

(3) lessons learned from the use of the A-10 aircraft in combat search and rescue support, including the Sandy mission, and the relevance of such lessons to future personnel recovery and armed overwatch concepts;

(4) an assessment of the extent to which elements of the A-10 mission set, command-and-control methods, and air-ground integration experience may inform future force design;

(5) recommendations for preserving, adapting, or transferring relevant A10 operational knowledge to future doctrine, training, and capability development;

(6) an assessment of whether currently programmed or planned Air Force capabilities are expected to replicate or improve upon the principal operational effects historically provided by the A-10 aircraft as rescue mission commander, close air support, armed overwatch, forward air controller-airborne, and personnel recovery support missions;

(7) an assessment of the applicability of A-10 operational lessons to human-machine teaming, autonomous collaborative or adjunct aircraft, artificial intelligence-enabled mission planning and targeting support, digital battlefield communications, distributed air-ground integration, and other emerging capabilities;

(8) recommendations for operational experimentation or testing using A10 units, preserved A-10 mission infrastructure, or relevant training and sustainment organizations to evaluate emerging capabilities applicable to the A-10 mission set, including opportunities to integrate private-sector and nontraditional defense partners; and

(9) an assessment of recent and potential incremental modernization options for the A-10 aircraft, including electronic warfare capabilities, decoy or stand-in effects delivery, aerial refueling enhancements, digital communications, sensor integration, precision weapons integration, survivability improvements, open-systems architecture, and human-machine teaming applications, and whether such options could improve the operational return on continued sustainment of the A-10 program.

The report may include a classified annex, as necessary.

Active Protection for Aerial Refueling Tankers

The committee understand air power projection depends on a limited fleet of aerial refueling tankers to support offensive operations at extended ranges. The vulnerability of strike packages during refueling operations is a key operational consideration as adversaries develop capabilities to counter air power projection. Successfully targeting a single tanker effectively defeats four or more tactical aircraft that depend on refueling and can quickly unwind mission planning assumptions, as well as follow-on operations. The committee is aware of nascent efforts by the Air Force to address this vulnerability with both active and passive self-protect capabilities but is concerned that development and fielding timelines are not keeping pace with the risk to the fleet. Maturation of these capabilities would support organic integration with Next Generation Air Refueling System designs and also has broader application to the fleet of High Value Airborne Assets (HVAA). The committee directs the Secretary of Air Force to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026, assessing options to integrate active and passive protection systems on tankers. This report shall be submitted in an unclassified form but may include a classified annex. The report shall include:

(1) a threat assessment for current and future refueling platforms, as well as other HVAA, required to support extended range offensive operations against near peers;

(2) a summary of relevant operational simulations and the probability of mission success with the loss of tankers and other HVAA;

(3) an assessment of current technology readiness levels and relative effectiveness to address the threats identified in (1) for active and passive self-protect systems and subsystems;

(4) the current Air Force plan to mature and field such systems in a common configuration, as proposed in the fiscal year 2027 budget request; and

(5) funding required, by year, to achieve an initial operational capability of a passive system and an active system by December 31, 2031.

Assessment of the Feasibility of Restarting the Production Line of the C-17

The committee recognizes that the existing C-17 fleet continues to bear significant operational demands supporting combatant commander requirements, humanitarian assistance missions, and global mobility operations. The committee is concerned that future operational demands may place additional strain on the existing C-17 fleet.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, assessing the feasibility of restarting the production line for the C-17 aircraft. At a minimum, the briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of the technical and industrial feasibility of restarting the C-17 production line, including the status of tooling, supplier base viability, workforce availability, and potential reconstitution costs;
- (2) an estimate of the timeline required to reestablish production and deliver the first newly produced aircraft;
- (3) a cost estimate for restarting the production line and procuring additional aircraft, including options for limited procurement and multi-year procurement; and
- (4) an evaluation of alternative approaches to increasing strategic airlift capacity, including service life extension programs, modernization of existing aircraft, procurement of commercial derivative cargo aircraft, and expansion of the Civil Reserve Air Fleet.
- (5) an assessment of potential international partner interest in participating in or contributing to a restarted production line.

Attritable Jet-Powered Aircraft for Distributed Operations

The committee recognizes the evolving requirements for distributed air operations, including the need for cost-effective, high-speed platforms capable of supporting operations in contested environments while reducing risk to personnel. The committee notes that existing aircraft inventories may not adequately address the need for attritable jet-powered aircraft capable of operating at extended ranges, high speeds, and high altitudes while carrying meaningful payloads. The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense has not fully evaluated the operational utility of such platforms for missions including logistics support and augmentation of manned aircraft operations.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Commander of United States Transportation Command and the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2027, on the feasibility and advisability of developing and fielding attritable jet powered aircraft. The briefing shall include the following:

- (1) identification of mission sets suitable for such platforms, including logistics support and mission augmentation;
- (2) an analysis of performance characteristics, including high subsonic speed, ranges greater than 1,500 nautical miles, oper-

ations above 40,000 feet, and payload capacity of approximately 3,000 pounds;

(3) an assessment of cost considerations relative to traditional manned aircraft;

(4) an evaluation of production scalability and ability to rapidly field such platforms; and

(5) recommendations regarding the feasibility and advisability of a pilot or proof-of-concept program.

Autonomous Intratheater Airlift

The committee remains supportive of the Air Force's efforts to integrate commercially available aircraft with capabilities that enable remotely piloted or autonomous operations in contested environments. The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Commander of United States Transportation Command, to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027. The briefing shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) information on the Air Force's progress in assessing the potential for remotely piloted or autonomous aircraft to meet operational requirements for airlift capabilities in distributed and austere operational environments;

(2) the anticipated schedule for testing commercially available aircraft with remotely piloted or autonomous capabilities for use in air mobility operations;

(3) the manner in which data and operational experience from applicable demonstrations in the U.S. Indo-Pacific region shall be used to inform the tactics, techniques, procedures and associated technology requirements necessary for implementation of these systems;

(4) identification of available federated systems that could enable sustainment and modernization of commercially available aircraft with remotely piloted or autonomous capabilities and integrate with existing mobility aircraft operated by the Air Force; and

(5) to the extent to which these technologies hold promise for supplementing air mobility requirements and a proposed timeline for development of an acquisition strategy, including, but not limited, to the use of rapid fielding or a rapid prototyping acquisition.

B-52 Commercial Engine Replacement Program

The committee encourages the Department of the Air Force to continue prioritizing the B-52 Commercial Engine Replacement Program (CERP) as a critical modernization effort. The committee recognizes that CERP will improve fuel efficiency, reduce maintenance costs and ensure the long-term viability of the platform. The committee urges the Air Force to sustain adequate funding and maintain schedule.

Blended Wing Body

The committee notes that the Air Force's analysis of alternatives for the Next-Generation Air Refueling System (NGAS) has considered a range of airframe configurations, including conventional tube-and-wing designs, business jet derivatives, and blended wing body (BWB) aircraft. The committee believes that BWB technology

represents a potentially transformational capability for the aerial refueling mission, offering significant improvements in fuel efficiency, range, payload capacity, and multi-mission flexibility that are directly aligned with the operational demands of contested U.S. Indo-Pacific Command operations. The committee is encouraged by the Air Force's \$235 million investment for a full-scale demonstrator aircraft and notes the strong interest from major defense industrial partners in applying this technology to military tanker and transport missions. In his Fiscal Year 2027 testimony to the, Admiral Samuel Paparo, Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, emphasized that aerial refueling remains a critical enabling capability for distributed operations across the Indo-Pacific region. Admiral Paparo noted that current tanker capacity falls below operational requirements and highlighted the need for both tanker fleet modernization and innovative refueling concepts capable of supporting operations in contested environments, where commercial contract air services cannot substitute for military aircraft.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the following:

(1) The status of the BWB flight demonstrator program, including any preliminary findings on aerodynamic performance, structural integrity, and flight handling qualities relevant to tanker operations;

(2) a comparative analysis of the projected fuel offload capability, range, and multi-mission utility of BWB tanker configurations versus conventional configurations at distances of 3,500 to 5,000 nautical miles from the continental United States; and

(3) an analysis of the potential economies of scale and life-cycle cost savings associated with utilizing a blended wing body aircraft design as part of the recapitalization of the Air Force's aging KC-135 and RC-135 fleets, which are projected to retire over the next two decades.

C-130J Simulator Funding

The C-130J program requires additional weapons system trainers to meet growing aircrew training demands, reduce strain on operational aircraft, and ensure simulator capacity to support readiness. The budget request contained \$45.0 million in PE 0401132 for a C-130J weapons system trainer. The committee recommends \$65.0 million, an increase of \$20.0 million, for the C-130J program.

Commercial Preference and Sole-Source Awards in the Acquisition of Aerial Firefighting Capabilities

The committee is concerned that modular airborne firefighting systems and associated aerial firefighting capabilities may be acquired, produced, or sustained through sole-source task orders awarded under authorities provided by section 8(a) of the Small Business Act (Public Law 85-536) notwithstanding the availability of commercial and competitive sources and statutory requirements for the use of commercial preference in acquisitions.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March

1, 2027, on the acquisition of aerial firefighting capabilities. The briefing should include the following:

(1) an assessment of current compliance with commercial preference requirements under section 3453 of title 10, United States Code, in the acquisition, production, and sustainment of modular airborne firefighting systems;

(2) an identification of commercial and other-than-8(a) sources capable of meeting the requirement and an analysis of barriers to competition in the aerial firefighting market;

(3) a description of how each such award is consistent with the Department of Defense's January 16, 2026, policy on sole-source 8(a) task orders; and

(4) a description of the steps the Department is taking to ensure future compliance with commercial preference requirements including any plan to recompile or transition such requirements to a competitive basis.

Increasing B-21 Program of Record

The committee is concerned that the current program of record for the B-21 Raider may be insufficient to meet the requirements of the National Defense Strategy. The committee notes the B-21 program of record of 100 aircraft remains unchanged since it was established in 2015, despite significant changes in the security environment. The committee further recognizes that a broad range of national security leaders have called for expanding the B-21 program of record, including the Chair of the Congressional Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States and the Commander of United States Strategic Command. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2026, that assesses how many B-21 aircraft are necessary to meet the requirements of the National Defense Strategy for both nuclear and conventional missions and, to the extent that there are additional B-21s required, evaluates the appropriate time frame for the procurement of these aircraft. The report may be classified.

Looking Glass-Next Procurement

The committee is aware of the continued restructuring of the airborne Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications enterprise, shifting responsibilities for the Navy's Take Charge and Move Out mission supporting Submarines and the Air Force's Looking Glass mission. The committee is also aware that the Air Force has started the procurement process for the Looking Glass mission's replacement. The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, detailing the timing and requirements for selection of Looking Glass-Next. The briefing should include the following:

(1) an assessment of the feasibility and affordability of a business jet solution to host associated Looking Glass-Next aircrew and required hardware and software, including cost, schedule, and performance parameters;

(2) an assessment of platform dependencies, including seating and workstation capacity, power, cooling, internal aircraft space,

and offboard line-of-sight and beyond-line-of-sight communications, information technology, and security infrastructure; and

(3) a recommended acquisition strategy and multi-year funding profile for a Looking Glass-Next program of record.

MH-139A Mission Set at Joint Base Andrews

The committee notes that the MH-139A Grey Wolf was competitively selected to replace the UH-1N for intercontinental ballistic missile security and National Capital Region missions, including continuity of government and transport of United States government officials and security forces. The committee remains concerned regarding the justification for transitioning these missions to an alternate rotary-wing platform and seeks additional details on cost and operational implications.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026, assessing operational, cost, infrastructure, and readiness impacts of assigning any non-MH-139A rotary-wing aircraft to continuity of government and transport of United States government officials and security forces in the National Capital Region. The report shall include the following:

(1) a comparison of procurement cost, cost per flight hour, infrastructure and aircraft modification requirements, and training and manpower impacts; and

(2) an assessment of the cost, schedule, and operational disruption associated with required upgrades to Joint Base Andrews facilities for each aircraft type.

Mobility Connectivity

The committee supports the need for continued investment in connectivity. The budget requested \$12.0 million in PE 0401218 for KC-135 mobility connectivity. The committee recommends \$32.0 million, an increase of \$20.0 million, for the mobility connectivity program. The budget requested \$67.0 million in PE 0401130 for C-17 mobility connectivity. The committee recommends \$97.1 million, an increase of \$20.0 million, for the mobility connectivity program.

Retained KC-135 Basing

The committee notes the requirement to maintain the total aircraft inventory for air refueling tanker aircraft pursuant to section 141 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119-60) and encourages the Secretary of the Air Force to prioritize the distribution and retention of KC-135 aircraft to Air Force and Air National Guard installations located in strategic proximity to the United States Indo-Pacific Command area of responsibility. The committee encourages consideration of installations that support the nuclear alert mission, provide recurring aerial refueling for trans-pacific fighter movement, and demonstrate the ability to recruit and retain personnel above authorized end strength levels to meet the requirements associated with additional aircraft inventory. The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on the Air Force's plan to base retained KC-135 aircraft.

Survivable Airborne Operations Center

The Survivable Airborne Operations Center (SAOC) is a critical component of the nation's nuclear modernization. As the replacement for the aging E-4B Nightwatch fleet, SAOC will provide a more resilient and survivable airborne command post. The committee supports ongoing efforts within the Department of the Air Force to develop this capability.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Items of Special Interest

Scalable Short-Range Air Defense Interceptor Missiles

The committee recognizes the importance of development and acquisition of highly scalable, affordable, short-range air defense interceptor missiles to engage deep strike drones, subsonic cruise missiles, and manned aviation. The committee further notes that development of such system should be compatible with the standard M299 missile rail system.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, on the efforts to acquire and scale affordable, combat-tested interceptor capabilities. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) a full accountability of short-range air defense missiles in the Department of the Air Force's arsenal and existing shortfalls;
- (2) identification of priority theatres and areas of operations where the rapid deployment of missile interceptors is of highest importance for United States national security;
- (3) an explanation of the Department of the Air Force's intended plans and ongoing efforts to develop and acquire off the shelf missile interceptors at scale from commercial partners; and
- (4) an accounting of the fully burdened costs of these efforts to date, including development and integration by both commercial and government entities.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Items of Special Interest

Air Base Air Defense

The committee understands that the U.S. Air Force Europe-Air Force Africa (USAFE-AFACRICA) Air Base Air Defense (ABAD) program has demonstrated significant maturity in the development and operational employment of the Ramstein Air Defense System Integration Laboratory (RADSIL) and Early Warning Capability, creating the foundation of a revolutionary Common Operating Picture for situational awareness of air threats in Europe.

The committee recommends leveraging the proven successes and lessons learned from the USAFE-AFACRICA ABAD program to enhance air domain awareness and early warning capabilities in U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM).

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not

later than January 15, 2027, on the feasibility of operationalizing ABAD capabilities for NORTHCOM, to include:

(1) a stable, sufficient funding profile for USAFE–AFARICA ABAD through 2028, to enable continued defensive upgrades to protect U.S. warfighters currently stationed abroad;

(2) a detailed, well-funded plan to transition operationally proven hardware, software, and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) from ABAD into NORTHCOM;

(3) a detailed, well-funded plan to use EUCOM ABAD as a trial by fire operational testbed for advanced Air and Missile Defense capabilities;

(4) an establishment of a Homeland Air Defense Systems Integration Laboratory, modeled after RADSIL, to coordinate efforts across the U.S. Air Force, Missile Defense Agency, and U.S. Army Portfolio Acquisition Executive Fires; and

(5) creating and accelerating an operational pilot program with Air Combat Command, at one or more NORTHCOM air bases, in support of National Defense Strategy priorities, such as Langley Air Force Base or Whiteman Air Force Base, to validate hardware, software, and TTPs from USAFE ABAD into North American Aerospace Defense Command/NORTHCOM.

Air Force Installation Counter-UAS Acquisition Oversight

The committee recognizes the urgent and growing threat posed by small unmanned aircraft systems to Air Force installations and the critical importance of ensuring those installations are equipped with capable, integrated Counter UAS (cUAS) solutions without delay. The committee further recognizes the Department's ongoing efforts to consolidate c-UAS acquisition decision-making authority and streamline procurement through Joint Interagency Task Force 401. The committee is supportive of initiatives to create an efficient and effective c-UAS acquisition ecosystem and ensure installations receive capable, integrated solutions in a timely manner.

The committee is concerned, however, that this consolidation effort may be resulting in deviations from established Air Force programs of record—systems that have undergone competitive evaluation, been fielded at operational scale, and represent significant prior government investment—without the technical, cost, and operational analysis that would typically underpin such decisions. Departing from a program of record carries programmatic, fiscal, and operational risk that warrants careful deliberation and documentation prior to execution.

The committee therefore directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Director of Joint Interagency Task Force 401, to provide, not later than December 15, 2026, a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services on:

(1) the current Air Force acquisition strategy for installation-level c-UAS base defense, including planned procurement quantities and funding sources for established programs of record and any alternative systems;

(2) the technical, cost, and operational analysis underpinning any decision to deviate from an existing c-UAS program of record, including comparative assessments of production capacity, per-installation lifecycle cost, and operational testing history; and

(3) the respective roles and decision-making authorities of the military departments, major commands, and Joint Interagency Task Force 401 in c-UAS procurement decisions at the installation level.

Airborne Battle Management and Moving Target Indicator Capability Continuity

The committee notes continued operational concern regarding shortfalls in airborne moving target indicator (AMTI) sensing and battle management command and control (BMC2) capability and capacity as legacy platforms transition. The committee further notes ongoing Department of the Air Force activities to field longer-term approaches for AMTI and airborne BMC2, but remains concerned that near-term capacity and capability may be insufficient to meet combatant commander requirements during the E-3 Airborne Warning and Control System transition period.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, assessing interim Tactical Operations Center—Airborne (TOC-A) options derived from existing Department of the Air Force, Joint, and Navy airborne platform programs of record. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) an assessment of interim TOC-A solutions using current programs of record, including RC-135V/W, EA-37B, E-11, KC-135, KC-46, and E-2D aircraft;

(2) for each platform identified under paragraph (1), an assessment of feasibility and affordability, including cost, schedule, and performance considerations; integration approaches including full, partial, or stand-alone mission kits; and the ability to host required BMC2 aircrew, workstations, hardware, and software;

(3) for each platform identified under paragraph (1), an assessment of platform dependencies, including seating and workstation capacity, power, cooling, internal space, communications including line-of-sight and beyond-line-of-sight, information technology, cybersecurity, and security accreditation requirements;

(4) an assessment of operational impacts and mission trade-offs associated with each platform, including effects on each platform's primary mission and the Department of the Air Force's ability to re-mission assets within existing force structure;

(5) an assessment of each platform's organic sensing and data-fusion capability, and how interim TOC-A integration could mitigate AMTI-related shortfalls in support of TOC-A-executed BMC2; and

(6) a summary of historical and planned testing, demonstrations, experimentation, and exercises relevant to AMTI and BMC2 missions.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

Items of Special Interest

Affordable, Long-Endurance Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Platforms

The committee recognizes the increasing operational demand for affordable, long-endurance unmanned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) platforms capable of providing persistent

sensing, targeting support, and situational awareness in contested and austere environments. The committee supports affordable solutions that can deliver operational flexibility and effects at significantly lower cost than traditional manned and unmanned systems, while also mitigating risk to personnel and enhancing endurance of forward-deployed units and distributed operations. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on efforts related to affordable, long-endurance unmanned ISR platforms. The briefing shall include:

- (1) a description of low-cost, long-endurance unmanned ISR capabilities currently awaiting transition to a service sponsor following maturation through a Department of Defense experimentation program;
- (2) a summary of proposed operational use cases, lessons learned from exercises or deployments, and feedback from operational units;
- (3) an overview of the acquisition pathways being utilized to field these capabilities; and
- (4) the Department's strategy and timeline for transitioning successful low-cost, long-endurance unmanned ISR capabilities into formal programs of record, including potential program sponsors and associated funding requirements.

Attrition-Ready Low-Cost Counter-Unmanned Aircraft System Interceptors

The committee recognizes the growing operational challenge posed by low-cost unmanned aircraft systems employed at scale against military installations, maneuver forces, and other defended assets. The committee notes that current counter-Unmanned Aircraft System (c-UAS) architectures remain heavily reliant on high-cost interceptors that may be poorly suited for sustained engagements against inexpensive aerial threats.

The committee further recognizes the importance of scalable c-UAS defeat options, including kinetic and physical defeat mechanisms, capable of supporting layered defensive architectures while preserving high-end interceptor inventories for advanced threats.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct a briefing for the House Committee on Armed Services no later than December 1, 2026, on the Department-wide evaluation criteria for relevant c-UAS activities addressing:

- (1) unit cost;
- (2) production scalability, surge capacity, and replenishment timelines;
- (3) transportability, reloadability, and magazine depth;
- (4) integration into layered counter-UAS architectures; and
- (5) suitability for kinetic or physical defeat roles, where appropriate.

Counter Unmanned Aircraft System Interoperability

The committee recognizes the accelerating proliferation of unmanned aircraft systems and the growing threat posed by adversary employment of low-cost, networked, and autonomous aerial platforms. The committee further recognizes that the rapid fielding

of counter-unmanned aircraft systems (c-UAS) capabilities across the Joint Force, while necessary to meet urgent operational needs, has resulted in a diverse set of sensors, effectors, and command-and-control solutions that may present interoperability, sustainment, and lifecycle cost challenges. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the integration of c-UAS capabilities. The report should include:

- (1) an assessment of the integration and interoperability of current and future fielded counter-unmanned aircraft systems across the Joint Force;
- (2) an identification of barriers to enterprise integration across agencies that are utilizing deployment of counter-unmanned aircraft systems architecture;
- (3) an evaluation of lifecycle sustainment costs associated with currently fielded systems and an identification of opportunities for cost avoidance through modular software enabled upgrades and service-based sustainment approaches; and
- (4) recommendations for acquisition strategies or policy adjustments necessary to accelerate scalable, joint counter-unmanned aircraft systems integration.

Counter-UAS Guided Rocket Proximity Fuze Production and Modernization

The committee recognizes the threat posed by unmanned aerial systems (UAS) across multiple theaters of operation, including U.S. Central Command and ongoing conflicts in Eastern Europe. The committee is encouraged by the Department of Defense's operational employment of Hydra-70mm guided rockets equipped with proximity fuzes, which have demonstrated effective counter-UAS capability at significantly lower cost and higher lethality than traditional air-to-air interceptors equipped with radio frequency (RF) fuzes.

The committee notes successful integration of these systems on U.S. fighter aircraft, including F-16 and F-15 aircraft, to counter aerial swarm threats. However, the committee is aware of constraints in the supply chain and production of legacy proximity fuzes, which are insufficient to meet current and projected requirements from Combatant Commands and U.S. allies.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's efforts to certify, procure, and expand production of available, combat-proven electronic safe and arm optical proximity fuze systems for counterUAS applications, in accordance with MIL-STD-1316 and MIL-STD-331. The report shall include, but is not limited to:

- (1) an assessment of current and projected requirements for Hydra-70mm guided rocket proximity fuze systems across Combatant Commands;
- (2) a plan to expand production capacity, including identification of supply chain constraints and mitigation strategies;
- (3) an overview of efforts to support allied and partner nation requirements; and

(4) any additional investments or policy changes required to accelerate fielding and sustainment of these systems across the joint force.

Electronic Warfare and Modular Payload Integration

The committee recognizes the increasing importance of rapidly deployable, leave-behind electronic warfare and sensing payload capabilities for United States forces operating in dynamic battlespaces characterized by contested and denied environments. The committee notes that as the Department of Defense modernizes the munitions industrial base and expands surge capacity, modernization efforts should include rigorous testing, evaluation, and development activities that integrate advanced technologies to improve lethality, survivability, mission effectiveness, adaptability, and situational awareness. The committee further notes that recent investments in weapons and munitions product improvement programs could support rapid prototyping of reconfigurable modular payloads adaptable to multiple delivery platforms, including in-use weapons and unmanned platforms, as well as iterative test and evaluation activities to accelerate transition into operational use.

The committee encourages the Department to prioritize the evaluation and integration of commercially available and defense-unique munitions technologies that enhance accuracy, sensing, signal detection, signal classification, electromagnetic terrain shaping, and other electronic attack capabilities across multiple weapons platforms, including unmanned aerial systems and counter-unmanned aerial systems.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering and the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department-wide strategy to integrate electronic warfare effects across suitable munitions form factors. The report should include the following:

- (1) an assessment of current and planned efforts to integrate electronic warfare and sensing payloads into suitable munitions and unmanned platforms;
- (2) an evaluation of commercially available and defense-unique technologies that could improve signal detection, signal classification, electromagnetic attack, and survivability capabilities;
- (3) a description of ongoing rapid prototyping, test, and evaluation efforts related to modular and reconfigurable payload systems;
- (4) an identification of acquisition authorities, including rapid acquisition authorities, that could accelerate transition of validated capabilities into operational use; and
- (5) a plan to scale validated capabilities across conventional and special operations forces.

F-35 Organic Sustainment Transition to Military Services

The committee remains concerned about the Department of Defense's progress toward meeting the requirements of section 142 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81), which directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy and the F-35 Joint

Program Office, to transition management of sustainment efforts to the military services not later than October 1, 2027.

The committee notes that the Department has invested significant resources, including \$280.0 million, to transition from the Autonomic Logistics Information System (ALIS) to the Operational Data Integrated Network (ODIN). However, ODIN and legacy Air Force and Navy logistics information technology systems continue to lack a common engagement layer enabling efficient, real-time data exchange between the F-35 digital thread and military service logistics environments. Without such integration, the military services are unlikely to achieve the unified sustainment data environment required to assume management of F-35 sustainment operations on the required timeline.

The committee further notes ongoing efforts to integrate sustainment data across systems but remains concerned that current approaches may result in a fragmented operating model in which flightline and back-office logistics functions rely on separate systems, potentially introducing inefficiencies, data integrity risks, and challenges for auditability and financial accountability.

The committee is concerned that the current integration approach of routing transactional data from original equipment manufacturer systems through the Defense Logistics Agency's Automatic Addressing System for conversion into National Stock Number-based transactions before integration into military service logistics systems does not enable a unified environment. This architecture requires flightline personnel to operate within ODIN while back-office logistics remain in legacy systems, forcing maintenance and supply personnel to navigate multiple disconnected workflows and creating a fragmented, dual-system operating model that introduces operational risk and data integrity vulnerabilities.

The committee is aware that commercially available data integration platforms have shown the capability to provide a unified engagement layer that supports interoperability, reduces reliance on dual-system workflows, and facilitates compliance with financial improvement and audit readiness requirements. The committee is concerned that the Department has not articulated a clear plan for evaluating or incorporating such capabilities into the transition architecture.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy and the Program Executive Officer and Director of the F-35 Joint Program Office, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the transition of F-35 sustainment management to the military services. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) the current status of the transition of F-35 sustainment management to the Department of the Air Force and the Department of the Navy, including an assessment of whether the October 1, 2027, deadline will be met and what risks remain;
- (2) the status of data integration efforts between ODIN and Air Force and Navy legacy logistics information technology systems, and an explanation of how the current integration approach mitigates interoperability gaps;

(3) an assessment of whether the current architecture results in a fragmented or dual-system operating model, and the associated impacts on operational efficiency, data integrity, and readiness;

(4) the Department's evaluation of commercially available data integration platforms capable of enabling a unified engagement layer across F-35 sustainment systems;

(5) a comparative analysis of the cost, schedule, performance, and auditability of existing integration approaches, government-developed alternatives, and commercially available platform solutions;

(6) identification of any institutional, contractual, or organizational barriers to achieving a unified sustainment data environment, including the delegation of statutory responsibility to the F-35 Joint Program Office; and

(7) a detailed timeline and milestones for achieving a unified sustainment data environment that enables the military services to manage F-35 sustainment operations, control costs, maintain fleet readiness, and meet statutory and financial management requirements.

F-35 Technical Data Required to Support Sustainment Strategy Activities

The F-35 Joint Strike Fighter is used by the Department of Defense to perform a wide range of missions and is vital to the success of U.S. combat and homeland defense operations. The committee recognizes efforts by the Department to improve F-35 sustainment performance, which is not meeting service requirements and often heavily relies on contractors. The committee is concerned about the lack of access to necessary technical data that would enhance the Department's ability to sustain the F-35 and improve sustainment performance outcomes.

The committee notes that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) has issued a series of reports focused on F-35 sustainment and included recommendations related to identifying technical data needs for sustainment. Specifically, in September 2014, GAO recommended in report GAO-14-778 that the Department develop a long-term intellectual property strategy to include, but not be limited to, the identification of 1) current levels of technical data rights ownership by the federal government and 2) all critical technical data needs and their associated costs. In September 2023, GAO found that insufficient access to technical data hindered both depot-level and organizational-level maintenance (GAO-23-105341). That report made seven recommendations to the Department to reassess elements of its sustainment strategy, including, for each element, to determine critical technical data needs, their associated costs, and milestones to acquire the data. In March 2025, GAO recommended in report GAO-25-107101C that the Department assess whether F-35 maintenance personnel are granted appropriate authorities and access to technical data and information when deployed to make any changes necessary to ensure the success of the F-35 in future uncontested and contested environments. That report also recommended that the Department establish implementation timelines and fully implement current initiatives to improve the visibility and the quality of supply chain data, as appropriate, for operational squadrons. The committee believes it will be important for the Department to implement GAO's rec-

ommendations in an expeditious manner to strengthen sustainment capabilities for the F-35 program, including for deployed, depot-level, and organizational-level maintenance personnel.

Therefore, the committee includes a provision elsewhere in this title that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a plan and implementation report regarding the relevant GAO recommendations and the Secretary's plan to procure the necessary technical data to implement the F-35 sustainment strategy.

Ground and Maritime Tactical Network Resilience

The committee supports the Department of Defense's rapid procurement and integration of commercial information technology solutions to bring enhanced connectivity to ground and maritime formations. The committee is encouraged by the Department's adaptation of commercially available high, medium, and low-earth orbit satellite constellations, terrestrial radio waveforms, 5G, and Wi-Fi capabilities. Proper integration of these capabilities will provide formations with options for transportation of data across operational formations. Due to the ever-evolving threat environment, the committee remains concerned that efforts must meet resiliency requirements specified in Section 168 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92), and Section 114 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119-60).

To ensure proper network resiliency standards are being implemented and tested across ground and maritime forces, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026, on the testing and fielding plans for any new procurements for such network, including:

(1) how any new efforts meet the resiliency requirements specified in Section 168 of Public Law 116-92 and Section 114 of Public Law 119-60;

(2) how any new programs will utilize National Security Agency-mandated high assurance certified encryption or obfuscation techniques;

(3) how new efforts will utilize multi-band or multi-orbit satellite terminal technology; and

(4) plans to complete threat-informed developmental and operational test and evaluation prior to fielding new capabilities to the operational Navy and Army forces for use other than for experimentation.

Health and Usage Monitoring Systems Modernization

The committee is concerned that legacy Health and Usage Monitoring Systems (HUMS) on Army and Marine Corps rotary-wing and tiltrotor aircraft face enterprise-wide obsolescence and lack the predictive maintenance capabilities required for modern readiness and sustainment.

The committee supports the acquisition, integration, testing, and evaluation of HUMS modernization efforts that also demonstrate predictive maintenance capabilities. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary

of the Army and Secretary of the Navy, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 15, 2027, that includes the following:

- (1) integration, test, and evaluation results of HUMS modernization efforts;
- (2) measurable effects on platform readiness, availability, and sustainment cost;
- (3) lessons learned, including challenges to obligation and execution; and
- (4) recommendations for scaling modernized HUMS across the Army and Marine Corps rotary-wing and tiltrotor fleet, including necessary funding and acquisition pathways.

High-Performance Group 3 Unmanned Aircraft Systems

The committee recognizes that advances in hybrid-electric propulsion, autonomy, modular open systems architecture, and on-board power generation now enable certain Group 3 unmanned aircraft system (UAS) platforms to deliver effects traditionally associated with Group 4 systems, such as extended-range intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR), contested and distributed logistics, and persistent overwatch in denied or infrastructure-limited environments.

The committee further acknowledges that the assessment and adoption of these capabilities by the Department of Defense is often burdened by the time required to define requirements, establish acquisition pathways, and initiate programs of record. The committee notes that geographic combatant commands, such as U.S. Africa Command, face immediate capability gaps in persistent ISR, distributed logistics, and wide-area coverage, which increases reliance on scarce manned aircraft, limits operational persistence, and constrains commanders' ability to operate in austere and contested environments.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 27, 2027, on the Department's assessment and interim employment of contractor-owned, contractor-operated or contractor-owned, government-operated service models to support near-term evaluation, operational testing, and performance assessment of high-performance Group 3 UAS. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of how contractor-owned, contractor-operated or similar service-based constructs may support combatant command experimentation, demonstrations, and limited operational employment of Group 3 UAS capable of performing Group 4 mission sets, including an evaluation of operational risk, force protection considerations, and command-and-control arrangements;
- (2) identification of mission areas and geographic combatant commands where interim service-based approaches could most effectively mitigate near-term capability gaps, including contested logistics, persistent ISR, and communications relay across geographically expansive areas of responsibility;
- (3) options and timelines for transitioning from interim service-based employment to organic service ownership, including notional

decision criteria, acquisition pathways, and associated cost and schedule implications;

(4) an assessment by the relevant ISR task forces of emerging technologies and operational concepts enabling lower-cost Group 3 platforms to perform mission sets traditionally associated with Group 4 or Group 5 systems, including an estimate of potential operational and cost savings; and

(5) a description of how operational data, lessons learned, and performance metrics generated through these service-based efforts have informed requirements development, acquisition decisions, and any recommendations for transition into a program of record.

Industrial Base for Unmanned and Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems

The committee recognizes efforts undertaken by the Department of Defense and the military services to obtain and deploy unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) and counter-UAS (c-UAS) capabilities across the joint force while supporting growth of the domestic defense industrial base for these systems in order to achieve large-scale production and reduce per-unit production costs. The committee supports the Department's objectives under the Drone Dominance initiative of acquiring UAS in large quantities and at lower price points to make UAS and c-UAS pervasive across the joint force. The committee acknowledges that existing challenges to achieving high-rate domestic production of key UAS and c-UAS components such as small turbine engines that meet established size, weight, and power requirements. The committee supports continued efforts by the Department and the military services to use all available means to increase domestic UAS and c-UAS production capacity including through Title III of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 81-774) and as part of the Drone Dominance initiative.

Low-Cost Cross Domain Fixed-Wing Aerial-Underwater Vehicles

The committee notes the increasing operational relevance of low-cost, cross-domain systems capable of operating in both aerial and underwater environments, including fixed-wing vehicles that can transition from subsea operation to flight in air, and all weather environments, to support intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, logistics, search and rescue, strike, and other mission sets in contested environments. The committee further notes that potential adversaries are investing in and demonstrating cross-domain and unmanned capabilities designed to operate across multiple domains, including air and maritime environments.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than December 1, 2026, on the availability and development of low-cost, cross-domain fixed-wing aerial-underwater vehicles. The briefing should include, at a minimum the following:

(1) a summary of the Department's investments to date in the research, development, test and evaluation of cross-domain fixed-wing aerial underwater vehicles that can transition from subsea operation to flight in air;

(2) an assessment of known or assessed adversary capabilities related to cross-domain or fixed-wing aerial-underwater unmanned systems, including implications for United States operational concepts and force posture;

(3) an assessment of United States industrial base efforts to develop and mass produce combat relevant fixed-wing aerial-underwater unmanned systems;

(4) a description of technical, acquisition, or policy challenges that may limit the Department's ability to rapidly prototype, field, or scale such capabilities, along with any recommendations to address those challenges; and

(5) to the extent that the Department is pursuing such systems, a description of the Department's strategy for research and development, including acquisition approaches and incentive mechanisms that prioritize affordability, rapid prototyping and scalability, and the use of commercial innovation where practicable, to accelerate the development and potential fielding of cross-domain fixed wing capabilities.

Report on Digital Airworthiness Certification

The committee recognizes that digital airworthiness certification has the potential to streamline the typical paper-based process to certify aircrafts. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2026, on the following:

(1) suitable unmanned aircrafts to test or implement digital airworthiness certification;

(2) an assessment of outcomes of maintaining safety standards via the digital airworthiness certification process;

(3) an evaluation from the Department of the Air Force on the feasibility of implementation; and

(4) descriptions of impact on readiness if the service were to operationalize this airworthiness certification method.

Scalable Cost-Effective Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems Interception Capacity

The committee recognizes that recent combat operations and adversary employment of massed unmanned aerial systems (UAS) in Europe and the Middle East have fundamentally altered the cost and scale dynamics of air defense. The widespread use of long-range one-way attack UAS, attritable loitering munitions, and coordinated swarm tactics by the Russian Federation and Iranian-backed proxy groups present an operational challenge to U.S. and allied forces. The committee has concerns that current interceptor inventories and cost-per-engagement models are not structured to defeat these threats at scale. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to explore diversified and economically sustainable defeat mechanisms in light of changing strategic, operational, and tactical environments.

Scale Production-Ready Low-Cost Munitions

The committee supports the Department of Defense's efforts to increase production capacity for critical munitions. However, the

committee is concerned that the Department's proposals largely focus on expanding output along existing, traditional production lines and do not sufficiently broaden the industrial base or diversify the inventory with new, low-cost munitions. The committee recognizes the need for additional low-cost munitions to complement exquisite capabilities and mitigate risks associated with insufficient capacity to effectively sustain long-range fires in a protracted conflict.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the service secretaries, to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on scaling low-cost munitions. The briefing should including the following information:

- (1) the total munitions requirement (TMR) over the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) for all munitions, including the quantities needed to meet urgent, high-volume surge capacity in the event of conflict;
- (2) the planned total inventory over the fiscal year 2027 budget request and FYDP for all programmed munitions and subsequent capacity shortfalls;
- (3) a listing of production-ready, low-cost munitions capabilities having been evaluated for affordability, utilization of modern manufacturing approaches, capability of scaling production quantities, and projected outputs over the FYDP, and identified by the Department as capable of fulfilling identified inventory gaps between demand and anticipated inventory;
- (4) a detailed strategy for implementing a mixture of exquisite and affordable munitions capabilities;
- (5) an assessment of how low-cost munitions are being factored into the traditional TMR process;
- (6) identification of any changes required to the TMR process to more accurately account for novel threat targets as well as low-cost munitions; and
- (7) an assessment of cost per kill as a factor in TMR analysis.

Transitioning Items of the F-35 Parts and Supply Chain to Advanced Manufacturing Technologies

The committee notes continued readiness challenges across the F-35 fleet and observes that supply chain constraints for certain critical components, including cockpit canopy transparencies, have negatively affected mission-capable rates. The committee further notes that section 1842 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119-60) requires major weapon systems, to the maximum extent practicable, to transition critical readiness items that could be produced using advanced manufacturing within 24 months after enactment. Therefore, the committee expects the F-35 Joint Program Office to consider opportunities to leverage advanced manufacturing capabilities that may enhance supply chain resiliency and competition consistent with section 1842.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 101—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would authorize appropriations for procurement at the levels identified in section 4101 of division D of this Act.

SUBTITLE B—ARMY PROGRAMS

Sec. 111—Standards for Networked, Autonomous, Kinetic Capabilities to Protect Against Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to establish standards for networked, autonomous, kinetic capabilities that could be used to counter small unmanned aircraft systems.

SUBTITLE C—NAVY PROGRAMS

Sec. 121—Temporary Unavailability of Amphibious Warfare Ships

This section would amend section 8062 of title 10, United States Code, to define a temporary unavailable amphibious warfare ship based on whether the ship has surpassed the nominal duration of its planned maintenance availability by specified margins for certain fiscal years.

Sec. 122—Authority to Use Incremental Funding for Long Lead-Time Components for Virginia Class Submarines

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to incrementally fund contracts for the advance procurement of long lead-time components for Virginia-class submarines.

Sec. 123—Multiyear Procurement Authority for Arleigh Burke Class Destroyers

This section would provide multi-year procurement authority for up to fifteen Arleigh Burke class destroyers.

Sec. 124—Multiyear Procurement Authority for John Lewis Class Oilers

This section would allow the Secretary of the Navy to enter into one or more multiyear contracts for the procurement of John Lewis Class Oilers and the systems, components, and long-lead time materials associated with such vessels.

Sec. 125—Procurement Authorities for Certain Amphibious Shipbuilding Programs

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into one or more contracts for amphibious ships. The Secretary of the Navy would also be authorized to enter into contracts for advance procurement or advance construction of systems and parts ahead of ship procurement when cost savings are achievable. To fund these contracts, the Secretary of the Navy would be authorized to incrementally fund multi-ship and advance procurement contracts.

Sec. 126—Contract Authority for Submarine Tender Program

This section would allow the Secretary of the Navy to enter into one or more contracts for the procurement of not more than two AS(X) submarine tenders. The Secretary would also be allowed to incrementally fund those contracts.

Sec. 127—Multiyear Procurement Authority For E-2D Advanced Hawkeye Aircraft

This section would authorize the Navy to enter into a multiyear procurement for the E-2D aircraft.

Sec. 128—Authority to Use Incremental Funding for the Construction of a Guided Missile Destroyer (DDG)

This section would provide the authority to use incremental funding to enter into a contract for the construction of a Guided Missile Destroyer.

Sec. 129—Authority for Advance Procurement of Components for Ship-to-Shore Connector Class Craft

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into one or more contracts for advance procurement of components for the Ship to Shore Connector prior to ship authorization.

Sec. 130—Torpedo Modernization, Testing, and Inventory Sufficiency for Two Simultaneous Regional Conflicts

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to develop and implement a comprehensive strategy for torpedo modernization, testing, production, and inventory sufficiency. Additionally, the Secretary of the Navy would be required to develop a plan to expand the undersea weapons industrial base. Not later than 120 days after enactment of the Act, the Secretary of the Navy would be required to submit a report on the required strategy; a report on the required industrial base expansion plan; and a briefing relevant testing capacity, testing methodology, projected wartime inventory depletion, and investments require in the period covered by the future-years defense program.

Sec. 131—Limitation On Construction of Battleship Pending Certification On Technology Readiness Levels

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to certify that the systems planned for inclusion on the BBG(X) program are at a sufficiently mature technology readiness level before award of a construction contract for the first of class vessel.

Sec. 132—Strategy for Iterative Development and Flight Modifications for FF(X) Class Frigates

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to develop a strategy for iterative flight development of the new FF(X) vessel class. The Secretary of the Navy would be required to provide a briefing on the development of the strategy to congressional defense committees.

Sec. 133—Report on Continuity of Mission and Readiness During Transition of F-5 to F/A-18E/F Aircraft for the Navy Reserve

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to provide an annual report for 5 consecutive years on the Secretary's plan, and execution of that plan, for transitioning Navy Reserve F-5 tactical fighter aircraft flying units to the F/A-18E/F tactical fighter aircraft.

SUBTITLE D—AIR FORCE PROGRAMS

Sec. 141—Inventory Requirements for Certain Fighter Aircraft

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to maintain a total aircraft inventory of fighter aircraft of not less than 1,800 aircraft from October 1, 2026 through October 1, 2035.

This section would also authorize the Secretary to increase the total planned procurement of F-15EX aircraft above 267 aircraft.

Sec. 142—Extension of Prohibition on Retirement of F-22 Aircraft

This section would extend the prohibition on F-22 aircraft retirement until September 30, 2032.

Sec. 143—Limitation on Retirement of E-3 Airborne Warning and Control System Aircraft and Requirements Relating to E-7 Aircraft

This section would extend the minimum inventory requirement for E-3 and requires the Air Force to submit to Congress its plan for procuring E-7 Wedgetail aircraft.

Sec. 144—Evaluation for Potential Transfer of Certain A-10 Aircraft Among Military Departments

The section would require the Secretary of Defense to evaluate the potential transfer of retired A-10 aircraft to other military departments of the Department of Defense.

Sec. 145—Extension of Requirements Relating to C-130 Aircraft

This section would keep the C-130 total aircraft inventory at 271 with a sunset date of October 1, 2028.

Sec. 146—Limitation On Availability of Funds for C-37 Aircraft Recapitalization Program

This section would direct that not more than 50 percent of the funds authorized to be appropriated for C-37 aircraft procurement may be expended until 30 days after the Secretary of the Air Force submits to the congressional defense committees an acquisition strategy and a justification for using other than competitive procedures.

Sec. 147—Limitation on Retirement of MQ-9 Reaper Aircraft

This section would prohibit the retirement, divestment, placement in storage, transfer to nonoperational status, or preparation for retirement of the MQ-9 Reaper.

Sec. 148—Analysis of Alternatives for Next Generation Airlift Capabilities

This section would direct an analysis of alternatives for the next generation airlift aircraft.

Sec. 149—Authorization of Transitional Activities to Improve Airlift Operations

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to carry out activities, prior to fielding the next generation airlift aircraft, to improve the readiness, reliability, capacity, and capabilities with respect to airlift operations.

Sec. 150—Conveyance of Certain F-14 Aircraft to U.S. Space and Rocket Center Commission in Huntsville, Alabama

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey, without consideration, three F-14 aircraft to the U.S. Space and Rocket Center Commission in Huntsville, Alabama.

Sec. 151—Report On the Feasibility of Restoring Nuclear Capability to the B-1B Lancer Bomber Aircraft

This section would direct a report on feasibility of modernizing the B-1B aircraft to carry nuclear weapons.

SUBTITLE E—DEFENSE-WIDE, JOINT, AND MULTISERVICE MATTERS

Sec. 161—Multiyear Procurement Authority for F-15EX Aircraft

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to enter into a multi-year procurement contract for the procurement of F-15EX aircraft after certifying to the congressional defense committees that each aircraft will be procured with a full complement of initial spares, alternate mission equipment, and conformal fuel tanks.

Sec. 162—Multiyear Procurement Authority for F-35 Aircraft

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to enter into a multi-year procurement (MYP) contract for the procurement of F-35 aircraft after certifying to the congressional defense committees that: each aircraft will be procured with a full complement of initial spares and alternate mission equipment; the MYP contract will achieve at least 5 percent savings over an annual contract mechanism; the Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation has validated the estimated contract savings; the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment provides a report describing the funding resources required over the Future Years Defense Plan to support the readiness rates as defined by the Air Force and the Department of the Navy; and, the required funding that sufficiently supports the F-35 Global Support Solution Reset program in fiscal year 2026 and 2027 has been obligated or budgeted, respectively.

Sec. 163—Prohibition on Procurement and Use of Humanoid Robotic Systems Produced, Developed, or Controlled by Foreign Adversaries

This section would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from procuring, leasing, or otherwise obtaining a covered humanoid robotic system that is produced or developed by a foreign adversary or foreign adversary entity.

This section would require the Secretary to issue any rules, regulations, policies, or guidance necessary for the implementation of this section not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Sec. 164—Limitation On Availability of Funds to Retire or Decommission Certain Radar Systems

This section would prohibit any funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act from being used to retire, decommission, or divest of specified tactical and naval radar systems unless determined to be beyond economical repair.

Sec. 165—Standards for Common Operating System for Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to establish standards for a common operating systems for small unmanned aircraft systems.

Sec. 166—Minimum Annual Procurement Goal for AbilityOne Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a goal that the total amount of funds obligated for the procurement of products and services from nonprofit concerns pursuant to chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code, in a fiscal year is equal to not less than one percent of the total amount of funds obligated for all procurement contracts entered into by the Department of Defense in such fiscal year.

Sec. 167—Implementation of Comptroller General Recommendations on F-35 Joint Strike Fighter Technical Data Needs for Sustainment

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a plan and implementation report regarding the relevant Government Accountability Office (GAO) recommendations contained in numerous, prior GAO reports regarding F-35 technical data, and the Secretary's plan to procure the necessary technical data to implement the F-35 sustainment strategy.

Sec. 168—Implementation of GAO Recommendation on F-35 Joint Strike Fighter Use of Contract Incentive Fees

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement a plan to address recommendation number three of the Government Accountability Office titled "F-35 Joint Strike Fighter: Actions Needed to Address Late Deliveries and Improve

Future Development (GAO-25-107632)” and subsequently submit a report on the Secretary’s implementation plan to the congressional defense committees.

Sec. 169—Study on Fuel Procurement Practices of the Department of Defense

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Commander of the United States Transportation Command and the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, to conduct a study on the fuel procurement practices of the Department for fiscal year 2026 and report the results of the study to the congressional defense committees.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Advanced LIDAR Integration for Defense Systems

The committee notes the important research conducted by Army Research Lab (ARL) and Air Force Research Lab (AFRL) as it relates to light detection and ranging (LiDAR) technology. The committee is aware of the importance of LiDAR technology for autonomous navigation, perception in low-visibility areas, and three-dimensional mapping and reconnaissance. The committee is also aware that further integration of LiDAR technologies onto both ground and airborne platforms could provide warfighters with essential navigation and visibility capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 1, 2026, on the integration of advanced LiDAR technologies into ground and airborne systems. The briefing should include:

- (1) an overview of ongoing and planned LiDAR research, development, test, and evaluation activities;
- (2) an assessment of integration into current and future ground and airborne platforms;
- (3) a description of transition pathways to operational capability;
- (4) an assessment of domestic industrial base capacity and supply chain vulnerabilities; and
- (5) a detailed assessment of the role of the AFRL, including AFRL Rome, in supporting research, prototyping, testing, validation, and integration of advanced LiDAR technologies.

AI-Enabled Autopilot Systems for Unmanned Aerial Systems

The committee recognizes the rapid advancement of commercially available artificial intelligence (AI) enabled autopilot systems for unmanned aerial systems (UASs), including capabilities that enhance navigation, resilience in contested environments, autonomous decision-making, and reduced operator burden. The committee further notes the potential for such systems to accelerate

the development and fielding of scalable, low-cost unmanned systems under the Army's small UAS initiatives.

Accordingly, the committee encourages the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Director of the Drone Dominance Program, to conduct a comprehensive market survey of commercially available AI-enabled autopilot systems for small UASs. This survey should assess existing capabilities, maturity, cost, modularity, supply chain considerations, and the extent to which such systems can be integrated into current and future Army unmanned aerial platforms.

Furthermore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Director of the Drone Dominance Program, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2027 that includes:

- (1) a summary of commercially available AI-enabled autopilot systems evaluated, including key vendors and technologies;
- (2) an assessment of the performance, survivability, and scalability of such systems in contested and degraded operational environments;
- (3) an analysis of integration pathways for incorporating AI-enabled autopilot systems into the Army's small UAS initiatives, including open architecture considerations and interoperability with existing Army systems;
- (4) identification of any barriers to adoption, including regulatory, cybersecurity, supply chain, or intellectual property challenges;
- (5) a plan including timelines and resourcing requirements, for how the Army intends to incorporate AI-enabled autopilot capabilities into small UAS initiatives;
- (6) an evaluation of whether the AI-enabled autopilot systems are compatible with other unmanned systems to include unmanned ground and maritime systems in addition to aerial systems; and
- (7) recommendations for any legislative or policy changes needed to accelerate the adoption and fielding of such technologies.

Anti-Tamper and Incursion Response Technologies

The committee is aware of the Army Research Laboratory's ongoing efforts to research and explore hardware protection and anti-tamper technologies through multimodal sensing, secure radio frequency communications, and edge computing. The committee notes the growing threat to the security of critical technologies, devices, and information and recognizes the need for rapid development and implementation of anti-tamper and intrusion response technologies for supply chain assurance.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than December 1, 2026, on the Army's current and planned efforts to support the development and deployment of advanced hardware protection and anti-tamper technologies. At a minimum, the report should include:

- (1) the timeline to resource a sustained research and development program that addresses current and future anti-tamper and protection technology gaps;
- (2) the Army's operational needs relevant to such current and future threats; and

(3) a prioritization of current shortfalls in protection and anti-tamper technologies.

Artillery Production Scalability and Manufacturing Modernization

The committee recognizes that U.S. large-caliber artillery munition production, including 155mm shell-body manufacturing and associated inspection processes, continues to rely on legacy production methods and infrastructure that constrain production throughput, limit surge capacity, and concentrate risk within a narrow supplier base. The committee is concerned that current production processes may limit the Army's ability to rapidly scale artillery munition production during a prolonged high-intensity conflict.

The committee notes that commercially mature automation, precision machining, digital inspection, and in-process quality assurance technologies may offer opportunities to improve production scalability, reduce manufacturing bottlenecks, and increase production resilience without requiring significant changes to existing munition designs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Capability Program Executive Ammunition & Energetics, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on opportunities to improve the scalability and resiliency of large-caliber artillery munition production. The report shall include:

(1) an identification of current production bottlenecks affecting 155mm and other large-caliber artillery munition production, including machining, forming, inspection, tooling, and supplier qualification constraints;

(2) an assessment of opportunities to integrate commercially mature automation, precision manufacturing, and digital inspection technologies into existing Army ammunition production facilities and artillery production lines;

(3) an assessment of barriers to scaling artillery munition production using existing manufacturing methods and infrastructure;

(4) a description of ongoing or planned demonstration, prototyping, or integration activities related to artillery production modernization; and

(5) recommendations to improve production throughput, quality assurance, supplier diversification, and wartime surge production capacity for artillery munitions.

The report should be submitted in an unclassified format, but may also contain a classified annex, if required.

Design for Manufacturing in Munitions and Energetics

The committee is concerned that the current munitions industrial base lacks the surge capacity required for modern conflict. The committee believes that using Design for Manufacturing (DFM) as a standard requirement for munitions and energetics programs to ensure such systems can be produced at the speed and scale required by the National Defense Strategy. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to House Committee on Armed Services, not later than June 1, 2027, on the feasibility of implementing DFM as a requirement in the development of munitions. The briefing should include:

(1) A summary of key manufacturing improvements possible through DFM, including benefits such as reductions in safety incidents, production time, part counts, or manufacturing costs;

(2) A description of training or guidance that has been provided to Systems Engineering teams and Independent Technical Assessment organizations to evaluate DFM implementation;

(3) An assessment of the potential impact of DFM on munitions industrial base surge capacity; and

(4) Identification of barriers to implementation and recommended legislative or regulatory changes.

Expanding the Innovation Ecosystem at the United States Military Academies

The committee supports the ongoing research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) efforts being undertaken by the United States Military Academies. For example, the committee is aware of the launch of the West Point Innovation Hub (WP Werx), an initiative that connects cadets from diverse disciplines with partners across the Department of Defense, industry, and academia to drive innovation and address complex challenges in a collaborative setting.

The committee notes the potential of such partnerships like WP Werx to help expand the role of the Military Academies in the Department of Defense's innovation ecosystem. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the RDT&E and innovation efforts at the Military Academies. The report shall include:

(1) an assessment of current innovation-driven project-based learning and scholarly research efforts at the Military Academies;

(2) an assessment of the feasibility, viability, and potential impacts of expansion of such efforts across academia, industry, and the Department of Defense; and

(3) such other information as the Under Secretary deems appropriate.

Improved Energetics Manufacturing

The committee is aware of the Army's ammunition enterprise modernization efforts and supports the Army's emphasis on the research, development, and maturation of novel materials and manufacturing processes oriented toward next generation propellants and energetics. The committee recognizes the importance of quickly transitioning simulants to pilot-scale manufacturing for live energetic systems. Therefore, the committee encourages U.S. Army Combat Capabilities Development Command to evaluate the feasibility of establishing a research and development facility for the integration of novel energetic components.

Mobile Unmanned Aircraft System Launch Capability

The committee recognizes the increasing operational demand for distributed unmanned aircraft system operations in contested and austere environments. The committee notes that current un-

manned aircraft system launch capabilities are often dependent on fixed infrastructure or platform-specific systems, which may limit operational flexibility and survivability.

The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense has not fully assessed the operational utility of mobile launch systems capable of enabling rapid, repeated deployment of unmanned aircraft systems across dispersed locations.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Secretary of the Air Force and the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2027, on the feasibility and advisability of developing and fielding mobile unmanned aircraft system launch capabilities. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) an assessment of operational requirements for mobile launch systems capable of operating in austere and distributed environments with minimal personnel and infrastructure;

(2) an evaluation of systems capable of supporting multiple Group 2 and Group 3 unmanned aircraft systems through modular or platform agnostic interfaces;

(3) an analysis of sortie generation rates, including the ability to conduct repeated launches at high operational tempo and rapidly reposition between launch sites;

(4) an assessment of mobility and survivability advantages compared to fixed or infrastructure-dependent launch systems;

(5) an evaluation of cost per launch and scalability of production; and

(6) recommendations regarding the feasibility and advisability of a pilot or demonstration program.

Next Generation Ballistic Plate

The committee believes that next-generation ballistic plates and vests are critical to ensuring soldier survivability on the future battlefield. These next-generation soldier protection systems should incorporate advanced materials and next-generation ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene, to include the class I and class II vital torso protection (VTP). The committee further urges the Secretary of Defense to achieve the target objective weight requirements and evaluate conformal and flexible geometries for VTP Class I systems.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Academic Partnerships for Submarine and Undersea Vehicle Research and Manufacturing

In recent years, as part of multiple efforts to address the need to increase the size of the fleet, the committee authorizes appropriations in partnerships between industry, academia, and Navy laboratories, and Congress appropriates additional funding for this line of effort. Most recently, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2026 (Public Law 119–75) appropriated \$20 million for partnerships for submarine and undersea vehicle programs.

The committee notes that these partnerships continue to focus on both near-term manufacturing improvements for the Virginia and Columbia-class submarine programs, as well as longer-term basic and applied research needed to improve the combat performance of future designs, and now also focus on helping to address regional supply chain issues which negatively impact production schedules.

The committee is interested in further understanding the milestones achieved by the partnerships between industry, academia, and in coordination with Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Undersea Warfighting Development Center, Office of Naval Research, and other Navy entities. Additionally, the committee notes the benefit of developing a long-term funding approach for these programs to leverage the growing capabilities of such partners.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2026, on takeaways by the Navy from academic partnerships for submarine and undersea vehicle programs, as well as potential plans for future funding. The briefing should include, but is not limited to, the following:

- (1) milestones achieved by these partnerships;
- (2) barriers faced in executing these partnerships and recommendations to reduce potential barriers;
- (3) any potential plans to explore long-term or sustained funding for these partnerships; and
- (4) any other items of interest that the Secretary deems important to highlight for or recommend to the committee related to these partnerships.

Advanced Warhead Effects

The committee notes that while the commercial sector and academic institutions are developing novel energetics, the Department of Defense has lagged in its adoption and is still primarily relying on legacy energetic materials. The committee is concerned that current development efforts may overemphasize delivery vehicles, launch, and propulsion while underinvesting in modern warhead lethality and advanced reactive materials.

The committee believes the Department should adequately prioritize advanced effects and lethality solutions to maintain technological superiority and improve production scalability. The committee notes that the Blackbeard-Ground Launched Missile and Multi-Mission Affordable Capacity Effector programs, among others, could provide opportunities adopt advanced reactive materials, with the potential to improve operational characteristics, affordability, and lethality.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army and the Director of the Joint Energetics Transition Office, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the Department's plan to evaluate and integrate advanced warhead energetics into the Blackbeard-Ground Launched Missile and Multi-Mission Affordable Capacity Effector programs.

The briefing should include the following:

- (1) an analysis of how funding provided in the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (Public Law 119–21) will support research and testing of advanced reactive materials;

(2) a description of how such materials can be integrated into system architectures early enough in the development cycle to enable scalable production and avoid costly recertification requirements;

(3) a description of any additional investments required to incorporate advanced energetics, including the use of advanced modeling approaches to accelerate development cycles; and

(4) an analysis of the feasibility and advisability of proposed actions to enable the adoption of advanced reactive materials while maintaining munition affordability.

Airborne Augmented Reality Capability for Department of the Navy

The committee is aware of United States Navy pilot training challenges and notes that airborne augmented reality systems can increase fleet readiness by improving advanced aerial combat training against realistic threats. The committee expects the Secretary of the Navy to take a more aggressive approach developing a plan for fielding an airborne augmented reality capability to augment fleet readiness training.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than October 1, 2026, describing the plan for fielding an airborne augmented reality capability to augment fleet readiness training in the Department of the Navy.

Close-In Weapon System Technology Refresh

The committee supports the Navy's Close-In Weapon Systems (CIWS) programs of record, such as the Mk-15 Phalanx and SeaRAM systems. However, the committee notes that certain components of these systems are aging, with systems having gone 20 years since last modernization while relying on electronics that are more than 50 years old. Events in the Red Sea have demonstrated the relevance of CIWS, and the Navy requires modern and reliable systems capable of protecting the fleet against new threats, such as Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS).

The committee encourages the Navy to consider a technology refresh plan focusing on the Mk-15 Phalanx and SeaRAM systems. A technology refresh plan utilizing fielded products could improve performance, resolve reliability issues, and support counter UAS systems.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than December 1, 2026 on its plans to modernize the Mk-15 Phalanx and SeaRAM systems. This briefing shall include, but is not limited to:

(1) the potential to integrate modernized sensors such as KuRFs radars and multi-spectral targeting systems

(2) plans to modernize the mount servo design for both systems

(3) potential cost savings created as a result of decreased maintenance needs

Concepts to Scale a Commercial Logistics Fleet

The committee supports the continued development and transition of unmanned surface vessels to meet fleet requirements. As the commercial industry makes advances in the technology and builds their own unmanned logistics fleet, the committee believes that autonomous unmanned surface vessels can provide logistics support to meet combatant command operational requirements. However, this effort would require further standardization of maritime logistics networks and methods to manage intra-theater surface vessels. To better understand efforts to develop enabling technologies that support intra-theater unmanned surface vessel logistics operations, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) an assessment of current unmanned surface vessel enabling technologies and their ability to manage logistics focused operations; and
- (2) a summary of intra-theater maritime logistics requirements and how they could be met by commercial logistics fleets of unmanned surface vessels.

Continuity in Communications Degraded Environments

The committee recognizes the increasing requirement for secure, mobile-enabled command and control platforms for distributed maritime operations. Particularly for continuity of operations in environments where traditional communications may be denied, degraded, or intermittently available. The committee notes that recent operations across the Indo-Pacific and Middle East have demonstrated how adversarial use of electronic warfare, cyber disruption, global positioning system interference, and physical infrastructure targeting can significantly impair centralized decision-making, situational awareness, and force coordination.

The committee is concerned that the Navy lacks a consistent, accredited framework for rapidly fielding commercially developed mobile command and control tools that are engineered for tactical resiliency, including offline operation, peer-to-peer synchronization, and reconstitution of command coherence when connectivity is restored. To better understand the effort to field secure, mobile-enabled command and control software for communications denied or degraded environments, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) a description of commercially developed mobile command and control platforms currently demonstrated or fielded aboard carriers, surface vessels, and shore commands, including an assessment of each platform's demonstrated performance in communications denied or degraded environments and compatibility with Zero Trust architecture requirements;
- (2) an assessment of the operational benefits of mobile-first platforms accessible on Government and personal mobile devices, including any reductions in administrative burden and improvements in small-unit readiness observed during demonstration efforts; and

(3) information on any efforts to accredit, procure, and scale commercially developed mobile command and control solutions with demonstrated performance in communications denied or degraded environments.

Digital Combat Console for Aegis Baseline Integration

The committee is concerned about critical capability gaps in low altitude air defense identified in multiple combatant command areas of responsibility. The committee notes that Group 1 through 3 unmanned aircraft systems present asymmetric threats that challenge legacy air defense systems optimized for high altitude aircraft and ballistic missiles. Traditional naval sensors and combat systems were not designed to detect, track, and engage small unmanned systems that operate beneath conventional radar coverage and move in coordinated formations. The committee encourages the Secretary of the Navy to evaluate and incorporate digital combat console capabilities that address low altitude air defense gaps within Aegis Combat System baseline configurations. To better understand current efforts to incorporate digital combat console capabilities, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 30, 2026. The briefing shall include information on:

- (1) integration of digital combat console capabilities with existing Aegis architecture to provide predictive threat awareness for low altitude unmanned aircraft systems without requiring dry dock hardware modifications;
- (2) efforts to fuse sensor data from electro optical, infrared, acoustic, and radio frequency sources delivered through a unified operator display;
- (3) efforts to track data for Group 1 through 3 unmanned aircraft systems at ranges exceeding 5 kilometers with update rates of 1 Hz or better and accuracy above 99 percent;
- (4) development of capability to provide over the air software update capability to deployed fleet units;
- (5) capability enhancements to expand the defensive engagement envelope; and
- (6) associated deployment timelines.

Evaluation of Systems for the Management of Seabed Data From Unmanned Underwater Vehicle Operations

The committee recognizes the need for high-resolution seabed data to support Department of Defense intelligence requirements, particularly to track and counter emerging threats in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command Area of Responsibility. The committee notes that traditional methods of seabed data collection using Naval vessels are insufficient for the demands of contested environments, and that, accordingly, unmanned underwater vehicles offer a lower-impact alternative to inform mine warfare, facilitate contested resupply, conduct targeting, create baselines for change detection, and enable safe navigation. The committee further notes that existing commercial capabilities provide seabed data collection management solutions for this mission set, which can aggregate and ana-

lyze data from distributed sensors and platforms into a unified operational picture.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on available systems for managing seabed data collected during unmanned underwater vehicle operations, including non-developmental solutions from commercial providers. The briefing shall include, but is not limited to:

- (1) identification of candidate systems to support the upload, download, visualization, sharing, and storage of applicable sensor data;
- (2) an analysis of the capability of such systems with regard to the transportation of data between locations globally through cloud-based or network implementation;
- (3) an assessment of the ability of such systems to support all sensor data types relevant to hydrographic, seabed warfare, and mine countermeasure missions;
- (4) an evaluation of current gaps between existing systems and identified candidate systems;
- (5) identification of the technical maturity and sustainability of such systems; and
- (6) any applicable information from Navy users with regard to potential seabed data collection solutions.

Navy Digital Engineering Interoperability

The committee recognizes that engineering, modeling and simulation, testing, certification, and sustainment activities across the Department of the Navy continue to face challenges associated with fragmented digital environments, proprietary software ecosystems, disconnected data architectures, and limited interoperability across organizations, programs, and security domains. The committee further recognizes the importance of secure collaboration and authoritative data exchange between Naval Air Systems Command, Naval Sea Systems Command, and other naval acquisition and sustainment organizations as maritime and aviation platforms become increasingly software-defined and interconnected.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on the Navy's strategy to establish decentralized, interoperable digital engineering infrastructure capable of supporting secure cross-network collaboration, authoritative data exchange, vendor-neutral modeling and simulation data, and continuous engineering and certification workflows without requiring replacement of existing engineering tools or centralization of authoritative data. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) barriers to interoperability and data portability across Navy engineering, modeling, simulation, test, and sustainment environments;
- (2) opportunities to support secure collaboration between Naval Sea Systems Command, Naval Air Systems Command, and other Department of Defense organizations through interoperable digital engineering environments;
- (3) opportunities to improve interoperability, authoritative data exchange, and secure collaboration across engineering, modeling, simulation, testing, and sustainment environments while pre-

serving organizational control, cybersecurity requirements, and data sovereignty protections; and

(4) opportunities to reduce recertification burdens, accelerate modernization timelines, improve software integration activities, and enhance mission readiness through continuous engineering and digital certification approaches.

Next Generation Shipboard Data Centers

The committee understands shipboard data centers and computing infrastructure are aging and based on outdated hardware designs. The fleet's computing demand has increased, while legacy equipment cannot keep pace making upgrades slow and expensive. The Navy has reached a computing power inflection point. The need to field modern, data and AI enabled capabilities with a shipboard cabinet infrastructure that better supports these new designs and cooling approaches is imperative to keep pace with adversaries.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, outlining shipboard data center computing modernization plans, including fielding open, modular architectures able to deliver AI-enabled capabilities for warships. The report should include the following information:

(1) Progress modernizing the Fleet's legacy shipboard computing hardware to meet increased computing demands given the proliferation of advanced sensors, unmanned systems, and AI enabled warfare;

(2) The future modularity and commonality needs of the Navy, including efforts to achieve a common enclosure, power, and cooling based on commercial-off-the-shelf Open Modular Cabinet solutions providing a capability able to meet evolving computing payloads of the future; and

(3) Plans to adopt Open Compute Project-based technologies, including planned pilot efforts and measurable outcomes related to integration time, upgrade cadence, and lifecycle cost;

(4) An unclassified threat assessment detailing the growing computing capabilities of our adversaries and how the Navy will modernize to scale computing to counter these malign activities.

(5) The report shall identify any policy, certification, or acquisition barriers that impede adoption of open, modular, commercially supported shipboard data center architectures and should provide recommended actions and timelines to address such barriers.

Rapid Unmanned Surface Vessel On-Demand Manufacturing

The committee recognizes the growing operational need for autonomous small unmanned surface vessels to support maritime domain awareness, surveillance of critical undersea infrastructure, and other urgent national security requirements. The committee is concerned that gaps in domestic production capacity, supply chain resiliency, and surge manufacturing may limit the Department of Defense's ability to rapidly field such systems at operationally relevant scale.

The committee believes the Department should evaluate scalable and on-demand manufacturing approaches that could reduce reliance on fragile supply chains, strengthen the domestic industrial

base, and improve the Department's ability to surge production in response to adversary action, extended conflict, infrastructure threats, or urgent mobilization requirements.

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the feasibility and advisability of establishing a pilot project to demonstrate rapid, scalable, and on-demand manufacturing of autonomous small unmanned surface vessels. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) gaps in the domestic industrial base related to production capacity and supply chain resiliency for autonomous small unmanned surface vessels;
- (2) potential manufacturing methodologies to rapidly increase production of such vessels to meet urgent national security requirements;
- (3) opportunities to qualify new or enhanced United States-based suppliers to support on-demand scaling and manufacturing;
- (4) actions the Department is taking to identify and mitigate critical domestic supply chain risks affecting autonomous systems manufacturing;
- (5) metrics the Department could use to assess industrial capability before and after implementation of such a pilot project; and
- (6) any legislative or administrative action needed to improve rapid scaling and on-demand manufacturing capabilities for autonomous systems.

Report on the Adoption of Autonomous Vertical Takeoff and Landing Platforms

The committee supports efforts by the Navy and Marine Corps to pursue the Distributed Maritime Operations and Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations operational doctrines, supported by the Next Generation Air Dominance and Collaborative Combat Aircraft programs, to preserve combat power while increasing survivability and operational tempo in the Indo-Pacific. The committee understands that, in support of these operational doctrines, the Navy is developing autonomous vertical takeoff and landing (VTOL) platforms capable of operating in the Indo-Pacific. However, the committee is concerned that the absence of validated tactics, concepts of employment, and integration pathways may limit the operational utility and delay fielding of these systems.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on options for integration, operationalization, and sustainment of autonomous VTOL platforms. The briefing should include:

- (1) a description of the force structure, logistics, training, operational concept, and sustainment trade space for autonomous VTOL platforms;
- (2) a description of roles suitable for autonomous VTOL platforms, and for which such platforms would provide additional capability or efficiency;
- (3) projected resource requirements and transition timelines; and

(4) an evaluation of the feasibility and advisability of the integration of such systems into Naval and Marine aviation units.

Unmanned Surface Vessel Operability in the Arctic Ocean

The committee recognizes the strategic importance of the Arctic Ocean and the challenges that weather and conditions pose for military and civilian operations. With increased investment in unmanned enabling capabilities, the committee believes that unmanned surface vessels (USV) could augment manned Arctic operations. The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the operability of unmanned surface vessels in the Arctic Ocean. The briefing should include:

(1) an assessment of any current cold weather limitations of USV ability to maneuver, seakeeping ability, ability to navigate, maritime domain awareness capability, and communications capability needed to support survey, monitoring, rescue, and maritime patrol missions;

(2) analysis of possible technological or design solutions for aspects such as hull, topside structure (including the mast), sensor suites, communications equipment, material choices, and changes in naval architecture for manned ships, and how they can be applied to USVs with no personnel accommodations or requirements;

(3) information on any ongoing efforts to develop technical solutions through analysis, modeling and simulation, and rapid prototyping to advance novel design concepts and component hardening solutions; and

(4) information on potential controlled experiments with component technologies that would be needed to support USV operations in cold weather conditions.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

Items of Special Interest

Advanced High Mach Turbine Engines Using Additive Manufacturing

The committee understands that high-speed airbreathing propulsion systems, such as high Mach turbojets, ramjets, and rotating detonation engines, are critical for time sensitive kinetic strikes on modern battlefields. These propulsion systems operate under extreme thermal and structural conditions that demand complex internal geometries and advanced cooling solutions. The committee recognizes that additive manufacturing could serve as a critical enabler for next-generation high Mach capabilities. The committee urges the continued advancement of secure, domestically resilient additive manufacturing capacity to strengthen the Department of Defense's technological superiority, shorten development timelines, and enhance surge production readiness.

Anti-Jam Capability Assessment

The committee is aware of supply constraints with regard to the Common Architecture for Assured Positioning, Navigation and Timing (CAAP) Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC) in-

ventory due to the planned shutdown of the 45 nanometer ASIC process line. The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 31, 2026, on the current and projected status of its CAAP ASIC inventory. The report should include:

- (1) the anticipated rate of consumption of the chips, by system, over the next decade in support of United States and allied requirements;
- (2) any emerging additional demand, including from new systems, for the existing stock of ASICs;
- (3) the available capacity and necessary timelines needed for the industrial base to manufacture a new configuration; and
- (4) potential opportunities for an updated architecture, including with regard to emergent demand for affordable mass munitions.

Atmospheric Dominance Research and Monitoring

The committee recognizes the importance of the atmosphere and near-space environment to joint operations worldwide, as well as the complex environments that United States assets are likely to encounter.

The committee believes that additional research on atmospheric signatures and dynamics in the atmosphere and the development of predictive techniques to ensure observational and operational superiority would be beneficial for Air Force missions. The committee encourages the Air Force to conduct additional research in atmospheric phenomenology in order to develop monitoring systems that detect and analyze threats. Further, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, on the path to establish a program that:

- (1) expands global in-situ atmospheric monitoring and assimilation with satellite data across the troposphere and stratosphere to detect and attribute active modification of natural atmospheric processes;
- (2) ensures sufficient atmospheric observation, modeling, and analytical capability to differentiate benign activities from those that could impact the national security of the United States; and
- (3) leverages public-private partnerships, as appropriate, to efficiently scale in-situ atmospheric monitoring and analytic capabilities.

Collaborative Combat Aircraft Testing and Tactics Development

The committee recognizes the rapid pace of innovation in commercial software development, including data software test and evaluation tools relevant to the Collaborative Combat Aircraft (CCA) program. Given the operational and tactical importance of the CCA program, including its role in enabling human-machine teaming and autonomous operations at scale, the committee emphasizes that rapid, iterative test and evaluation is essential to validating autonomy, tactics, and concepts of employment. Moreover, effective and efficient testing can further enable these capabilities to be fielded at the speed required to maintain operational

advantage over peer competitors. The committee believes that leveraging mature commercial software solutions can reduce cost, accelerate operational testing, promote expedient development of CCA concepts of employment, and effectively validate tactics, techniques and procedures. Accordingly, the committee encourages the Secretary of Air Force to leverage commercially available modern software for operational testing, tactics development, and validation for the CCA program.

Defense Quantum Networking Research

The committee supports the Air Force Research Laboratory's research and development work on deployable quantum networking solutions. With the integration of artificial intelligence across systems, quantum computing improves the effectiveness of those systems. To transition this technology, major developments in hardware and software are required. The committee urges the Secretary of the Air Force to continue developing quantum networking capabilities to support power and space requirements in the field.

Electro-Optical and Infrared Signature Modeling for Collaborative Combat Aircraft

The Committee recognizes the importance of accurate modeling and simulation capabilities to support the development, survivability, and operational effectiveness of next-generation autonomous air systems, including the Collaborative Combat Aircraft program.

Collaborative Combat Aircraft are expected to operate in contested environments alongside crewed platforms and will rely on low observability, sensor awareness, and autonomous perception to successfully perform missions including strike, electronic warfare, and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance. The Committee recognizes that electro-optical and infrared (EO/IR) signatures, including aircraft surface heating, propulsion exhaust plumes, atmospheric propagation effects, and background environmental conditions can play a critical role in determining the detectability and survivability of such systems against advanced adversary sensors.

The Committee notes that advances in physics-based modeling and synthetic scene generation tools enable improved prediction of EO/IR signatures, support digital engineering efforts, and can provide synthetic datasets to train and validate machine learning and computer vision algorithms used in autonomous systems.

Accordingly, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy, to submit a report to the Congressional Defense Committees not later than May 31, 2027 on the feasibility and benefits of incorporating advanced EO/IR modeling, simulation, and synthetic data generation tools into the development, testing, and evaluation of Collaborative Combat Aircraft and related autonomous air systems. The report shall include:

- (1) An assessment of existing Department of Defense capabilities to model electro-optical and infrared signatures of unmanned and autonomous aircraft, including exhaust plume modeling and atmospheric propagation effects.

(2) An evaluation of commercially available physics-based modeling tools capable of generating synthetic EO/IR datasets for sensor development, algorithm training, and mission simulation.

(3) A description of how such tools could support digital engineering efforts for Collaborative Combat Aircraft, including aircraft design, signature management, survivability analysis, and sensor development.

(4) An assessment of the potential role of synthetic EO/IR environments in supporting autonomous perception, automatic target recognition, and machine learning algorithm training for Collaborative Combat Aircraft.

(5) Recommendations for integrating EO/IR modeling and synthetic scene generation capabilities into the research, development, test, and evaluation pipeline supporting Collaborative Combat Aircraft.

Magnetic Gearing for Advanced Manufacturing and Space Applications

The committee is aware of ongoing research and development efforts regarding magnetically geared drive systems and actuators for both terrestrial and space applications. The committee notes the potential for these technologies to improve precision and compliance for safer human-robot and robot-robot interaction, enhance controllability for delicate assembly and servicing tasks, reduce contamination risk in vacuum and cleanroom operations, expand operability across wide thermal extremes, and increase mean time between failures.

The committee encourages the Secretary of the Air Force to support research and development efforts related to magnetic gearing. The committee further encourages the Secretary to examine the potential for such technology to reduce maintenance costs, improve mean time between failures, and other performance characteristics, and, if the technology is at an appropriate level of maturity, to pursue further prototyping and flight demonstrations.

Modular Air-to-Air Capability Integration for Collaborative Combat Aircraft

The committee notes the Air Force's rapid advancement of the Collaborative Combat Aircraft (CCA) program and emphasizes that the operational value of CCAs will depend on the availability of affordable, scalable air-to-air munitions capable of being integrated and fielded in sufficient quantity to support sustained combat operations.

The committee remains supportive of Air Force initiatives to leverage high Technology Readiness Level components, modular design, and open system architecture to increase magazine depth of future combat air forces. The committee is concerned, however, that certain current affordable-mass munitions initiatives emphasize form factors and employment concepts that are not well suited for high-density internal carriage on low-observable tactical aircraft, including Collaborative Combat Aircraft.

The committee recognizes that the Department has appropriately focused its initial Modular Series weapons efforts on palletized, air-to-surface munitions due to their lower technical complexity and

broad industrial-base participation. The committee encourages the Air Force to build upon these efforts by expanding Modular Series weapons development to include affordable, internally carried air-to-air capabilities necessary to fully enable CCAs in counter-air and air superiority missions.

The committee further emphasizes that the development of affordable, modular air-to-air munitions for Collaborative Combat Aircraft must be supported by a resilient and geographically distributed industrial base and finds that modular design and open system architectures should be leveraged to expand the number of qualified suppliers, reduce single-point manufacturing risk, and enable scalable production across multiple facilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, describing the Department's acquisition strategy for affordable, modular air-to-air munitions intended for employment by Collaborative Combat Aircraft. The briefing shall include, but is not limited to:

- (1) unit cost and production objectives necessary to support sustained employment at operationally relevant scale;
- (2) an assessment of the underlying industrial base, including potential approaches to expand the number of qualified producers, increase production resilience, and reduce reliance on single-point manufacturing or integration locations;
- (3) planned timelines and technical considerations for internal carriage integration on CCAs; and
- (4) an assessment of how such munitions will complement and preserve inventories of higher-end air-to-air weapons intended for employment by manned fighter aircraft.

Nationwide Integration of Time Resiliency for Operations (NITRO)

The committee is encouraged by ongoing efforts of the Air Force Research Laboratory in developing position, navigating and timing (PNT) capabilities. The committee notes the joint program with the National Guard, the Nationwide Integration of Time Resiliency for Operations (NITRO), provides an alternative to the global positioning system for operations of critical infrastructure supporting military operations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Mission Capabilities to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the applicability of NITRO as well as costs to fund ongoing operations, maintenance, and sustainment of the system.

Next Generation Escape System for United States Air Force F-16 Aircraft

The committee understands that the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (ASAF/ATL) reviewed the original sole-source Justification and Analysis (J&A) document dated September 26, 2019, and made a new conclusion for the F-16 Next Generation Escape System (NGES) program in that more than one industry participant could potentially meet Air Force requirements. As a result, on January 9, 2025, ASAF/ATL directed via an Acquisition Decision Memorandum (ADM) that a

competitive acquisition strategy be implemented for the F-16 NGES program.

Subsequently, Air Force leadership and program officials have briefed committee staff on numerous occasions that the Air Force would issue a competitive acquisition Request for Proposal (RFP) for F-16 NGES to replace the existing manufacturer's ejection seat. The Air Force has failed to follow through on that action. The committee remains concerned that the Air Force continues to delay issuing an RFP for F-16 NGES and instead has chosen to be myopically focused on issues with the existing F-15 NGES program of record. The committee also notes that the Air Force has sufficient funding and acquisition personnel resources necessary to execute concurrent, but separate NGES programs: the sole-source F-15 NGES program, and a competitive acquisition strategy for the F-16 NGES program.

Lastly, the committee notes the Air Force has unresolved safety concerns with the ACES II ejection seat given that the Air Force, since 1978 when ACES II originally fielded, has expanded the allowable aircrew weight range, reduced the minimum seating height, and introduced Helmet-Mounted Devices (HMD), resulting in multiple Air Force Safety Investigation Board recommendations for safety enhancements. The Air Force has conveyed that until the ACES II escape system is upgraded, aircrew will continue to fly at unnecessary risk of major injury or fatality during a high-speed ejection. Without ACES II escape system upgrades the HMDs will continue to cause excessively high neck loads; leave aircrew susceptible to "slam-back" injury or fatality; interfere with airflow to environmental sensors resulting in possible seat malfunction, and; leave lighter weight aircrew susceptible to injury or fatality during drogue parachute opening shock. Finally, aircrew will also continue to be susceptible to limb flailing injuries at high speeds and to a higher risk of parachute landing fall injuries.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Air Force to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026, on NGES for its fleet of tactical fighter and bomber aircraft. The report should include, at a minimum:

- (1) A listing and description of existing programs of record for ejection seats currently fielded on fighter and bomber aircraft;
- (2) A listing and description of developmental programs for fighter and bomber aircraft ejection seats, as well as a historical review of cost, schedule, and performance of each program;
- (3) An description of resources necessary to simultaneously execute separate F-15 and F-16 NGES programs of record;
- (4) An acquisition timeline with appropriate milestones to develop, test, certify, and field an F-16 NGES;
- (5) A detailed analysis of whether the ACES II ejection seat can be modernized to fully implement Air Force Safety Center Investigation recommendations #107903, #108743, #108744, and #108745;
- (6) A safety-to-aircrew survivability comparative analysis comparing modernizing and upgrading existing ejection seats, as compared to installing different and modern ejection seats with improved design and functionality that improve aircraft safety; and,
- (7) Any other information as determined by the Secretary.

Report on Assessment of Turbine Based Combine Cycle Facilities at Arnold Air Force Base

The committee recognizes the importance of ensuring adequate testing facilities are available for the development and evaluation of Turbine Based Combine Cycle (TBCC) technologies as part of hypersonic air vehicle development activities. The committee recognizes the importance of dedicated facilities and personnel, such as those at Arnold Air Force Base, to ensuring the success of such activities. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees no later than December 1, 2026, describing the hosting plan for TBCC test and evaluation capabilities. The report shall include:

- (1) a description of infrastructure and testing constraints and efficiencies, human capital resources and limitations, and other risks and/or optimizations to the program;
- (2) an assessment of the ability of Arnold Air Force Base and other testing centers to modernize facilities to meet the needs of a full-scale TBCC operational capability;
- (3) estimates for required power and industrial utility usage, as well as risks associated with development of secured access, networks, and grids; and
- (4) such other information as the Secretary deems appropriate.

Reusable Hypersonics Development and Transition

The committee supports the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA)'s development of reusable hypersonic aircraft, including efforts to produce a Next Generation Responsive Strike (NextRS) prototype aircraft and transition the platform to the Air Force for flight test and fielding. However, the committee is concerned with delays to the planned transition schedule. The committee notes that initiation of novel development activities, rather than the use of propulsion and other technologies already developed under previous and ongoing development activities, can significantly increase schedule risk.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Director of DARPA, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on efforts to leverage ongoing and past Air Force Research Lab activities, including those associated with or managed by DARPA, into the fielding of NextRS. The report shall include:

- (1) expected timelines for NextRS transition;
- (2) expected funding required to maintain the current roadmap;
- (3) any funding, administrative, or technology development obstacles anticipated to cause delay or that pose significant schedule or cost risk; and
- (4) such other information as the Secretary deems appropriate.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

Items of Special Interest

Advanced Military Prosthetic Technologies

The committee recognizes the importance of advanced prosthetic technologies in supporting wounded servicemembers, improving re-

habilitation outcomes, and enhancing military medical readiness. The committee further notes the growing importance of domestic manufacturing capabilities for emerging technologies, including microprocessor-controlled prosthetics, neural-interface systems, advanced prosthetic manufacturing, and modular prosthetic systems.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Health Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's efforts to advance and field next-generation military prosthetic technologies. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) an assessment of current and future requirements for advanced military prosthetic technologies;
- (2) an assessment of domestic industrial base capacity and supply chain risks associated with such technologies;
- (3) opportunities to accelerate research, development, testing, and fielding of advanced prosthetic systems;
- (4) the status of emerging technologies, including neural-interface and human-machine interface capabilities; and
- (5) any recommendations for legislative action to strengthen domestic production and innovation in advanced military prosthetic technologies.

Analog In-Memory Compute Architectures for Defense Applications

The committee recognizes that size, weight, and power (SWaP) constraints remain critical drivers across ground, airborne, and space-based defense platforms; current operational platforms must divide limited power budgets across multiple processing stacks, leaving insufficient margin for future AI capability growth, particularly in contested or disconnected environments.

The committee is aware that recent advances in switch capacitor-analog in memory compute (SC-AIMC) architectures have demonstrated the potential to deliver greater than 20-fold improvements in energy efficiency relative to conventional digital solutions, enabling real-time AI inference, autonomous decision-making, and adaptive signal processing within fractional power and thermal envelopes.

Accordingly, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense, acting through the service laboratories and relevant science and technology executive offices, to evaluate and mature next-generation analog in-memory compute architectures for defense-relevant applications including multi-domain mission autonomy and autonomous system collaboration, counter-unmanned aircraft systems and distributed sensing, on-board reasoning and decision-making in denied or degraded environments, real-time electronic warfare and spectrum awareness, and secure edge AI execution without reliance on external data or power infrastructure.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, on the Department's strategy to evaluate and transition analog in-memory compute technologies into defense-relevant programs, to include the following:

(1) current and planned investments in SC-AIMC and related analog compute architectures across the Department's science and technology portfolio;

(2) identified operational platforms and mission areas best suited for near-term integration, including transition-relevant prototypes and hardware-software co-design activities;

(3) coordination with service laboratories and joint and inter-agency partners on experimentation and fielding pathways; and

(4) the Department's assessment of domestic manufacturing capacity and supply chain considerations for CMOS-compatible analog compute components.

Analytical Tools to Improve Department of Defense Research Security

The committee remains concerned that research conducted or sponsored by the Department of Defense is the target of ongoing efforts by multiple foreign influence groups to access sensitive research processes, data, and results. Given this concern, the committee has included several provisions in previous National Defense Authorization Acts to better secure Department-sponsored research at universities and the defense industrial base.

The committee also recognizes that existing disclosure and compliance standards in place by the Department and academia may not consistently identify the full scope of foreign influence risks associated with Department of Defense-funded research and that modern analytical tools could assist in improving these processes. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 15, 2027, on how the Department could adopt a risk-based approach to strengthening research security screening and oversight across Department of Defense research activities, including consideration of appropriate analytical capabilities to improve visibility into existing and future high-risk foreign affiliations and evolving foreign influence threats over time.

Biochemical Sensing Technologies for Warfighter Readiness

The committee recognizes the importance of real-time biochemical sensing technologies to support warfighter readiness, force protection, and operational decision-making. The committee is aware of ongoing U.S. Army Combat Capabilities Development Command efforts to develop forward deployable, wearable biochemical sensors.

The committee further notes that expanding sensing capabilities to additional biomarkers could improve the Department's ability to assess readiness, performance, brain health, and exposure to toxic industrial chemicals or chemical agents.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2027, on Department efforts to develop, evaluate, and transition biochemical sensing technologies, including:

(1) an overview of relevant Department research and development activities;

- (2) a description of potential applications for physiological monitoring and environmental threat detection;
- (3) an identification of transition pathways;
- (4) a description of relevant supply chain and manufacturing considerations, including foreign-sourced components and potential for transition to domestic production; and
- (5) a summary of major milestones, testing, or demonstration activities.

Biodefense Research and Development Activities

The committee recognizes the importance of further developing effective countermeasures to address the threat that biological agents pose to the warfighter, and it understands that public-private partnerships are underway to further such research. Further, the committee is concerned that the Department of Defense lacks an established process to share biodefense research and integrate biodefense technology across Department of Defense organizations and offices and does not adequately coordinate its activities to fully leverage investments in this area.

To that end, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2026, which includes the following:

- (1) an assessment of current and planned efforts to integrate and coordinate existing biodefense research and development in support of the goals of the National Security Strategy, National Defense Strategy, and National Biodefense Strategy;
- (2) an assessment of existing biodefense research and development activities, identification of existing gaps in biodefense research, proposed realignments to research funding; and
- (3) an evaluation of, and recommendations for improvements to, current processes affecting the intradepartmental sharing and integration of biodefense research.

Collaborative Combat Aircraft Cost and Capability Assessment

The committee is familiar with Air Force and Navy programs for Collaborative Combat Aircraft that plan for the fielding of large quantities of aircraft at the lowest possible unit cost. While the committee supports minimization of cost through effective use of existing technologies, efficient acquisition processes, and rapid testing, it remains supportive of ensuring critical capabilities are still effectively fielded. As the Air Force proceeds into Collaborative Combat Aircraft Increment 2 and the Navy develops its initial concepts, the committee anticipates a possible need for aircraft with sufficient range, speed, and electrical power to potentially self-deploy from the continental United States and conduct varied missions for geographic combatant commanders. This is particularly valid given the risks of operating from the Pacific theater's "first island chain," which is held at risk by Chinese long-range weapons. Sufficiently bolstering forward deployed combat airpower, while keeping fleet life-cycle costs low, will require aircraft capable of reliably carrying out an array of missions over extended ranges, all while minimizing attrition.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy to each provide a report to the con-

gressional defense committees not later than January 15, 2027, about the impact of cost while determining requirements for Collaborative Combat Aircraft programs. The report should determine the impact of unit cost minimization on aircraft attributes and overall fleet-wide operational costs. The report should also identify specific technology integration, including any proposed commercial off-the-shelf and modified off-the-shelf options, that could minimize fleet-wide costs while reducing attrition and expanding operational flexibility.

Commercial Radar for Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems

The committee notes the increased risk that low-cost drones pose to high value sensing nodes and radars, which not only creates a severe cost asymmetry, but also exposes critical operational vulnerabilities. Traditional active mono-static radars are particularly vulnerable to electronic and kinetic attack—they are relatively easy to locate when transmitting, and not easily defended from massed, asymmetric attack. The committee is concerned that such an asymmetry could result in theater-wide degradation of integrated air defense systems. Alternatively, the committee is aware that commercial sensing capabilities exist that are active, passive or hybrid; multi-static; software defined; and networked to support the detection, classification, identification, or tracking of small unmanned aircraft systems.

The committee is aware that the Joint Interagency Task Force 401 (JIATF-401), in coordination with the military services, is conducting competitive demonstration efforts to develop new counter unmanned aircraft system (c-UAS) capabilities. The committee believes these efforts are critical to augment existing service programs of record, create more robust distributed radar solutions for integrated air defense, and support a burgeoning commercial sector. The committee believes that commercial radar and sensing capabilities should be explored in these demonstration efforts.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of JIATF-401, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2027 detailing JIATF-401 and the Army's efforts to demonstrate new commercial radar solutions to augment existing c-UAS programs of record. The briefing shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) An overview of the commercial radar or sensing capabilities, including active, passive, hybrid, distributed, multi-static, software-defined, or networked architectures being evaluated to augment existing Army c-UAS programs of record;

- (2) An assessment of commercial platforms' ability to easily hand off tracks to Ku Band radars integrated into modern Army command and control systems to cue kinetic and/or non-kinetic interceptors;

- (3) The technical maturity, reliability, maintainability, cybersecurity, and operational suitability of commercial radar solutions;

- (4) Feedback from military operators on ease of use, deployability, mobility, survivability, user interface, and operational utility of commercial systems;

- (5) The affordability of commercial systems, including procurement cost, operating and sustainment cost, manpower require-

ments, and cost-exchange ratio when compared to existing programs of record; and

(6) The ability of the commercial system to be integrated through government-owned or licensed interfaces.

Commercialization Potential of Shelf-Stable Blood

The committee supports the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency's (DARPA) research and prototyping of shelf-stable blood through the Fieldable Solutions for Hemorrhage with bio-Artificial Resuscitation Products (FSHARP) program. Utilizing biotechnology, this technology has the potential to save warfighters' lives by enabling rapid access to blood at the front lines. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2027, on the status of the shelf-stable blood program. The briefing should include:

- (1) the current status of the research and prototyping efforts;
- (2) efforts to commercialize the research, including identification of transition partners within the Department of Defense and broader Federal Government and industry;
- (3) challenges to commercialization and a plan to address those challenges;
- (4) the known and anticipated benefits of fielding shelf-stable blood, including cost savings and a quantitative assessment of warfighter lives saved; and
- (5) a plan for deployment and operational fielding of the shelf-stable blood product.

Countering Biotechnology Threats From Foreign Adversaries

The committee notes the rapid advancements in biotechnology made by potential foreign adversaries, and believes that such advancements could threaten national security. The committee remains concerned that the United States may face gaps both in its ability to keep pace with its biotechnology capability development and its ability to defend against biotechnology threats from adversaries.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on current biotechnology threats. The briefing should include, at a minimum:

- (1) an examination of existing gaps in biotechnology threat defense;
- (2) an analysis of foreign adversaries' likely use of biotechnology capabilities against the United States; and
- (3) a proposed strategy to counter biotechnology threats from foreign adversaries, including recommended interagency actions.

Defense Innovation Unit Collaboration With Service Portfolio Acquisition Executives

The committee supports the efforts of the Defense Innovation Unit (DIU) to bring commercial, dual-use technologies to the Department of Defense. The committee remains concerned, however, that gaps still exist between DIU and the military services, which inhibits the timely transition of technologies into service programs.

Accordingly, the committee includes a provision elsewhere in this Act that would modify DIU's statutory authorities to enable more robust collaboration with the military service Portfolio Acquisition Executives (PAEs). The committee also directs the Director of DIU, in coordination with the service PAEs, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 1, 2026, on efforts to formalize collaboration mechanisms between DIU and the services. The report shall include:

- (1) a plan for how the services and DIU plan to formalize and standardize collaboration and transition efforts between each service and DIU, to include enabling budgetary resourcing in current and future fiscal years;
- (2) a plan for service allocation of appropriate billets to DIU positions and for a standardized and consistent process for the services to assign personnel with appropriate military occupational specialties, skillsets, and technical expertise; and
- (3) a description of current and planned co-funding and co-development mechanisms, including any additional required authorities.

Design for Robotic Assembly in Weapon System Development

The committee recognizes that many current weapon systems were designed for low-rate, manual production by skilled workers using bespoke tooling. Additionally, the committee is aware that advances in artificial intelligence, robotics, and autonomous manufacturing could enable robotic assembly at rates and levels of consistency not achievable through predominantly manual production methods. The committee believes that incorporating Design for Robotic Assembly (DFRA) principles during the engineering and development phase of new weapon systems could help improve manufacturability, scalability, and surge production capacity in the event of a high-intensity conflict.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2027, on how DFRA principles are being incorporated into the engineering, development, and manufacturing of new weapon systems. The report shall also include an overview of how the Department will reduce reliance on robotics and automation systems manufactured or assembled by entities domiciled in or subject to the control of China, Russia, Iran, or North Korea.

Digital Engineering Integration and Governance Across the Department of Defense

The committee recognizes digital engineering as a foundational capability essential to improving acquisition outcomes, reducing lifecycle costs, and modernizing military systems across the Department of Defense. The committee believes digital engineering accelerates the delivery of mission-effective systems to the warfighter and, when combined with disciplined product lifecycle management, improves requirements development, enables earlier and better-informed programmatic decisions, and supports long-term sustainment and modernization.

The committee supports the scaling of digital engineering scaled across all Department programs and platforms and believes it must be resourced accordingly, including through the establishment of dedicated budget lines. The committee notes that the Department of the Air Force has demonstrated progress in integrating digital engineering and product lifecycle management into program execution and acquisition decision-making and strongly supports the continued maturation of lifecycle management across its programs. The committee further recognizes the Department's progress with the publication of Department of Defense Instruction 5000.97, which established department-wide direction for digital engineering. The committee encourages the Department to continue implementing the broad and deliberate training outlined in the Instruction, as well as organizing, equipping, and integrating efforts across development, acquisition and sustainment commands and organizations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027 on the Department's plan to institutionalize digital engineering across all current and future weapon system and platform programs. The report shall include the following information:

- (1) an assessment of the Department's progress implementing Department of Defense Instruction 5000.97 throughout the design, acquisition, sustainment, and modernization lifecycle;
- (2) an outline of digital engineering and product lifecycle management best practices for naval shipbuilding, aviation, unmanned aerial vehicles, and undersea warfare programs;
- (3) a recommendation for the designation of an executive agent or office responsible for Department-wide digital engineering strategy, implementation, and oversight; and
- (4) an assessment of currently available commercial digital engineering ecosystems and product lifecycle management capabilities that could serve as department-wide solutions, including their ability to meet the Department's requirements for governance structures, data standards, cybersecurity, access controls, and interoperability with existing service- and program-level digital environments.

Dual-Use Small Unmanned Aircraft System Component Manufacturing

The committee recognizes that the Department of Defense's small unmanned aircraft system (sUAS) requirements cannot be met at scale without a robust domestic industrial base for critical sUAS components, including batteries, brushless motors, and other critical components. The committee recognizes that the viability of such a domestic industrial base is increasingly dependent on the strength of the broader commercial sUAS sector, which generates sustained and growing demand for the same dual-use components required by the Department.

The committee is concerned that manufacturers of these components are challenged in establishing production capacity in the United States absent demand commitments that significantly exceed current defense procurement volumes. The committee notes that civil applications for sUAS, including commercial applications,

generate consistent year-over-year demand for the same dual-use components required by the Department. The committee believes that aligning defense procurement strategies with commercial demand signals can create the aggregate volume necessary to incentivize domestic manufacturing investments and enable a more resilient, integrated civil-military sUAS industrial base, thereby strengthening supply chain resiliency for both the warfighter and the broader U.S. sUAS ecosystem.

The committee directs the Director of the Defense Innovation Unit, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy and the Director of the Joint Production Accelerator Cell, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2027, on domestic manufacturing capacity for dual-use small unmanned aircraft system components and opportunities to advance civil-military integration in support of domestic production. The report shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex. The report should include:

- (1) an assessment of the current domestic manufacturing capacity for critical sUAS components, including batteries, motors, and other critical components and items deemed appropriate, particularly civil-military applications;
- (2) documentation of stakeholder consultation with commercial sUAS operators, component suppliers, and other relevant stakeholders in both the defense and commercial sectors;
- (3) an analysis of the demand thresholds required by component manufacturers to justify establishing or expanding domestic production capacity;
- (4) an identification of opportunities to aggregate defense and civil demand for dual-use sUAS components to meet such thresholds;
- (5) recommendations for Department of Defense investments, procurement commitments, or other actions that would incentivize domestic production of critical sUAS components by leveraging commercial market growth and enabling a more integrated civil-military industrial base; and
- (6) an assessment of whether existing Defense Innovation Unit authorities and funding are sufficient to advance dual-use sUAS component manufacturing and civil-military integration at scale.

Establishment of National Security and Defense Artificial Intelligence Institute

The committee continues to support the authority provided in section 224 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (P.L. 119–60) for the Secretary of Defense to establish one or more National Security and Defense Artificial Intelligence (AI) Institutes at eligible host institutions, including Senior Military Colleges. The Committee further supports the current Administration’s AI Action Plan recommendations to grow Senior Military Colleges into hubs of artificial intelligence research, development, and talent building, including through AI-specific curriculum for AI use, development, and infrastructure management. However, the committee remains concerned that the Department has not articulated a clear implementation plan, timeline, governance structure, or resource requirement for carrying out this authority.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer and any other official deemed relevant by the Secretary, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on the Department's plan to establish a National Security and Defense Artificial Intelligence Institute consistent with Section 224 of P.L. 119–60. The report shall include:

- (1) the Department's proposed timeline for establishment, responsible office or official, governance structure, and coordination plan with the military departments, defense agencies, combatant commands, Federal laboratories, industry, and institutions of higher education;

- (2) identification of specific AI mission areas the Department anticipates such an Institute to prioritize, including secure data, AI testbeds, access to computing resources, AI assurance, workforce development, and transition of research into operational capability;

- (3) the proposed criteria for selecting eligible host institutions, including how the Department will evaluate Senior Military College status, DoD-sponsored research experience, secure research infrastructure, talent pipelines, partnerships with the defense industrial base and startup companies, and demonstrated ability to transition research into defense applications;

- (4) the estimated funding required across the Future-Years Defense Program for establishment, including any program element, solicitation vehicle, or schedule for a competitive award; and

- (5) any legal, budgetary, acquisition, data access, compute access, classification, security, or personnel barriers to implementation, along with proposed congressional actions to address such barriers.

F–35 Power Thermal Management System Modernization

The committee understands that as part of the F–35 modernization program, an engineering analysis is underway by the F–35 Joint Program Office (JPO) and the F–35 original equipment manufacturer to define the F–35's Block 4 and future Block "X" power generation, cooling, and thermal management architectures and systems to support a required minimum and maximum capacity of 62kW and 80kW, respectively, provided by the Power Thermal Management System (PTMS). The committee notes that the analysis is estimated to be completed by the end of calendar year 2026. In September 2025, the Government Accountability Office noted in its report titled "F–35 Joint Strike Fighter: More Actions Needed to Address Late Deliveries and Improve Future Development", that the F–35 program "plans to begin production of the [Power Thermal Management Unit] PTMU in 2033, the same year that post-Block 4 capabilities will require the increased power and cooling, providing limited, if any, time for schedule delays should they occur."

To date, the Block 4 aircraft modernization program has been underfunded and has delayed timely completion of the aforementioned analysis and implementation of its recommendations. The committee is concerned that any further delays could interfere with modernizing the architecture of the aircraft to meet installation and usage of more advanced and effective combat mission systems. The F–35 JPO must appropriately manage its responsibilities to

develop and field Block 4 capabilities, inclusive of the critical supporting subsystems for which both Block 4, and future capabilities beyond Block 4, are dependent. The Department expects the F-35 to have a service-life into the 2070s, therefore, maximizing capability growth margin for future cooling demands is critical.

Therefore, the committee directs the Program Executive Officer, F-35 JPO, in coordination with the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy, to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 15, 2026, on the status of the PTMS modernization program. The report should be unclassified but may include a classified annex, and at a minimum, include the following information:

- (1) the current status of the PTMS trade study, including total cooling requirements, an assessment of the defense industrial base to support PTMS design, development, and fielding timelines, and the expected schedule for choosing a PTMS solution following completion of the trade study analysis;

- (2) how the F-35 JPO plans to ensure sufficient growth margin is designed into the upgraded PTMS to support any future combat capabilities through the planned service-life of the F-35;

- (3) key performance parameters for each subsystem of the PTMS to support Block 4 and beyond Block 4 mission systems and weapons capabilities;

- (4) the acquisition strategy and schedule of significant events and milestones for the PTMS major acquisition subprogram established by section 226(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (P.L. 118-31); and

- (5) the fiscal resources required, by military service and fiscal year, to ensure successful aircraft integration of an upgraded PTMS to meet the timelines required for each military service.

Fiber-Optic Drone Production

The committee believes fiber optic drones could provide great value to warfighters on current and future battlefields. These drones are more resilient to jamming, spoofing, and electronic attack; provide higher throughput data processing; and provide secure communication between operators and the platform they are operating. The committee is concerned, however, that given the predominantly military use cases for these systems, there might not be a robust commercial market for fiber-optic drone production in the United States.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Director of the Drone Dominance Program to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2027, assessing the commercial market for fiber optic drones. The report shall include:

- (1) an assessment of the commercial market for fiber optic drones, in the United States and elsewhere;

- (2) a determination on whether a viable fiber-optic drone market exists;

- (3) a plan for how the Department of Defense plans to remediate the lack of production capacity for fiber optic drones if the determination is made that a viable commercial market does not exist; and

- (4) a plan for integrating fiber optic drones across the joint force.

Foreign Weather Modification Capabilities

The committee notes increasing international investment in weather modification capabilities, particularly by the People's Republic of China, which has publicly described largescale programs dedicated to precipitation enhancement and other forms of atmospheric intervention. The committee further notes that several other nations, including Japan, Russia, the United Arab Emirates, India, Thailand, the Philippines, and Indonesia, maintain active research, development, and operational programs related to weather modification technologies. The committee is concerned that the United States may lack a comprehensive understanding of the scope, objectives, and potential military implications of these activities, particularly by adversaries, including possible applications for operational weather shaping, civil disaster mitigation, and broader economic or geopolitical influence.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, assessing foreign weather modification activities and their implications for United States national security. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of foreign objectives, programs, institutional sponsors, and estimated funding levels;
- (2) relevant research and development activities, including atmospheric targeting methods, advanced modeling capabilities such as the Pangu-Weather system;
- (3) machine-learning applications;
- (4) operational capabilities including dispersion platforms, mechanisms, materials, and supporting sensing systems;
- (5) potential benefits and risks associated with such activities;
- (6) the strategic implications should foreign nations achieve technological or operational dominance in weather modification capabilities;
- (7) any resources, including any staff funding, required for the Department to combat the threat and study or develop similar capabilities, as well which Department office is already tasked with this and the state of agency coordination; and
- (8) recommendations, including an analysis of existing and dormant authorities, for actions the Department of Defense could take to improve understanding of foreign weather modification activities and re-establish American weather modification leadership to deter risk, bolster civil and defense capabilities, and maintain economic and national security.

Group 1 and Group 2 Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems

The committee notes the emergence of reusable counter-unmanned aircraft systems (c-UAS) capable of conducting kinetic air-to-air c-UAS missions targeting Group 1 and Group 2 unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) at potentially lower cost-per-target than single-use or exquisite interceptors, particularly in expeditionary and austere environments with contested logistics. The committee is concerned that responsibility for development and employment of such systems remains insufficiently defined between the Department of the Air Force and the Department of the Army.

The committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, regarding reusable drone systems for Group 1 and Group 2 c-UAS missions. The briefing shall include an assessment of these capabilities' operational implications, technological maturity, technical gaps, cost-per-target, logistics advantages and disadvantages, and a clear delineation of the roles and responsibilities of the Department of the Air Force and the Department of the Army with regard to capability development, and, any required actions to begin developing requirements.

Hypersonic Test and Evaluation Workforce Development Partnerships

The committee notes the increasing importance of hypersonic systems to the national security of the United States, and understands the rapid pace at which it must develop such capabilities. The committee remains concerned that the speed of Department of Defense test and evaluation (T&E) of hypersonic systems is not keeping pace with adversary development programs and believes that coordinated, systemic effort is required. In particular, the committee believes that sustained funding for university-based T&E workforce development is critical to building and maintaining technology advantage in hypersonics.

The committee is aware of various efforts across academic research institutions, such as the joint Hypersonics T&E Workforce Development Partnership, that leverage advanced facilities at multiple institutes of higher education to more effectively provide and coordinate testing for hypersonic systems. The committee also notes that collaboration between these institutions could accelerate U.S. capabilities in high-temperature materials, advanced manufacturing, and system-level testing.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's plan for hypersonic T&E workforce development and investment. The briefing should include the following:

(1) the current funding level and scope of the Hypersonics T&E Workforce Development Partnership and other relevant partnerships across academia, including funding and other support provided by the Department of Defense;

(2) a description of current and projected gaps in the national hypersonic T&E workforce and infrastructure relative to current and projected program requirements;

(3) the Department's plan to sustain and expand university-based hypersonic T&E partnerships in fiscal year 2028 and beyond; and

(4) such other information as the Secretary deems appropriate and relevant.

Integrating Lethality Metrics and Industrial Base Agility for Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems

The committee notes the important role that small unmanned aircraft systems (sUAS) will play on current and future battle-

fields. The committee commends the Department of Defense's Drone Dominance Program for its efforts to drive demand for sUAS and help spur a domestic sUAS industrial base. The committee believes the Drone Dominance effort could incorporate artificial intelligence and other tools to measure the lethality and system performance of sUAS in a standard, data driven, and consistent manner. Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Innovation Unit to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, outlining how the Drone Dominance Program is objectively measuring sUAS lethality and market performance in a data driven way and how these measurements will inform requirements, budget prioritization, and force design.

Medium Class Multi-Mission Optionally Piloted Vessel (M3OPV)

The committee recognizes that unmanned or optionally manned surface vessels are being considered by the military services for a variety of requirements. To better understand efforts to demonstrate optionally manned ocean-capable surface vessels, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027. The briefing should include:

(1) information on efforts to prototype and demonstrate the capabilities of long-range multi-mission ocean-capable vessels for the Medium Class Multi-Mission Optionally Piloted Vessel (M3OPV) effort;

(2) an assessment of the associated benefits and limitations of utilizing vendors with proven production and operational capabilities; and

(3) any relevant information on the potential transition of a successful prototype from the M3OPV effort to a service sponsor for procurement and associated timelines.

Multi-Service Advanced Capability Hypersonic Test Bed Funding Transparency

The committee supports the efforts underway by the Department of Defense to increase the cadence of hypersonic flight tests under the Multi-Service Advanced Capability Hypersonic Test Bed (MACH-TB) program. Congress has supported this effort through substantial funding to rapidly scale this national security imperative. However, the committee notes that the budget justification materials provided with the President's budget request for fiscal year 2027 regarding the MACH-TB program do not provide sufficient granularity to differentiate between MACH-TB and other hypersonics efforts. The committee therefore believes that in future budget submissions, the Department should either separate funding requests for such activities in different program elements or provide sufficient level of detail in the budget documentation to allow for the accurate determination of level of effort for such activities.

National Security Science, Technology, Engineering, and
Mathematics Talent Development

The committee is concerned that, at a time when technological superiority is increasingly central to national security, the United States appears to be underinvesting in the early identification and acceleration of high-potential science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) talent, including among gifted students in rural, underserved, military-connected, and economically disadvantaged communities. The committee is aware that many exceptionally capable students with strong aptitude in mathematics and science, including military dependents and students from Gold Star families, lack consistent access to advanced coursework, research opportunities, mentorship, competitions, and specialized enrichment programs due to geographic isolation, frequent relocations, limited school resources, or socioeconomic barriers, and as a result, the country risks excluding a significant portion of its domestic STEM talent base. The committee notes that a relatively small cohort of highly capable individuals disproportionately drives innovation in critical fields such as artificial intelligence, autonomy, advanced computing, biotechnology, and other emerging technologies relevant to the Department of Defense. The committee is concerned that the lack of a systematic approach to identifying and accelerating these students through advanced academic pathways beginning at the K–12 level could create a long-term talent gap and increase reliance on foreign-born expertise in critical technology areas.

The committee recognizes and supports the Department’s recently established Joint K–12 STEM Education Initiative, which is intended to unify and coordinate the Department’s STEM education and talent development efforts across the military departments and defense agencies. The committee believes this effort can strengthen the national security STEM talent pipeline, improve efficiency and performance tracking, and better align existing programs, including STARBASE, the Science, Mathematics, and Research for Transformation (SMART) Scholarship-for-Service Program, the Defense STEM Education Consortium (DSEC), and Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) schools, to identify and accelerate high ability students. However, the committee notes that no existing Department program is currently designed with the primary mission of systematically identifying and accelerating the country’s top K–12 STEM talent into elite STEM pathways. The committee emphasizes that expanded Department investment should focus not only on broad STEM outreach, but also on identifying and accelerating students performing at the highest levels in mathematics and science through rigorous coursework, enrichment, mentorship, and direct pathways into the national security workforce.

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026, on opportunities to expand or adapt existing Department STEM initiatives to better identify and accelerate top-tier K–12 STEM talent. The report should include the following:

(1) an evaluation of existing Department STEM education programs, including STARBASE, the SMART Scholarship-for-Service Program, DSEC, DoDEA schools, and the Joint K12 STEM Education Initiative, with specific attention to their effectiveness in identifying and accelerating the highest-potential students, and an assessment of gaps in current programming for students in the top 1 percent of mathematical and scientific ability;

(2) a plan to refresh or expand Department programs to support early identification, acceleration, and enrichment of high-ability STEM students, including adoption of existing scalable models for nationwide implementation;

(3) an estimate of the funding, personnel, infrastructure, and partnership resources required to support expanded programming, including potential public-private partnerships with proven providers of K–12 advanced coursework, industry, national laboratories, and higher education institutions;

(4) recommendations to ensure that expanded programs effectively reach high-potential students from all backgrounds and communities through systematic universal identification and screening mechanisms designed to reduce barriers to participation;

(5) an analysis of how Department investment in early STEM talent development programs for top K–12 STEM students would strengthen the defense industrial base, reduce reliance on foreign talent in critical technology areas, and support long-term United States competitiveness in emerging technologies; and (6) an assessment of the feasibility of the Department co-sponsoring and co-funding, in coordination with the National Science Foundation and other relevant agencies, initiatives beyond existing Department programs, including nationwide scholarship programs for top K–12 STEM students and accelerated high school-to-bachelor-to-STEM doctorate pathways and fellowships.

Physics-Based Location Modeling

The committee remains concerned about the Department of Defense's ability to maintain reliable location services in Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS)-denied environments. The committee notes that modern navigation and security systems often depend on broadcast signals and network connectivity, which can lead to systems operating with false confidence when these references degrade or are manipulated. The committee believes that utilizing advanced location assurance technologies could help mitigate this problem. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, describing the Department's assessment of location assurance technologies, including those leveraging independent local physical evidence and environmental sensors to verify and authenticate a device's claimed location. The briefing shall include but not be limited to:

(1) An evaluation of technologies capable of operating independently from GNSS and capable of functioning effectively in GNSS-denied, degraded, or contested environments, including indoor and subterranean terrain and contested electromagnetic spectrum environments;

(2) The feasibility and utility of utilizing non-proprietary, commercially available sensors, including magnetic and gravimetric

sensors, inertial measurement units, pressure transducers, and other measurable physical characteristics of the environment, combined with physics-based modeling, to detect and mitigate GNSS/GPS spoofing and jamming, identify radio frequency manipulation and falsified location data, and authenticate location claims using independently derived physical signatures of the environment;

(3) An assessment of whether such capabilities can achieve location accuracy comparable to or exceeding GNSS; and (4) An evaluation of the scalability, interoperability, cybersecurity, and other operational factors related to the use of such technologies across a representative selection of Department of Defense mission sets.

Privately Funded Dual-Use Innovation Exchanges

The committee recognizes that the transition of commercially developed technologies into defense applications remains a persistent challenge for the Department of Defense. The committee is also aware that several privately funded dual-use innovation exchange organizations have been established to help facilitate collaboration between the Department of Defense and nontraditional defense contractors, manufacturing and infrastructure partners, and private capital providers. The committee encourages the Department to continue to leverage these relationships to help enable and accelerate technology transition.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's current and planned engagement with privately funded dual-use innovation exchange organizations. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) a description of existing Department relationships with privately funded dual-use innovation exchange organizations and the supported technology areas or programs;

(2) an assessment of statutory, regulatory, or policy barriers to increased or more consistent Department engagement with these organizations; and

(3) recommendations for policy changes that would allow the Department to more effectively leverage privately funded dual-use innovation infrastructure without duplicating existing Department manufacturing, acquisition, or industrial base activities.

Protecting Defense Innovation from Adversaries

The committee remains concerned about ongoing efforts by foreign adversaries to exploit defense-relevant innovation, critical technologies, and trusted supplier networks in the United States. The committee believes that safeguarding both academia and the defense industrial base are essential to maintaining the technological advantage of the Department of Defense.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 15, 2027, that assesses vulnerabilities in defense supply chains, outbound investment, and development activities that could enable adversarial exploitation. The report shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) an assessment of risks associated with foreign ownership, control, or influence within the defense industrial base and programs supporting major defense acquisition efforts;

(2) an evaluation of standards applicable to Department-funded contractors, subcontractors, and research and development institutions with foreign partnerships or investment exposure that may present national security risk; and (3) recommendations for legislative or policy changes necessary to strengthen protections for Department-funded development activities and critical supply chains.

Quantum-Enabled Radar Synchronization

The committee recognizes the importance of resilient positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) and radar capabilities to military operations. The committee notes that advances in quantum technologies may enable improvements in timing precision, radar synchronization, and operational resilience for PNT-dependent capabilities in degraded GPS environments. The committee therefore directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the potential applications of quantum-enabled radar synchronization technologies. The briefing shall include:

(1) an assessment of the technical maturity, feasibility, and operational relevance of such technologies in degraded GPS environments;

(2) an identification of research, development, testing, evaluation, and prototyping activities relevant to the maturation of such technologies; and

(3) recommendations for further development or integration of quantum-enabled radar synchronization technologies into applicable Department of Defense programs.

Ultra Short Reach Interconnect and Advanced Packaging for Defense Systems

The committee recognizes that size, weight, and power (SWaP) constraints remain critical drivers for ground, airborne, and space-based defense systems. The committee further notes that heterogeneous integration and chiplet-based architectures could offer a path to increased performance, resilience, and manufacturability without sole reliance on lower technical readiness level (TRL) semiconductor process technology nodes.

The committee is aware that Ultra Short Reach (USR) interconnect technologies may enable the Department of Defense to leverage mature-node semiconductor technologies in combination with advanced packaging to accelerate deployment timelines and reduce program cost and technical risk. The committee encourages the Department to explore investment in USR-enabled heterogeneous integration technologies, including chiplet-based architectures, as part of broader microelectronics modernization efforts. Such investments could support applications across ground, airborne, and space missions where SWaP constraints are paramount.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2027, on the Department's strategy to ma-

ture USR interconnect technologies and integrate them into defense-relevant advanced packaging programs, including activities conducted under the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency's Next-Generation Microelectronics Manufacturing program.

Workflow Automation and Synchronization for Operational Planning

The committee supports the evaluation and integration of workflow automation and synchronization capabilities designed to improve operational staff workflows supporting planning, wargaming, and deployment coordination. The committee believes such capabilities may improve the speed and effectiveness of these activities by reducing manual and sequential staff processes and enabling more timely collaboration. However, the committee understands that challenges may remain regarding integration with existing operational planning systems, interoperability across commands, and the rapid deployment of commercial capabilities into operational environments.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2027, on:

- (1) lessons learned from operational exercises or pilot efforts involving commercially available automation, synchronization, and planning capabilities;
- (2) challenges associated with integrating such capabilities into existing operational planning processes, command-and-control systems, and collaborative staff workflows;
- (3) barriers to the rapid procurement, deployment, and iterative improvement of commercially available capabilities for operational use; and
- (4) recommendations to accelerate the operational adoption and integration of such capabilities across the Department of Defense.

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE

Items of Special Interest

Modern Software for Test and Evaluation Data

The committee commends the Department of Defense and the Test Resource Management Center in their efforts to integrate commercial innovation and non-traditional acquisition models into critical test and evaluation (T&E) activities. The committee notes that augmenting organic government infrastructure with advanced commercial technology is essential to accelerating high-priority national security programs such as hypersonic weapons development.

Furthermore, the committee recognizes the Department's progress in modernizing T&E infrastructure through the Cloud Hybrid Edge-to-Enterprise Evaluation and Test Analysis Suite framework. The committee encourages the Department to expand this framework as a premier marketplace for both Government-off-the-Shelf and Commercial-off-the-Shelf (COTS) solutions. To further accelerate learning cycles in advanced testing, the committee urges the Department to prioritize continued integration of industry-leading COTS technologies capable of managing and analyzing the large-scale, multi-modal data sets generated by priority programs.

Support for Multi-Service Advanced Capability Hypersonic Test Bed

The committee supports ongoing Department of Defense efforts to create a capable and versatile Multi-Service Advanced Capability Hypersonic Test Bed (MACH-TB), and notes the growing demand for MACH-TB flights from Department stakeholders. The committee is aware that such demand extends to strategic nuclear programs, as such systems may operate in similar flight regimes due to their extreme speeds, demanding trajectories, and aerodynamic heating challenges. The committee recognizes that MACH-TB can therefore be a cost-effective test platform capable of serving both the hypersonic and strategic weapons communities. The committee applauds the Department's efforts to merge these common testing priorities and execute them within the MACH-TB program. The committee believes these activities are vital to programs with essential national security implications and notes the importance of robust funding to meet the growing demand for testing. The committee is encouraged that the President's budget request for fiscal year 2027 included over \$1.00 billion for the MACH-TB program.

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, containing the current flight test plan manifest for MACH-TB, including the programs and activities being supported and an assessment of how MACH-TB could be best leveraged to advance strategic nuclear programs and homeland defense capabilities.

Weapon System Survivability in Combined Environments

The committee notes the importance of comprehensive weapon system survivability testing, including testing of both single event and combined event radiation effects, and believes that such testing is and will be essential to maintaining operational relevance and deterring peer adversaries. However, the committee is concerned that current infrastructure and capabilities for combined event radiation testing may be insufficient to maintain the required confidence in system survivability characteristics. Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Test Resource Management Center to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, describing the Department's efforts to ensure adequate test capabilities for combined event radiation effects. The briefing should describe the current coordination and communication structures among relevant stakeholders, identify current and planned testing requirements for combined events, describe current and planned infrastructure requirements in support of such testing, and identify investments required across the Future Years Defense Program to enable such testing.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 201—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would authorize appropriations for research, development, test, and evaluation at the levels identified in section 4201 of division D of this Act.

SUBTITLE B—PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS, RESTRICTIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

Sec. 211—Budget Review and Certification for Certain Categories of Research and Development

This section would provide the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering (USD(R&E)) budget certification authority and require the USD(R&E) to promulgate standards on adequate levels of science and technology spending by elements of the Department of Defense.

Sec. 212—Deputy Directors of Operational Test and Evaluation

This section would require the Director to have a sufficient number of Deputy Directors to carry out statutory requirements.

Sec. 213—Repeal of Pilot Authority for Use of Other Transactions for Installation or Facility Prototyping

This section would eliminate the redundant pilot program, created in the Fiscal Year 2023 National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 117–263), that allows the Department of Defense (or a military department) to use Other Transaction authority for prototype projects focused on new construction techniques or technologies on installations.

Sec. 214—Modifications to Responsibilities of the Defense Innovation Unit

This section would amend section 4127 of title 10 United States Code to require the Defense Innovation Unit (DIU) to coordinate with the military service Portfolio Acquisition Executives (PAE) to: identify priority acquisition problems and capability gaps; identify platforms, capabilities, and solutions that could fill those gaps; and facilitate transition of technologies developed by DIU to the military service PAEs.

Sec. 215—Test and Evaluation Repository and Regional Test Hubs of the Test Resource Management Center

This section would require the Test Resource Management Center to establish and maintain a central repository of test and evaluation assets throughout the United States, to include: state, local, and Federal facilities; academic facilities; non-profit facilities; and for-profit facilities that could be used by the military services, the Department of Defense, and other partners to test and evaluate weapon systems and innovative technologies more efficiently. This section would also authorize the Director of the Test Resource

Management Center to establish regional test and evaluation hubs in various geographic regions in the United States.

Sec. 216—Weapon System Platform Modernization and Cyber Hardening

This section would amend section 228 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60) to expand the demonstration of near real-time monitoring capabilities by requiring at least three additional weapon platforms for participation in the demonstration. This section would also extend reporting requirements, and authorize the demonstration through September 2028. It would also direct the Secretary of Defense to evaluate and pilot the integration of these monitoring capabilities into command and control, logistics, sustainment, and maintenance systems to improve operational value.

Sec. 217—Repeal of Requirement for Secretary of Defense to Act Through a Specified Official for NATO Innovation Program

This section would remove the requirement for the Secretary of Defense to act through the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering in carrying out section 222 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31), which authorizes the Secretary of Defense to provide funding support to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization’s Defence Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic initiative.

Sec. 218—Modification to Test Program for Engineering Plant of Certain Vessels

This section would apply previous requirements for DDG(X) land based testing and reserve power to subsequent classes of large surface combatants.

Sec. 219—United States-Israel Defense Technology Cooperation Initiative

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to designate an executive agent responsible for synchronizing cooperative efforts between the United States and Israel, including bilateral defense technology research, development, testing, evaluation, integration, and industrial cooperation.

Sec. 220—Establishment of Synthetic Training Environment to Support Indo-Pacific Operations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a persistent, secure, all-domain, live-virtual-constructive synthetic training environment to support training and mission rehearsal for operations in the Indo-Pacific.

Sec. 221—Requirement to Establish Test and Training Corridors for Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems and Associated Capabilities

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish or designate one or more test and training corridors for small unmanned aircraft systems, counter-small unmanned aircraft sys-

tems, and associated capabilities, within the national airspace system.

Sec. 222—Operational Autonomy Requirements for Unmanned Surface Vessels

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that unmanned surface vessels are capable of autonomous operation during periods where communications, positioning, navigation, and timing capabilities are degraded or unavailable.

Sec. 223—Realignment of the National Strategic Research Institute to the Department of the Air Force

This section would realign the National Strategic Research Institute University Affiliated Research Center, currently sponsored by U.S. Strategic Command, to the Department of the Air Force.

Sec. 224—Reimbursement of National Guard for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation Expenses

This section would allow National Guard Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation activities to be reimbursable to the National Guard.

Sec. 225—Use of Innovative and Emerging Food Production Technologies for Components of Military Rations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into one or more contracts for the procurement of rations produced using emerging food technologies such as sonic agglomeration and vacuum microwave drying.

Sec. 226—Support for Advanced Technologies that Strengthen United States Agricultural Production, Agrifood Systems, and Associated Bioindustrial Manufacturing Capacity

This section would authorize the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture, to carry out activities to support the development, testing, validation, demonstration, and transition of advanced technologies that strengthen the resilience, security, and operational continuity of United States agricultural production, agrifood systems, and associated bioindustrial manufacturing capacity against biological threats, supply chain disruptions, natural disasters, and other risks to national security.

Sec. 227—Prize Competitions to Support the Research and Development of Biotechnology for the Department of Defense

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a program, pursuant to section 4025 title 10, United States Code, to award prizes to support research, development, and commercialization of biotechnology capabilities. Those prize competitions would address priority areas identified by the Secretary of Defense.

Sec. 228—Pilot Program to Recognize Outstanding Achievements in Technology and Prototype Development

This section would require the Director of the Defense Innovation Unit to carry out a pilot program to award cash prizes and other types of prizes to solve operational problems leveraging co-investment from the military service portfolio acquisition executives.

Sec. 229—Pilot Program on Forward Deployable Biomanufacturing Capabilities

This section would authorize the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army, to carry out a pilot program on forward deployable biomanufacturing.

Sec. 230—Pilot Program on the Use of Automated Data Security Posture Management Technologies for Artificial Intelligence Systems

This section would require the Secretary of the Army, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to establish a pilot program to evaluate the use of data security posture management technologies to enhance the cybersecurity, effectiveness, and reliability of artificial intelligence systems.

Sec. 231—Pilot Program on Technologies to Strengthen Authentication and Attribution of Human Authorization for Consequential Actions

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program to evaluate commercially available technologies that strengthen authentication and attribution of human authorization for consequential actions, thereby improving cybersecurity and physical security.

Sec. 232—Cloud Laboratory Pilot Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program to establish cloud laboratories.

Sec. 233—Pilot Program to Test and Evaluate Muzzle Blast Overpressure Mitigation Devices

This section would establish a pilot program to evaluate, test, and implement muzzle blast overpressure mitigation devices for small and medium caliber weapons.

Sec. 234—Space Technology Demonstration of Advanced Nuclear Propulsion Technologies

This section would allow the Air Force to establish a pilot program to conduct in-space technology demonstrations for both nuclear fission and nuclear fusion propulsion systems.

Sec. 235—Prohibition on Pilot Trainees Operating T-7 Aircraft Pending Testing and Corrective Actions

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to certify to the congressional defense committees that developmental

testing and evaluation of safety critical items have been accomplished, and corrected if necessary, prior to any non-rated Air Force officer student pilot operating the aircraft.

Sec. 236—Prohibition on Availability of Funds for Gain of Function Research

This section would prohibit Department of Defense fiscal year 2027 funds from being obligated or expended to conduct gain-of-function research on any potential pandemic pathogen.

Sec. 237—Prohibition on Availability of Funds for Animal Research in Collaboration with Foreign Countries of Concern

This section would prohibit the use of funds authorized or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2027 to carry out research, development, test, evaluation, or training activities involving animals with a foreign country of concern.

SUBTITLE C—PLANS, REPORTS, AND OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 251—Policy to Guide the Development and Acquisition of Quantum Computing Systems for the Department of Defense

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a policy to use the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency Quantum Benchmarking Initiative to inform the development or acquisition of future Department of Defense quantum computing systems.

Sec. 252—Plan for Competitive Experimentation Relating to Autonomous and Nontraditional Capabilities Relevant to the A-10 Mission Set

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to develop a plan, and provide a report on that plan to the congressional defense committees, to carry out competitive experimentation, prototyping, and operational assessment of autonomous, semi-autonomous, artificial intelligence-enabled, and adjunct aircraft capabilities relevant to the A-10 mission set.

Sec. 253—Plan for Establishment and Evaluation of Experimental, Drone-Centric Reconnaissance and Security Formations

This section would direct the Secretary of the Army to develop a plan for establishing and evaluating one or more experimental, battalion-sized formations that integrate unmanned aircraft systems for ISR and precision strike operations at scale.

Sec. 254—Plan for Use of Certain Aircraft for Research and Development Purposes

This section would direct the Air Force to develop a plan to use aircraft from recoverable storage for RDTE of autonomy, uncrewed conversion, human-machine teaming, mission systems integration, and other defense innovation activities, and such potential in aircraft retirement decision planning.

Sec. 255—Sonobuoy Modernization, Testing, and Inventory
Sufficiency for Two Simultaneous Regional Conflicts

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to develop and implement a comprehensive strategy for sonobuoy modernization, testing, production and inventory sufficiency.

Sec. 256—Review and Implementation of Strategies to Accelerate
the Qualification Process for Domestically Produced Advanced
Energetic Materials

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, acting through the head of the Joint Energetics Transition Office, to conduct a review on the qualification process for the integration of novel advanced energetic materials into military systems to identify opportunities to accelerate the process. This section would require the Secretary of Defense to implement acceleration measures found in the review.

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

ENERGY ISSUES

Advanced Medium Mobile Power Sources (AMMPS)

The committee recognizes the Army's successful fielding and modernization of the Advanced Medium Mobile Power Sources (AMMPS), including incorporation of microgrid capabilities that reduce fuel consumption and logistical burden. The committee further notes that the United States Marine Corps has conducted prototyping of energy storage solutions designed for integration with existing AMMPS microgrids and is pursuing a production contract in fiscal year 2027.

The committee encourages coordination between the Army and Marine Corps to evaluate opportunities to leverage Marine Corps prototyping efforts to accelerate adoption of energy storage technologies within the Army's AMMPS portfolio. Such collaboration may reduce duplicative development costs and promote joint efficiencies.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2027, outlining the Army's plans to integrate energy storage technologies into AMMPS, taking into consideration relevant Marine Corps activities in this area.

Advanced Nuclear Energy Resilience and Critical Infrastructure Hubs

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than October 1, 2027, on the requirements, costs, and benefits of deploying advanced nuclear power generation at a minimum of three potential critical infrastructure hubs. These critical infrastructure hubs should be geographic areas containing at least

one military installation collocated with civilian infrastructure essential to the regional economy or national security. The briefing should use the results of the analysis and planning efforts completed as part of sections 318 and 319 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60) for all components of the Department of Defense and section 321 of Public Law 119–60 for the Department of the Navy. The briefing should include identify at least one such hub for each military department. The briefing should include:

- (1) an evaluation of the feasibility of advanced nuclear demonstration projects that provide power to critical infrastructure hubs to ensure the resilience of military installations and surrounding civilian infrastructure, including airports and data centers;

- (2) an assessment of the current state of Department of Defense utility infrastructure at each identified hub and the estimated costs of recapitalization required to support a cyber-secure microgrid;

- (3) an evaluation of how advance purchase commitments, contingent on Nuclear Regulatory Commission milestones, could mitigate investment risk for innovative nuclear technology suppliers;

- (4) an analysis of the technical requirements for a microgrid to encompass both military installations and collocated civilian infrastructure, such as airports, to withstand kinetic, cyber, and extreme weather disruptions;

- (5) a review of the potential for more than one advanced nuclear technology to achieve commercialization through Department support;

- (6) an estimate of the total authorization of appropriations and loan guarantees, including those through the Strategic Capital Office, necessary to move from the study phase to project construction; and

- (7) any recommendations for legislative or administrative action.

Army Lithium Battery Systems Research and Transition

The committee notes the Army's increasing reliance on lithium battery systems to power and recharge mission equipment, and the need for these systems to safely operate during high-rate charge and discharge and under elevated temperature conditions. The committee encourages the Secretary of the Army to prioritize research, development, test, evaluation, and transition efforts that improve battery performance and safety, including intrinsic fault containment.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 15, 2026, on Army efforts to research, develop, test, and transition lithium battery systems that provide high-rate charge and discharge performance, elevated temperature endurance, and intrinsic fault containment. The report shall include the following:

- (1) identification of ongoing and planned efforts to evaluate advanced separator technologies and other subcomponents intended to improve performance and safety, including relevant Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADAs) and other cooperative agreements supporting such efforts;

- (2) a description of testing conducted to validate performance under high-rate cycling, cold-start pulse demand, and elevated tem-

perature conditions, including relevant test standards and representative mission profiles;

(3) results of safety and abuse testing, including overcharge, crush, puncture, internal short-circuit, and thermal exposure testing, and an assessment of intrinsic fault containment and propagation resistance;

(4) the Army's plan and timeline to transition validated battery architectures to fielded systems and programs of record, including how the Army will prioritize transition across mission needs such as power, energy, safe, and long-storage applications; and

(5) actions taken and planned to ensure domestic sourcing of lithium battery subcomponents, including separator materials, electrodes, electrolytes, and associated manufacturing capabilities, and any barriers to doing so.

Comptroller General Review of Advanced Nuclear Reactors at Military Installations

The committee recognizes the importance of developing resilient energy sources for military installations in support of national security objectives and the potential of advanced nuclear reactor technologies to provide resilient energy. The committee notes that multiple ongoing nuclear energy pilot programs are being conducted across the Department, including the Advanced Nuclear Power for Installations (ANPI) program, the Department of the Army's Janus Program, the Department of the Air Force's pilot program at Eielson Air Force Base (AFB), and the Department of the Navy's pilot program as required by section 321 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119-60). While each of the reactors in these programs are intended to be commercially owned and operated, the technical oversight, contracting mechanisms, nuclear technologies, and megawattage may differ.

The committee therefore directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the plans and programs across the Department of Defense for developing and implementing advanced nuclear reactors for use on military installations. The assessment should consider:

(1) the capacity of the Office of the Secretary of Defense to balance the funding and resources of the Janus Program, ANPI, Eielson AFB, the Navy's pilot program, and other nuclear energy programs employed by the Department of Defense;

(2) the plans and programs for development across the Department of Defense, including timeframes and needed and available funding;

(3) expected benefits in terms of energy availability and resilience, and any potential costs or limitations;

(4) an assessment of the Janus Program's regulatory pathway, as opposed to the other regulatory pathways pursued by the other services to obtain a nuclear reactor;

(5) how the services and/or contractor will sustain the reactor and the end-of-life plans for the reactor;

(6) the different contracting mechanisms for the reactors, including the use of power purchase agreements and enhanced use leases; and

(7) any other information the Comptroller General deems relevant.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2027, on the preliminary findings of the review and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Definition of Hybrid Power Systems Employed by the Armed Forces

The committee recognizes the progress made by the Department of Defense to increase use of hybrid power systems employed by the Armed Forces for expeditionary and installation operations to extend operational endurance, reduce operations and maintenance, and shorten supply lines. However, the committee is concerned with the lack of standardization from the Department of Defense regarding the technological parameters defining these systems at varying levels of power delivery to be employed by the Armed Forces, impeding the commercial development of solutions.

The committee directs the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy Resilience & Optimization, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army, to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 30, 2027, on a Department-wide definition of hybrid power systems as it applies to Armed Forces applications and the steps taken to standardize that definition across the military services. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) The technological parameters associated with the definition of a hybrid power system for the 0–2kW, 2–5kW, 5–30kW, 30–100kW, 100–250kW, and 500kW to multi-megawatt power range;
- (2) the current inventory of hybrid power systems for each power delivery range;
- (3) the current and anticipated future theater applications of hybrid solutions developed for each power delivery range;
- (4) the estimated operational endurance gains with a fully hybridized inventory at each power delivery range, if any; and
- (5) whether commercially available technologies for each power delivery range could be utilized and an estimated timeline for procurement and deployment.

Department of Defense Planning for Used Nuclear Fuel Management, Recycling, and Reuse

The committee recognizes and encourages the Department of Defense's increasing interest in deploying small modular reactors and other advanced nuclear power systems to enhance energy resilience at domestic installations and, where appropriate, at forward or remote locations in support of national security missions. While the committee supports efforts to integrate nuclear power into Department of Defense energy planning, it notes that the long-term management, disposition, and potential reuse of used nuclear fuel generated by such systems has not yet been fully addressed in planning or coordinated with the Department of Energy or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

The committee is concerned that an approach focused solely on storage of used nuclear fuel may create future operational, logistical, and policy challenges as nuclear power deployments expand. Therefore, the committee believes it is prudent for the Department to assess not only storage and disposition pathways, but also pursuit of a closed fuel cycle and opportunities to reduce waste volumes, improve material utilization, and evaluate potential future uses of used nuclear fuel consistent with safety, security, and applicable laws.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy and, as appropriate, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than October 1, 2027, that outlines the Department's implementable framework and decision plan for managing used nuclear fuel associated with the deployment of small modular reactors and other advanced nuclear power systems. The report shall be unclassified to the greatest extent possible with limited classified annexes included only after prior committee consultation. The report shall include, at a minimum:

- (1) an assessment of the expected quantities, characteristics, and lifecycle profiles of used nuclear fuel and associated high-level waste streams, including advanced fuel forms, generated by projected Department of Defense deployments of small modular reactors or other advanced nuclear systems at installations and potential forward or remote locations;

- (2) a description of current Department of Defense and Department of Energy authorities, policies, and infrastructure applicable to the handling, transportation, storage, recycling, reuse, or disposition of used nuclear fuel generated by such systems;

- (3) an evaluation of logistical, sustainment, and security considerations associated with used nuclear fuel management, including challenges unique to forward or austere environments;

- (4) an assessment of options to recycle, reuse, or otherwise extract value from used nuclear fuel, including pathways such as material recovery, fuel recycling, and waste minimization approaches to reduce long-term waste volumes, recover usable materials, or enable future energy, industrial, or national security applications, consistent with applicable law and safety requirements;

- (5) identification of potential future uses of used nuclear fuel that could support Department of Defense missions, energy resilience, or broader national security objectives, including a discussion of technical, regulatory, and policy barriers to such uses;

- (6) identification of opportunities to align Department of Defense initiatives, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, with Department of Energy Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus efforts to strengthen domestic fuel-cycle, advanced manufacturing, and waste-management capabilities supporting defense requirements; and

- (7) identification of gaps in policy, planning, interagency coordination, or statutory authority that could impede responsible deployment of nuclear power systems or the effective management, recycling, or reuse of used nuclear fuel by the Department of Defense.

Additionally, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide an interim briefing to the House Committee on Armed

Services not later than April 1, 2027, describing governance, lead office, interagency coordination mechanisms, and an initial concept for transportation and disposition pathways.

The committee emphasizes that this directive is intended to inform future planning, decision-making, and public education, and does not authorize or require the deployment of any specific technology, facility, or recycling approach. The committee expects the Department to use this assessment to develop a coherent, forward-looking strategy that integrates nuclear power deployment with responsible fuel cycle management, waste reduction, and consideration of future reuse opportunities. The committee expects the Department to pursue used fuel management planning in parallel with continued execution of its nuclear deployment objectives.

Deployable Advanced Nuclear Power for Operational Energy

The committee recognizes that future military operations in U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM), U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM), and other combatant command areas of responsibility will be characterized by contested logistics, extended distances, limited infrastructure, and persistent threats to fuel supply chains. Forward operating locations, expeditionary bases, and maneuver forces operating in these environments require resilient, independent power sources capable of sustaining operations while reducing reliance on vulnerable resupply convoys and extensive logistics infrastructures. The committee notes that deployable and transportable advanced nuclear microreactor systems could provide a critical operational energy capability to enhance power projection, survivability, and freedom of maneuver in contested environments.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on the potential of including advanced nuclear microreactor power solutions for operational energy requirements in the scope of the Janus Program. The briefing should include:

- (1) an assessment of commercially available, self-contained advanced systems being considered for the Janus Program that could be utilized for rapid deployment, relocation, and sustained operations in austere and contested environments to support forward operating locations, expeditionary basing, and distributed maneuver forces within the USINDOPACOM and USCENTCOM geographic regions;

- (2) an evaluation of the application of deployable advanced nuclear microreactor systems in support of emergency response efforts, including natural disasters, grid outages, or attacks on critical infrastructure, particularly in remote or limited infrastructure regions;

- (3) an assessment of weather patterns on the safety of nuclear technology in USINDOPACOM and USCENTCOM;

- (4) an assessment of the ability of advanced nuclear microreactor systems to mitigate contested logistics operational risk;

- (5) an assessment of signatures created by microreactors and any corresponding safety concerns in an austere or contested environment;

- (6) any potential alignment with warfighting concepts of operations; and

- (7) any costs or benefits to current operational energy plans.

Domestic Production of Synthetic Aviation Fuel

The committee understands the supply chain risks associated with conventional jet fuel and encourages the Department of Defense to seek remedies to mitigate that threat. Synthetic Aviation Fuel (SAF) has the potential to assist and enhance Department of Defense operational readiness while minimizing modifications to aircraft. The committee commends efforts like Air Force Research Laboratory's Project FIERCE, which is developing novel fuel synthesis technologies that enable SAF production at airports or airbases that house or service military aircraft.

To better understand how continued SAF development, production, and use can benefit the armed services, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy and the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than May 1, 2027, that includes:

- (1) an assessment of the benefits of utilizing SAF production in locations where both the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard are housed on civilian airport properties.
- (2) a roadmap for partnering with local airport authorities to enable the production, storage, and use of SAF to include in an offtake arrangement.
- (3) a comprehensive list of platforms either certified or considered for certification to use SAF.
- (4) any concerns with the use of SAF as an alternative fuel source for military aircraft and any recommendations to alleviate those concerns.

Domestic Supplied Installation Resilience

The committee supports Department of Defense Directives 5135.02 and 4715.21 to ensure installation resilience as an essential component of readiness. The committee understands that lithium iron phosphate (LFP) battery cells provide installations with essential energy resilience. The committee is aware that a foreign entity of concern currently supplies a significant portion of LFP battery cells used for installation energy resilience and notes that section 842 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 addressed risks associated with such entities.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, on the transition to domestic LFP battery production. The report should include the following information:

- (1) current and pending domestic suppliers of LFP battery cells;
- (2) a timetable for the transition from foreign entities of concern to domestic production;
- (3) an assessment of any remaining supply chain vulnerabilities, including any reports of covert hardware/undocumented wireless modules in inverters and batteries; and
- (4) any other matters the Secretary determines relevant.

Enhancing Warfighter Readiness Through Energy Resiliency at Defense Installations

The committee recognizes that reliable, domestically produced energy sources such as propane are essential to warfighter readiness and installation energy resilience. Installation energy planning should prioritize dependable bridge power for training, logistics, and command and control at predictable long-term costs. The committee notes that propane's commercial availability, reliability, and ability to support backup generation, microgrids, and on-site energy storage, along with its lower emissions profile, could make it well-suited to advance installation resilience and broader energy security objectives.

Grid Resilience to Severe Weather Conditions

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, assessing the Department's grid resilience to severe weather conditions including heat waves, wildfires, ice, snow, and high winds to ensure military readiness is not impacted, especially at installations that currently face extreme weather conditions. The briefing may use domestic Department installations or facilities as examples of grid resilience when compared to theaters with similar adverse weather conditions.

Guam Energy Infrastructure

Guam is the westernmost U.S. sovereign territory and hosts critical basing, logistics, and missile defense capabilities for the Western Pacific. The committee is concerned by significant vulnerabilities in the island's fuel and power infrastructure, including storm-damaged commercial fuel piers at the Port of Guam, aging military fuel piers requiring over \$185 million in near-term repairs, and limited capacity to surge electricity generation to meet military requirements. The committee is further concerned about intra-island fuel logistics, including the importance of Won Pat International Airport to military operations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2027, establishing long-term fuel and electricity requirements for the island and outlining an investment plan, funding sources, and a timeline to ensure infrastructure that provides:

- (1) reliability sufficient to support life-essential services and national security requirements;
- (2) persistent, automated fuel delivery regardless of weather or workforce conditions;
- (3) resilience against natural disasters, cyber and physical attacks, and labor instability;
- (4) flexibility to meet variations in operational demand; and
- (5) real-time situational awareness of infrastructure status for both military planners and operators.

The report shall also assess the feasibility of upgrading and extending fuel pipelines on Guam to Won Pat International Airport in support of military activities.

Hybrid Tactical Microgrid Control Node

The committee recognizes that troop lethality and survivability in modern combat operations is increasingly dependent on reliable, resilient power for critical communication systems, sensors, drones, and weapons at the tactical edge. The committee also recognizes that current power generation, storage, and distribution solutions in the field are often uncoordinated, lack interoperability, and are not optimized as an integrated system, which could result in unnecessary logistics burdens, fuel waste, and degraded operational effectiveness. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by October 1, 2027, on the following:

(1) any plans to demonstrate, operationally assess, and transition a hybrid tactical microgrid control node capability;

(2) a description of priority operational use cases for hybrid tactical microgrids and associated control nodes to support energy-enabled lethality and survivability and how they could be integrated with current and planned programs of record, including directed-energy counter UAS systems, sensor networks, command-and-control nodes, and unmanned systems requiring extended-range, resilient power at the edge;

(3) a roadmap for laboratory, field, and operational demonstrations, including planned integration events with existing Army generators, tactical vehicles, batteries, and power electronics systems in representative combat formations and how power requirements and performance metrics will be incorporated into requirements, testing, and evaluation processes to assess any quantifiable improvements in lethality, survivability, fuel efficiency, logistics burden, and system reliability;

(4) plans for how the Army could employ modular open systems architectures to ensure interoperable integration of government and commercial power-generation, storage, and distribution technologies, including a description of cyber and electromagnetic resilience requirements for the control node;

(5) a notional timeline for transitioning successful prototypes into programs of record or existing platforms, including identification of candidate units and echelons for initial fielding and plans to leverage commercially proven battery and power electronics technologies; and

(6) a lifecycle cost comparison of hybrid tactical microgrid solutions versus current power solutions, including projected fuel, maintenance, and logistics savings.

Hydrogen Fuel Cell Power Systems

The committee appreciates the value of uninterrupted, resilient access to energy, both to provide a decisive advantage and to reduce operating costs. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on hydrogen fuel cell power systems. The briefing should include:

(1) an assessment of current commercial hydrogen fuel cell power systems manufactured in the United States that do not include critical operating components, subcomponents, electronic components, software, or control systems that originate in whole or in

part from a foreign entity of concern, as defined under section 4872(f) of title 10, United States Code;

(2) an evaluation of the performance of hydrogen fuel cell power relative to conventional diesel generator and battery-based architectures in both the stationary and mobile contexts;

(3) applications of hydrogen fuel cell power with regard to black start and transfer capability following total loss of power, including repeatable restart sequencing and synchronization without reliance on external electrical sources;

(4) potential capabilities for repeated rapid, dynamic, and high-magnitude load transients representative of demanding mission equipment, as well as sustained continuous operation and dormancy performance over extended periods of over 6 months;

(5) an evaluation of these power systems with regard to safety and survivability, including response to fault conditions and kinetic impacts;

(6) an assessment of their ability to maximize water production, recovery, and management characteristics during operation;

(7) the feasibility and advisability of conducting an assurance, proof, and validation program to assess the performance of hydrogen fuel cell power systems for military use by conducting comparative operational testing; and

(8) an assessment of current and planned experimentation, field demonstrations, and operational evaluations involving hydrogen generated at the point of need from widely available materials for expeditionary power, unmanned systems, communications nodes, and contested logistics applications in austere or denied environments.

Hydrogen-Powered Aviation for Operational Energy

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2027, on the feasibility, operational utility, and readiness impacts of hydrogen-powered aircraft for military missions, including logistics, personnel transport, intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and contested mobility operations. The briefing should include an evaluation of:

(1) hydrogen-electric and hydrogen combustion aircraft;

(2) potential infrastructure requirements at domestic and forward installations;

(3) lifecycle and operational energy costs and savings;

(4) comparative investments by China; and

(5) any other information the Secretary deems relevant.

Large Power Transformer Security and Resilience

The committee is concerned that large power transformers supplying electricity to military installations may be vulnerable to physical and digital threats, including electromagnetic pulse (EMP) effects, cyber threats to supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems and control interfaces including Distributed Network Protocol 3 (DNP3), and radio frequency (RF) and side-channel vulnerabilities. The committee notes that the feasibility and cost of protecting large power transformers from such threats has not been systematically assessed across the military departments, and that

vulnerabilities in foreign power grids supporting United States installations outside the continental United States present additional risk.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, on the feasibility and advisability of requiring protections for large power transformers that supply electricity to military installations. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) an assessment of the effectiveness, cost, and scalability of available protections against EMP effects, cyber threats to SCADA systems and DNP3 interfaces, and RF and side-channel vulnerabilities, including consideration of risks to United States Government installations connected to potentially compromised or vulnerable foreign power grids;

(2) recommendations for nationwide and international implementation of large power transformer protections, including potential regulatory standards for utilities and critical infrastructure operators, strategies for diplomatic engagement and technical assistance to mitigate risks in foreign grids supporting United States interests, and updates to military standards and guidance for outside the continental United States assets regarding connectivity to foreign grids and power generation infrastructure; and

(3) any recommended amendments to existing laws or regulations to require such protections across the power grid, including provisions for addressing vulnerabilities in international contexts.

Mobile Substations for Critical Defense Facilities

The committee notes the growing threat posed by natural disasters, cyberattacks, physical attacks, and grid instability to the reliable supply of electricity supporting critical defense facilities (as defined in section 215A(c) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o–1(e))). The committee further notes that many such facilities essential to strategic deterrence, homeland defense, continuity of government, and military operations remain vulnerable to prolonged outages resulting from disruptions to the bulk-power system or local electricity distribution infrastructure. The committee believes that rapidly deployable mobile substations capable of restoring or supplementing electrical service are critical to improving the resilience, redundancy, and operational continuity of defense-critical infrastructure.

The committee believes that the Department of Defense should prioritize the development of operational concepts, deployment timelines, and integration plans for mobile substations supporting critical defense facilities. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on efforts to deploy mobile substations in support of critical defense facilities. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) an overview of the current and projected risks to critical defense facilities associated with prolonged electrical outages;

(2) an assessment of the extent to which mobile substations could improve mission assurance, installation resilience, continuity of operations, and the reliable operation of defense-critical infrastructure;

(3) a description of the Department's current and planned efforts to deploy mobile substations to support critical defense facilities; and

(4) recommendations for a pilot effort to establish a program to rapidly deploy mobile substations to support critical defense facilities during prolonged electrical outages.

National Energy Storage Systems (NESS) Program

In the report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60), the committee expressed concern that United States dependence on advanced battery technologies controlled by adversary nations poses a growing risk to military readiness, operational resilience, and the defense industrial base. Accordingly, the committee directed the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to consider establishing a National Energy Storage Systems Program and to provide a briefing detailing how such a program could mature, qualify, standardize, and domestically scale next-generation energy storage systems to military specifications, including the functional elements, governance structure, and resources necessary to carry it out.

The committee understands that the briefing directed in fiscal year 2026 will be submitted in 2026. Given the urgency of the supply-chain and readiness risks the committee identified, which span uncrewed systems, munitions and missiles, thermal batteries, installations, expeditionary operations, and power-intensive computing, the committee eagerly anticipates the Department's findings and recommended path to address these risks.

The committee further encourages the Department to demonstrate measurable progress toward standing up a solution as soon as possible, and advocates for dedicating resources to the functional elements the program is intended to address, including critical materials resilience, defense-grade cell and pack innovation, safety and cyber-physical assurance, and the development of interoperable defense-grade standards.

The committee intends to monitor the Department's progress and its resourcing of these activities in its consideration of the budget request for fiscal year 2028.

Nondestructive Inspection of Advanced Batteries Procured Under a Section 154 Waiver

The committee notes that securing a reliable, domestic supply of batteries, cells, and functional cell components is essential to the electrification of Department of Defense systems. The committee further notes that, beginning October 1, 2027, section 154 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) prohibits the Department from procuring batteries produced by certain covered entities, or their successors, subject to a waiver where the prohibition would impede the Department's ability to meet operational requirements.

The committee recognizes that, until the domestic battery supply chain matures, the Department may have no practical alternative to procuring certain batteries under a section 154 waiver to sustain critical warfighting and support systems. The committee is con-

cerned that, where waivers are exercised, batteries and cells embedded within, or expended as a non-recoverable element of, an operational system create a heightened reliability risk, as a single latent manufacturing defect may disable the system with no opportunity for inspection, repair, or replacement once the system is fielded or expended. The committee notes that, if such batteries are to be deployed operationally under waiver, it is in the national security interest of the United States to verify their reliability before deployment. The evaluation methods, including ultrasonic non-destructive testing, industrial computed tomography inspection, and other available technologies, should be assessed in terms of mission readiness, system performance, the extent to which safety would be improved, and not solely in terms of the acquisition cost.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the feasibility of establishing a pilot program to test mission critical batteries and cells procured under a section 154 waiver. The briefing should include:

- (1) a list of not fewer than three procurement programs for warfighting or support systems that would require batteries or cells procured under a section 154 waiver, with priority given to programs in which such batteries or cells are embedded within, or expended as part of, the system and cannot be inspected or replaced once fielded or expended;

- (2) an assessment of the rate at which batteries or cells procured under such a waiver exhibit latent manufacturing defects, and the capability of commercially available ultrasonic nondestructive testing, computed tomography, or other technology to detect such defects prior to integration;

- (3) for each selected program, an assessment of the operational consequences of integrating an undetected defective battery or cell, including the effect on mission readiness, system availability, and mission abort and failure rates, and the cost of in-service or in-mission failure where the affected battery, cell, or system cannot be recovered or replaced;

- (4) an estimate of the cost to inspect up to 100 percent of such batteries or cells using commercially available ultrasonic non-destructive testing or industrial computed tomography methods;

- (5) a cost-benefit analysis that weighs the cost of such testing against the full operational and life-cycle value of removing defective cells before integration, expressed in terms of avoided system failures, improved mission readiness, and avoided downstream replacement and recovery costs, and that is not limited to the unit cost of the battery or the cost of inspection;

- (6) an assessment of the feasibility of establishing a pilot program beginning in fiscal year 2028 to test applicable batteries and cells using commercially available nondestructive methods; and

- (7) any other factors deemed relevant by the Under Secretary of Defense.

Nuclear Power System for Strategic Command

The committee supports the ongoing efforts of the Department to provide resilient advanced nuclear power systems for military installations.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on the feasibility and advisability of establishing a pilot program to deploy an advanced nuclear microreactor or small modular reactor to provide primary and redundant power to mission-critical facilities of the United States Strategic Command.

Physical Security Modeling and Simulation for Nuclear Reactor Programs

The committee recognizes the Department's growing interest in deploying advanced nuclear energy capabilities, including microreactors and other small modular reactor (SMR) approaches, to strengthen installation resilience and mission assurance. The committee supports these efforts and encourages rapid transition from concept to fielded capability.

The committee notes that any nuclear site presents unique physical security considerations. The committee is concerned that compressed schedules and novel deployment constructs could inadvertently deprioritize integrated security design and sustainment planning. The committee recognizes the need to avoid unnecessary or duplicative regulatory burden that could delay deployment without commensurate improvements in protection; however, the committee emphasizes that security requirements must remain sufficiently robust given the nature of nuclear reactors. The committee understands that commercial nuclear facilities increasingly use modeling and simulation with advanced analytics and integrated command-and-control concepts to optimize security operations and requirements, improving effectiveness while reducing manpower and resource requirements. The committee further understands that comparable capabilities have been utilized and validated within the Department, including through the Defense Threat Reduction Agency's work on critical weapons stockpile protection. The committee encourages the Department to leverage these capabilities to the maximum extent practicable for emerging nuclear programs.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2026, on the Department's use of modeling and simulation to design, assess, and validate physical security for nuclear microreactor and other emerging nuclear energy programs. The briefing shall include, at a minimum:

- (1) an overview of physical security requirements for emerging nuclear programs and how such requirements were developed and validated;
- (2) an assessment of potential capability improvements and cost savings from applying modeling and simulation tools already used elsewhere in the Department; and
- (3) the Department's plan, including timelines and resourcing, to apply these tools to inform security requirements, design decisions, and sustainment planning.

Small Modular Reactor Pilot Program Implementation

The committee recognizes the importance of developing and deploying small modular reactors (SMRs) and microreactors to improve installation energy resilience, support military operations,

and inform long term energy security strategies for Department of Defense installations. The committee notes there has been significant progress across the Department to field these capabilities to meet operational and installation demands, including Project Pele, the Janus Program, and the Advanced Nuclear Power for Installations Program.

Furthermore, section 321 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60) established a pilot program to determine how SMRs can be used on Navy and Marine Corps installations to meet energy needs and inform the development of concepts for nuclear power to support installation use of nuclear power. The committee seeks to ensure that the pilot program progresses in a timely manner and that the Department of the Navy can rapidly adopt, scale, and deploy SMRs in an effective manner.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on the implementation of the pilot program established by section 321 of Public Law 119–60. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) a breakdown of major milestones, to include planning, site selection, and contractor identification and selection;

- (2) a timeline for program initiation, including chartering, identification of an initial program manager, funding receipts, and initial consultations with relevant regulatory bodies, including, but not limited to, the United States Army Corps of Engineers and Naval Reactors;

- (3) identification of any initial agreements or memoranda of understanding (MOA) already established with private power providers or reactor technology vendors pursuant to the statutory considerations in section 321 of Public Law 119–60;

- (4) actions taken since the enactment of Public Law 119–60, including preliminary feasibility assessments, interagency or industry engagement, site evaluations or early-stage planning, and any initial work with installations that may already meet prerequisites such as existing MOAs;

- (5) considerations and identified barriers, including regulatory, legislative, and funding restrictions, that may prevent or prohibit co-location with data centers;

- (6) a list of all naval installations identified for potential inclusion in the pilot program; and

- (7) current and anticipated technological barriers, including fuel type requirements, passive cooling needs, and power capacity considerations.

Synthetic Aviation Fuel Certification Process Concurrent with ASTM

The committee recognizes that synthetic aviation fuels could improve readiness by increasing fuel options and reducing supply chain risk for the joint force. However, timely fielding requires the Department of Defense to maintain enough government-owned capability to test, evaluate, and certify fuels for DoD-specific operating needs and urgent contingencies. The committee notes that

ASTM specifications and evaluation processes—such as ASTM D7566 (aviation turbine fuel with synthesized hydrocarbons) and ASTM D4054 (evaluation of new aviation turbine fuels and additives)—are primarily designed for civil use and are driven by industry and aircraft/engine manufacturers. The committee further notes that DoD Manual 4140.25, Volume 1, Section 6 already directs the Tri-Service Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants (Tri-POL) Users Group to maintain a harmonized certification and qualification plan for alternative fuels, including recommendations on initiating new certification activities for alternative fuel sources and production pathways. The committee is concerned that this authority has not been fully operationalized for synthetic aviation fuels, and that without a DoD-led process that can run in parallel with ASTM, DoD certification decisions could lag operational timelines. This could delay adoption even when the Department is willing to manage risk through limits on use, monitoring, and platform-specific controls.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments and Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Energy, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's implementation of its existing Tri-Service Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants (Tri-POL) authority to establish a DoD-led synthetic aviation fuel evaluation and certification process operating alongside ASTM, as directed by DoD Manual 4140.25, Volume 1, Section 6. The briefing shall include, at a minimum:

- (1) the current status of Tri-POL's implementation of its alternative fuel certification and qualification mandate, including governance structure, decision authority, and what formal decision documents DoD issues or plans to issue for certification of synthetic aviation fuels, blendstocks, and additives;
- (2) how DoD will use relevant ASTM standards and supporting data while ensuring DoD decisions are not dependent on external committee schedules, including when DoD may issue earlier, risk-managed decisions while ASTM work is still underway;
- (3) an assessment of DoD and DLA testing capacity, and a plan to achieve certification-quality, auditable testing that supports timely and defensible certification decisions concurrently with or in advance of the corresponding ASTM determinations; and
- (4) how DoD certification decisions will be converted into procurement requirements, contract language, and operational distribution processes through DLA Energy and joint fuel governance to enable fielding at scale.

Technically Acceptable Source Selection Criteria for Bulk Fuel Contracts

The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense's use of lowest price technically acceptable source selection criteria for bulk fuel contracts may not adequately ensure that offerors possess the necessary qualifications to safely and effectively manage fuel storage, fuel management, fuel distribution, fuel maintenance, and related operational support services. Without minimum technical standards, this approach may expose the Department to risk of contractor performance failures that could compromise fuel operations and mission readiness.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the minimum technical criteria applied to offerors in procurements using lowest price technically acceptable source selection procedures for bulk fuel contracts. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) whether offerors are required to maintain a Chief Fuels Officer, or equivalent senior corporate official, with authority over all fuel operations of the contractor;
- (2) the standards used to evaluate offeror experience managing and operating bulk fuel infrastructure;
- (3) the standards used to evaluate offeror expertise in fuel distribution operations for both aircraft and ground vehicles;
- (4) the standards used to evaluate offeror experience conducting hot pit refueling operations;
- (5) whether offerors are required to maintain fuel quality surveillance and laboratory testing capabilities;
- (6) the standards used to evaluate offeror technical capacity to perform fuel system maintenance and corrosion prevention and protection activities;
- (7) the standards used to evaluate offeror expertise in environmental compliance and spill prevention and response operations; and
- (8) whether offerors are required to maintain a corporate training program aligned with applicable Department of Defense manuals, National Fire Protection Association standards, and Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations.

West Coast Refinery Impact on Bulk Fuel

The committee recognizes the critical role that West Coast commercial refineries play in supplying bulk fuel to the Department of Defense, particularly in supporting logistical requirements for operations in the Indo-Pacific area of responsibility. Recent shifts in the commercial energy sector, including facility closures, conversions, and overall capacity reductions along the West Coast, present potential vulnerabilities to military fuel supply chains. The committee understands the Department relies heavily on these regional commercial hubs to execute rapid, large-scale fuel distribution. Ensuring uninterrupted access to adequate bulk fuel reserves is paramount to maintaining the operational readiness and global mobility of the Joint Force.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM), in coordination with the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Energy, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2027, evaluating the impact of West Coast refinery capacity and operations on the Department's ability to meet logistical fuel requirements. Specifically, the report shall include:

- (1) an assessment of current West Coast commercial refinery capacity and the direct impact of recent and projected facility closures on bulk fuel procurement and availability;
- (2) the logistical impacts and potential vulnerabilities these capacity changes impose on USTRANSCOM and DLA Energy's ability to effectively support Pacific operations and broader mission readiness;

(3) an evaluation of alternative fuel supply chains, distribution methods, and infrastructure required to mitigate the risks identified in (1) and (2);

(4) an analysis of any anticipated cost increases, funding constraints, or transportation bottlenecks associated with securing and distributing adequate fuel supplies from alternative or more distant sources;

(5) a discussion of any additional considerations on the impact from reductions in refining capability; and

(6) recommendations for any statutory authorities, interagency coordination, or funding required to ensure long-term fuel security and mitigate supply chain disruptions in the region.

LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT ISSUES

Advanced Aircraft Engine Wash Technology

The committee recognizes that military aircraft routinely operate in austere and corrosive environments in which abrasive contaminants—including saltwater, sand, oils, and airborne pollutants—adhere to engine components. These conditions accelerate corrosion and degrade engine performance in ways that cannot be adequately mitigated by traditional water- and detergent-based engine wash protocols. The committee notes that reduced engine efficiency and corrosion-related degradation can contribute to diminished aircraft availability, increased maintenance manhours and high lifecycle sustainment costs.

The committee is aware that commercially available nucleated foam engine wash technology has been employed by the Marine Corps and Air Force Special Operations Command across multiple platforms, including the MV-22 and CV-22 aircraft, and has demonstrated significant performance and sustainment benefits compared to legacy engine wash methods. Reported benefits include restoration of engine entitlement, corrosion inhibition, increased engine thrust, extended time on wing, and the delay of costly, premature engine replacement, while substantially reducing engine maintenance requirements, fuel costs, and maintainer manhours. The committee commends the Air Force and Marine Corps for leveraging commercial best practices and investing in innovative solutions that are enhancing warfighter safety and aircraft readiness and operational availability across their fleets.

Given the demonstrated effectiveness of nucleated foam engine wash technology across multiple engine types and operational environments, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2026, on the feasibility and potential benefits of testing and evaluating nucleated foam engine wash technology on its rotary-wing aircraft fleets. The brief should include:

(1) a consideration of potential applications to the Army's Future Vertical Lift MV-75 program, informed by the operational experience of the MV-22 and CV-22 platforms;

(2) an assessment of the operational and sustainment impacts of nucleated foam engine wash technology compared to current Army engine wash practices;

(3) an analysis of potential lifecycle cost savings, maintenance reductions, and impacts on aircraft readiness; and

(4) identification of any barriers to integration within existing sustainment strategies and recommendations to address such barriers.

Aerial Contested Logistics Cross-Functional Team Capability Transition

The committee supports the Department of Defense's inclusion of contested logistics (CL) technologies as one of its six critical technology areas and focus on transitioning key CL capabilities to the military services. The committee further supports the Army's establishment of the Contested Logistics Cross-Functional Team (CL-CFT) to address critical sustainment gaps.

While the Army has rightfully identified a gap in the ability to move large external loads like long-range precision fires munitions, the committee is concerned that a significant capability gap persists in the middle-weight category (1,500–2,500-pound payload) that lies between ground-based truck logistics and traditional rotary-wing aircraft. The committee encourages the Army to identify enduring, fielded solutions and establish clear pathways in order to scale operationally relevant capacity.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a brief to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, on the capabilities identified and developed by the Army's Contested Logistics Cross Functional Team. The brief shall include, but is not limited to:

(1) identification of CL-related capabilities the Army intends to transition to programs of record or other established acquisition pathways;

(2) the anticipated Portfolio Acquisition Executive and office that will manage transitioned programs, and the expected funding mechanism, acquisition pathways, and budget and lifecycle sustainment for each transition; and

(3) an analysis of how the Army intends to scale these capabilities to support operationally relevant force elements, including sustainment units and maneuver formations.

Amphibious Fleet Sustainment Through Additive Manufacturing

The committee remains concerned regarding the low operational availability and prolonged maintenance cycles of the Navy's amphibious warfare ships. Specifically, the scarcity of long lead time components and obsolete parts frequently delays the return of these vessels to the Fleet. The committee recognizes that additive manufacturing (AM), when properly certified and integrated into naval maintenance processes, offers a viable path to mitigate these disruptions by enabling the on-demand production of critical components.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, detailing a strategy to integrate AM into the sustainment of the amphibious fleet. The Secretary shall coordinate briefing with the Navy's Additive Manufacturing Center of Excellence (AM CoE) to ensure alignment with existing technical data standards. This briefing shall include:

(1) identification and prioritization of high-demand or obsolete components that significantly contribute to maintenance delays for LHA, LHD, LPD, and LSD class ships;

(2) a plan for the AM CoE to develop, validate, and qualify Technical Data Packages (TDPs) for prioritized components to enable serial production within the Maritime Industrial Base;

(3) a plan to expand certified additive manufacturing capability at Regional Maintenance Centers and other sustainment facilities, as appropriate; and

(4) an assessment of the Naval Sea Systems Command technical review and approval processes for additive manufacturing parts, including opportunities to reduce approval timelines while maintaining safety and performance standards.

Apitong Hardwood for Military Applications

The committee is aware of recent changes to procurement guidance by the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and General Services Administration (GSA) that have resulted in the elimination of trailer decking which uses imported Apitong (Keruing) as a substrate to only allowing domestically sourced Northern Red Oak under Commercial Item Description (CID) A-A-60057. The committee further understands that these changes were implemented due to Trade Agreements Act compliance and domestic sourcing preferences rather than issues related to performance.

The committee notes that Apitong hardwood has historically been used extensively in tactical trailer and military transportation applications. The committee is monitoring reports that the transition in specification requirements has contributed to supply disruptions, unfulfilled orders, increased maintenance demands, and reduced availability of mission-capable trailer assets. The committee states that procurement decisions affecting critical military transportation capability should also consider operational readiness, affordability, lifecycle performance, and impacts to the warfighter.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Administrator of the General Services Administration and the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, that includes:

(1) a detailed explanation of the legal, regulatory, and policy rationale supporting the restriction or discontinuation of Apitong hardwood products for military trailer and transportation decking applications;

(2) an assessment of the comparative operational performance, durability, lifecycle cost, maintenance requirements, mission readiness impacts, and any other factors deemed necessary that impact the operations of DLA, regarding Apitong hardwood versus Northern Red Oak as specified in (CID) A-A-60057, and other approved alternatives;

(3) an evaluation of current fulfillment rates, backorders, delivery delays, and supply chain impacts associated with implementation of CID A-A-60057 and related procurement guidance changes;

(4) an assessment of whether current procurement policies have reduced military capability, increased sustainment costs, or otherwise negatively affected readiness or warfighter effectiveness;

(5) an assessment of the availability of Red Oak manufacturing that utilizes the specific types of glue and treatments available in the United States;

(6) a review of the environmental, sustainability, and sourcing determinations relied upon in restricting procurement, including the conservation status of commercially sourced Apitong species and the legality of existing import supply chains;

(7) recommendations, if any, to ensure the Department of Defense maintains access to the most effective, affordable, and mission-capable materials for tactical transportation systems; and

(8) any other concerns as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

The committee further directs that the report include input from the military departments, program executive offices responsible for tactical wheeled vehicles and trailers, logistics readiness stakeholders, and private-sector suppliers with relevant technical expertise regarding hardwood decking materials used in military applications.

Army Depot Workforce Reductions and Statutory Workload Obligations

The Army's depots are crucial to maintaining military readiness by regularly repairing vehicles, aircraft, electronics, artillery, and air and missile defense systems and returning them to the warfighter for training and operations. However, the committee has long-standing concerns over the Army's depot workforce. More than 7 years after GAO last reported on this issue, the Army has not fully implemented a GAO recommendation to assess the effectiveness of its depot hiring, training, and retention programs. More recently, rather than invest in the workforce, the Army has instead reduced it through incentivized retirements, hiring freezes, reductions in permanent positions, and ceilings on key positions. The committee is concerned these reductions have eroded the depots' capacity to perform at least half of the Army's annual funding for depot-level maintenance and repairs, and have affected the depots' ability to support Army operations with ready and mission-capable equipment.

To assist in congressional oversight of the Army's depot workforce and depot capacity, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by April 1, 2027, as to the Army's depot workforce and workforce plans. This review should include:

(1) an examination of the Army depots' track record since 2021 of performing work covering at least 50 percent of the Army's funding for depot-level maintenance and repair in accordance with section 2466 of title 10 United States Code; and

(2) an assessment as to how changes to the Army's depot workforce have affected its capacity for depot-level maintenance and repair since 2021, and evaluation of the Army's depot workforce plans for the future.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2027, as to their preliminary observations.

Army Sustainment Planning for New Systems

The Army's efforts to modernize rotary-wing aircraft and armored vehicles have increasingly focused on putting system prototypes into the hands of soldiers during system design and development. The Army has used acquisition pathways to accelerate development and delivery of new technology such as the Future Long Range Assault Aircraft (FLRAA) and XM-30 armored fighting vehicle. The committee believes that providing meaningful user input to inform system design and performance also gives the Army an opportunity to enhance sustainment planning for these weapon systems.

The committee has long been concerned that the Army pays insufficient attention to planning for the maintenance, repair, logistics, and supply-chain functions that are needed to effectively sustain complex weapon systems across their lifecycle. To assist in congressional oversight of the Army's sustainment planning, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by May 1, 2027, that reviews how the Army is planning for sustainment of the FLRAA and XM-30. For these systems, this report shall:

- (1) review how the Army is planning during acquisition for maintenance, repair, logistics, supply chain, and other sustainment functions;

- (2) assess the extent to which the Army is developing and investing in the personnel, infrastructure, and facilities needed to sustain these new systems; and

- (3) identify and assess how the Army is ensuring it has access to the data rights necessary to enable additive manufacturing and the ability of soldiers to repair and maintain the new systems.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than April 1, 2027 on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Assessment of In-Theater Water Logistics and Alternative Sustainment Technologies

The committee notes that both airlift and sealift availability and capacity are finite resources in any conflict and will be even more challenging to manage in a contested logistics environment. Certain consumable resources, like water, are both essential to our warfighter but also heavy and cumbersome, potentially resulting in difficult tradeoffs mid-conflict. The committee is concerned about the availability of potable water for our servicemembers during conflict and the planning that has taken place to mitigate any intra-theater transportation issues that may arise. The committee is also concerned about the availability of water for operational needs at installations, such as adequate water supplies to ensure readiness of space launches. Mobile reverse osmosis units, desalination equipment, sub-sea desalination technologies, and ultrafiltration systems are all options to be explored and could ease the logistical burden of transporting water. It is also imperative that they be capable of operating in austere environments.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of U.S. Transportation Command, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2027, evaluating the logistical footprint of intra-theater water sustainment in the Indo-Pacific and to what extent other water technologies have been considered that could fulfill the hydration, and potable, and operational water needs of the force in austere and remote environments.

Assessment of Logistics Management Tools and Connectivity in Department of Defense Facilities

The committee recognizes that the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) logistics facilities are critical to maintaining the rapid global mobility and sustainment of the Joint Force. As the Department of Defense modernizes its logistics enterprise to support operations in contested environments, it is vital that DLA's logistics yards and facilities supporting USTRANSCOM's distribution network have modern infrastructure, as well as the ability to communicate efficiently, securely, and in real time.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of DLA, in coordination with the Commander of USTRANSCOM, to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2027, on the status of modernization of DLA logistics yards and USTRANSCOM. Specifically, the report shall include:

- (1) an assessment of the current system architecture, network connectivity status, and data interoperability between DLA logistics yards and USTRANSCOM distribution nodes;
- (2) an identification of existing network vulnerabilities, legacy system incompatibilities, or bandwidth limitations that impede real-time supply chain visibility, cargo tracking, and efficient hand-offs between the agencies;
- (3) a detailed overview of ongoing software upgrades, infrastructure improvements, and modernization efforts designed to enhance system integration and correct the deficiencies identified in (1) and (2);
- (4) an assessment of the operational processes of aerial and maritime ports or other distribution facilities within USTRANSCOM (AMC/ARTRANS) and the infrastructure of Department of Defense installations supporting those movements, with a focus on current manual processes and to design a strategy to incorporate artificial intelligence, automation, and modern methods utilized by high-tech, high efficiency commercial logistics yards;
- (5) an evaluation of the cybersecurity posture of these shared networks and the measures being implemented to protect critical logistics and transit data from adversarial exploitation; and
- (6) recommendations for any additional funding, statutory authorities, or interagency policy adjustments required to fully integrate and modernize the logistics and transportation networks of DLA and USTRANSCOM.

Assessment of Navy Private Sector Ship Repair Utilization

The committee notes the findings of the Government Accountability Office (GAO) report entitled “Shipbuilding and Repair: Navy Needs a Strategic Approach for Private Sector Industrial Base Investments” (GAO-25-106286). The report highlights that despite significant investments, the Navy has failed to establish a consolidated strategy or clear performance metrics to effectively manage and incentivize the private sector ship repair industrial base. This lack of a strategic approach hinders the Navy’s ability to provide stable workload projections, resulting in underutilized private capacity and persistent maintenance delays that degrade fleet readiness.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the Navy’s progress in addressing the recommendations contained in GAO-25-106286. Following the briefing, the Secretary shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2027, which shall include:

- (1) a detailed plan and timeline for the development and implementation of a formal Ship Industrial Base Strategy that aligns with the National Defense Industrial Strategy;
- (2) the establishment of specific performance metrics and “return on investment” targets for investments in private sector infrastructure and workforce by the Navy and Office of the Secretary of Defense;
- (3) an assessment of private sector repair infrastructure needs, including dry dock capacity, specifically tailored to support surge requirements beyond peacetime operations;
- (4) an evaluation of current leadership structures and coordination efforts between the Navy and the Office of the Secretary of Defense to prevent duplication in industrial base support; and
- (5) a strategy to provide industry partners with more stable and predictable long-term maintenance and repair workload projections.

Assessment of West Coast Port Facility Operational Needs and Capabilities

The committee recognizes the strategic importance of West Coast military port facilities, including Military Ocean Terminal Concord (MOTCO), in supporting the Department of Defense’s logistics, ammunition throughput, and strategic sealift requirements for the Indo-Pacific area of responsibility. As strategic competition in the Pacific increases, the readiness, security, and throughput capacity of these critical out-loading nodes are paramount to the Joint Force’s ability to project and sustain power. The committee notes that maximizing the operational utility of these facilities requires robust force protection, modernized infrastructure, and unencumbered access.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Commander of U.S. Transportation Command, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2027, on the readiness, force protection, and resource requirements of MOTCO and associated West Coast port facilities. Specifically, the report shall include:

(1) an assessment of the overall facility readiness, infrastructure condition, and logistical throughput capacity at MOTCO;

(2) an evaluation of available force protection resources, security protocols, and personnel required to adequately secure the terminal and surrounding waters during both steady-state and surge operations;

(3) an identification of current resource constraints, infrastructure bottlenecks, or policy limitations that may be impacting access, efficiency, and safety at MOTCO and other critical West Coast port facilities; and

(4) recommendations for resources, and interagency coordination necessary to mitigate the vulnerabilities and constraints identified in (1), (2), and (3).

Autonomous External Cargo Handling for Contested Logistics

The committee recognizes that future contested operations, particularly in the Indo-Pacific and other denied environments, will increasingly limit logistics concepts that rely on fixed infrastructure, secure airfields and ports, and manpower-intensive cargo handling.

The committee notes that current external sling-load operations require personnel to pre-rig, latch, and manage hook-ups at the point of need, increasing exposure of ground crews and extending aircraft ground time. The committee finds that a near-term capability that reduces or eliminates ground personnel requirements for external cargo hook-up, while remaining compatible with existing aircraft inventories, could strengthen distributed, infrastructure-independent logistics and improve freedom of maneuver for aviation units.

The committee specifically highlights the ability of the U.S. Army to pursue and resource rapid prototyping, experimentation, and transition pathways for aircraft-integrated autonomous external cargo handling systems capable of autonomously docking, latching, lifting, and transporting external cargo without fixed ground infrastructure or personnel at the point of pickup.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 27, 2027, on the Army's plan to accelerate development, experimentation, and transition of autonomous external cargo handling capabilities for contested and austere environments. The briefing shall include, but is not limited to:

(1) operational requirements and concepts of employment, including an assessment of the degree to which autonomous capabilities decrease the exposure of ground crews and aircraft time on the ground during pickup and delivery;

(2) an experimentation plan and performance criteria, including planned demonstrations and measurable outcomes;

(3) a list of current or planned aircraft platforms targeted for integration, including rotary-wing and unmanned helicopter systems;

(4) a description of an acquisition and transition strategy, including milestones, responsible organizations, and resourcing required to support prototyping, flight testing, and integration activities; and

(5) an assessment of compatibility with existing Department of Defense aircraft inventories to enable scalable adoption across the Joint Force.

Commercial Software for Contested Logistics

The committee recognizes the growing importance of commercial software, data fusion, artificial intelligence-enabled decision support tools, and other commercially developed technologies in addressing the Department of Defense's contested logistics challenges. The committee believes that commercially developed software and digital capabilities can provide significant advantages in speed of development, operational adaptability, data fusion, and cost efficiency compared to traditional acquisition approaches, particularly in support of logistics planning, sustainment decision making, supply chain visibility, and operations in degraded environments.

The committee commends ongoing efforts by the Department to leverage commercial technologies for contested logistics missions, including the Joint Sustainment Decision Tool program, which demonstrates the potential value of commercially developed software to improve operational decision-making, logistics synchronization, and joint sustainment planning across the combatant commands and military departments.

The committee further notes that investments in commercial contested logistics technologies are distributed across multiple organizations and budget activities, limiting visibility into the Department's overall approach to fielding such capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, and the officials designated under section 2229b(a) of title 10, United States Code, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, on the Department's use of commercial technologies in support of contested logistics operations. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) an overview of current and planned programs, activities, and initiatives using commercial software, artificial intelligence-enabled tools, and other commercially developed technologies to support contested logistics operations;

- (2) identification of the military departments, defense agencies, combatant commands, and other organizations responsible for such programs and activities;

- (3) a consolidated display of funding for current and planned commercial contested logistics technology efforts across the Future Years Defense Program, including identification of research, development, procurement, and operations and maintenance funding associated with such efforts;

- (4) an assessment of how the Department evaluates commercial technologies for contested logistics applications, including the use of experimentation, pilot programs, operational exercises, and prototyping activities; and

- (5) the Department's plans and mechanisms for transitioning successful commercial technologies from pilot programs, experimentation, or prototyping efforts into production, fielding, and enduring acquisition programs.

Commercial Software for Production and Sustainment Supply Chain Orchestration

The committee encourages the Department to prioritize commercial-off-the shelf, cloud-based supply chain software solutions delivered as software-as-a-service for production and sustainment, and related logistics and maintenance, repair, and operations (MRO) use cases, to the maximum extent practicable. The committee further encourages the Department to minimize the use of time-and-materials and cost-reimbursable contracts for such software capabilities and to avoid developing new government-unique systems when commercial solutions meet mission requirements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to brief the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2026, on current contracting approaches used for production, sustainment, logistics, and MRO supply chain software, obstacles to commercial adoption, and recommended actions to accelerate implementation of commercial solutions.

Comprehensive Air Force Maintenance Enterprise Modernization

The committee underscores the foundational role of aircraft sustainment in executing the mission of the United States Air Force. As the Air Force undertakes a generational modernization of its fighter, bomber, mobility, and special mission aircraft fleets, the committee emphasizes that aircraft maintenance, logistics readiness, and munitions and missile maintenance must be modernized commensurately to effectively enable, support, and sustain advanced airpower capabilities. The committee recognizes sustainment as a core element of the Air Forces Agile Combat Employment (ACE) operational concept and notes that effective ACE sustainment depends upon modern, resilient, and adaptable training and infrastructure. The committee further emphasizes that modernization of the sustainment enterprise must be grounded in strong foundational technical training that equips Airmen with the depth of knowledge, hands-on proficiency, and adaptability required to operate and maintain increasingly advanced and digitally enabled aircraft systems.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 27, 2027, detailing a comprehensive strategy and implementation plan to modernize the training of aircraft maintenance, logistics readiness, and munitions and missile maintenance career fields. The briefing shall include, but is not limited to:

- (1) an assessment of gaps in current Air Force aircraft maintenance, logistics readiness, and munitions and missile maintenance manpower organizational constructs, equipment, infrastructure, and technologies relative to global mission requirements and ACE;
- (2) a description of the services plan to incorporate lessons learned from identified capability gaps into technical training curriculum, including enhancements that increase depth of instruction, hands-on training opportunities, and the integration of advanced simulation and commercially available digital technologies;
- (3) identification of the physical and technical infrastructure required to support comprehensive training modernization, including

military construction needs and the acquisition of leading commercially available technologies at Air Education and Training Command installations; and

(4) a detailed description of policy, technology, manpower, and infrastructure requirements, including cost estimates and investment strategy, necessary to address identified capability gaps.

Comptroller General Review of Air and Army National Guard Sustainment

The committee notes that the role of the National Guard is to provide trained, ready, and interoperable units in the event of conflict and in support of communities in the homeland in times of crisis. To remain ready, Army National Guard and Air National Guard unit equipment, including vehicles, aircraft, and other weapon systems, undergoes extensive maintenance at both the depot-level and unit-level. However, the Reserve Forces Policy Board has previously raised concerns regarding the adequacy of resources to maintain and repair Guard equipment. Against this backdrop, the committee is concerned about the sustainment of Army National Guard and Air National Guard equipment to meet the Departments strategic priorities.

Given the important roles Air and Army National Guard units play in meeting critical mission needs, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to examine the following:

(1) the extent to which equipment maintenance and repair challenges are affecting the readiness of National Guard units;

(2) the extent to which maintenance facilities provide the needed capacity to effectively maintain and repair National Guard equipment;

(3) the extent to which National Guard units receive timely training and resources to perform unit-level maintenance of essential equipment; and

(4) any other matters the Comptroller General determines to be relevant.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on preliminary observations and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Dedicated Intermediate Aircraft Maintenance Facility Utilizing Public-Private Partnership Opportunities at Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana

The committee recognizes that sustaining aircraft availability across the B-52 fleet is increasingly dependent on resilient maintenance capabilities and sufficient throughput, particularly as operational demand increases through Bomber Task Force deployments and as the Air Force prepares to modernize the B-52H fleet to the B-52J configuration. The committee further notes that this major modernization effort, including new radar and propulsion upgrades, will place added stress on organic depot capacity and fleet availability during a critical period as the Air Force transitions to a two-bomber force.

The committee recognizes that the Department of the Air Force has existing public-private partnership authorities, including Enhanced Use Lease authorities under section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, that may allow private sector capital, innovation, and commercial best practices to complement organic capabilities, modernize maintenance infrastructure, and expand intermediate-level maintenance capacity, such as phase and isochronal inspections. Such approaches could materially improve aircraft availability and readiness. In addition, the committee notes that parts obsolescence and supply chain constraints continue to contribute to extended maintenance downtime for aging aircraft. The committee believes that integrating advanced manufacturing capabilities, including additive manufacturing and modern digital logistics approaches, could help mitigate obsolescence risk, accelerate parts production where appropriate, and reduce non-mission-capable time attributable to supply delays.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than April 1, 2027, assessing the feasibility and potential benefits of establishing a dedicated intermediate aircraft maintenance facility at Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, or in the surrounding community, using existing public-private partnership authorities or other appropriate agreements. The report shall include:

- (1) how private-sector investment and innovation could expand intermediate-level large aircraft maintenance capacity, including phase and isochronal inspections, to increase B-52 aircraft availability and improve fleet readiness, including any implications for organic depot throughput and modernization induction schedules;

- (2) an evaluation of the feasibility of supporting commercial, for-profit maintenance activity where such activity enhances facility viability without degrading military readiness, and assess opportunities to incorporate advanced and additive manufacturing capabilities to mitigate parts obsolescence and reduce supply-driven downtime; and

- (3) a notional concept of operations; estimated capacity and workforce requirements; integration with wing-level maintenance and supply networks; and appropriate oversight, cybersecurity, safety, and airworthiness controls for any mixed military-commercial maintenance enterprise.

Equipment Modernization of Critical Reserve Component Forces

The Reserve Component of the military services play critical roles in combat operations, including potential conflicts with near-peer adversaries. In a March 2023 memorandum, the Department of Defense (DOD) Reserve Forces Policy Board cited analysis and reports to Congress that indicated that the National Guard and Reserves were not sufficiently equipped to meet DOD requirements. Additionally, there are some unique capabilities and related equipment that reside predominantly in the Reserve Component that will need to be employed in the event of a large-scale combat operation against a near-peer adversary. The committee is concerned about the equipment modernization status of Reserve Component forces that will provide critical capabilities necessary to conduct combat operations against near-peer adversaries.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by May 1, 2027 as to matters related to Reserve Component equipment modernization and status, including the following:

(1) to what extent have force structure decisions made by the military services placed critical capabilities that will be needed in the event of a large-scale conflict with a near-peer adversary primarily in their Reserve Component;

(2) to what extent have the military services taken action or developed plans to ensure that these critical Reserve Component units are equipped for such a conflict; and

(3) any other matters the Comptroller General determines to be relevant.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to brief the House Committee on Armed Services no later than April 1, 2027 on preliminary observations from the ongoing review and on planned reporting formats and schedules.

Evaluation of Side Folding Intermodal Container Systems

The committee recognizes that the Department of Defense relies extensively on standard 20-foot and 40-foot International Organization of Standardization (ISO) for intermodal containers. The committee is aware that, in peacetime and steady-state operations, a significant percentage of container movements consist of repositioning empty containers and that storage of unused containers occupies valuable installation space and leased commercial yard capacity. The committee notes that commercially available side folding intermodal container systems identified as ISO-W1 standard, may reduce the cubic footprint of empty containers during storage and repositioning, potentially reducing transportation costs, port congestion, and installation real property burdens.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Commander of United States Transportation Command and the Secretaries of the military departments to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2027, evaluating the feasibility, cost, operational risk, and potential return on investment of incorporating side folding ISO-W1 container systems into the Departments intermodal container inventory. The report shall include:

(1) an assessment of the total number of standard ISO containers owned, leased, or managed by the Department of Defense and the annual cost associated with storage, maintenance, and repositioning of empty containers;

(2) an estimate of the proportion of container movements during the previous five fiscal years that involved empty container repositioning;

(3) a comparison of lifecycle costs between standard ISO containers and ISO-W1 side folding container systems, including acquisition cost, durability, maintenance requirements, and compatibility with existing military and commercial handling equipment;

(4) an evaluation of potential impacts on sealift, airlift, and prepositioned stocks, including effects on lift density, yard capacity, and contingency surge operations;

- (5) an evaluation of the feasibility to use existing container moving equipment with foldable containers;
- (6) an assessment of cybersecurity, tamper resistance, and structural integrity considerations unique to foldable designs; and
- (7) an analysis of which pilot programs, a limited procurement, or operational experimentation would be the best next step to validate cost savings and operational efficiencies.

F-35 Global Sustainment Spares Reset

The committee notes the Department of Defense's efforts to address the F-35 spare parts backlog through the F-35 Global Sustainment Spares Reset. The committee further notes that this effort will require sustained investment by the Department, the military services, and international partners to improve spare parts availability, reduce readiness degraders, and increase mission capable and fully mission capable rates across the F-35 fleet.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment and the Program Executive Officer for the F-35 Lightning II Joint Program Office, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the F-35 Global Sustainment Spares Reset. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) the Department's plan to fund F-35 spare parts through fiscal year 2031, including what portion of planned funding constitutes catch-up investment to address the existing spare parts backlog and what portion constitutes keep-up investment to meet recurring spare parts demand;
- (2) an assessment of how fiscal years 2026 and 2027 appropriations and amounts made available under Public Law 119-21 have addressed the F-35 spare parts funding backlog;
- (3) a projected annual parts-level breakdown through fiscal year 2031 of catch-up and keep-up spare parts requirements;
- (4) the amount of funding international partners are expected to contribute toward the spare parts backlog on an annual basis, and the extent to which international partners will have access to spare parts procured with United States funds;
- (5) mission capable and fully mission capable rate goals through fiscal year 2031, progress toward those goals, and a breakdown of those goals and progress by Force Activity Designator levels I through IV;
- (6) any deviations from mission capable or fully mission capable rate goals attributable to ongoing operations, including Operation Epic Fury, by Force Activity Designator levels I through IV, and the projected timeline for recovery;
- (7) any changes to business rules governing spare parts allocation, distribution, or prioritization, and corresponding investment decisions by the military services or international partners;
- (8) the status of any prospective F-35 sustainment contract, including an estimated timeline to realize associated cost savings;
- (9) how the Department is incorporating, revising, or reassessing deployment spare packages as part of the Global Sustainment Spares Reset;

(10) any plans to leverage venture capital investment in support of F-35 sustainment goals, including an assessment of the feasibility, merits, and risks of such investment;

(11) key degraders of F-35 readiness in Operation Epic Fury, including a comparison of actual component service life against expected component service life;

(12) the total number of F-35 aircraft committed to or utilized in support of Operation Epic Fury, the mission capable rates of such aircraft, and the impact of such operations on the mission capable rates of aircraft assigned to other Force Activity Designator levels;

(13) the status of depot lay-in and its relationship to mission capable rates; and

(14) contractor investment commitments necessary to achieve the sustainment goals described in the briefing.

F139 Engine Maintenance Contract

The committee acknowledges the existing F139 maintenance contracts for repair and overhaul of the F139 engine for tankers, particularly the KC-46A. The committee notes previous challenges in making timely repairs and replacements, which threaten readiness and operational security. The committee stresses the value of timeliness, efficiency, and consistent contracts with original equipment manufacturers to prevent delays, backlogs, and ensuing risks to aircraft and airmen resulting from contractual gaps.

Guam Ship Repair

The committee recognizes the strategic importance of ship repair infrastructure in Guam as the only American shipyard west of the International Date Line. The committee also notes the Military Sealift Command plays an important role in providing demand to Guam's local maritime services industry. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2027, on options to expand ship repair opportunities in Guam to include the repair of Military Sealift Command vessels.

Implementation of Section 341 of the Fiscal Year 2026 National Defense Authorization Act

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2027, on the progress made to implement the requirements of section 341 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026. The briefing should include:

(1) an inventory and description, for each military department, of the technical data requirements and commercially available diagnostic tools currently available and in use for the maintenance of aviation critical safety items and mission critical parts, including an identification of items or systems that lack the technical data or diagnostic tools required under section 341(a), an assessment of the operational impact of such gaps, and actions underway to acquire the necessary technical data and diagnostic tools;

(2) an assessment of maintenance practices;

(3) an evaluation of the extent to which maintenance of aviation critical safety items and mission critical parts relies solely on visual inspection, including a determination of whether such reliance is due to the unavailability of required technical data or diagnostic tools or because visual inspection is the only method required under applicable technical data, and a review of instances, if any, in which maintenance practices do not comply with the requirements of section 341(a);

(4) a description of how the Department is incorporating the acquisition of technical data requirements and diagnostic tools into the sustainment planning process for weapon systems containing aviation critical safety items and mission critical parts, including updates to program sustainment strategies and life-cycle management plans, coordination between acquisition, logistics, engineering, and sustainment communities, and any additional resources, authorities, or policy changes needed to ensure compliance with section 341(b);

(5) an overview of how the Department is leveraging advanced diagnostic tools, including those non-destructive inspection tools capable of detecting corrosion, cracks, component damage, adhesion failure, and standard wear, and the extent to which artificial intelligence and machine-learning capabilities are being used to build predictive maintenance databases; and

(6) an identification of any barriers to full implementation of section 341 and recommendations for any additional legislative authorities required to improve maintenance safety, diagnostic tool fielding, or technical data acquisition.

Leveraging Investments to Support Contested Logistics

The committee commends the Secretary of Defense for its investments in commercial technology and in its efforts to advance capabilities to support operating in a contested logistics environment. The Department of Defense and the military services have made significant investments aimed at retiring technical debt and transitioning to modern, commercial-based, finance, logistics, and other business systems. The committee believes that continuing these efforts are critical to improving the Department's ability to operate in contested logistics environments.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 2, 2027, that analyzes:

(1) the Department's use of commercial technology, business systems, and business practices to operate contested logistics environments;

(2) the extent to which the Department considers the use of resilient logistics technology and business systems to support contested logistics capability instead of acquiring bespoke solutions;

(3) opportunities to engage original equipment and software manufacturers to maximize the investment of the Department and Military Services in commercial technology and business systems; and

(4) options to hold prime contractors accountable to maximize the use of commercial original equipment and software business system manufactures.

Navy Wartime Sustainment and Surge Capacity in the Indo-Pacific

The committee recognizes the importance of contested logistics, sustainment, and industrial mobilization to the success of naval operations in the Indo-Pacific region. The committee remains concerned that the Department of the Navy's ability to maintain, repair, rearm, and sustain naval forces during a prolonged conflict may be constrained by limitations in maintenance capacity, logistics infrastructure, workforce availability, supply chain resilience, and defense industrial base surge capability. The committee further notes the importance of validating wartime sustainment assumptions through realistic exercises, demonstrations, and assessments involving both the Department and industry partners.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Chief of Naval Operations, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, the Commander of United States Indo-Pacific Command, and the Navy Wartime Acquisition Sustainment Support Plan Capacity Expansion—Lethality Link (WASSP-CELL), to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's readiness to sustain naval combat operations during a prolonged Indo-Pacific contingency.

The report should include the assessment and recommendations of the WASSPCELL regarding:

- (1) the capacity of Navy shipyards, regional maintenance centers, aviation depots, logistics facilities, private industry partners, and supporting supply chains to maintain, repair, rearm, and sustain naval and aviation forces during a major Indo-Pacific contingency;

- (2) the Department's ability to surge maintenance, repair, logistics, munitions replenishment, contracting, and workforce capacity to meet wartime requirements;

- (3) whether the Department has conducted realistic exercises, demonstrations, pilot efforts, or other activities to validate wartime sustainment assumptions, including the responsiveness of industry partners, supply chains, contracting authorities, and workforce availability under surge conditions;

- (4) identifying key bottlenecks, single points of failure, and other risks within the naval sustainment enterprise, including maintenance, logistics, transportation networks, workforce availability, and critical supply chains;

- (5) vulnerabilities associated with disruptions to critical maritime routes and chokepoints in the Indo-Pacific region;

- (6) the opinion of the WASSP-CELL regarding the Department's ability to sustain combat operations during a prolonged Indo-Pacific conflict, including any significant capability gaps, risks, or recommendations to improve wartime readiness and sustainment capacity.

Rapid Logistics Using Cargo Delivery from Air, High Altitude Balloon and Space

The committee recognizes the increasing importance of resilient, rapid, and precise cargo delivery from aircraft, high-altitude balloon and space to overcome contested logistics in support of joint and combined operations, particularly in GPS-denied or austere environments. The committee directs the Commander, U.S. Transpor-

tation Command to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on the benefits of rapid logistics delivery using rapid and precise cargo delivery from aircraft, high-altitude balloon and space. The briefing should include:

- (1) an evaluation of the potential military utility and benefits of rapid and precise cargo delivery from aircraft, high-altitude balloon and space, including responsiveness, global reach, integration with joint logistics command and control, and implications for deterrence;
- (2) an assessment of current and projected operational requirements for rapid logistics and precision delivery in contested, remote, or infrastructure-denied environments;
- (3) market research of commercial capabilities for cargo delivery from aircraft, high-altitude balloon and space;
- (4) a description of ongoing testing and demonstration efforts across the Department related to these capabilities; and
- (5) potential concept of operations that integrate these capabilities into existing logistics plans.

Review of Corrosion Control and Prevention Implementation and Sustained Cost Impacts

The committee notes that the fiscal year 2026 President's budget justification materials continue to reflect an estimated corrosion-related cost to the Department of approximately \$22.0 billion annually—a statistic almost a decade old. The committee is concerned that the overall annual cost of corrosion has not substantively changed. The committee further recognizes that while the Department of Defense has made incremental improvements in corrosion planning for acquisition and sustainment programs, corrosion prevention and mitigation technologies have not been fielded at scale across tactical formations, depots, prepositioned stocks, or forward operating environments. The committee is concerned that avoidable corrosion-related degradation continues to reduce readiness, accelerate component failure, and increase lifecycle sustainment costs of both air and ground platforms.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than January 1, 2027, evaluating the Department's progress since fiscal year 2018 in reducing the cost and readiness impacts associated with corrosion. At a minimum, the report shall address:

- (1) the extent to which the Department has reduced, stabilized, or otherwise affected the annual cost of corrosion since fiscal year 2018, including an explanation for why the reported annual cost remains approximately \$22.0 billion;
- (2) the resourcing, staffing, and organizational placement of corrosion executives and offices within each military department and whether such officials possess sufficient authority to influence acquisition and sustainment decisions;
- (3) the degree to which corrosion prevention and control planning is incorporated into acquisition program baselines, life-cycle sustainment plans, depot maintenance strategies, and readiness reporting;

(4) the extent to which corrosion prevention and mitigation capabilities have been implemented across operational units, depots, and prepositioned equipment sets, and the principal barriers to broader fielding;

(5) an assessment of corrosion impacts on maritime and littoral aircraft operating in high-salinity and high-humidity environments; and

(6) an evaluation of current corrosion mitigation and prevention capabilities in use across the Department and the extent to which such capabilities could be more broadly adopted to reduce corrosion-related costs and readiness impacts.

Sea-Based Petroleum Distribution System

The committee notes the importance of survivable fuel delivery platforms and capabilities in a contested environment. The Sea-Based Petroleum Distribution System (SPDS), initiated through the Joint Petroleum Over the Shore program, aims to address this need by constructing large-capacity, rapidly deployable submersible barges that can provide over-the-horizon fuel delivery in contested environments.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026 that provides an overview of:

(1) the SPDS system, current requirements for the capability, current funding and acquisition plans for the system in the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP); and

(2) options to accelerate and increase production rates over the FYDP to meet established warfighting requirements.

Streamlining Low-Dollar Reserve Component Sustainment

The committee is concerned about recurring difficulties across all echelons of the Reserve Components in executing routine, low-dollar sustainment and administrative procurement actions, including Subsistence-in-Kind (SIK), Lodging in-Kind (LIK), transportation, medical readiness services, training support services, and time sensitive non-programmatic requirements. These routine readiness enablers continue to face administrative delays disproportionate to their fiscal and operational risk.

The committee is further concerned that while the standard Micro-Purchase Threshold (MPT) has been adjusted for inflation, certain statutory and regulatory limitations may prevent broader acquisition reforms from benefiting routine unit level training sustainment. As a result, layered approval processes and risk-averse contracting practices for routine, low-risk requirements often exceed those applied to higher-dollar or higher-risk acquisition activities, resulting in preventable readiness shortfalls, degraded training execution, avoidable out-of-pocket burdens on Reserve Component personnel, and unnecessary reliance on less suitable sustainment alternatives.

The committee believes that oversight of routine low-dollar sustainment should enable timely execution at the lowest appropriate echelon, rather than further centralizing low-dollar procurement authority at higher levels. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of

the military departments and the Chiefs of the Reserve Components, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 15, 2026, assessing the systemic barriers to decentralized execution of low-dollar sustainment. The report should include:

(1) any administrative, regulatory, or statutory thresholds and limitations that may degrade readiness for the Reserve Components and an analysis of the impact on the execution of routine Reserve Component training sustainment, including SIK, LIK, facilities support, transportation, and other recurring training enablers;

(2) an assessment of the administrative lead-time added by navigating such thresholds and related approval requirements, including the extent to which such requirements delay execution despite the availability of funding;

(3) an evaluation of the frequency and operational impact of sustainment contracts or procurement actions that are awarded, modified, canceled, or substituted within 14 days of a scheduled training event;

(4) an assessment of instances in which units planned or were resourced for SIK, LIK, transportation, facilities support, medical readiness support, or other sustainment requirements but executed alternative methods due to administrative delay, contracting delay, funding lapse, vendor failure, or other execution breakdown;

(5) an assessment of the administrative layered approval chains required for routine sustainment, specifically identifying redundant reviews that do not materially reduce fiscal, compliance, or operational risk;

(6) an analysis of how current procurement bottlenecks impact the retention, morale, and out-of-pocket expenses of Reserve Component personnel;

(7) an assessment of whether existing automated oversight and data analytics can replace manual, pre-purchase approval layers to ensure compliance without degrading operational speed;

(8) specific consideration of whether existing incentive structures appropriately recognize and reward timely execution, administrative effectiveness, and responsible use of delegated authority in sustainment-related decision-making; and,

(9) recommendations for policy, regulatory, or statutory changes that enable timely execution while remaining consistent with applicable worker protections and labor standards for low-dollar sustainment at the lowest appropriate echelon, explicitly prioritizing solutions that increase unit-level authority and autonomy rather than centralizing procurement functions at higher headquarters.

READINESS ISSUES

Advanced Airlift Tactics Training Center, Joint Maritime Over-Water Training, and Mobility Air Force Operations

The committee notes that reliable mobility connectivity and tactical data sharing are increasingly critical to the success of joint force operations in contested and degraded environments. As the Air Force shifts toward distributed operations and resilient logistics networks, mobility aircraft must be capable of operating as

connected nodes while maintaining interoperability across networks.

In support of these objectives, the Advanced Airlift Tactics Training Center (AATTC) plays an important role by advancing Air Force tactical training, interoperability, and mobility connectivity capabilities across the joint force. AATTC improves mobility aircrew proficiency in contested and degraded operational environments through advanced instruction in tactical communications, data link integration, mobility coordination, and networked operations that enable airlift and refueling aircraft to operate more effectively alongside joint and coalition forces. AATTC also provides formal connectivity and electronic combat training supporting Air Mobility Command (AMC) qualification requirements, including instruction through the Mobility Data Link Managers Course and Combat Aircrew Tactics Studies/Mobility Electronic Combat Officer Course.

Mobility Air Force aircraft routinely support counter-narcotics operations, humanitarian assistance and disaster response, theater security cooperation, and contingency airlift missions across the Western Hemisphere, particularly in maritime and island-based environments such as the Caribbean. Expanding AATTC-led over-water and island-hopping training in the Caribbean could improve proficiency in maritime navigation, degraded communications, fuel and divert planning, civilian airspace deconfliction, and coordination with maritime forces, while providing transferable capabilities applicable to future Indo-Pacific contingencies.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2027, on opportunities to expand AATTC training to include joint over-water and island-based mobility mission sets. The briefing shall also include the number of students who attended AATTC mobility connectivity, data link integration, and electronic combat training courses during fiscal years 2025 and 2026, and the number of waivers AMC approved for wings to operate tactical data link systems without a trained wing-level manager of tactical data links.

Advanced Mobility Tactics and Survivability Center (AMTSC)

The committee recognizes that contested logistics will define operational tempo in large-scale combat operations, particularly in the Indo-Pacific theater. Mobility aircraft will be required to operate in contested and high-threat environments where survivability and integration across the mobility enterprise are critical to mission success. The committee notes that the Advanced Airlift Tactics Training Center (AATTC) has historically focused on advanced C-130 tactics dissemination. However, evolving operational requirements may necessitate expanding the AATTC's mission beyond tactics instruction to include integrated C-130 and KC-135 survivability training and contested logistics execution.

The committee further notes that the Department, USTRANSCOM, and Air Mobility Command (AMC) have increasingly emphasized the vulnerability of the tanker fleet and the central role of air refueling in enabling power projection in contested environments. As tanker survivability and distributed mobility operations become core elements of contested logistics planning, these

developments may necessitate corresponding evolution in institutional mobility training.

The committee therefore seeks to understand the feasibility of expanding AATTC's mission to incorporate integrated mobility survivability training and if redesignation of AATTC would be beneficial.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2027, on the feasibility, requirements, and operational implications associated with redesignating AATTC as the Advanced Mobility Tactics and Survivability Center and expanding its mission. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of the feasibility and advisability of redesignation;
- (2) potential of expanding AATTC's curriculum to include integrated C-130 and KC-135 tactics, survivability training, and contested logistics operations in degraded and high-threat environments;
- (3) resource requirements necessary to support such expansion, including instructor billets, modeling and simulation capabilities, infrastructure investments, and any associated force structure adjustments;
- (4) an evaluation of how a redesigned AATTC could support combatant command contested logistics training requirements, including those associated with operations in the Indo-Pacific theater; and
- (5) if any legislative authorities or policy changes are required to implement a mission expansion.

Amphibious Warship Operational Availability, Maintenance Capacity, and Sustaining a Continuous Three Marine Expeditionary Unit Presence

The committee notes that section 8062 of title 10, United States Code, requires the Navy to maintain not fewer than 31 operational amphibious warfare ships. The committee further recognizes that sustaining a continuous rotational presence of three forward-deployed Marine Expeditionary Units (MEUs) requires not only sufficient total inventory, but adequate operational availability across deployment, training, and maintenance cycles.

The committee is concerned that the definition of "operational" for purposes of statutory compliance may not fully reflect the number of amphibious warships that are mission-capable and available to deploy in support of sustained forward presence. Ships undergoing extended depot maintenance, modernization, delayed availabilities, or experiencing significant parts shortages may be counted toward inventory yet may not contribute to a continuous 3.0 MEU presence.

The committee is also concerned about persistent challenges in depot maintenance throughput, workforce capacity, spare parts availability, and proportional readiness across amphibious ship classes. At the same time, the committee recognizes the progress made through the Amphibious Warship Readiness Board and ongoing efforts to improve planning discipline, availability execution, and cross-enterprise coordination.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, that includes:

(1) the criteria and definitions used to designate an amphibious warfare ship as “operational” and “available” for purposes of section 8062 of title 10, United States Code;

(2) the current number of amphibious warfare ships that are mission-capable and available for deployment;

(3) an assessment of whether current operational availability levels are sufficient to sustain a continuous three-MEU rotational presence; the primary drivers of extended depot maintenance, delayed availabilities, and parts shortages; an assessment of proportional readiness across amphibious ship classes;

(4) a description of the role, authorities, and performance outcomes of the Amphibious Warship Readiness Board;

(5) any policy, resourcing, or legislative actions required to ensure amphibious fleet readiness aligns with statutory force structure requirements and sustained 3.0 MEU presence; and,

(6) an assessment of the minimum amphibious warfare ship inventory required to sustain a continuous 3.0 MEU rotational presence, support crisis-response requirements, and maintain acceptable deployment-to-dwell ratios, including a comparison of the operational risk associated with inventories of 31, 35, 40, and 44 amphibious warfare ships.

Army European Prepositioned Stocks

The committee notes that Army Prepositioned Stocks in Europe (APS–2) provide a critical and cost-effective means to enable rapid force projection, enhance deterrence against Russia, and ensure that U.S. and allied defense requirements are met. The committee further notes that maintaining prepositioned equipment to a combat-ready standard is essential to ensuring that U.S. forces can quickly and seamlessly employ such equipment to execute national or allied war plans if required. The committee also stresses the importance of ensuring APS–2 readiness remains sufficient to support the deterrence and warfighting requirements of U.S. and allied forces in Europe.

The committee further notes that maintenance of such equipment is currently performed within the area of responsibility of U.S. European Command, an approach that reduces transportation costs and reinforcement timelines in the event of a conflict. The committee additionally notes that opportunities exist to further reduce the long-term cost of maintaining APS–2 equipment, including through the construction of modern, efficient, climate-controlled facilities in-theater to house such equipment and by leveraging host nation contributions for maintenance and sustainment costs.

The committee notes its intent that funding authorized by this Act for APS–2 be used to maintain its equipment in the European theater at all times, including during required maintenance, in order to meet the deterrence and defense requirements of the Commander, U.S. European Command.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in consultation with the Commander, U.S. European Command, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026, detailing plans for conducting all necessary

maintenance on APS-2 equipment in the European theater. The report should include:

- (1) the specific location or locations in the U.S. European Command's area of responsibility where APS-2 equipment would most effectively be maintained;
- (2) current APS-2 readiness levels;
- (3) estimated timelines and cost for bringing APS-2 equipment to a combat-ready standard at the European location(s) identified as ideal for performing such maintenance;
- (4) the existence of any agreements or ongoing consultations with any allied countries regarding the sharing of costs related to maintaining or sustaining APS-2 equipment and related infrastructure;
- (5) any gaps in equipment, infrastructure, or funding necessary to meet requirements in the area of responsibility of U.S. European Command; and
- (6) the effect of readiness levels of APS-2 equipment on the ability of U.S. forces in the area of responsibility of U.S. European Command to deter and, if necessary, defeat Russian threats to U.S. defense, interests, and allies.

Army Soldier Virtual Trainer

The committee understands the Army Soldier Virtual Trainer (SVT) was established in 2017 as a program of record to integrate capabilities within the Synthetic Training Environment. The committee notes however that SVT full operational capability is now delayed to Fiscal Year 2028.

The committee understands that while SVT has been under development, other military departments have fielded advanced small arms synthetic training systems that meet SVT stated requirements, to include proven integration of human performance optimization, biometric monitoring, and automated shooter analytics to produce measurable live-fire qualification improvements. The committee is concerned that continued Army SVT development expenditures do not consider proven, currently available advanced synthetic training capabilities solutions.

The committee is also aware that the Army's legacy small arms simulation training systems are no longer sustainably resourced, and that as a result, the Army is now considering alternatives to address near-term training gaps. The committee believes that such an approach risks diffusing oversight, fragmenting standards, and diminishing accountability of prior federal investment. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2026, that includes:

- (1) a fiscal year-by-fiscal year accounting since fiscal year 2017 of SVT funding, including identifiable Government-owned deliverables, technical baselines, and a description as to why delivery has not been achieved, and resulting impact on soldier lethality and survivability;
- (2) an explanation of whether the Army is exploring existing, validated lethality training small arms synthetic training solutions that have been validated by other services to expedite the implementation and to reduce duplicative resource expenditures;
- (3) a validation framework specifying how measurable live-fire transfer, cognitive performance improvement, and lethality out-

comes will be independently verified prior to large-scale SVT procurement;

(4) a detailed interim plan to ensure uninterrupted basic through advanced small arms synthetic training proficiency, including Guard and Reserve Components, prior to SVT full fielding; and

(5) a comparative acquisition analysis outlining lifecycle costs and oversight implications of centralized program-of-record fielding versus decentralized operational procurement.

Availability of Milk at Dining Facilities on Military Installations

The committee continues to support the proper nutrition and dietary requirements of our servicemembers and believes that adequate provisioning of our servicemembers is essential to combat readiness.

The committee notes that Department of Defense manual 1338.10 requires milk to be served at dining facilities. The committee further notes that unless servicemember are performing combat or contingency operations in an overseas location, such milk is required by section 4862 of Title 10, United States Code to be produced in the United States.

Therefore, the committee requests the Secretary of Defense provide a brief to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2027 as to policy and provision of milk to United States servicemembers. Such brief shall include:

(1) an assessment of the nutritional value of milk products to service members;

(2) doctrinal guidance as to the provisioning of milk to servicemembers in military dining facilities; and

(3) a listing of any regulatory deviations to the procurement of milk policy, pursuant to section 4862 of title 10, United States Code.

Briefing on Servicemember Exposure to Non-DoD Open-Air Burn Pits

The committee remains concerned with servicemembers abroad and exposure to open-air burn pits. Toxic exposure from open-air burn pits continue to pose serious health risks to servicemembers deployed in contingency operations abroad. The committee believes that service members operating in or near active and legacy burn pit sites are entitled to the most current, evidence-based guidance to protect their health and safety.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2027, on delays implementing policy changes directed by the Under Secretary of Defense dated October 13, 2022, to DoD Instruction (DoDI) 4715.19, Use of Open-Air Burn Pits in Contingency Operations. The briefing should include the following information:

(1) the actions taken to update DoDI 4715.19 and a timeline for full implementation;

(2) an assessment of known non-DoD operated burn pits at or near locations where United States service members are stationed or conducting operations, including burn pits operated by host nations, coalition partners, and contractors, including the number and

location of such burn pits and any recommendations for enhanced monitoring and exposure tracking; and

(3) recommendations for updating DoD guidance on tracking servicemember exposure to burn pits.

Comptroller General Review of Aircraft Readiness Metrics

The committee notes that the military services continue to revise their methodology for calculating and tracking how many aircraft are available for operations and set related goals. Various metrics, from mission capable aircraft to available aircraft, determine the number of ready aircraft differently. For example, the Air Force continues to refine the force packages it will deploy under its new force generation model (now referred to as AFFORGEN 2.0) and has recently introduced the Aircraft Readiness Machine to establish and track aircraft availability goals by fleet type. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) regularly examines trends in mission capable aircraft in its sustainment quick looks, but the committee is concerned that different service methodologies for calculating ready aircraft will make historical comparisons within service inventories and comparisons across the services difficult, if at all possible.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review and assess the military services' methodologies for determining the number of aircraft available for operations. The Comptroller General's review should assess:

(1) the extent to which the services have consistent methodologies for calculating and tracking how many aircraft are available for operations and why any differences exist;

(2) the extent to which services have mitigated potential trade-offs in their methods for determining the number of available aircraft; and

(3) any other matters the Comptroller General determines to be relevant.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2027, on preliminary observations and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Comptroller General Review of Department of Defense Prioritization and Funding of PFAS Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Studies

The committee is concerned with how the Department of Defense is managing the process for investigating PFAS contamination on and near its installations. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) reported in 2025 that the Department had completed preliminary assessments of nearly all 718 installations where PFAS were used. As a result of those preliminary assessments, the Department identified more than 500 installations that need detailed remedial investigations/feasibility studies (RI/FS) to more fully identify the location of PFAS contamination and possible remedial actions. However, each RI/FS is a multi-million dollar undertaking that can take 5–10 years, depending on complexity. In 2025, GAO reported that the Department's estimated future PFAS investigation and cleanup costs would total more than \$9.3 billion but were

expected to continue to increase as the Department learns more about PFAS contamination with each RI/FS. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess:

(1) Department of Defense efforts to prioritize their PFAS-related RI/FS studies to ensure they are continuing to make rapid progress while reducing risk as quickly as possible; and

(2) Department of Defense's distribution of funding for the PFAS-related RI/FS studies to ensure the Department can address the most contaminated sites as expeditiously as possible.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2027, with the results of the review to follow in a mutually agreed upon format and timeframe.

Comptroller General Review of the Military Munitions Response Funding and Contracts

The committee is concerned with how the Department of Defense manages its Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) to clean up environmental contaminants from munitions at formerly used defense sites. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) reported in 2022 that contaminants from munitions make up most of the environmental liability for formerly used defense sites. Additionally, GAO reported that the full cost of cleanup was not known, as the Department had not completed investigations of sites to identify remedies needed for cleanup. In response to GAO's recommendations, the Department issued guidance in December 2024 to prioritize the sites that pose the greatest risk to human health, safety, and the environment and set a goal to achieve the cleanup objective (response complete) for 20 percent of the highest risk sites by the end of fiscal year 2030 and 30 percent by the end of fiscal year 2035. As of 2024, the Department had increased the number of MMRP sites in the cleanup phase but more than 1,000 sites have still not completed investigations. In addition, the environmental liability for MMRP formerly used defense sites has increased from \$9.8 billion in fiscal year 2022 to \$12.8 billion in fiscal year 2025. Furthermore, there have been delays and other challenges in contracting with small businesses to complete clean up actions.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the following:

(1) how the Department of Defense has managed the funding and staffing needed to execute the MMRP for formerly used defense sites;

(2) the progress the Department has made in cleaning up military munitions at formerly used defense sites and met the MMRP goals for cleanup;

(3) how the Department's management of the MMRP at formerly used defense sites has affected how it has contracted and overseen contracts with small businesses to conduct clean up actions, including the extent to which contractors are receiving equitable adjustments for any work changes or delays; and

(4) how the Department's actual execution of appropriated funds compares to the President's Budget Request for Munitions Response by year for Fiscal Years 2016–2026.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2027, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Contested Logistics

The committee recognizes the value that military exercises provide to the Department of Defense and the contributions to readiness of the armed forces. Preparing for conflicts in which logistics themselves may become contested, particularly when distance to the battlefield poses additional complexities to a conflict, is necessary to project deterrence and maintain superiority against near-peers. In like manner, the role of defense contractors is essential in providing for and supporting weapons systems required by the military services, and will be just as significant in a contested logistics scenario. Congress has previously required the inclusion of contested logistics events as part of Navy and Air Force exercises and has also encouraged the Department to solicit additional involvement by trusted logistical contractors to source concepts addressing contested logistics vulnerabilities. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2027 on the efforts to collaborate with defense contractors in planning for contested logistics operations and the framework necessary by the department to incorporate contractors into contested logistics exercises. This briefing shall include:

- (1) a description of interactions with contractors and a summary of input received;
- (2) an evaluation of the current design of exercises and the construct required to include contractors, including identification of organizational barriers to implementation; and
- (3) options and timelines descriptive of policy changes to include contractors in exercises.

Cost Recovery of Major Range and Test Facility Bases

The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to continue to use excess-capacity and marginal-cost billing methodologies for Department of Defense ranges where commercial space or aerospace activities do not materially drive fixed costs, staffing levels, infrastructure investments, or operational tempo. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026 on:

- (1) total indirect costs charged to non-DoD users by Major Range and Test Facility Bases;
- (2) the methodology; and
- (3) whether the Department can define a "coordination-only/deminimis utilization" category with marginal-cost billing.

Data and Digitization for Construction and Sustainment

The committee commends the Navy for its efforts, consistent with congressional direction, to field inspection and digital twin technology to reduce inspection durations and workforce strain while enhancing readiness. The committee urges the Department

and the military services to expand these efforts to accelerate testing and qualification of technology that can improve speed and efficiency across air and naval platforms. These efforts should prioritize technology that relies on decision-quality data, delivers rich digital asset models, and leverages multiple sensor modalities like phased array scanning and photogrammetry. The committee understands that these attributes improve precision and facilitate auditability throughout the lifecycle of an asset. The committee emphasizes that integrated digital manufacturing histories should begin as early as practicable in construction to improve non-destructive testing workflows, and the resulting aircraft, ships, and submarines should benefit from robust digital history as they are operated and maintained.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary for Acquisition & Sustainment, in coordination with the senior acquisition executives of the Navy and Air Force, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2026, on plans to expand the use of such technologies to support congressionally directed expansion of digital engineering, including digital twins and digital threads. The briefing shall include the following elements:

- (1) plans to leverage commercial technology for digital engineering;
- (2) recommendations for attributes of an automated inspection process, including any impediments that may require legislation to remove and an explanation of proposed statutory changes;
- (3) estimates of time savings associated with expanded deployment of semi-automated robotic inspections;
- (4) value of integrated hardware and software technologies that facilitate persistent, cloud-based digital records of acceptance, end-to-end part provenance, and digital history; and
- (5) other relevant material the Under Secretary and executives deem appropriate.

The briefing shall be unclassified and without dissemination control markings but may contain a restricted annex.

Department of Defense Training in the Arctic Region

In its 2024 Arctic Strategy, the Department of Defense identified the Arctic as a strategically important region for the U.S. and emphasized the intent to preserve stability, deepen engagement with allies and partners, enhance capabilities, and build readiness for operations at high latitudes. The strategy stated that insufficient Arctic readiness will cast doubt on the credibility of the Joint Force to effectively operate in the region. It further outlines a series of steps for the Department to improve its ability to respond to national security threats, including the need to train Arctic capable forces in cold weather skills and exercise tailored presence in the region, among other actions.

Given recent global events, the committee is concerned that the military services are not fully prepared to operate in the Arctic region. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to prepare a report for the congressional defense committees by May 1, 2027 and assess the military services' training to operate in the Arctic region. This report should address the following:

(1) to what extent have the Department and the military services implemented changes in training and exercises to reflect priorities outlined in the latest Arctic strategy, and how have they measured any progress of these efforts;

(2) to what extent have the military services identified key lessons from training and exercises in the Arctic region, and how have these lessons informed capability requirements, resourcing, concept development, or other changes; and

(3) any other matters the Comptroller General determines to be relevant.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to brief the House Committee on Armed Services no later than April 1, 2027 on preliminary observations from the ongoing review and on planned reporting formats and schedules.

Dieldrin in Guam

The committee is concerned about the presence of dieldrin in water wells serving communities in Guam and the potential exposure of servicemembers, their families, and local residents to dieldrin, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), and other hazardous chemicals associated with historical Department of Defense activities on the island. The committee notes that Guam hosts a significant and growing military presence, and that the long-term health and environmental consequences of legacy contamination demand systematic attention. The committee believes greater transparency into the Department of Defense's historical use of these chemicals, the scope of contamination, and the status of remediation efforts is necessary to protect public health and support installation readiness.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2027, on the use of dieldrin, PFAS, and other hazardous chemicals by the Department of Defense on Guam. The briefing shall include:

(1) a summary of known historical use of dieldrin, PFAS, and other hazardous chemicals by the Department of Defense on Guam;

(2) an assessment of the current scope and severity of contamination in water wells, soil, and other environmental media attributable to Department of Defense activities;

(3) a description of remediation actions completed, underway, or planned to address contamination; and

(4) an assessment of coordination between the Department of Defense, the Government of Guam, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other relevant Federal agencies on monitoring, remediation, and public health response efforts.

Effects of Decommissioning Army Prepositioned Stocks—Afloat and Alternatives

The committee is concerned that in time of global upheaval, the Department of the Army has elected to decommission the Army Prepositioned Stocks—Afloat (APS-3) program and land-base the stocks on the vessels. APS-3 has been a cornerstone of the United States' readiness and ability to respond to crisis globally by ensuring that the Army has pre-loaded munitions and ready to deploy

at a moment's notice should a conflict arise, including across multiple theaters. The committee is concerned that the loss of this capability may diminish the Army's ability to sustain combat operations globally.

Furthermore, the committee is concerned the loss of this maritime capacity and hundreds of mariner, marine manufacturing, and maintenance jobs due to the decommissioning of APS-3 will put the United States further from its goal of achieving maritime dominance.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Armed Service not later than December 1, 2026, on the APS-3 program and the effects of decommissioning APS-3 and land-basing the stocks will have on army readiness and sustainment. The report shall include:

- (1) Reasoning and justification for decommissioning of APS-3;
- (2) Any capability deficit generated by decommissioning APS-3 and plans to make up for any capability deficit;
- (3) Information on the time it would take to reactivate floating stock, reload, and deploy to a theater of concern;
- (4) The ability of other means of transport, such as Air Force airlifters, to make up the capability and capacity deficit generated by the decommissioning of APS-3;
- (5) Risks generated by prepositioning stocks in theater that previously were held afloat;
- (6) Future plans for Army Field Support Battalion Charleston and associated personnel tasked with maintaining APS-3;
- (7) An assessment of the Army's ability to accurately project the needs for land-based prepositioned stocks across multiple theaters without the backstop of agile afloat stocks;
- (8) Effects on the maritime readiness of the United States of placing ships previously allocated for floating stocks into minimally crewed reduced operating status;
- (9) Whether any vessels which were leased as part of the APS-3 program have been reflagged out of the United States after being returned to the leaseholder; and
- (10) Any information the secretary deems necessary to include.

Enhancing Food Preservation for Naval Operations

The committee recognizes that advancements in food preservation technology, including ozone-based technology, present an opportunity to create a more resilient and nutritious food supply that is critical to the health, morale, and readiness of Navy personnel during long-duration naval deployments, particularly across the submarine fleet. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the integration of advancements in food preservation and sanitization technologies within the Navy.

Enhancing Readiness and Supply Chain Awareness for the Organic Industrial Base

The committee commends the military departments for ongoing efforts to modernize the Organic Industrial Base in collaboration

with the nation's digital manufacturing institute. The committee believes that sustained progress toward a digitally enabled organic industrial base is essential to improving readiness, expediting production and maintenance timelines, and ensuring the Department's ability to meet wartime munition demands.

The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense and the service secretaries to continue working with the Nation's digital manufacturing institute to pilot scalable approaches that improve supply chain awareness and support transition from peacetime operations to sustained wartime production.

European Prepositioned Stocks

The committee notes that rapid reinforcement of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Romania remains constrained by equipment availability and deployment timelines. The committee is concerned that reliance on prepositioned stocks located outside the European Command may not provide sufficient response time in the early phase of a contingency. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2027, on the feasibility of establishing dedicated Army Prepositioned Stocks in each Baltic state and Romania. The report shall include:

- (1) equipment sets required to support a brigade combat team in each country;
- (2) ammunition stockage objectives;
- (3) rail and transport compatibility considerations, including gauge differences;
- (4) time-to-combat deployment analysis;
- (5) infrastructure requirements and costs;
- (6) host-nation support considerations; and
- (7) how an expansion of prepositioned stocks would accelerate United States operational plans and North Atlantic Treaty Organization regional plans.

Execute Certain Permit Reviews of Priority Department of Defense Programs and Projects

The committee recognizes that executing permitting reviews of priority programs and projects for the Department is essential for the readiness of our Armed Services. The committee is aware that the Department does not currently have the authority to provide National Marine Fisheries Service or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with the funds to hire personnel to execute the review of these permits for programs or projects of national defense interests. The committee recognizes the importance and need for these authorities to the Department.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the Military Departments, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees no later than December 1, 2026, on the authorities needed to sufficiently execute the permitting review process. The report should include the following:

- (1) The outstanding number of permits, broken down by each service, that needs to go through the review process at National Marine Fisheries Service or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

- (2) The average time it takes for review completion at the agencies;
- (3) Identified barriers to completion; and
- (4) Recommendations for helping to expedite the review process, including for interagency coordination.

Fort Polk Modernization

The committee recognizes that modernizing Combat Training Centers (CTCs), including Fort Polk, are a critical enabler of the Army transformation initiative and supports the Secretary's objective of ensuring formations are prepared to operate in complex, contested environments. The committee further recognizes that the evolving character of warfare—including contested communications, cyber and electronic warfare, unmanned systems threats, and degraded sustainment environments—underscores the strategic importance of CTCs in generating readiness for large-scale combat operations.

Consistent with Army Transformation Initiative objectives and Army manning guidance, the committee supports a prioritization of CTCs for senior-grade and high-experience personnel fills, ensuring the most qualified leaders are assigned to Observer/Controller-Trainer, opposing force, and enabling roles essential to high-fidelity training. The committee further supports a prioritization of available end-strength growth to maximize adversary force, sustainment, and enabling unit manning at Combat Training Centers and the Army's highest-tempo and deploying brigade combat teams.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2026 as to options to modernize Fort Polk to optimally support multi-domain combat training installation for large-scale combat operations against near-peer adversaries. This briefing shall specifically include the Secretary's plan to optimally expand Fort Polk including:

- (1) transition of training from legacy counterinsurgency-focused scenarios to persistent peer-threat conditions, including contested communications, cyber and electronic warfare, degraded logistics, long-range fires, and denied space and GPS environments;
- (2) optimizing opposing force capacity, to include growth of the 509th Infantry Regiment to support peer-threat replication;
- (3) establishment of a counter-unmanned aerial systems training center; and
- (4) reformation of Observer/Controller-Trainer assignment policies to emphasize experienced former commanders and senior leaders.

Additionally, this briefing shall additionally describe force structure adjustments, adversary force and sustainment manning improvements, and required resources to support the Secretary's plan to optimally align Fort Polk in best supporting the Secretary's multi-domain combat training vision.

Guam Naval Magazine

The committee is concerned about land management practices at Guam Naval Magazine, potentially leading to poor stewardship of

Guam's natural resources. The committee notes that the south of Guam is prone to brushfires, and that brushfires originating at Guam Naval Magazine can pose a threat to adjoining properties. The committee further notes that debris on the property can pose a threat to public safety and environmental management.

The committee directs the Commander of Joint Region Marianas to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on land management at Guam Naval Magazine. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of appropriate wildfire management practices to implement, including cutting firebreaks in the foliage on the property;
- (2) any necessary removal of debris from the property;
- (3) methods of outreach and collaboration with local stakeholders, including the Guam Department of Agriculture, the Guam Fire Department, and owners of adjoining properties;
- (4) activities at Guam Naval Magazine related to the establishment of Habitat Enhancement Sites supporting the Guam Enhanced Integrated Air and Missile Defense system; and
- (5) other matters deemed relevant by the Commander.

Indo-Pacific Force Generation Readiness Assessment

The committee recognizes that the Department of Defense conducts multiple assessments related to readiness, infrastructure, installation capacity, and Indo-Pacific posture. However, the committee is concerned that these efforts do not provide an integrated view of how installation-level conditions within the continental United States affect force generation, deployment timelines, efforts to expand capacity, and sustained operations for United States Indo-Pacific Command. The committee further recognizes that the ability to rapidly generate and deploy combat power is central to deterrence and operational readiness in the Indo-Pacific theater. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 5, 2027, using existing data and assessments to the maximum extent practicable, evaluating installations that are critical to force generation, deployment, and sustainment for United States Indo-Pacific Command. The brief shall include the following elements:

- (1) identification of not more than six installations critical to Indo-Pacific force generation, including Joint Base Lewis-McChord and Naval Station Everett;
- (2) identification and prioritization of the most significant readiness degraders affecting force generation and deployment timelines at those installations;
- (3) identification of installations where identified readiness degraders are assessed to present the greatest risk to force availability or deployment timelines;
- (4) identification of efforts to expand capacity at west coast installations, including Joint Base Lewis-McChord and Naval Station Everett, the timelines for such actions, and any infrastructure recapitalization requirements that might be needed to accommodate said expansions;
- (5) identification of the Department of Defense component responsible for addressing each high-priority readiness degrader;

(6) an assessment of whether current budget submissions and resource allocations adequately address the highest-priority readiness risks identified in the brief; and

(7) recommended actions to mitigate identified readiness risks, including: (A) actions that can be taken using existing authorities; and (B) actions that may require additional resources or authorities.

Integration of Supply Chain Scenario Planning into Joint and Service-Level Wargames

The committee recognizes that operational readiness depends not only on force structure and logistics planning, but also on the ability of the defense industrial base to sustain operations under contested conditions. The committee notes that while joint and service-level wargames rigorously examine operational concepts and adversary actions, they often do not fully account for dynamic supply chain disruptions, industrial capacity constraints, or cascading effects across the global industrial base.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, to integrate supply chain scenario planning into joint and service-level wargames and campaign analyses, beginning not later than fiscal year 2027.

The committee further directs the Secretary of Defense to submit an initial report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 31, 2026, describing the Department's approach to integrating supply chain scenario planning into joint wargames. The report shall include the following:

(1) a description of how supply chain disruption scenarios are incorporated into joint wargames, including the types of disruptions modeled, such as single source, foreign dependency, geopolitical risk, supplier capacity constraints, and the quantitative analysis and prioritization of how to address such risk with increased operational readiness as the driving metric;

(2) an explanation of how supply chain scenarios influence operational decisions during wargames, including impacts on force employment, sustainment prioritization, surge assumptions, acquisition trade-offs, use of commercial surge capacity, or assessments of campaign risk;

(3) a summary of key insights generated through scenario-based analysis, including examples where industrial base constraints materially affected operational feasibility, timelines, or outcomes;

(4) an assessment of analytical gaps or limitations encountered when modeling supply chain impacts during wargames, including challenges related to access to supplier data, data integration, modeling fidelity, or decision support; and

(5) a plan to institutionalize supply chain scenario planning across joint and service-level wargames, including any requirements for analytical tools, integration with existing wargaming infrastructure, or designation of organizational responsibility.

Marine Corps Aviation Improved Asset Availability

The committee is aware of an artificial intelligence pilot program initiated in the Marine Corps through the 2nd Marine Aircraft Wing (MAW) to address perennial challenges in asset availability starting with the MV-22B Osprey platform. This program will capture and analyze siloed data, providing the Marine Corps with actionable insight on predictive asset component failure, optimal maintenance operations and resource availability, and efficient maintenance scheduling and inventory assessments.

The committee recognizes the significant challenges affecting the air wings and supports efforts to utilize commercial artificial intelligence to increase readiness and free up critical man hours to devote to the mission. The committee is also aware that there are unique distinctions between Naval Air structure and Marine Corps aviation structure, often warranting differences in data standards. Further, the committee believes that there is additional value to be gained from a holistic view of the integration of disparate data sources and onboard sensors.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commandant of the Marine Corps to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the following:

- (1) any plans to standardize the processes and data established through the commercial artificial intelligence program and explore adding sensor data sources to streamline adoption and realize greater value; and
- (2) any plans to expand this capability across the marine aviation enterprise and identify required resources necessary in advance of the Fiscal Year 2028 budget request.

Modernization of Threat Replication Capabilities at the Southwest Tactical Training Range

The committee recognizes the importance of the Southwest Tactical Training Range in supporting Marine Corps aviation training, test and evaluation, and Fleet Marine Force readiness, including the Weapons and Tactics Instructor course conducted by Marine Aviation Weapons and Tactics Squadron One and operational test activities conducted by Marine Operational Test and Evaluation Squadron One. The committee is concerned that existing threat emitter and replication systems at the range may not adequately replicate modern peer and near-peer integrated air defense systems, limiting the ability of Marine aviation units to train against realistic, frequency-agile, multi-domain threat environments.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2027, on requirements and plans to modernize threat replication capabilities at the Southwest Tactical Training Range. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of current threat emitter, visual modification, and integrated air defense replication capabilities at the range, including system age, operability, reprogrammability, mobility, integration, and training realism;
- (2) an assessment of gaps between current range capabilities and the training, test, and evaluation requirements of Marine Aviation

Weapons and Tactics Squadron One, Marine Operational Test and Evaluation Squadron One, and Fleet Marine Force units;

(3) an evaluation of options to field modern, reprogrammable, mobile, and integrated threat replication systems, including radar signal emulator capabilities, visual replicas, digital integrated air defense system architecture, and live, virtual, and constructive integration;

(4) an assessment of whether an initial training capability could be fielded to complement existing range systems while supporting a phased modernization approach;

(5) a cost, schedule, and acquisition strategy for fielding initial and objective threat replication capabilities, including opportunities to leverage systems already deployed or being procured for other major tactical training ranges; and

(6) recommendations for prioritizing range modernization investments needed to improve realistic training against peer and near-peer integrated air defense threats.

Naval Autonomous Data Collection System Support to Navy Readiness

The committee notes that Naval Autonomous Data Collection System (NADACS) provides a critical digital link between physical logistics processes and enterprise business systems, enabling more accurate and timely data for commanders, sailors, and civilian personnel. NADACS has demonstrated significant reductions in manual material management workloads and improved asset visibility, contributing to cost savings, streamlined maintenance operations, and enhanced naval readiness.

The committee supports the use of NADACS across the Navy, including at the public shipyards, including at Norfolk Naval Shipyard. Given Norfolk's size and the historic challenges associated with material tracking at the yard, the committee believes that accelerating implementation will generate immediate readiness benefits and inform expansion across additional locations. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the disposition of NADACS. The brief shall include:

(1) a status update on the expansion of NADACS at Norfolk Naval Shipyard and Puget Sound Naval Shipyard;

(2) projected benchmarks for fiscal year 2027; and

(3) any impediments or risks that may impact timely execution of program objectives.

Naval Information Warfare Center Atlantic

The committee strongly supports the mission of the Naval Information Warfare Center (NIWC) Atlantic and affirms the critical role of its New Orleans operations in delivering advanced expeditionary tactical capabilities and enterprise IT and business systems. The committee appreciates the interim response from the Navy regarding its long-term plans for NIWC Atlantic and encourages the Navy to follow through on the directive to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee pursuant to House Report 119–231.

The committee remains committed to ensuring that NIWC Atlantic has the facilities and resources required to fulfill its vital mission and urges the Department to keep the congressional defense committees informed of any future developments that could materially affect the Navy's presence in New Orleans.

Navy Surge Capacity Stress Testing and Indo-Pacific Supply Chain Resilience

The committee notes the importance of identifying specific problems, Navy actions, and unresolved shortfalls in the Navy's ability to surge wartime sustainment capacity, including vulnerabilities to disruption of the flow of goods through the South China Sea, Taiwan Strait, Straits of Malacca, and Singapore Gateway.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Wartime Acquisition Sustainment Support Plan Naval Advisory Board (WASSP-NAB), to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than September 1, 2027, on the Navy's efforts to stress test surge capacity and improve Indo-Pacific supply chain resilience. The report shall include the following:

(1) an assessment of whether the Navy has conducted realistic, live exercises with industry to stress test surge capacity, supply chains, contracting tools, and workforce responsiveness;

(2) an assessment of near-term demonstration projects conducted or planned under existing contracting authorities to measure speed, productivity, resource competition, and workforce stability when wartime demand in the USINDOPACOM area of responsibility pressurizes the system;

(3) an identification of chokepoints and single points of failure in the system for both goods and labor, and steps taken or planned to create redundancies and improve resilience; and

(4) an assessment of delays, chokepoints, and single points of failure that could result from a disruption to the flow of goods through the South China Sea, Taiwan Strait, Straits of Malacca, and Singapore Gateway.

Navy Wartime Sustainment Capacity in the Indo-Pacific

The committee notes the importance of Navy readiness to support sustained combat operations in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) area of responsibility, including the capacity of naval shipyards, regional maintenance centers, depots, aircraft maintenance facilities, and civilian industrial capacity to maintain, repair, and rearm ships and aircraft during a conflict.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Wartime Acquisition Sustainment Support Plan Naval Advisory Board (WASSP-NAB), to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2027, on Navy readiness to support sustained combat operations in the USINDOPACOM area of responsibility. The report shall include the following:

(1) an assessment of the capacity of the United States Navy and the defense industrial base, including naval shipyards, regional maintenance centers, depots, aircraft maintenance facilities, and civilian capacity, to maintain, repair, and rearm ships and aircraft in the event of a war in the USINDOPACOM area of responsibility;

(2) an assessment of whether the Navy has a credible plan to adequately surge wartime sustainment capabilities to support the force structure required for sustained combat operations in the Indo-Pacific region; and

(3) an assessment of the Navy's capacity to project a credible deterrent, including whether ships would sustain operational capability throughout a conflict or experience degraded capability due to gaps and bottlenecks in sustainment and supply within the USINDOPACOM area of responsibility.

Next Generation Weapon Systems Propellant Transportation Review

The committee recognizes that there are critical propellants, such as hydrazine and high-test hydrogen peroxide (HTP), that are necessary for critical technologies such as hypersonic weapons, responsive space capabilities, reaction control systems, and in-space propulsion architectures. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment and the Undersecretary for Personnel and Readiness, to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, which may contain a classified annex, on the Department of Defense policies, guidance, and interagency coordination mechanisms governing the transportation, storage, and handling of hydrazine and high-test hydrogen peroxide in support of planning and operational requirements. The briefing shall:

(1) assess the extent to which existing transportation regulations and implementing guidance constrain rapid mobilization, surge production, and forward deployment of systems reliant on hydrazine and HTP, including hypersonic weapons and national security space platforms;

(2) evaluate current domestic and international transportation pathways (air, land, and sea), including reliance on commercial carriers authorized under hazardous materials regulations, and identify single points of failure or chokepoints that could impede operations in a contested logistics environment;

(3) examine advances in certified packaging, vented containment systems, non-reactive materials, leak detection, and other risk-mitigation technologies that may enable expanded or expedited transport consistent with safety standards;

(4) identify statutory, regulatory, or policy changes—whether within the Department's authority or requiring interagency or legislative action—that would improve flexibility while maintaining appropriate safety and environmental protections;

(5) assess coordination with the Department of Transportation and relevant international regulatory bodies to determine whether updated risk models, threat assessments, or national security waivers are warranted for defense-unique applications; and

(6) provide recommendations to ensure that logistics planning for hydrazine and HTP is integrated into operational plans, industrial base assessments, and munitions and space resilience strategies.

Readiness Data and System Integration

The committee recognizes that readiness-related information is generated across training, operational, personnel, maintenance, and logistics systems. The committee is concerned that fragmentation among these systems may limit the Department's ability to assess readiness and support force generation.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to provide a brief to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on options to integrate readiness-relevant data and systems, including:

- (1) an assessment of existing systems and processes used to collect, manage, and analyze readiness-related data, and whether these adequately incorporate data from training, operational, personnel, maintenance, and logistics systems;
- (2) identification of barriers to integrating training, operational, personnel, maintenance, and logistics data and systems;
- (3) recommendations to improve integration of readiness-related data and systems, including through the use of new technologies or approaches; and
- (4) any governance, technical, or resource challenges associated with integrating readiness-related data and systems.

Readiness Report to Host F-15EX

The committee recognizes that the Department of the Air Force has identified several bases as candidates to receive F-15EX aircraft. As such, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force in coordination with the Assistant Secretary for Energy, Installations, and Environment to commission a report to the House Armed Services Committee and Senate Armed Services Committee not later than January 31, 2027, on the readiness of each of these bases for which the Administration has not affirmed additional F-15EX aircraft. This report should include the following, and shall encapsulate information from the moment of the initial identification of the Air Force:

- (1) An assessment of runways and corresponding infrastructure;
- (2) An assessment of hangar availability and capacity;
- (3) An assessment of training capabilities and infrastructure specifically for F-15EX aircraft;
- (4) An assessment of operational, maintenance, and other support infrastructure for these aircraft and associated weapons; and,
- (5) An assessment of how the Department of the Air Force is going to ensure that bases identified to receive F-15EXs are able to maintain readiness rates and pipeline training prior to the delivery of the aircraft.

Space Electronic Warfare Training and Readiness

The committee remains concerned that the United States Space Force Electronic Warfare (EW) training and readiness capability is not providing warfighters with a realistic training platform. Additionally, the strategy for SATCOM EW simulators and trainer development remains unclear. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Commander, United States Space Command, to provide an unclassified briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than July 1,

2027, that articulates the strategy to evaluate and advance a classified, integrated, over-the-air space electronic warfare and cyber training capability to train warfighters utilizing classified waveforms, tactics, techniques, and procedures, and operational scenarios in a live environment.

Space Launch On-Base Land and Facilities for Critical Parts and Subsystems

The committee is aware that pursuant to 2667 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Air Force, is authorized to designate and make available on base land or existing or facilities at Space Force Station launch sites, for the establishment and operation of manufacturing activities related to the production, testing, qualification, and sustainment of thermal protection materials for Department of Defense systems.

The committee supports exploring whether the development, scaling, and domestic production of advanced and smart thermal protection materials required for defense platforms operating in extreme thermal environments is feasible at onbase space launch facilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than February 28, 2027, on the feasibility of production of advanced and smart thermal protection materials at on-site space launch sites. This briefing shall include, but is not limited to:

(1) a list of facilities that could be designated to be made available for pilot scale and production-representative manufacturing; materials processing, inspection, and quality assurance; testing and qualification activities; offsite installation or subsystem preparation activities; Inspection, refurbishment, and repair of reusable components; and workforce training and technology transition efforts related to thermal protection materials; and,

(2) options to partner with private industry, federally funded research and development centers, or academic institutions, including through lease agreements, cooperative research and development agreements, or other authorities available to the Department could support implementation.

Study on Emerging Technology to Eliminate Need for Burn Pits

The committee recognizes that servicemembers stationed at contingency locations where open-air burn pits remain in use face significantly elevated exposure risks from toxic emissions, particularly in environments where no viable waste disposal alternatives exist. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2027, on the Department's current use of alternative waste disposal methods in locations utilizing burn pits, including:

(1) locations of alternative solid waste disposal systems and its effectiveness; and

(2) locations with the greatest health and operational need for an alternative to a burn pit.

Utilization of Class I Hazardous Waste Wells for PFAS Disposal at Military Installations

The committee notes that the Department of Defense has confirmed per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contamination at hundreds of current and former military installations and that the pace of remediation remains a significant concern. The committee recognizes that Class I hazardous waste disposal wells may represent an underutilized disposal pathway for PFAS-contaminated liquids and other eligible waste streams.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on the Department's use of Class I hazardous waste disposal wells as a PFAS disposal pathway. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of how Class I hazardous waste disposal wells are currently being utilized by the Department for PFAS disposal, including the number of installations using such wells and the volume and types of waste streams being disposed of through this pathway;
- (2) the feasibility and advisability of expanding utilization of Class I hazardous waste disposal wells as part of a comprehensive Department-wide PFAS remediation effort, including any advantages relative to other available disposal pathways; and
- (3) an assessment of the costs associated with Class I hazardous waste disposal well utilization.

Wireless Control and Monitoring Capabilities for the Expeditionary Airfield Lighting System

The committee recognizes the importance of the Expeditionary Airfield Lighting System (EALS) in supporting Agile Combat Employment (ACE) and operations from austere and dispersed airfields by providing energy-efficient lighting capable of battery and solar operation. However, the committee is concerned that, even when configured for standalone self-power battery and solar operation, it continues to rely on wired command and control cabling and lacks remote health and status monitoring capability. This continued reliance on wired systems could reduce deployment agility, increase logistics burden, and constrain rapid reconfiguration of expeditionary airfields. Similarly, the lack of remote health and status monitoring could increase the risk of degradation and reduced readiness when deployed.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, that includes:

- (1) an overview of any plans to develop and/or procure wireless control and monitoring capability into the EALS program;
- (2) any transition and acquisition strategies for incorporating said wireless control and monitoring capability into future EALS procurements, including key decision points and a contracting approach; and
- (3) an assessment of the feasibility, cost, and schedule for upgrade kits or other retrofit approaches to enable incorporation of wireless capability into previously fielded systems.

OTHER MATTERS

Air Force Digital Warfare Innovation Center

The committee is aware of the resource challenges facing the Department of the Air Force as it continues to balance operational power projection requirements, modernize the nuclear enterprise, and deter adversaries in the future. Meeting these challenges requires the ability to conduct advanced operational analytics, modeling and simulation, and digitally enabled wargaming in support of Department-wide force design, posture, and capability development decisions.

The committee recognizes and commends the Department's efforts to develop these capabilities, noting the success of Air Force Global Strike Command's (AFGSC) Highly Integrated Visual Environment (HIVE) project. The committee is also aware that AFGSC has access to existing, purpose-built facilities designed to support operational analysis and wargaming efforts at the highest levels of classification, like those which currently host HIVE, and information-technology infrastructure and collaborative workspaces that could support additional operations.

The committee believes that accelerating the Department's digital-analysis capacity, advanced wargaming capability, and mission-engineering integration will better inform congressional budget justifications as well as enable analytically-grounded, operationally-relevant force design for the 2027–2035 strategic environment.

In recognition of HIVE and these other analytic and wargaming capabilities, the committee believes the Secretary of the Air Force should consider establishing an Air Force Digital Warfare Innovation Center (ADWIC) within the AFGSC whose roles and responsibilities could include:

- (1) conducting advanced operational analytics, modeling and simulation, and digitally-enabled wargaming in support of Department-wide force design, posture, and capability development decisions;

- (2) serving as the focal point for integrating operational data, campaign analysis, and mission-engineering approaches to inform senior leader decision-making;

- (3) providing analytic support to cross-functional teams, operational imperatives, and Air Force and joint force design efforts as designated by AF/A5/7; and

- (4) coordinating with AFGSC, Air Force Materiel Command, MAJCOMs, and the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force to accelerate decision advantage, digital integration, and synergize artificial intelligence implementation across Air Force analysis efforts.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, on options to leverage existing personnel, capabilities, and facilities within the AFGSC to establish an ADWIC to serve as the Department of the Air Force's primary analytic and wargaming organization in direct support of force design and future capability development efforts. The briefing should include:

- (1) an assessment of the manning, funding, and infrastructure requirements required to stand-up and operate the ADWIC;

(2) an identification of necessary resourcing to support analytic tool development, data accessibility, wargaming capabilities, and mission-engineering integration;

(3) an identification of the military, civilian, contractor, and technical-expertise requirements necessary to achieve initial operational capability and full operational capability;

(4) any necessary multi-year lease agreements needed to establish and operate the ADWIC; and

(5) any recommendations for additional authorities or resources that would be required to fully realize the mission of the ADWIC.

Briefing on Implementation and Effectiveness of the Wicker-McCain Surface Warfare Enhancement Act

The committee notes that the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) incorporated provisions of the Wicker-McCain Surface Warfare Enhancement Act, enacted in response to the Navy’s Comprehensive Review and Strategic Readiness Review following the 2017 collisions involving the USS *Fitzgerald* (DDG 62) and the USS *John S. McCain* (DDG 56) that resulted in the deaths of 17 Sailors. Those provisions directed reforms to surface warfare officer training and qualification, established minimum at-sea and simulator-based training requirements for critical watchstanding positions, required individual records of watchstanding and training completion, equalized manning between forward-deployed and CONUS-based surface combatants, and strengthened oversight of surface ship maintenance and readiness.

More than seven years have elapsed since enactment, and the committee has not received a comprehensive assessment of whether these reforms have achieved their intended outcomes. The committee is concerned that high operational tempo, persistent gaps in mariner-equivalent proficiency, and continuing reliance on ad hoc at-sea training aboard operationally tasked warships may be eroding the gains contemplated by the Act. The committee further notes that allied navies and U.S. maritime academies employ dedicated training platforms to deliver structured at sea instruction outside the operational deployment cycle.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Chief of Naval Operations, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on the implementation, effectiveness, and status of the provisions of the Wicker-McCain Surface Warfare Enhancement Act. The briefing shall include, at a minimum:

(1) a section-by-section status update on each provision, including those fully implemented, partially implemented, or deferred, with rationales;

(2) measurable outcomes attributable to the Act since fiscal year 2019, including trends in surface warfare officer qualification timelines, watchstander proficiency, mishap and near-miss rates, and surface combatant readiness ratings;

(3) the Navy’s methodology for tracking compliance with the at-sea and simulator-based training minimums, average and median at-sea training hours completed prior to qualification as Officer of the Deck (Underway) and Surface Warfare Officer, and any identified shortfalls;

(4) whether current at-sea training opportunities aboard deployed and nondeployed surface combatants are sufficient in volume, frequency, and quality to meet the proficiency standards contemplated by the Act, and any structural impediments;

(5) the impact of surface fleet operational tempo on the execution and quality of surface warfare training, including the frequency with which scheduled training events are deferred, shortened, or cancelled due to operational tasking, and the cumulative effect on watchstander proficiency and qualification timelines;

(6) the use, availability, and adequacy of dedicated training assets within the surface warfare training pipeline, including comparison with dedicated training vessels used by allied navies and U.S. and State maritime academies, and the Navy's view on the feasibility, costs, benefits, and trade-offs of expanded use of dedicated training ships;

(7) the status of efforts to equalize manning between forward-deployed and CONUS-based surface combatants, including current fit and fill rates by ship class and homeport; and

(8) the Secretary's recommendations for legislative, programmatic, or resourcing changes to strengthen surface warfare training, qualification, and readiness, including any relating to the establishment, acquisition, or expanded use of dedicated training platforms.

Coast Guard Fixed-Wing Aviation in Guam

The committee notes that United States Coast Guard Sector Guam is responsible for an expansive area of operations across the Western Pacific, including some of the Nation's most strategically significant maritime approaches and exclusive economic zones. The committee further recognizes the operational importance of Coast Guard long-range fixed-wing aviation assets, including the C130 Hercules, for maritime domain awareness, search and rescue, logistics support, fisheries enforcement, disaster response, and deterrence activities throughout the Indo-Pacific region.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Commander of Andersen Air Force Base, to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee not later than July 1, 2027, on the feasibility and advisability of permanently basing Coast Guard fixed-wing aviation assets at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam.

The briefing shall include:

(1) an assessment of existing infrastructure and facility requirements necessary to support Coast Guard fixed-wing aviation operations at Andersen Air Force Base;

(2) an evaluation of any operational benefits associated with basing aircraft such as the C-130 Hercules in Guam;

(3) an assessment of maintenance, logistics, personnel, and hangar requirements; and

(4) any other matters deemed relevant by the Secretary.

Counter-Unmanned Systems Protections for Naval Installations

The committee remains concerned by the demonstrated effectiveness of unmanned surface and aerial systems in recent inter-

national conflicts and the implications of these tactics for the security of United States naval infrastructure. The committee notes that the increasing availability and lethality of unmanned systems heightens the vulnerability of naval ports and other critical shore installations to disruptive or destructive attacks. The committee is aware that emerging counter-unmanned systems technologies, including high-power microwave systems, may offer scalable and cost-effective defensive options to protect naval installations against unmanned surface and aerial threats.

The committee directs the Chief of Naval Operations, in coordination with the Commander, Navy Installations Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on efforts to protect naval installations from unmanned systems threats. The briefing should include:

- (1) a review of current requirements governing the protection of naval ports and shore installations against unmanned systems threats;
- (2) an analysis of counter-unmanned systems capabilities currently deployed at Navy installations, including any identified requirements shortfalls; and
- (3) a plan to accelerate the evaluation and potential deployment of emerging technologies, such as high-power microwave systems, to enhance installation survivability against unmanned systems threats.

Depot Use of Artificial Intelligence and Additive Manufacturing

Additive manufacturing technology has the promise for military depots to manufacture for themselves hard-to-obtain military spare parts, especially those where commercial sources of supply are unable to meet Department of Defense needs. Additionally, the Department increasingly has new opportunities to use artificial intelligence (AI) to help predict when weapon systems need to be sent to a depot for preventative maintenance and repairs. However, it is unclear whether the Department is prepared to adopt these technologies at scale.

To assist in congressional oversight as to the use of additive manufacturing and artificial intelligence in depot maintenance planning and operations, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by May 1, 2027 as to the Department's use of additive manufacturing and AI technologies at the military depots. This report shall:

- (1) describe Department of Defense's current use of additive manufacturing and AI technologies for depot planning and operations;
- (2) assess the extent to which adopting these technologies have affected planning and operations;
- (3) evaluate Department of Defense's plans to scale up the use of these technologies at its depots; and
- (4) include any other matters the Comptroller General determines to be relevant.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than April 1, 2027 on preliminary observations from the ongoing review and on planned reporting formats and schedules.

Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships

The committee recognizes the importance of naval history to sailors and their families alike. The Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships is the official reference work on the basic facts about ships commissioned by the United States Navy since October 13, 1775. The committee is concerned that the Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships is severely out of date.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to brief the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2027, on efforts to update the Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) timeline;
- (2) scope of project; and
- (3) existing and proposed budget needed to update the Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships within five years.

F-15EX Homeland Defense Mission Assurance

The committee acknowledges the critical national security importance of the National Guard's Aerospace Control Alert mission as a cost-effective, highly versatile force capable of performing air superiority, homeland defense and deterring foreign aggression. However, as the committee noted in National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31): "Given the rising challenges posed by near-peer competitors such as Russia and China, and operational deployment commitments that may occur in other, less than highly contested threat environments, the committee is concerned that the shrinking of the fighter fleet, and particularly the loss of force structure and manpower resources in the Air National Guard, poses a serious national security challenge." The committee acknowledges that current F-15C and other fighters are aging and must be replaced as soon as possible with a contemporary fighter aircraft in all Air Force Wings.

As such, the committee remains concerned that F-15C/D aircraft assigned to Air National Guard units with aerospace control and sovereignty responsibilities are well past their planned lifespan and urgently need to be replaced. While each of these units has been selected by the Air Force to receive either the newer F-15EX or the F-35A, timelines to replace the current aircraft are strained and could result in the units losing some or all of their aircraft due to obsolescence before the new aircraft arrive, placing the defense of the homeland at an unacceptable risk.

The committee realizes the significant demand for the new F-15EX aircraft, including the active-duty aircraft requirement at Kadena Air Base, Japan, requirements for Air National Guard operational units, and requirements for the Fleet Training Unit. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee by January 31, 2027, on the plan for fielding the F-15EX and F-35A to Air National Guard installations. This briefing should include:

- (1) an overall assessment of the advisability of fielding F-15EX and F-35A to Air National Guard installations, and the timeline of such Air National Guard installations to receive such aircraft;

(2) an assessment of the risk to the homeland associated with delaying or diverting F-15EX and F-35A from such Air National Guard installations;

(3) the Air Force's plan to prevent identified units from losing some or all of their aircraft due to obsolescence before the new aircraft arrive; and

(4) the Air Force's plan to maintain funding for operations, maintenance, unit personnel, and weapons system sustainment of current aircraft until the arrival of the new aircraft.

Joint Safety Council Review

In response to findings from the National Commission on Military Aviation Safety, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81) established the Joint Safety Council ("Council") in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. According to its charter, the Council focuses on mitigating safety risks and reducing mishaps, including aviation, afloat, ground maneuver, tactical weapons and equipment systems, and infrastructure support. In addition, the Defense Safety Oversight Council provides governance over Department-wide efforts to reduce mishaps, incidents, and occupational illnesses and injuries. Separately, the Military Departments operate safety commands with the mission to preserve readiness and resources through mishap prevention programs and risk management strategies.

However, the Military Departments continue to experience serious accidents in operational and training settings that have resulted in the loss of life and the damage or destruction of defense systems. These accidents raise questions about the effectiveness of the Joint Safety Council among other Department of Defense (DOD) entities in mitigating safety risks and preventing accidents. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by May 1, 2027 that assess DOD's implementation of the Joint Safety Council. The report should address:

(1) the status of completed, ongoing, and planned activities of the Joint Safety Council and how are these similar and dissimilar with the activities of the Defense Safety Oversight Council and the Military Department safety commands;

(2) the extent the Joint Safety Council has the authorities and resources necessary to perform its activities; and

(3) any other matters the Comptroller General determines to be relevant.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to brief the House Committee on Armed Services no later than April 1, 2027 on preliminary observations from the ongoing review and on planned reporting formats and schedules.

Modernization and Sustainment of the Navy Department Library

The committee recognizes that the Navy Department Library maintains one of the Department of the Navy's most significant repositories of naval, maritime, operational, and strategic records. The committee is concerned that rapid changes in technology may require modernization of the library's capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the modernization, sustainment, and future development of the Navy Department Library. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) an assessment of the current mission, staffing, collections, facilities, and digital infrastructure of the Navy Department Library;
- (2) a description of current and future efforts to digitize historical collections, operational archives, technical publications, and rare naval materials;
- (3) a description of efforts to incorporate modern search technologies, artificial intelligence-enabled research tools, and digital knowledge-management capabilities into library operations;
- (4) an assessment of preservation requirements for rare books, manuscripts, and other historically significant naval materials;
- (5) a description of partnerships with other Federal libraries, academic institutions, museums, archives, and nonprofit organizations to expand research of naval history;
- (6) an evaluation of whether current resourcing and organizational authorities are sufficient to support long-term modernization and expansion of the library's capabilities; and
- (7) any recommendations for legislative or administrative action to strengthen the Navy Department Library.

National Guard Museum of the United States

The committee notes the lack of a national museum for the National Guard. The committee recognizes the National Guard's unique role as both a State and Federal force and its contributions to every major conflict, domestic emergency, and homeland defense mission throughout the Nation's history.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the feasibility of establishing a National Guard Museum of the United States.

The briefing shall include—

- (1) potential concepts, missions, and governance structures for such a museum;
- (2) options for the design, construction, operation, and sustainment of the museum through entirely private funding sources;
- (3) the feasibility of establishing one or more nonprofit foundations or supporting organizations to solicit, receive, and manage private donations for the museum;
- (4) mechanisms by which a privately financed and constructed museum could be transferred to the possession of the National Guard upon completion;
- (5) ideal characteristics of potential locations and facility requirements;
- (6) any recommendations for legislative action necessary to facilitate the establishment, operation, or long-term sustainment of such a museum; and
- (7) such other matters as the Chief of the National Guard Bureau considers appropriate.

Preservation of World War II-Era Aircraft in Department of the Navy Historic Collection and/or World War II-era Aircraft Crash Wreckages

The committee recognizes the profound contributions of American naval aviators during World War II and the lasting importance of preserving the aircraft they flew. As the number of surviving veterans of that conflict continues to decline, the aircraft that remain in the Department of the Navy's possession serve as tangible, irreplaceable links to a defining era in American and world history.

The committee emphasizes that these aircraft are national assets and must be treated with the respect appropriate to their historical value. These aircraft are not only critical to honoring those who served but also to inspiring future generations with the legacy of service and sacrifice.

The committee is concerned that many of these historically significant aircraft, particularly those produced prior to December 31, 1945, are currently housed on external display and/or are abandoned as wartime crash wreckages still under Department of the Navy ownership and control. These aircraft are at increasing risk of irreversible degradation due to environmental exposure. Without urgent action to relocate these aircraft into indoor, climate-controlled environments, their long-term preservation may no longer be viable.

The committee supports the Department of the Navy's stewardship of these artifacts to ensure their preservation for future generations.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2026 on the Secretary's plan to relocate, preserve, and sustain its World War II-era aircraft currently on external display, while also seeking policy reforms that will allow properly qualified American museum entities to recover abandoned World War II era crash wreckages that are not deemed to be wartime air-crew graves. The briefing should address the following:

(1) A plan to initiate the phased relocation of historic aircraft produced prior to December 31, 1945, from external to indoor display facilities specifically including F4F and FM1/2 Wildcats, F6F Hellcats, F4U/FG-1 Corsairs, SBD Dauntlesses, SB2C Helldivers, PBJs (B-25s), P2Bs (B-29s), JD-1s (A-26s), PBX Catalinas, PB4Y Privateers, R4Ds (C47s), R5Cs (C-46s), SNBs (C-45s), and SNJs.

(2) A proposed prioritization framework for relocation, favoring institutions such as the National Naval Aviation Museum, National Museum of the Marine Corps, the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum, National Naval Aviation Museum affiliated partner museums, National Museum of the Marine Corps-affiliated partner museums, other Department of Defense service museums, and national air museums of allied and partner nations;

(3) A plan for modifying or superseding existing loan agreements that only permit external display, in order to favor applicants with: (a) indoor, climate-controlled display capabilities; (b) demonstrated ability to conduct historical restoration and preservation; and (c) public access commitments;

(4) An assessment of opportunities for artifact trades to enhance the National Naval Aviation Museum and National Museum of the Marine Corps collections or broader Department of the Navy heritage efforts;

(5) A long-term framework for the de-accessioning of at-risk aircraft that cannot be preserved under these conditions within 5 years, including authority to: (a) offer such aircraft for sale with proceeds directed to National Naval Aviation Museum and/or National Museum of the Marine Corps activities; (b) transfer aircraft on an as-is, where-is basis, with no cost or guarantee of condition to the Department of the Navy; and (c) remove end-use restrictions from de-accessioned assets;

(6) A plan for the Department of the Navy to revise its World War II era abandoned aircraft crash wreckage ownership policy to allow U.S. 501-C3 museum entities to gain ownership for such artifacts upon recovery, which will allow for preservation, restoration, and indoor display. Such plan should specifically exclude aircraft crash wreckages that are known aircrew grave sites. It includes World War II-era crash wreckages on land, in lakes, and in the world's oceans.

(7) A determination as to whether aircraft produced prior to December 31, 1945, may be destroyed, scrapped, or otherwise damaged by the Department of the Navy; and

(8) A process for granting waivers for continued external display where environmental conditions, such as those in arid regions, significantly reduce the risk of corrosion and physical decay.

Radio Frequency and Electro-Magnetic Field Protective Clothing for Military Aircrew

The committee recognizes that modern aircraft cockpits are increasingly saturated with high-intensity Radio Frequency (RF) and Electro-Magnetic Field (EMF) radiation which could adversely impact cognitive performance, operational readiness, and force retention. The committee understands that the Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) is currently evaluating passive textile systems that could block RF/EMF exposure, be integrated seamlessly with fielded Aircrew Flight Equipment (AFE), be immediately deployable without cockpit modifications, and be flight-ready by late 2026.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the initial findings of the AFRL study. The briefing should include:

(1) any plans to mitigate aircrew exposure; and

(2) a military utility assessment (MUA) of the passive textile protective clothing across wing-level units operating bomber, fighter, mobility, special operations, and training aircraft.

Resources Available to Servicemembers for Rescue and Transportation of Animals Encountered During Deployment

The committee recognizes that some members of the Armed Forces serving outside the United States develop bonds with cats and dogs encountered during deployment and may seek assistance with the rescue, care, documentation, importation, and transportation of such animals to the United States. The committee further

recognizes that nongovernmental and private-sector organizations currently perform much of this work, but is concerned that servicemembers may not have clear, consistent information regarding available resources, applicable public health requirements, and potential sources of assistance.

The committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2027, on resources available to members of the Armed Forces serving outside the United States who seek assistance with the lawful rescue and transportation of cats and dogs to the United States. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of existing Department, military service, installation, veterinary, transportation, legal assistance, public health and family support resources relevant to servicemembers seeking information on animal rescue, care, documentation, importation, or transportation;

- (2) an assessment of nongovernmental and private sector organizations that commonly provide servicemembers assistance with veterinary care, medical documentation, quarantine or boarding, importation requirements, transportation, fostering, adoption, or reunion with animals befriended during deployment;

- (3) an assessment of how information regarding available resources, public health requirements, and lawful importation processes is communicated to servicemembers before, during, and after deployment; and

- (4) an identification of gaps, inconsistencies, or barriers that may prevent servicemembers from identifying or accessing lawful assistance, including documentation, public health, transportation, host-nation, cost, command approval, and timing challenges.

Sun Protection Policy for Military Field Units

The committee is aware that skin cancer is the most prevalent cancer diagnosed among active-duty servicemembers, with military personnel experiencing significantly elevated melanoma rates relative to the general population due to sustained occupational exposure to ultraviolet radiation across high-ultraviolet environments including deployed locations and CONUS installations in the Southwest and Pacific.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, on current Department of Defense policies governing sun protection for military field units and recommendations for improvement. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) the criteria and ultraviolet exposure thresholds that would trigger mandatory issuance of sun protection products to field units, including deployed forces and units conducting sustained outdoor operations at high-ultraviolet CONUS installations;

- (2) an evaluation of individually sealed, single-use packet formats as a means of improving point-of-need compliance in operational and field training environments, informed by available compliance data and operational suitability requirements;

- (3) an assessment of current Defense Logistics Agency supply chain capacity to procure and distribute sun protection products at

scale, including existing National Stock Number cataloging and bulk pricing mechanisms; and

(4) recommendations for any updates to field hygiene regulations, individual equipment standards, or unit supply procedures across the military departments needed to improve sun protection compliance among field units.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 301—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would authorize appropriations for operation and maintenance activities at the levels identified in section 4301 of division D of this Act.

SUBTITLE B—ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Sec. 311—Inclusion of Nuclear Energy in Energy Policy of Department of Defense and Related Matters

This section would amend sections 2911 and 2915 of title 10, United States Code, to include nuclear energy sources in the energy policy of the Department of Defense and matters relating to the use of energy for Department facilities.

Sec. 312—Modification to Pilot Program on Navy Installation Nuclear Energy

This section would modify section 321 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (119–60) to require the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Energy, Installations, and Environment to consider a minimum capacity of 20 megawatts when selecting nuclear reactors for use in the pilot program.

Sec. 313—Standardized Document on Scope of Projects Carried Out Under Military Munitions Response Program

This section would require the Department to establish a standardized scope document for each Military Munitions Response Program project, including cost and schedule estimates, risk summaries, and certified approval prior to task order issuance.

Sec. 314—Pilot Program for Secure Recycling of Domestic Electronic Waste

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a pilot program to evaluate the use of domestic, integrated electronic waste recycling infrastructure to support the secure destruction of data and the recovery of critical materials from electronic equipment of the Department of Defense and submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the results of the pilot program.

Sec. 315—Program for Deployment of Transportable Nuclear Microreactor in Area of Responsibility of the United States Indo-Pacific Command

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to commence a program for the deployment, operation, and evaluation of a transportable nuclear microreactor in the area of responsibility of the United States Indo-Pacific Command.

Sec. 316—Prohibition on Operation of Connected Vehicles Designed, Developed, Manufactured, or Supplied by Persons Owned by, Controlled by, or Subject to the Jurisdiction of a Foreign Entity of Concern on Department of Defense Property

This section would limit the use of certain vehicles on military installations.

Sec. 317—Pilot Program on Off-Grid Tactical Power

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program on employing expeditionary off-grid power generation capabilities across the Joint Force.

Sec. 318—Clarification of Certain Authorities Independent From Designated Executive Agent for Installation or Operational Nuclear Energy

This section would provide clarification of authorities regarding funds authorized to be appropriated for a military department for advanced nuclear energy for installation or operational energy capabilities and the allocation of nuclear fuel among the military departments.

SUBTITLE C—LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT

Sec. 321—Requirement for Quarterly Reports on Munitions Inventory Numbers

This section would amend section 222c of title 10, United States Code, by adding a section that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a quarterly report setting forth current munitions inventory numbers.

Sec. 322—Increase of Capital Investment Program Threshold for Working-Capital Funds

This section would modify section 2208 of title 10, United States Code, and consistently apply a \$500,000 threshold to working capital funds associated with capital improvements.

Sec. 323—Establishment of Civil Reserve Industrial Base

This section requires the Secretary of Defense to establish the Civil Reserve Industrial Base program under which the Secretary shall enter into agreements with covered commercial facilities.

Sec. 324—Modification of Minimum Capital Investment for Certain Depots of Department of Defense

This section would modify section 2476 of title 10, United States Code by striking “the preceding three fiscal years” and inserting “the preceding fiscal year, the current fiscal year, and the estimated amount for the following fiscal year.”

Sec. 325—Expansion of Covered Depots to Include Crane Army Ammunition Activity, Indiana

This section would modify section 2476 of title 10, United States Code, and add Crane Army Ammunition Activity, Indiana to the list of covered depots.

Sec. 326—Expansion of Space-Available Travel Program for Members of the Armed Forces Stationed at United States Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

This section would amend section 2641b of title 10, United States Code, to allow servicemembers on Active Duty to purchase transportation on Department of Defense aircraft, at commercially-competitive rates, for travel to and from Naval Station Guantanamo Bay on a space-available basis.

Sec. 327—Authorization of Sustainable Aviation Fuel Procurement

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to procure sustainable aviation fuel for operational or training purposes at a cost that exceeds the cost of conventional petroleum based aviation fuel.

Sec. 328—Modification and Extension of Pilot Program on Optimization of Aerial Refueling and Fuel Management in Contested Logistics Environments Through Use of Artificial Intelligence

This section would amend section 346 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) to modify and extend the pilot program on optimization of aerial refueling and fuel management in contested logistics environments through use of artificial intelligence.

Sec. 329—Army Expansion of Production of 155mm Artillery Ammunition

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to expand and upgrade facilities of the Army used to produce materials of 155mm ammunition to meet production capacity of 100,000 rounds per month and meet the Out-Year Unconstrained Total Munitions Requirement. This section would require a report from the Secretary of the Army including necessary resources and timelines to reach production capacity and a plan of sustainment for artillery ammunition as requirements fluctuate.

Sec. 330—Requirements Relating to Aerial Refueling Capability of Air Force Tanker Fleet

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to adopt certain requirements for the sustainment of the aerial refuel-

ing tanker fleet and report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives on an implementation plan for addressing sustainment challenges.

Sec. 331—Navy Containerized Expeditionary Advanced
Manufacturing Capabilities Pilot Program

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to carry out a pilot program to field, evaluate and assess containerized expeditionary advanced manufacturing capabilities and expand the use of additive manufacturing.

Sec. 332—Expansion of Transportation Services on Navy
Installations

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to seek to enter into a contract with a public transportation services provider for the purpose of expanding transportation services available on Navy installations for members of the Armed Forces and their families.

Sec. 333—Requirements Relating to Sustainment of A-10 Aircraft
and Related Training

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to provide to the congressional defense committees a cost-benefit analysis prior to moving the A-10 formal training unit to an alternate location. This section would also require the Secretary to maintain, as necessary, sufficient training, development, testing, evaluation, maintenance, sustainment, and repair capacity to support the required A-10 aircraft fleet until 2030. Finally, this section would require the Secretary to preserve knowledge and history relating to the A-10 aircraft.

Sec. 334—Requirement for Standardized Munitions With Respect
to Certain Unmanned Aircraft

This section would establish standardized munitions for use in one-way attack operations by covered unmanned aircraft.

Sec. 335—Requirement to Ensure Sufficiency of Naval Mine
Inventory

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy, to the maximum extent practicable, to ensure that the inventory of naval mines of the Department of the Navy is sufficient to meet validated operational requirements for not fewer than two simultaneous major regional conflicts.

SUBTITLE D—REPORTS

Sec. 341—Strategy to Support Joint Strike Fighter Sustainment
and Maintenance in Contested Operating Environments

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a strategy to support the sustainment and maintenance of Joint Strike Fighter aircraft in contested operating environments.

SUBTITLE E—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 351—Establishment of Center for the Study of the National Guard

This section would establish the Center for the Study of the National Guard.

Sec. 352—Disposition of Accountable Property in Designated Theaters of Operation

This section would require the Department of Defense to account for, justify, and mitigate the risks of U.S. military equipment left, transferred, sold, or abandoned during major withdrawals or force reposturing.

Sec. 353—Certification Requirement for Motor Carriers Transporting Department of Defense Freight

This section would prohibit contracts for the transportation of Department of Defense cargo from being awarded to or performed by a motor carrier unless it submits a certification that it is not owned by, controlled by, and has no significant business relationships with any entity identified on the most recent list of Chinese military companies required under section 1260H of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283).

Sec. 354—Establishment of National Security Registry for Motor Carriers Handling Department of Defense Freight

This section would establish a Secure Defense Freight Carrier Registry of motor carriers approved to transport freight for the Department of Defense and prohibit motor carriers from being able to bid on or perform a Department of Defense freight transportation contract unless the motor carrier is included in the registry.

Sec. 355—Protection of Property Owned, Possessed, or Shipped by the Department of Defense from Lien, Arrest, or Seizure During Shipment

This section would add a new section to chapter 157 of title 10, United States Code, to provide protections against the lien, arrest, or seizure of property owned, possessed, or shipped by the Department of Defense, including household goods, privately owned vehicles, and other items shipped during a permanent change of station.

Sec. 356—Establishment of United States Marine Corps Museum System

The section would require the Secretary of the Navy to establish the United States Marine Corps museum system.

Sec. 357—Requirement for FireGuard Program

This section would require the FireGuard Program to be mandatory.

Sec. 358—Pilot Program for Testing and Evaluation of Counter-Fire Unmanned Fire Suppression Aircraft Systems on Military Installations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to commence a three year pilot program to conduct testing and evaluation of counter-fire unmanned fire suppression and remote sensing aircraft systems at military installations.

Sec. 359—Pilot Program on Data Collection and Analysis in Connection with Army Combat Training Center Rotations

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to establish a pilot program to collect, store, and analyze covered data generated during rotations of servicemembers at combat training centers.

Sec. 360—Minimum Maritime Firefighting Capability Standards for Naval Installations that Berth Large Naval Vessels

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to establish minimum maritime firefighting capability standards for naval installations that berth large naval vessels.

Sec. 361—Minimum Staffing Requirements for Fire Apparatus at Certain Space Force Installations

This section would ensure that all Space Force installations with launch and landing facilities have the minimum staffing requirements related to firefighting.

Sec. 362—Activities for Evaluating Integrating and Interoperability of Technologies for Subterranean Operations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army and the Commander of the United States Special Operations Command, to conduct recurring evaluation activities in subterranean environments for the purpose of assessing the integration and interoperability of technologies supporting operations in such environments, including in conditions involving the denial or degradation of the Global Positioning System (GPS) or other contested communications conditions.

Sec. 363—Improvements to Osprey Aircraft Safety Efforts

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Air Force to improve management and readiness of the Osprey aircraft fleet.

Sec. 364—Army Pilot Program on Electronic Ammunition Simulation for Small Arms Training

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to carry out a pilot program to evaluate the integration of electronic ammunition simulation systems into small arms training across the Army.

Sec. 365—Pilot Program on Hydrophobin-Based Biomanufactured Treatment as Flame-Resistant and Water-Repellent Treatments for Military Uniforms

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to establish a pilot program to evaluate the feasibility, performance, and scalability of hydrophobin-based biomanufactured treatments as flame-resistant and water-repellent treatments for military textile systems, including as potential alternatives to conventional chemical treatments currently used in Department of Defense uniforms.

TITLE IV—MILITARY PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—ACTIVE FORCES

Sec. 401—End Strengths for Active Forces

This section would authorize the following end strengths for Active Duty personnel of the Armed Forces as of September 30, 2027: Sec. 401.

Service	FY 2026 Authorized	FY 2027		Change from	
		Request	Committee Recommendation	FY 2027 Request	FY 2026 Authorized
Army	454,000	469,000	469,000	0	15,000
Navy	344,600	356,600	356,600	0	12,000
USMC	172,300	173,700	173,700	0	1,400
Air Force	321,500	330,400	330,400	0	8,900
Space Force	10,400	13,200	13,200	0	2,800
DOD Total	1,302,800	1,342,900	1,342,900	0	40,100

SUBTITLE B—RESERVE FORCES

Sec. 411—End Strengths for Selected Reserve

This section would authorize the following end strengths for Selected Reserve personnel, including the end strength for Reserves on Active Duty in support of the Reserves, as of September 30, 2027:

Sec. 411.

Service	FY 2026 Authorized	FY 2027		Change from	
		Request	Committee Recommendation	FY 2027 Request	FY 2026 Authorized
Army National Guard	328,000	331,300	331,300	0	3,300
Army Reserve	172,000	172,000	172,000	0	0
Navy Reserve	57,500	56,500	56,500	0	-1,000

Service	FY 2026 Authorized	FY 2027		Change from	
		Request	Committee Recom- mendation	FY 2027 Request	FY 2026 Authorized
Marine Corps Reserve	33,600	34,700	34,700	0	1,100
Air National Guard	106,300	107,400	107,400	0	1,100
Air Force Reserve	67,500	67,400	67,400	0	-100
DOD Total	764,900	769,300	769,300	0	4,400
Coast Guard Reserve	8,500	8,500	8,500	0	0

Sec. 412—End Strengths for Reserves on Active Duty in Support of the Reserves

This section would authorize the following end strengths for Reserves on Active Duty in support of the Reserves as of September 30, 2027:

Sec. 412.

Service	FY 2026 Authorized	FY 2027		Change from	
		Request	Committee Recom- mendation	FY 2027 Request	FY 2026 Authorized
Army National Guard	30,845	31,154	31,154	0	309
Army Reserve	16,511	16,511	16,511	0	0
Navy Reserve	10,409	10,409	10,409	0	0
Marine Corps Reserve	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0
Air National Guard	25,982	25,533	25,533	0	-449
Air Force Reserve	6,218	6,278	6,278	0	60
DOD Total	92,365	92,285	92,285	0	-80

Sec. 413—End Strengths for Military Technicians (Dual Status)

This section would authorize the following end strengths for military technicians (dual status) as of September 30, 2027:

Sec. 413.

Service	FY 2026 Authorized	FY 2027		Change from	
		Request	Committee Recom- mendation	FY 2027 Request	FY 2026 Authorized
Army National Guard	21,294	21,294	21,294	0	0
Army Reserve	6,258	6,258	6,258	0	0
Air National Guard	10,405	10,405	10,405	0	0
Air Force Reserve	6,455	6,455	6,455	0	0
DOD Total	44,412	44,412	44,412	0	0

Sec. 414—Maximum Number of Reserve Personnel Authorized to be on Active Duty for Operational Support

This section would authorize, as required by section 115(b) of title 10, United States Code, the maximum number of Reserve Component personnel who may be on Active Duty or full-time National Guard duty during fiscal year 2027 to provide operational support. The personnel authorized here do not count against the end strengths authorized by section 401 or section 412 of this Act unless the duration on Active Duty exceeds the limitations in section 115(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code.

Sec. 414.

Service	FY 2026 Authorized	FY 2027		Change from	
		Request	Committee Recom- mendation	FY 2027 Request	FY 2026 Authorized
Army National Guard	17,000	17,000	17,000	0	0
Army Reserve	13,000	13,000	13,000	0	0
Navy Reserve	6,200	6,200	6,200	0	0
Marine Corps Reserve	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0
Air National Guard	16,000	16,000	16,000	0	0
Air Force Reserve	14,000	14,000	14,000	0	0
DOD Total	69,200	69,200	69,200	0	0

Sec. 415—Authorized Strengths: Senior Enlisted Members on Active Duty or on Full-Time National Guard Duty for Administration of the Marine Corps Reserve

This section would authorize an increase in senior enlisted members on active duty or on full-time national guard duty in certain grades.

SUBTITLE C—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 421—Military Personnel

This section would authorize appropriations for military personnel at the levels identified in the funding table in section 4401 of division D of this Act.

TITLE V—MILITARY PERSONNEL POLICY

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Acceptance Of State-Recognized Custody Documentation for Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System Enrollment

The committee is aware of concerns expressed by servicemembers related to utilization of the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) and the administrative hurdles that delay servicemembers and their families from obtaining ID cards, TRICARE coverage, and access to other important benefits.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, on the Department of Defense's ability to accept custody or placement documents that are legally valid under all 54 state and territorial laws regardless of whether it was signed by a judge, magistrate, or court clerk. This briefing should include the following information:

(1) the DEERS policy for determining a dependent child's eligibility for benefits administered by the Department of Defense or the Defense Finance and Accounting Service;

(2) listing of valid legal documentation accepted by DEERS;

(3) listing of states that provide valid legal documentation of custody or placement documents that differ from the current DEERS policy;

(4) efforts DEERS can make to bridge the administrative gaps to accommodate servicemembers and their families that move across states for military assignments while ensuring respect for state-recognized legal authority;

(5) identify any potential risks for fraud the implementation of these changes may have;

(6) historical data on any administrative backlogs and the cause of the backlogs for the past five years; and

(7) any other topics deemed relevant by the Secretary.

Access to Student Loan Cancellation for Eligible Servicemembers

The committee notes that servicemembers may be eligible for several forms of federal student loan cancellation, including but not limited to Public Service Loan Forgiveness, Total and Permanent Disability discharge, and Borrower Defense to Repayment. However, the committee recognizes that those who qualify for student loan cancellation through such programs face barriers, such as administrative red tape, mismanagement by federal loan servicers, or a lack of knowledge about loan cancellation programs, to receive benefits.

As such, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on U.S. servicemember access to Federal student loan cancellation programs. This report should include, but is not limited to, the following information:

(1) how often do eligible servicemembers receive Federal student loan cancellation, broken down by loan cancellation program;

(2) how do the Department of Defense and Department of Education communicate with servicemembers about their student loan cancellation options;

(3) what challenges do eligible servicemembers face in obtaining student loan cancellation; and

(4) any recommendations for Congress and Federal agencies to improve eligible servicemembers access to federal student loan cancellation programs.

Active Duty Tuition Assistance

The committee applauds the Department of Defense's continued commitment to Off-Duty and Voluntary Education and Training

through policy that honors the family of Title 10 statutes undergirding Service member off-duty learning pursuits. However, the committee has concerns about the efficiency, effectiveness, and scope of outcomes the Department is able to achieve under current application of the appropriation provided. DODs own reporting points to as much as thirty or more percent of the annual appropriation being directed toward nonstatutory programs and/or providers. Further, the twenty-four-year moratorium on raising the per-semester hour cap of \$250 has caused non-tuition fees to proliferate. Moreover, Service member out-of-pocket expenses have risen dramatically through the Department's policy of not including institutional fees as eligible expenses. The committee believes these conditions have suppressed demand for off-duty learning, thereby potentially impacting recruitment, retention, and readiness (both mission readiness and transition readiness), as well as impacting local, state, and regional economies as fewer transitioning Service members emerge as workforce-ready into our communities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Military Community and Family Policy to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed services on the analysis of Off-Duty and Voluntary Education and Training by March 1, 2027. The report will include fiscal, volume, compliance, and distribution metrics. The report will also provide metrics linking investment in the Off-Duty and Voluntary Education accounts to outcomes including, but not limited to educational attainment, recruitment/retention, mission readiness, and transition readiness. Finally, the report will include analysis of mutual fidelity to the three applicable statutes 10 U.S.C. 2005, 2006a, 2007, plus analysis of the severability of annual ceiling requirements from per-semester-hour caps under 32 CFR part 68.

Active Guard and Reserve Service for Purposes of Veterans Benefit

The committee is aware of concerns raised by members of the National Guard and Reserve components regarding inconsistencies in the recognition and crediting Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) service for purposes of eligibility for certain benefits. The committee acknowledges that AGR members that frequently serve alongside Active Component personnel under similar conditions should have their service accurately accounted for and credited.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, on existing statutes, regulations, and policies governing the crediting of AGR service for the purposes of eligibility for benefits administered by the Department of Defense. This report shall include the following information:

- (1) an assessment of how periods of AGR service are currently categorized and documented for purposes of benefits determinations;
- (2) identification of any statutory or regulatory barriers that limit the recognition of AGR service as qualifying Active Duty for specific benefits;
- (3) an evaluation of the extent to which full-time AGR service that does not include overseas deployment is treated differently from other forms of full-time active service; and

(4) recommendations for legislative or administrative action to ensure that full-time AGR service is appropriately recognized for purposes of benefits, consistent with congressional intent and principles of equity across the Total Force.

Administrative Separations for Shaving Profiles

The committee notes that the September 30, 2025, Directive issued by the Secretary of Defense titled “Grooming Standards for Facial Hair” removes permanent profiles for medical conditions that impact a servicemember’s ability to remain clean shaven, the most common being pseudofolliculitis barbae (PFB), and instead directs only temporary profiles be considered. Per this directive, permanent conditions requiring a shaving profile over 12 months will result in evaluation for administrative separation. There is an increased prevalence of PFB among servicemembers with tight curly hair, which are predominantly non-Hispanic Black men and constitute over 60 percent of PFB cases in the military. The committee is concerned that this directive will disproportionately impact servicemembers with PFB. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, including the following:

(1) all involuntary separations in which a medical shaving profile was cited as a contributing factor with demographic information of each separated servicemember, to include age, sex, race, grade, duty station, length of military service, and any other information deemed relevant for reporting purposes;

(2) the effectiveness of medical mitigation measures and educational resources provided to servicemembers requiring a shaving profile, and any changes to policy based on emerging trends and medical provider feedback;

(3) the effectiveness of medical mitigation measures and educational resources provided to servicemembers requiring a shaving profile; and

(4) any changes to policy based on emerging trends and medical provider feedback.

Air Force Technical Training Capacity and Support

The committee notes that under current practice, Unit Manning Document (UMD) authorizations primarily reflect permanently assigned personnel, since there is no statutory requirement or enterprise-wide methodology to account for the sustained support demands generated by large rotational student populations. Because Average Daily Load (ADL) reflects the steady-state population physically present and requiring installation support, inclusion of an appropriate percentage—based on mission requirements, support demands, and cost considerations—would improve the accuracy of manpower planning for essential services such as housing, medical care, logistics, security, and base operations.

To ensure Air Force training installations are resourced in proportion to their enduring support workload, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027 on the feasibility of establishing a standardized methodology for incor-

porating a designated percentage of each installation's ADL into UMD authorizations to preserve flexibility for the Air Force to adjust the applicable percentage as operational conditions evolve, while ensuring consistent recognition of the sustained workload generated by rotational student populations essential to force readiness.

Army Command Matching Program

The committee understands that the Army Command Matching Program has been used to facilitate certain personnel decisions within the Department of the Army since March 5, 2026. The committee is interested in further detail on how this program has been implemented. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, that includes the following:

- (1) a list of Army commands and their installations that were identified for participation in the Army Command Matching Program;
- (2) manning information for all commands that were subject to the Army Command Matching Program, to include the job description of identified surplus personnel and the job description of any critical, unfilled vacancies;
- (3) a description of how enabling technologies were used for employee-to vacancy personnel matching in any part of the Army Command Matching Program;
- (4) the number of personnel who were matched and accepted intra-command placement per command, including whether their assigned installation changed;
- (5) the number of personnel who were matched and accepted cross-command placement per command, including whether their assigned installation changed;
- (6) the number of personnel that selected voluntary early retirement or separation per command; and
- (7) the total amount of money paid to those that selected voluntary separation incentive pay.

Army E9 Training Timeline

The committee believes as the Army moves forward with its Continuous Transformation initiative, it must examine all legacy programs, including the process, timeframe, and cost of training its most senior enlisted members. Historically, the Army has mandated a selection process that sends Master Sergeants selected for promotion to attend the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy through the Noncommissioned Officer Leadership Center of Excellence. However, the Army takes exponentially longer to train and certify its E9 population than the Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps. These services require short courses, not longer than 6 weeks, with some specialized training adding only a few weeks longer. The Army requires 10 months of training and a full permanent change of station (PCS) before these troops are even considered for promotion. This has a major impact on military families who must move a minimum of 2 times in 12 months. It also generates a significant expense for the Army.

Therefore the committee directs the Chief of Staff of the Army to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than May 1, 2027 that includes:

- (1) an overview of the curriculum required at the US Army Sergeant Major Course (SMC), including a month-to-month breakdown of subject matter;
- (2) an explanation of why the Army requires a much longer timeline than other services for certifying the E9 population;
- (3) an estimate of total PCS costs per soldier and cumulative costs based on the average SMC class size;
- (4) average length of service of Sergeants Major after promotion from Master Sergeant; and
- (5) impacts and challenges for military families upon selection for in-resident SMC.

Authorized End Strength at the U.S. Air Force Academy

The committee notes that section 9442 of title 10, United States Code, establishes an authorized strength of 4,400 cadets for the Cadet Wing at the U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA), reflecting Congress intent to sustain a 4-year commissioning pipeline sized to meet officer accession requirements. The committee further notes that Cadet Wing end strength reached approximately 4,500 cadets in the year preceding sequestration, and that the Department of the Air Force subsequently reduced the Cadet Wing to approximately 4,000 cadets through force-management and resourcing decisions made during the sequestration era and that these reductions persisted for years thereafter.

The committee observes that, during the same period, the U.S. Military Academy and the U.S. Naval Academy generally remained at, or near, their statutory strength levels, and the committee is concerned that the Department's decision to reduce USAFA end strength imposed disproportionate risk on the Air Force's officer accession pipeline.

The committee is concerned that sustained reductions in Cadet Wing end strength may constrain the Air Force's ability to meet future officer requirements and believes restoring and sustaining USAFA end strength is necessary to preserve a resilient accession base. The committee further notes that maintaining a predictable commissioning pipeline is increasingly important given evolving operational demands and the need to support the growth and maturation of the U.S. Space Force.

The committee supports the U.S. Air Force Academy Board of Visitors recommendation to restore the Cadet Wing to 4,400 cadets and align resources accordingly and commends the Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of Staff of the Air Force for their attention to this matter, including actions to return USAFA to its statutory capacity. The committee intends to work with the Department of the Air Force to ensure USAFA has the resources needed to execute and sustain this end strength, including faculty and support personnel, training and support capacity, and facilities sustainment.

Briefing on Expanding Externships and Emerging Technology Opportunities for Federal Scientists and Veterans

The Committee recognizes that maintaining the United States' technological leadership requires both a strong defense innovation workforce and effective pathways for transitioning servicemembers to enter emerging technology industries. The Committee further recognizes that federal scientists and program managers are best positioned to serve the American people when they better understand how the private sector operates within the broader innovation ecosystem, and that separating servicemembers should have greater access to training and career opportunities in critical emerging technology fields.

Accordingly, the Committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with the heads of the military service laboratories and the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, to submit a report to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees no later than March 1, 2027 on opportunities to expand private sector engagement, workforce development, and transition pathways in biotechnology and other emerging technology sectors. The report shall include:

- (1) Current mechanisms for detailees, externships, and fellowships that could be utilized by federal scientists and program managers;
- (2) Identification of potential academic, industry, and philanthropic partners that could host federal employees to provide greater understanding of how their work fits within the broader innovation ecosystem;
- (3) Considerations for making private sector externships or similar experiences a requirement for certain senior leadership positions within the defense research enterprise;
- (4) Current mechanisms for private sector partners to co-fund externships, fellowships, or related opportunities to minimize costs to the Department of Defense;
- (5) An assessment of opportunities to expand training, education, and workforce pathways in biotechnology and other emerging technology fields for separating servicemembers;
- (6) A feasibility assessment of establishing an Emerging Technologies Program to support graduate, trade, or vocational training for members of the Armed Forces transitioning from active duty service; and
- (7) an assessment of how the Department leverages existing programs, including the SkillBridge Program and Transition Assistance Program, to provide separating servicemembers with greater awareness of, access to, and pathways into careers in emerging technology industries.

Briefing on Leave Policies and Obstacles to Servicemembers Taking Leave

The committee recognizes that servicemembers face barriers to taking leave, including deployments, permanent changes of station, manning limitations, and required professional military education attendance. The committee further recognizes that, while servicemembers are entitled to 30 days of regular leave per year, servicemembers must often carry leave year-over-year, increasing

the risk that they reach the leave carry-over limit and lose leave days.

The committee is concerned that the military services have uneven leave policies that restrict a servicemembers ability to take leave beyond a reasonable level, and that certain military occupation fields are consistently unable to take their full entitled leave.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on current leave policies across the military services and obstacles to servicemembers taking leave. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) all current leave policies across the military services;
- (2) the number of leave days lost to “use or lose” policies, disaggregated by military service and military occupation field;
- (3) the obstacles that specifically prevent servicemembers from using leave before leave days are lost; and
- (4) the obstacles that servicemembers generally encounter when taking leave.

Bureaucratic and Statutory Barriers for Separating Junior Enlisted Marines

The committee understands that over the last 40 years the United States Marine Corps discharged approximately 75 percent of first-term Marines. The committee also understands that the Marine Corps is transforming from a recruit and replace model to an invest and retain model, retaining more Marines after their first enlistment. Nonetheless, the committee acknowledges that a substantial portion of Marines separate from service after their first enlistment and junior enlisted veterans have some of the steepest challenges transitioning from the military to the civilian workforce. The committee believes that the Transition Assistance Program (TAP) and Skillbridge are excellent programs that address many of these challenges. Nonetheless, the committee believes there may be bureaucratic and statutory barriers that may prevent junior enlisted Marines’ transition into the civilian workforce. Therefore, the committee directs the Commandant of the Marine Corps to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on the following:

- (1) the statutory barriers junior enlisted Marines have when applying for employment in both private industry and Government;
- (2) the bureaucratic hurdles junior enlisted Marines have when applying for employment in both private industry and Government;
- (3) what memorandums of understanding or memorandums of agreement exist with respect to Marines transitioning to positions of life, health, or safety at the local or state levels; and
- (4) recommendations for statutory and regulatory changes to assist transitioning Marines.

Chaplain Corps Recruitment Report

The committee is aware that recruitment of chaplains remains a challenge across the military services and varies based on religion. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, to pro-

vide a report on current recruitment and retention challenges for chaplains to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on the following:

- (1) challenges and barriers faced in recruitment for each religion;
- (2) abilities of chaplains to offer ministry services;
- (3) number of vacant chaplain positions by religion and branch;
- (4) recommendations on authorities to expand recruitment opportunities; and
- (5) a review of the personnel requirements for chaplains during fiscal years 2023 through 2026.

Comptroller General Review of DOD's Use of Involuntary Separations

According to the Department of Defense (DOD), military service readiness is preserved by maintaining high standards of performance, conduct, and discipline. The department makes a significant investment in individuals to ensure their commitment to the U.S. military and strives to provide service members with training and leadership to enable them to meet required standards. Through these standards, the military services aim to evaluate the suitability of individuals to honorably serve and, when leveraged appropriately, they can strengthen the importance of one's commitment to military service. However, the military services can initiate an involuntary separation, or the discharge or release of a service member from active duty, in cases where an individual does not adhere to established standards or after those standards are changed.

While the committee recognizes the importance of ensuring a service member meets established standards as a basis for continued military service, the committee is concerned about the implementation of involuntary separations across the military services for non-disciplinary issues.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an assessment of involuntary separations for non-disciplinary issues across the services between 2021 through 2026. The assessment shall include:

- (1) the criteria the military services use to oversee and implement involuntary separations, in particular following accession and/or retention policy changes;
- (2) data on the tracking of, the reasons for, and the disposition of involuntary separations and the use of waivers in cases where a service member may not meet required standards;
- (3) the extent to which discharge characterizations, narrative reasons for separation, separation program designator codes, and reentry codes were applied consistently within and across the military services for comparable non-disciplinary issues;
- (4) the standards, policies, guidance, and training promulgated to the military departments and each military service governing the issuance of such characterizations, reasons, and codes, including how the Department ensured comparable non-disciplinary cases are treated consistently;
- (5) the extent to which outcomes may have varied by personnel category, military occupational specialty, rating, separation authority, and available demographic or service related factors;
- (6) the impact of involuntary separations on retention, including among high-demand or low-density specialties;

- (7) costs associated with involuntary separations;
- (8) the extent to which servicemembers were informed of the meaning and potential consequences of discharge characterizations, narrative reasons for separation, separation program designator codes, and reentry codes before separation is finalized, including the mechanisms through which such information is provided;
- (9) options, if any, to improve consistency, transparency, and accountability, across the Services, including potential changes to policy, guidance, training, or oversight processes; and
- (10) any other matters the Comptroller General deems appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives no later than April 16, 2027, with the results of the review to follow in a mutually agreed upon format and time-frame.

Credit for Prior Learning for Service Members and Veterans

The committee recognizes that translating military knowledge, skills, and competencies into academic credit supports individual advancement and strengthens the nation's workforce and economic competitiveness. However, the committee is concerned that the inconsistent application of credit for prior learning (CPL) and variability in CPL recognition will negatively impact service members and veterans transitioning into the civilian and private workforce, including in high-demand sectors such as the defense industrial base.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on CPL policies and practices affecting service members and veterans. The briefing should address the following:

- (1) an assessment of how institutions of higher education evaluate and award academic credit for military training and experience, including the use of existing frameworks such as the Joint Services Transcript and recommendations from the American Council on Education;
- (2) identification of barriers to consistent and transferable CPL across institutions, including accreditation standards, State policies, and institutional practices;
- (3) an evaluation of the impact of CPL on time to degree completion;
- (4) an analysis of how improved CPL policies could support workforce development in high-demand and national security-relevant fields, including those critical to the defense industrial base;
- (5) a review of best practices among institutions, States, and employers that improve recognition and transferability of military training and experience for academic credit; and
- (6) recommendations for legislative or administrative actions to improve educational and workforce outcomes for servicemembers and veterans while strengthening U.S. economic and national security competitiveness.

Department of Defense Child Care Space Buy Down Assessment

The committee recognizes the importance of accessible and affordable childcare to military family readiness and quality of life. The committee further recognizes that the Department of Defense has implemented a Child Care Space Buy Down Program in select high-demand locations to expand childcare capacity through partnerships with commercial childcare providers. The committee is interested in the progress made in implementing this program. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 5, 2027, regarding the Department's Child Care Space Buy Down Program. The report shall include the following elements:

- (1) a description of the current structure and implementation of the program, including participating military departments and locations;
- (2) identification of the number of childcare spaces supported through the program, including whether such spaces are ongoing or year-round;
- (3) an assessment of the program's effectiveness in reducing unmet childcare demand for military families;
- (4) an assessment of program costs and any identified implementation challenges;
- (5) an assessment of the feasibility and advisability of expanding the program to additional high-demand locations; and
- (6) an assessment of any observed impacts on local childcare availability, provider participation, or market capacity.

Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) Military-Connected Academic and Support Program

The committee recognizes the importance of supporting academic achievement and continuity of education for military-connected students. The committee notes that Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) Military Connected Academic and Support Program (MCASP) grants are intended to improve educational outcomes, narrow achievement gaps, and provide access to academic programs in school districts serving high concentrations of military connected students. The committee is aware that school districts with historically strong participation in the program have relied on these grants to support continuity of instruction and targeted academic initiatives.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Department of Defense Education Activity to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the effects of MCASP grant funding and quality of life improvements for servicemembers and their families. The briefing shall include, but is not limited to:

- (1) an assessment of the impact of reduced funding on educational outcomes, including academic performance and achievement gaps among military connected students;
- (2) identification of school districts previously participating in the MCASP program and analysis of how the MCASP funds supported educational outcomes in these districts;

(3) an evaluation of the extent to which restoration of funding would measurably improve educational continuity and student outcomes;

(4) an analysis of MCASP funding levels on enhanced service-member quality of life outcomes and reduced family stress; and

(5) recommendations regarding future funding levels and program structure to support military-connected students and their families.

Department of Defense Education Activity Phones in Schools Study

The committee commends the Department of Defense's efforts to implement Section 589B of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60), which required the Department of Defense to update existing regulations on the student use of portable electronic mobile devices in Department of Defense Education Activity (DODEA) schools to prohibit disruption in the learning environment.

To understand the impact of these updated regulations on the DODEA learning environment and student population, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of DODEA, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on the impact of the updated regulations on:

- (1) student learning and academic achievement;
- (2) student educational outcomes and engagement;
- (3) student mental health;
- (4) classroom instruction; and
- (5) school climate and student behavior.

Department of Defense Inspector General Review of Potential Insider Trading Activity

The committee is concerned by recent indications of insider trading activity on prediction platforms and energy commodity markets linked to sensitive military operations. The committee notes unusual trading volumes and price fluctuations since January 1, 2026, coinciding with planned operational adjustments and heightened military activities in and around Iran.

It is the sense of the committee that the use of insider knowledge of planned or ongoing military operations to trade on prediction markets by Department of Defense personnel would compromise operational security and represent a breach of ethics and federal law.

The committee directs the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, on any and all complaints received by the Inspector General during Operation Epic Fury related to insider trading on prediction and energy market trades, including:

- (1) the number of complaints received;
- (2) a breakdown of whether such complaints were against uniformed service members, Department of Defense civilians, or contractors;
- (3) the outcomes of those complaints, including whether they were substantiated and any accountability actions taken;

- (4) any identified trends associated with the complaints;
- (6) an assessment of the operational risks and security vulnerabilities posed by activities identified in the complaints; and
- (7) recommendations of possible safeguards to detect, deter, and reduce the likelihood of such insider trading happening in the future.

Department of Defense Review of RAND Duty Status Consolidation Report

While the Department has provided initial findings regarding Reserve Component duty status reform, the committee remains concerned about the slow pace of implementing the suggested report of consolidating the 29 statuses into 4 broad categories.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2027, on the Department's formal opinion in the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (H. Rept 115–404). This briefing shall include:

- (1) additional recommendations of consolidation to the current duty status system;
- (2) how changes recommended in the report will ensure servicemembers performing similar jobs receive equitable benefits and pay;
- (3) estimated cost-savings or cost-burden to the Department of Defense on implementing a duty status consolidation; and
- (4) current barriers to implementation.
- (5) any barriers to implementation in coordination with the Department of Veterans Affairs and;
- (6) estimated cost savings or cost burden to the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Department of Defense Support for Secure Voting by Deployed Servicemembers

The committee recognizes the responsibility of the Department of Defense to support secure, timely, and accessible voting for members of the Armed Forces serving overseas, deployed, or in austere environments under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act. The committee is concerned that servicemembers may face barriers caused by operational tempo, communications limitations, postal delays or loss, inconsistent ballot status notification, administrative rejection, cure deadlines, variation in State and local election procedures, and foreign cyber interference, including where timelines remain based primarily on international mail delivery.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the Federal Voting Assistance Program and, as appropriate, the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency and the Executive Director of the Election Assistance Commission, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2027, on Department of Defense authorities, capabilities, limitations, and operational requirements for supporting secure voting access for absent uniformed services voters and eligible dependents. The report shall include—

(1) an assessment of the Department's current role in assisting servicemembers with voter registration, absentee ballot requests, ballot receipt, ballot return, status tracking, cure notification, and use of the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot;

(2) a review of available data on how absent uniformed services voters request, receive, and return ballots, including by mail, email, fax, online portal, or Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot;

(3) an analysis of how State and local election laws, deadlines, postmark rules, ballot receipt windows, cure procedures, and identification or residence verification requirements affect the Department's ability to support timely ballot access and return for deployed servicemembers, including whether such requirements distinguish between absent uniformed services voters, eligible dependents, and nonmilitary overseas voters;

(4) an assessment of whether modern electronic delivery of blank ballots, secure ballot-status notification, auditable timestamping, and related integrity tools could help reduce delays, administrative errors, and dependence on extended mail-based timelines, without digitally transmitting, storing, or tabulating marked ballots or reducing access for servicemembers in austere or communications-degraded environments;

(5) an evaluation of operational constraints, including deployed postal access, communications availability, cybersecurity requirements, command climate, coercion risks, and limits on the Department's role in election administration;

(6) an evaluation of whether any existing or emerging cryptographic or distributed ledger-based integrity system could satisfy applicable Federal and State standards, Department of Defense cybersecurity requirements, and independent security testing requirements for the issuance, delivery, timestamping, tracking, and auditability of unmarked voting materials, including a cost-benefit analysis compared to current Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act mechanisms; and

(7) recommendations for improving Department guidance, Federal Voting Assistance Program assistance, interagency coordination, voter notification, data collection, and any voluntary pilot programs that supplement existing absentee voting methods, including metrics for participation, ballot acceptance, rejection reduction, voter trust, security performance, and greater alignment with Election Day where operationally feasible.

Establishing an Exceptional Family Member Program Optimization Demonstration Program

The committee is aware that multiple Government Accountability Office reports, and the 2023 Department of Defense Inspector General audit, identified significant inconsistencies in implementation of the Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) across the military departments. Persistent deficiencies in oversight, coordination, standardization, and centralized accountability have resulted in uneven compliance with EFMP policy. These systemic disparities adversely affect recruiting, readiness, deployability, and retention. Innovative technology-enabled case management solutions piloted at Travis Air Force Base have demonstrated measurable improvements in connecting EFMP families to critical community-based resources in real time. Therefore, the

committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services on the implementation of an EFMP optimization demonstration program not later than April 1, 2027. The briefing shall include the following:

- (1) analysis on locations that would benefit from the program;
- (2) feasibility of implementing an individualized, technology-enabled case management system which would include a dynamic interoperable database that captures the full spectrum of EFMP services at those locations; and
- (3) cost associated with implementing the program.

Exceptional Family Member Program Respite Care Policy Review

The committee recognizes that respite care is an important support for military families enrolled in the Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP), particularly at installations with high EFMP enrollment and high operational tempo. The committee notes that Department of Defense Instruction 1315.19 was updated in 2023 to standardize EFMP family support policy, including respite care policy. The committee is concerned that changes to respite care hours, eligibility, and implementation may have affected caregiver wellbeing, family stability, servicemember retention, and deployment availability, particularly for families with higher levels of need. The committee further notes that families may experience barriers to accessing respite care, including provider availability, waitlist duration, geographic limitations, awareness of available benefits, and confusion regarding eligibility for siblings residing in the same household as an enrolled family member. The committee believes additional review is necessary to understand whether current policy provides adequate support for EFMP families and whether any service branch or family category experienced a net reduction in respite care as a result of the 2023 standardization.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the impacts of the 2023 respite care policy changes implemented under Department of Defense Instruction 1315.19. The review should include the following:

- (1) A comparison of respite care standards across the military services before and after the 2023 standardization, including identification of any military service that experienced a net reduction in available hours;
- (2) Respite care utilization rates before and after the 2023 standardization, disaggregated by military service, level of need, installation, and enrollment status;
- (3) An assessment of barriers experienced by eligible EFMP families, including provider availability, waitlist duration, geographic limitations, and awareness of available benefits;
- (4) An assessment of the impact of the standardization of EFMP benefits on caregiver wellbeing, family stability, servicemember retention, and deployment availability at installations with high EFMP enrollment and high operational tempo;
- (5) An evaluation of how the current EFMP respite care policy applies to households in which siblings of enrolled family members reside, including the effect of sibling exclusion policies on caregiver capacity and family stability and the number of affected households by military service.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General of the United States to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives not later than March 1, 2027, with final results provided in a mutually agreed upon format and timeframe.

Funding Requirements for Army National Guard Lodging-in-Kind and Travel Support

The committee remains concerned regarding the disparity in benefits provided to members of the Army National Guard (ARNG) compared to their counterparts in the Army Reserve, specifically concerning travel and lodging support for Inactive Duty Training (IDT). The committee notes that while the Army Reserve provides a robust Lodging-in-Kind program for Soldiers that qualify, many ARNG Soldiers must incur significant personal expenses to meet their statutory training requirements.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2027, on the funding requirements to establish and maintain a comprehensive Lodging-in-Kind and travel support program for the ARNG that achieves parity with the Army Reserve. The report shall include:

- (1) an assessment of the current out-of-pocket costs incurred by ARNG members for travel and lodging associated with IDT;
- (2) a detailed cost estimate for providing Lodging-in-Kind to all ARNG members residing more than 150 miles from their assigned drill location;
- (3) a detailed cost estimate for providing travel reimbursement for members in critically short specialties or those residing more than 150 miles from their assigned unit;
- (4) an analysis of how such a program would impact recruitment and retention within the ARNG; and
- (5) a legislative and regulatory roadmap for the implementation of a centralized, federally-funded program to ensure standard application across all 54 States and territories.

Government Accountability Office Review of Special Trial Counsel Staffing and Resources

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 marked a seminal change in military justice. Specifically, the Act amended the Uniform Code of Military Justice to remove the decision-making authority to prosecute certain cases from military commanders and place it with a newly established, independent Office of Special Trial Counsel (OSTC) within each military service. Since the formal transfer of this authority to each service's OSTC beginning in December 2023, each office has had exclusive authority within its respective service to prosecute a series of covered cases, including murder, rape and sexual assault, kidnapping, domestic violence, stalking, and child pornography. However, the committee is aware of recent Department of Defense tasking of Judge Advocate support to other government agencies and is concerned about the potential impacts that such assignments may have on the resourcing and staffing of the respective OSTCs.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the following:

(1) the extent to which the military services have optimized their respective OSTC's workforce and resources to meet workload requirements;

(2) the extent to which the military services have developed and implemented a strategic plan for identifying and addressing workforce and resource challenges in a timely manner;

(3) the extent to which tasking Judge Advocate support to other governmental agencies like the Department of Justice has impacted OSTC resourcing, staffing, and workload; and

(4) the potential impacts on Judge Advocates' careers to include promotion potential and relevant skills, gained or lost, as a result of these nontraditional assignments.

The Committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than May 16, 2027, on preliminary findings, with the results of the review to follow in a report not later than December 1, 2027.

Impact of Rising Energy Costs on Servicemembers and the Department

The committee notes growing national energy demand associated with emerging technologies and related infrastructure. The committee is concerned that increased energy consumption and associated utility costs in certain regions may affect Department of Defense installations and service members residing on and off military installations. The committee believes the Department should assess potential impacts on installation operating costs, housing expenses, and financial readiness of servicemembers.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than February 1, 2027, on the impact of rising energy costs associated with the growth of emerging technology and its infrastructure on the Department of Defense and servicemembers. The report shall include the following:

(1) an assessment of current and projected increases in installation energy costs attributable to regional energy demand growth associated with emerging technology and emerging technology facilities;

(2) an analysis of the impact of rising utility costs on servicemembers and military families, including those residing in privatized housing and in the surrounding civilian communities;

(3) the number of servicemembers who have sought financial assistance, including loans, grants, or other relief, to support payment of utility bills during the preceding three fiscal years, disaggregated by military department, to the extent practicable;

(4) an evaluation of the extent to which increases in energy costs are affecting installation operating budgets, training activities, or facility sustainment accounts;

(5) an assessment of existing authorities and programs available to mitigate utility cost burdens on servicemembers, including financial readiness programs and emergency relief societies; and

(6) a description of the Department's plan to address projected increases in energy demand and costs, including energy resilience measures, on-installation generation, long-term power purchase

agreements, and coordination with Federal and State energy regulators.

Impact of State Maritime Academies On Department of Defense Personnel and Readiness

The committee recognizes the vital role State Maritime Academies play in producing highly trained, licensed mariners essential for the U.S. Navy, Military Sealift Command, and the broader commercial maritime industry. The committee notes that the nation's Maritime Industrial Base (MIB) requires a steady, robust pipeline of skilled professionals to support shipbuilding, repair, and operational readiness, particularly in the strategically critical Indo-Pacific region. State Maritime Academies are uniquely positioned to support these regional requirements. To ensure the long-term viability of the maritime workforce, the Department of the Navy must maximize its partnerships and investments in these academic institutions, including support for training infrastructure, workforce development programs, and student scholarships. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Director of the Maritime Industrial Base program, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2027, detailing current investments and future strategies to leverage State Maritime Academies for maritime workforce development. Specifically, the report shall include:

(1) a detailed assessment of current Department of the Navy and Maritime Industrial Base office investments at State Maritime Academies, including West Coast institutions;

(2) an evaluation of existing workforce development programs, hands-on training initiatives, and the availability of scholarship opportunities to recruit and retain low-income students in maritime careers;

(3) an assessment of the material condition, ongoing maintenance needs, and fuel expenses associated with the training vessels utilized by these academies to produce credentialed mariners;

(4) an analysis of current workforce deficits within the West Coast maritime industrial base and how these academies can be further utilized or expanded to bridge those gaps; and

(5) recommendations for increased interagency coordination, including with the Maritime Administration, statutory authorities, or dedicated funding streams needed to optimize these academies as a premier pipeline for military and commercial maritime readiness.

Impacts of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Criteria, Metrics, and Quotas on Promotion Selection Board Recommendations

The committee is pleased the Department of Defense has rolled back and phased out diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) initiatives which the Department had prioritized in prior years. The committee considers meritocracy and the maintenance of high standards to be essential to readiness, lethality, unit cohesion, and the culture of excellence in the Department of Defense and the military services. The committee is concerned that previous DEI initiatives may have resulted in less qualified candidates being selected for promotion, having a negative impact on the quality and effectiveness of the United States Military.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to report to the House Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Armed Service not later than December 1, 2026 on the following:

(1) whether over the last ten fiscal years, promotion selection board recommendations have been impacted by DEI criteria, metrics or quotas;

(2) what DEI criteria, if any, have been used by promotion selection boards over the last ten fiscal years to base their recommendations;

(3) how many promotion selection board recommendations over the last ten fiscal years have recommended a less qualified candidate for promotion over a more qualified candidate on the basis of DEI criteria, metrics or quotas;

(4) any directives given to the promotion selection boards over the last ten fiscal years related to DEI criteria, metrics or quotas; and

(5) any other information the Secretary of Defense deems appropriate.

Increasing Access to Child Care for Military Families

The committee acknowledges the importance of expanding access to high-quality child care for military families. The committee further acknowledges the success of the Military Child Care in Your Neighborhood PLUS program in expanding the pool of eligible providers to those participating in their States' Quality Rating Improvement Systems (QRIS) as an indicator of provider quality, in lieu of national accreditation. The committee encourages the Department to continue outreach efforts with state child care agencies working towards alignment of state licensing and QRIS standards to Departmental quality indicators.

Issues with the Reserve Component Duty Status Structure

The committee remains concerned by the continued complexity and administrative burden with the current duty status system of the Armed Services' Reserve Components. Section 513 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) directed the Department of Defense to study how to consolidate the duty status system and the committee notes that the 29 current duty statuses create significant administrative friction, degrade operational readiness, and, most critically, lead to inequitable disbursement of pay and benefits for servicemembers performing substantially similar missions.

Therefore, the committee believes that a simplification to the existing framework would provide clarity, consistency, and continuity to our National Guard and Reserve servicemembers and their families, as well as improve overall military readiness.

Job Placement and Career Success for Transitioning Service Members

The committee recognizes that not every transitioning service member is best served by traditional education or industrial training pathways, and urges that funding reflect the full diversity of

career interests and employment outcomes. The committee further encourages the inclusion of proven, outcome-driven employment placement organizations alongside traditional educators and training providers to ensure accountability for actual job placement and long-term career success

Manner of Death Determination Standards for Active-Duty Service Members

The committee recognizes that there is a disparity in the quality of death investigations for active military personnel. When an autopsy is required, a medical examiner determines the manner of death. However, on some United States military installations and in some civilian settings, a local coroner completes the autopsy and subsequently completes a manner of death. The involvement of a local coroner has the potential to fragment decision-making and could place less experienced personnel in a position to make inadequate or erroneous death determinations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services; not later than March 1, 2027, on the current policies and practices governing death investigations for active duty servicemembers when an autopsy is required. The report should include:

- (1) the percentage of active duty servicemember death investigations, where an autopsy is required, in which a local coroner determines the manner of death, for the period beginning January 1, 2012, through the date of the report;
- (2) an assessment of the qualifications and training standards of local coroners compared to board-certified medical examiners, and any identified gaps in expertise that may affect the accuracy of a manner of death determination;
- (3) an assessment of whether existing policy adequately ensures the highest possible accuracy of manner of death determinations for active duty servicemembers when an autopsy is required; and
- (4) any recommended legislative or policy changes to standardize death investigation practices and ensure consistent application of the highest forensic standards for active-duty fatalities across all installations and jurisdictions.

Military Child Care Employee Transferability

The committee is aware of ongoing challenges associated with child care workers who transfer jobs across the military services. The committee further notes that the Department of Defense has been working to update its policy to facilitate the interservice transfer of employment for child care workers for nearly three years, and that finalization is still pending. The committee believes the effective implementation of this policy is critical to improving workforce retention, reducing administrative delays, and ensuring continuity of care for military families. The committee urges the Department to prioritize the update of this policy and to develop a comprehensive communication plan about the new policy and associated changes for release upon completion.

Military OneSource Referral Accountability and Coordination Feasibility

The committee recognizes the important role Military OneSource plays in connecting servicemembers and their families with information, counseling, referrals, and other support services. However, the committee is concerned that Military OneSource may not consistently confirm whether servicemembers and families are successfully connected to services after a referral is made, which may limit visibility into unmet needs, barriers to access, and the effectiveness of referrals.

The committee notes that certain public, private, and nonprofit networks use coordinated service delivery, referral management, and closed-loop referral models to help ensure individuals are connected to the services for which they are referred. The committee believes the Department should assess whether similar capabilities, or partnerships with existing networks, could improve accountability, reduce duplication, and strengthen support for military families. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House and Senate Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the feasibility and advisability of improving referral accountability and coordinated service delivery within Military OneSource. The report shall include:

- (1) A description of Military OneSource's current referral process, including whether and how the Department tracks referrals after they are made;
- (2) An assessment of whether Military OneSource has the ability to determine if servicemembers or family members successfully access services following a referral;
- (3) An evaluation of gaps, limitations, or inconsistencies in current referral follow-through, including barriers related to privacy, data sharing, provider capacity, geography, or technology;
- (4) An assessment of the feasibility and advisability of adopting a closed-loop referral or coordinated service delivery model within Military OneSource;
- (5) A review of existing public, private, and nonprofit service coordination networks and whether such networks could be leveraged to improve referral follow through and reduce duplication;
- (6) An assessment of potential performance measures for referral accountability, including reasonable timelines for initial engagement, follow-up, and documentation of unmet needs;
- (7) An evaluation of the potential benefits, costs, risks, and administrative burden associated with implementing a technology-enabled referral coordination capability; and
- (8) Any recommendations for legislative or administrative action needed to improve referral accountability, coordination, and visibility into unmet needs among servicemembers and their families.

Military Recruitment in Guam

The committee recognizes the strategic importance of Guam and acknowledges that individuals from Guam serve in the Armed Forces at disproportionately high rates. The committee is concerned about persistent challenges affecting military recruitment in Guam including extended wait times for medical screening at Military En-

trance Processing Stations and limited facility capacity for the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB), which may delay or deter qualified applicants.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, that includes:

- (1) an assessment of current recruitment trends in Guam;
- (2) whether there are barriers to enlistment such as medical processing times and access to ASVAB assessments; and
- (3) recommendations on how to improve recruitment efficiency in Guam, including potential investment in medical screening capacity, increased ASVAB testing availability, and other measures to reduce processing delays.

Modernization of Military Personnel Management Systems to Enhance Operational Readiness

The committee recognizes that modern warfare may require a shift from siloed legacy data management systems to a single, cloud-native human capital management (HCM) platform, which is a prerequisite for operational success in contested environments. Until the current landscape of data fragmentation is resolved, administrative friction will continue to erode mission availability, speed of deployment, and obscure the real-time visibility required for total force readiness.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, to include the following:

- (1) A plan to consider the feasibility and advisability of transitioning all disparate personnel data into a unified common data model using open data standards to prevent vendor lock-in, to ensure the system supports the Department's ability to achieve a clean financial audit by resolving disconnected pay and personnel records;
- (2) If feasible and advisable, a strategy to establish a comprehensive inventory of servicemembers, including soft skills, relevant government and industry certifications, performance, experience, and specialized technical expertise to enable rapid surge capacity and mobilization;
- (3) A proposed prioritization of the top ten manual administrative processes to be automated within 18 months of platform deployment, including quantifiable man-hour reduction targets;
- (4) An assessment of the Services' "Commander's Readiness Dashboard" that provides real-time, predictive analytics to identify potential force posture gaps or credentialing expirations before they impact operational readiness;
- (5) A technical architecture that ensures zero-latency data transfer between Active, Guard, and Reserve components to eliminate delays in pay and benefits and guarantee "Pay on Day One" of activation; and
- (6) An analysis of Department and Resource requirements, including cost and schedule of implementation.

Navy Command Readiness, Endurance, and Watchstanding

The committee recognizes the importance of managing fatigue as a determinant of operational safety and readiness for deployed naval forces. The committee notes the Navy's ongoing implementation of the Command Readiness, Endurance, and Watchstanding (CREW) program as a primary mechanism for quantifying and mitigating fatigue among sailors.

The committee encourages the Secretary of the Navy to accelerate fleetwide implementation of CREW, including the fielding of shipboard infrastructure and the integration of sensor technologies that enable continuous fatigue monitoring across a broad range of occupational specialties. The committee further encourages the Navy to ensure that aviators, maintainers, and other operational communities are fully incorporated into CREW as technical constraints are resolved.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than May 1, 2027, on the status of CREW implementation, remaining technical or infrastructure gaps, and plans to expand participation across the fleet, and funding requirements and associated budget plans, including across the Future Years Defense Program, to support the scaling and sustainment of the CREW program.

Navy Ombudsman Program and Support to Military Families

The committee recognizes the critical role of the Navy Ombudsman Program in providing a vital link between Navy families and command leadership, ensuring access to information, resources, and support for military spouses and families, particularly during deployments, crises, emergencies, and overseas assignments.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026, on the status, effectiveness, utilization, and future requirements of the Navy Ombudsman Program. The report shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex. The report should include:

- (1) an assessment of how the Ombudsman Program supports spouses and military families stationed overseas;
- (2) qualitative and quantitative data from the last three fiscal years to assess the effectiveness of the Navy Ombudsman Program;
- (3) an evaluation of how the volunteer-based Ombudsman Program could be leveraged, adapted, or expanded across all branches of the Armed Forces to strengthen military family readiness and command communication;
- (4) an assessment of limiting factors affecting the Navy Ombudsman Program as a critical volunteer-based program; and
- (5) a review of current program metrics and recommendations to improve the effectiveness, accountability, and sustainability of the Ombudsman Program.

Opt In Option for Applicants to Military Academies

In the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 (Public Law 118-159), Congress required the Secretary of Defense to establish a sys-

tem where an applicant to a military service academy could elect to have their information shared directly with a senior military college, in accordance with section 2111a of title 10, United States Code. Due to the increase in interest and competitiveness of receiving an appointment at a military service academy, the committee is concerned that many talented individuals are being lost to the military services. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on implementation of section 559c of Public Law 118–159. The report shall include the following:

- (1) the process for applicants to the military service academies to request their applications be shared with Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) and senior military colleges;
- (2) the number of applicants who have shared their information;
- (3) the number of applicants who chose ROTC scholarships or another senior military college;
- (4) the universities those applicants did attend instead of a military service college (if known); and
- (5) any recommended improvements to the program.

Participation of Ukrainian Students in United States Service Academies

The committee recognizes that the United States Service Academies play a critical role in developing future military leaders and strengthening long-term security partnerships with allied and partner nations. The committee further recognizes that Ukraine's armed forces have demonstrated exceptional resilience, innovation, and battlefield effectiveness in defense of their sovereignty.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on opportunities to expand participation by qualified Ukrainian students at the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and the United States Air Force Academy. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) the feasibility of designating Ukraine as a country eligible to nominate candidates to attend the Service Academies under section 347 of title 10, United States Code;
- (2) the number of Ukrainian students that could reasonably be accommodated on an annual basis;
- (3) the anticipated benefits to the United States and Ukraine of such participation;
- (4) any statutory, regulatory, or policy barriers to Ukrainian participation in the Service Academies; and
- (5) recommendations for legislative or administrative actions necessary to facilitate such participation.

Purple Heart Database

The committee recognizes the service and sacrifice of members of the Armed Forces who have been awarded the Purple Heart. The committee notes the challenges in verifying Purple Heart recipient status due to the decentralized and incomplete nature of certain military personnel records.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, regarding the feasibility and advisability of establishing a centralized database to document Purple Heart recipients. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of the availability of relevant records for servicemembers and veterans;
- (2) an assessment of privacy and security implications of including certain data elements such as full name, branch of service, date of the award, and operation associated with the award; and
- (3) any recommendations or identified challenges associated with establishing such a database.

Recruitment Workforce Development and Strategic Youth Engagement

The committee commends the Department of Defense for its success in meeting and exceeding military recruiting goals in fiscal year 2025 and early fiscal year 2026. The committee also applauds the Department's efforts to integrate strategies to sustain and strengthen recruiting, including the establishment of the Military Service Recruitment Task Force pursuant to guidance from the Secretary of Defense in June 2025. However, the committee is concerned that while recruiting performance remains strong, demographic trends, eligibility constraints, and the rising costs of traditional advertising, marketing, and incentive-based recruiting tools warrant evaluation of complementary, community-based approaches that support and augment long-term recruiting objectives.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 27, 2027, on the feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and risks of expanded partnerships, grants, or other forms of support for nonprofit youth development organizations with missions comparable to the Young Marines and Naval Sea Cadet Corps, as part of the Department's recruiting strategy. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of the comparative costs and outcomes relative to traditional recruiting tools, including cost per accession and long-term return on investment;
- (2) an assessment and review of available data on correlations between participation in nonprofit youth development organizations and eligibility, readiness, retention, or propensity to serve;
- (3) identification of existing Department or Service-level partnerships with nonprofit youth development organizations and their effectiveness in supporting long-term military recruiting objectives;
- (4) an evaluation of applicable legal authorities, funding mechanisms, and oversight requirements necessary to ensure any support from the Department remains non coercive and consistent with Department values; and
- (5) any recommendations for expanded partnerships, including whether pilot programs would be appropriate.

Report on Termination and Reconstitution of the Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces (DAC-IPAD)

The committee notes that section 546 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ‘Buck’ McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 required the Secretary of Defense to establish the Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces (DAC-IPAD). The DAC-IPAD plays a crucial role in reforming military justice related to sexual assault, ensuring fairness for victims and the accused. The committee notes that on April 25, 2025, the Secretary of Defense issued a memorandum formally relieving the members of the DAC-IPAD of their duties as part of a review of all Department of Defense Advisory Committees. Concerningly, over a year later, the DAC-IPAD has not been reconstituted and there is no indication that the Department of Defense intends to reinstate the previous members whose service was summarily concluded without justification. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report not later than March 1, 2027 to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services regarding the termination and reconstitution of the DAC-IPAD. The report shall include:

- (1) A detailed justification on why the previous DAC-IPAD was dismissed;
- (2) Details on whether any members of the previous DAC-IPAD are being considered for reappointment, and if not, why not;
- (3) The timeline for reconstituting the DAC-IPAD; and
- (4) The program and funding planning details for staffing and resourcing of the DAC-IPAD.

Restoration of Rank for General John D. Lavelle

The committee is aware that recently declassified records of conversations between President Richard Nixon and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Henry Kissinger during the Vietnam War have called into question the decision to remove General Lavelle from command of Seventh Air Force in 1972 and demote him to the grade of Major General in retirement. The committee understands that these recently declassified records show unequivocally that General Lavelle did not conduct unauthorized air strikes against North Vietnam, nor did he order or condone the falsification of post-strike mission reports as was previously alleged. The committee is aware that President Barack Obama endorsed a previous Air Force Board for Correction of Military Records (BCMR) request to restore General Lavelle’s rank in 2010. The committee is also aware that a subsequent Air Force BCMR recommendation to restore General Lavelle’s rank was endorsed in 2017 by then Secretary of the Air Force Heather Wilson and then Air Force Chief of Staff General David Goldfein. However, for reasons unclear to the committee, this recommendation has not yet been acted on by the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to report to the committee by February 1, 2027, regarding the recommendation and restoration actions of General Lavelle’s retired

rank based on recently declassified records and the most recent BCMR recommendation.

School Safety Infrastructure at Department of Defense Education Activity Schools

The committee directs the Director of the Department of Defense Education Activity to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on school safety infrastructure at DoDEA schools. The report shall include:

- (1) an inventory of exterior door security systems at all DoDEA schools, including the number and percentage of schools with push-button locks, electronic locking mechanisms, reinforced door frames, vestibule systems, or single-point-of-entry systems;

- (2) an assessment of gaps in exterior door security infrastructure and the estimated cost to bring all DoDEA schools into compliance with evidence-based school safety standards;

- (3) a comparison of DoDEA school security protocols with those recommended by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) K–12 School Security Guide and the Partner Alliance for Safer Schools;

- (4) recommendations for prioritizing exterior door security improvements at DoDEA schools that currently lack such infrastructure; and

- (5) a timeline and resource requirements for implementing recommended security upgrades.

Space Force Continuous Fitness Assessment

The committee is aware of the holistic health approach adopted by the United States Space Force to promote year-round physical fitness, advance short and long-term health outcomes, and improve the operational readiness of the Space Force. The committee notes the Space Force's service-wide Continuous Fitness Assessment study, conducted in partnership with the Air Force Research Laboratory, was designed to determine if wearable fitness monitoring devices are an effective means of measuring health and physical fitness.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, that includes:

- (1) the results and findings of the Continuous Fitness Assessment study;

- (2) a description of the advantages and challenges of technology-enabled continuous health monitoring;

- (3) a description of data gathered by these devices and any privacy or security concerns;

- (4) an assessment of the feasibility and advisability of implementing a standardized, digital health solution to provide continuous fitness and health monitoring; and

- (5) recommendations regarding the adoption and implementation of wearable technologies to include proposed next steps and alignment with the Department of Defense digital health and force readiness initiatives.

Space-Available Travel Priority for Unaccompanied Dependents

The committee recognizes the importance of Space-Available travel to military families assigned to remote, overseas, and operationally isolated locations. The committee notes that unaccompanied dependents traveling on ordinary leave may face significant uncertainty when seeking transportation to or from an overseas duty location, particularly when commercial options are limited, costly, or unavailable.

The committee is concerned that military dependents attempting to travel without their sponsor may, in certain circumstances, receive lower Space-Available travel priority than retired personnel, even when the dependent is traveling to maintain family stability, address geographic isolation, or support the morale and welfare of an active duty servicemember assigned overseas. The committee believes the Department should assess whether the current Space-Available priority structure appropriately accounts for the operational and family readiness needs of active duty households, particularly at remote or hardship locations.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the feasibility and advisability of placing unaccompanied dependents of active duty servicemembers traveling on ordinary leave in a higher Space-Available travel priority category than retired personnel. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) an assessment of the current Space-Available travel categories applicable to unaccompanied dependents of active duty servicemembers and retired personnel;
- (2) an assessment of the operational, readiness, family stability, and quality of life effects of the current priority structure for families assigned to remote, overseas, or operationally isolated locations;
- (3) an analysis of the feasibility of creating or modifying a Space-Available travel category to provide higher priority to unaccompanied dependents of active duty servicemembers traveling on ordinary leave to or from an overseas duty location;
- (4) an assessment of any operational, aircraft capacity, cost, legal, or administrative impacts associated with such a change; and
- (5) any recommended policy or legislative changes necessary to better align Space-Available travel priority with active duty family readiness needs.

Staffing Shortfalls in the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the Air Force Civil Engineer Center

The committee understands that staffing shortages are prevalent in the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC). The committee is concerned about the impact these staffing shortfalls have on new and long-standing operations across the country, and whether the ability to respond to emergencies is impacted.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Commanding General of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, and the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Commander of the Air Force Civil Engineer

Center, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, that includes the following:

- (1) the number of vacancies at each USACE and AFCEC duty locations;
- (2) all operations that have been paused due to staffing shortages, and the impact of having said operations paused;
- (3) project delays that are the result of staffing shortages and the added costs due to the delays;
- (4) a timeline and plans to fill staffing shortages;
- (5) whether hiring freeze exemptions have been granted to fill critical USACE and AFCEC positions; and
- (6) the number of USACE and AFCEC employees that have been relocated to southern border-related missions and their previous duty location.

Support for Local Universities

The committee recognizes the importance of accessible, high-quality academic programs in supporting the professional development, readiness, and long-term success of servicemembers. Institutions of higher learning, particularly those located in close proximity to military installations, are uniquely positioned to provide flexible and relevant educational opportunities that align with the demands of military service. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to continue to sustain relationships with local universities and to enhance outreach efforts to ensure servicemembers are aware of local academic programs.

Support for Military Spouse Retirement Financial Stability

The committee is concerned that military spouses face recurring disruptions to their careers and financial planning due to the frequency of permanent change of station moves. These disruptions may contribute to inconsistent participation in employer-sponsored retirement plans and, in some cases, the premature withdrawal or cashing out of retirement savings, undermining long-term financial security.

The committee notes that, unlike servicemembers who benefit from structured retirement systems and financial education, military spouses may lack access to consistent, portable retirement planning resources. The committee further recognizes that improving financial literacy and access to retirement planning tools for military spouses is critical to enhancing overall family readiness, resilience, and long-term economic stability.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on actions the Department is taking, or plans to take, to support military spouse retirement planning and financial stability. The briefing should include:

- (1) an assessment of the extent to which military spouses cash out or otherwise fail to preserve retirement savings during permanent change of station-related employment transitions;
- (2) a description of existing Department of Defense programs, resources, and partnerships available to assist military spouses with

retirement planning, including financial counseling, portability of retirement accounts, and participation in tax-advantaged savings vehicles;

(3) an evaluation of gaps in access to retirement planning tools and financial education for military spouses, particularly those experiencing frequent relocations or employment interruptions;

(4) options to expand access to portable, low-cost retirement savings mechanisms and targeted financial literacy resources tailored to military spouses;

(5) recommendations to improve coordination with private sector employers, financial institutions, and nonprofit organizations to enhance continuity of retirement savings for military spouses; and

(6) any legislative or administrative actions the Department considers necessary to ensure military spouses are equipped to make informed, long-term retirement decisions.

The committee encourages the Department to prioritize the development of accessible, consistent, and portable financial resources that account for the unique challenges faced by military spouses and promote long-term financial security.

Support for United Service Organizations

The committee recognizes the United Service Organizations (USO) as a critical partner in sustaining the morale, welfare, and resiliency of U.S. servicemembers and their families amid an increasingly complex global security environment. Through a global network of more than 250 locations and a wide range of expeditionary and mobile programs, the USO delivers essential support that directly contributes to force readiness and operational effectiveness. The committee notes that the USO maintains a presence in high-threat, remote, and austere locations, ensuring continuity of care for servicemembers regardless of location or mission. Accordingly, the committee encourages the Department of Defense to continue its partnership with the USO, including exploring opportunities to expand access to USO programs and services across the joint force.

Tactical Officers at Senior Military Colleges

The committee recognizes the value of Tactical Officers at senior military colleges and is encouraged by their role in developing future military leaders. TAC officers provide daily mentorship, reinforce discipline and accountability, and bridge academic instruction with practical leadership development within students. Their presence is central to maintaining the military character and leadership culture that distinguishes senior military colleges and contributes to the readiness of future officers.

However, the committee notes that the role of TAC officers has evolved significantly over time and now reflects a full-time student affairs and leadership development function rather than a collateral duty. The committee is concerned that senior military colleges continue to rely on state funding and reserve component personnel to support these positions, despite their recognized importance, and that budgetary constraints have created challenges in sustaining and resourcing TAC officer programs at the level required to meet current demands.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Personnel & Readiness, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the feasibility and implications of changing the authorization of officers serving as tactical officers from discretionary to mandatory. The briefing shall include an assessment of the impacts on active and reserve component force management; the current and projected requirements for TAC officers at senior military colleges; options for resourcing and funding such positions; and recommendations for ensuring consistent and sustainable support for TAC officer programs across all senior military colleges.

Termination and Reinstatement of the Statutorily Mandated Military Justice Review Panel

The committee notes that section 946 of title 10, United States Code, requires the Secretary of Defense to establish the Military Justice Review Panel (MJRP) to conduct independent periodic reviews and assessments of the operation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and to report its findings and recommendations to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives. The committee notes with concern that the initial MJRP was disbanded in April 2025 without any details regarding the justification for this action. Over a year later, the MJRP is still disbanded and there is no indication that the Department of Defense intends to reinstate the previous members whose service was concluded less than halfway through their eight-year statutory terms.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report not later than March 1, 2027 to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services regarding the termination and reconstitution of the MJRP. The report shall include:

- (1) the legal authority relied upon to terminate the initial MJRP panel;
- (2) a detailed justification on why the initial MJRP panel was terminated;
- (3) details on whether any members of the original MJRP panel are being considered for reappointment, and if not, why not;
- (4) the timeline for reconstituting the MJRP; and
- (5) the program and funding planning details for staffing and resourcing of the MJRP.

The Status and Impact of Conversions to Air National Guard Contingency Response Groups

The committee understands that the Air National Guard is converting several units to Contingency Response Groups (CRG), including the 182nd Airlift Wing, the 181st Intelligence Wing, the 186th Air Refueling Wing, the 141st Air Refueling Wing, and the 185th Air Refueling Wing. The committee is interested in the progress associated with these conversions, including the necessary funding for manning and equipment to support conversions. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, that includes the following:

- (1) a list of the units identified for conversion;
- (2) the planned timeline for conversion of each unit;
- (3) current manning of each unit identified for conversion;
- (4) manning necessary for each newly established CRG and planned timeline for reaching required CRG manning levels;
- (5) equipment necessary for the new CRGs, existing equipment gaps for each converting unit, and plan, including timeline, for fully equipping each unit;
- (6) funding necessary for the conversion for each unit and whether funding has yet been allocated for each conversion; and
- (7) risks to the mission should the deadlines for conversion not be met.

Ukrainian Military Instructors at Senior Professional Military Education Institutions

The committee recognizes that the Armed Forces of Ukraine have acquired unique operational experience in large-scale combat operations against a near-peer adversary. The committee believes that direct engagement with Ukrainian military professionals would provide substantial educational value to United States senior professional military education institutions.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the feasibility of assigning or hosting Ukrainian military officers and defense experts as instructors, fellows, or visiting faculty at the National Defense University, the United States Army War College, the Naval War College, the Air War College, and the Marine Corps University. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) opportunities to incorporate Ukrainian military personnel into professional military education programs as instructors or guest lecturers;
- (2) authorities available to support such assignments or exchanges;
- (3) anticipated benefits to the education of United States military officers; and
- (4) any statutory, policy, security, or resource barriers to implementation.

USAFA 2050

The committee recognizes that the United States Air Force Academy (USAFA) was constructed largely in the late 1950s, causing a significant portion of its infrastructure to reach the end of its serviceable life simultaneously. The committee is aware that the Secretary of the Air Force established the USAFA 2050 Task Force, chartered to develop comprehensive courses of action to address this challenge. The committee notes that in fiscal year 2026, USAFA awarded an Installation Master Plan pursuant to section 2850 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60), and that the Department of the Air Force's fiscal year 2027 Integrated Tasking Order provided funding assurance for 13 USAFA projects totaling \$86.0 million, including the Aeronautics Laboratory renovation and multiple Central Heat Plant projects. Long-term USAFA 2050 objectives include a waste-

water treatment plant refurbishment, Jacks Valley facilities, a Space Education Center, the Madera Cyber Center, North Gate relocation, and other critical infrastructure investments. The lifetime cost of the USAFA 2050 plan is expected to be at least \$4.0 billion.

The committee is concerned that USAFA may be disadvantaged when competing for Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization (FSRM) funding against other Department of the Air Force installations that more directly support warfighting operations. Unlike other installations in the Department of the Air Force, USAFA's mission is the education and development of future officers rather than direct operational support, which may reduce its competitive standing in departmentwide FSRM prioritization. The committee notes that the Department of the Navy previously established a dedicated funding mechanism for the United States Naval Academy through the Flagship Agreement, which set aside FSRM funding from 2007 to 2013 and was renewed in 2019 for an additional two years.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on options for establishing a dedicated FSRM funding mechanism for USAFA to ensure sufficient funding for the USAFA 2050 project. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) an explanation of how USAFA's annual FSRM allocation is calculated within the Department of the Air Force, including how USAFA competes for FSRM resources relative to warfighting installations and quality of life infrastructure;
- (2) an assessment of USAFA's current FSRM backlog and the Department of the Air Force's plan to address it, including projected timelines and funding requirements;
- (3) an assessment of whether USAFA's FSRM allocation will increase proportionally in response to the statutory requirement mandating that the military departments increase FSRM spending as a percentage of plant replacement value; and
- (4) any legislative authorities that would be required to implement a dedicated FSRM funding mechanism for USAFA.

Utilization of Intergovernmental Service Agreements to Expand Access to Child Care

The committee understands Joint Base Langley-Eustis is exploring the use of an Intergovernmental Support Agreement (IGSA) authority to supplement on-installation child care capacity by partnering with a state university. The committee recognizes that child care is critical for force readiness and that utilizing this authority may enable Child Development Centers (CDC) to stabilize staffing, expand operational capacity and reduce wait lists.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, regarding the feasibility and advisability of using IGSA's in such a capacity. The report shall include:

- (1) potential benefits of utilizing IGSA's for increasing child care capacity for military families, including potential cost savings;

- (2) any transparency concerns that arise from using IGSA's for this purpose;
- (3) any challenges associated with the implementation of IGSA's for this purpose; and
- (4) identification of any statutory or regulatory challenges that could inhibit such an approach.

Utilization of Rapid DNA Capabilities

The committee recognizes that forensic DNA supports a wide range of Department of Defense missions, including the investigation of crimes involving servicemembers, the identification of human remains, the confirmation of targets, and the development of investigative and operational intelligence across military and defense intelligence organizations. The committee is concerned that delays in DNA processing may be impeding investigations and understands that the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL) may be experiencing a backlog in testing. Rapid DNA technology could help address this problem by allowing certain DNA samples to be processed more quickly and by reducing pressure on crime laboratories.

Therefore, the committee directs the Department of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027 assessing the Department's use of forensic DNA and rapid DNA technology. The report shall include:

- (1) an assessment of the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory's personnel requirements, funding, and resources needed to address forensic DNA criminal casework backlogs, reference sample testing, and maximize usable DNA profiles, particularly in sexual assault cases;
- (2) recommendations for addressing any identified shortfalls, including estimated resource requirements;
- (3) an overview of which Department of Defense entities, including commands, organizations, and laboratories, employ the use of Rapid DNA systems, including for investigative leads, identification of human remains, in-theater testing of evidence and detainees, and target verification;
- (4) the extent to which those entities currently employ the use of Rapid DNA;
- (5) the feasibility and advisability of expanding the Department's use of Rapid DNA technologies, including for use in criminal investigations; and
- (6) whether Rapid DNA technologies are currently admissible in courts-martial, and if not, why not.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—OFFICER POLICY AND RESERVE COMPONENT MANAGEMENT

Sec. 501—Flexibility in Requirements of Selection Boards: Composition; Convening

This section would allow for flexibility in officer selection board composition.

Sec. 502—Requirements for Removal of Certain General and Flag Officers

This section would set requirements for notification upon removal of certain general and flag officers.

Sec. 503—Ranks of Judge Advocates General

This section would require the Judge Advocates General to serve in the rank of Lieutenant General.

Sec. 504—Grades of Certain Chiefs of Reserve Components

This section would amend title 10, United States Code, to require that the Chiefs of Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, and Air Force Reserve, and the Commander, Marine Forces Reserve, each serve in the grade of O-9.

Sec. 505—Grade of Chief of Veterinary Corps of the Army

This section would require the Chief of the Veterinary Corps of the Army to hold the grade of brigadier general.

Sec. 506—Limitation on the Transfer to the Space Force of Certain Functions of the Air National Guard

This section would clarify that the transfer of Air National Guard personnel performing space missions to the U.S. Space Force was pursuant to a limited, one-time transfer authority.

Sec. 507—Inclusion of Judge Advocates In Global Force Management Processes

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to include Judge Advocates from the Active and Reserve Components in Global Force Management processes.

Sec. 508—Role of Military Chaplains

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure Chaplains can continue to provide counseling services.

SUBTITLE B—RECRUITMENT, GENERAL SERVICE AUTHORITIES AND PROHIBITIONS, AND MILITARY RECORDS

Sec. 511—Recruitment: Improvements Relating to Secondary Schools

This section would provide greater access for military recruiters at secondary schools.

Sec. 512—Prohibition on reduction in personnel assigned to duty with a service review agency; report on reviews of certain discharges related to PTSD

This section would prevent the reduction in personnel at a service review agency and require a report on discharges related to PTSD.

Sec. 513—Selective Service System: Omission of Deceased Persons from Registration

This section would omit deceased persons from Selective Service registration.

Sec. 514—Requirement of Equal Opportunity, Racial Neutrality, and Exclusive Use of Merit in Military Personnel Actions

This section would require the exclusive use of merit for all personnel actions.

Sec. 515—Prohibition of Hate Symbols: Regulations; Guidance; Training

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop uniform regulations and training on the prohibition of hate symbols.

Sec. 516—Timely Resolution of Career-Impacting Administrative Investigations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a policy applicable to administrative investigations.

Sec. 517—Prohibition On Use of Prediction Markets By Personnel of the Department of Defense

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop regulations prohibiting participation in prediction markets related to certain national security topics.

Sec. 518—Pilot Program on Modernization of Drug Testing Using Voice-Based Risk Assessment

This section would permit the Secretary of Defense to operate a pilot program using voice-based risk assessment technology to test for illicit drugs.

Sec. 519—Soldier Digital Lifecycle Modernization Initiative

This section would authorize the creation of a pilot program that utilizes existing digital platforms to better understand the various lifecycles of military servicemembers and the over all force health spanning data-driven recruiting decision to predictive retention risks to servicemember separation.

Sec. 519A—Authority to Study the Propensity of Certain Students to Serve in the Armed Forces

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into an agreement with an entity to study the propensity to serve for military-connected students.

SUBTITLE C—MEMBER TRAINING

Sec. 521—Ineligibility of a National of a Non-Allied Foreign Nation to Attend a Service Academy

This section would make a national of a non-allied foreign nation ineligible to attend a service academy.

Sec. 522—Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Program for Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps

This section would develop a program to assist Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps units in providing opportunities in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

Sec. 523—Additional Nominees to the Service Academies from the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

This section would provide additional nominees to the service academies from the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Sec. 524—Elimination of Cap on the Number of Cadets Or Midshipmen Who May Receive Alternative Service Obligations to Become Professional Athletes

This section would eliminate the cap on the number of cadets or midshipmen who may play professional sports.

Sec. 525—Elimination of the Right of Cadets to Automatic Reexamination

This section would eliminate the separate requirements surrounding a failed examination and makes a failed examination the same as a cadet who is reported as deficient in conduct or studies.

Sec. 526—Congressional Communications Officials of the Service Academies

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to appoint civilian employees for each of the military departments to serve as the congressional communications officials for the Board of Visitors of each of the military service academies.

Sec. 527—Revision to Decision Timeframe for Expedited Transfers at the Military Service Academies

This section would make the standard for a decision on expedited transfers for the military service academies the same as for the rest of the Department of Defense: 5 days.

Sec. 528—Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps Instructor Pay

This section would revise the JROTC Standardized Instructor Pay Scale to reflect the amount of the non-foreign area cost-of-living allowance or post allowance for instructors at OCONUS locations.

Sec. 529—Establishment of Program to Promote Participation of Foreign Students in the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps

This section would establish and promote a program that authorizes international students to gain educational and military experience through Senior Reserve Officers Training Corps program at educational institutions.

Sec. 529A—Establishment of the Military Service Academy Panel On Athletics

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a panel to review the impacts of NCAA rules with respect to compensation of athletes as well as the transfer portal for athletes on the military service academies.

Sec. 529B—Limitation on Authority to Eliminate the 70th Flying Training Squadron of the United States Air Force Academy

This section would prevent the closure of the 70th Flight Training Squadron at the Air Force Academy.

SUBTITLE D—MEMBER EDUCATION

Sec. 531—Establishment of a doctor of psychology program and a master of social work program at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

This section would require the Department of Defense to establish doctor of psychology and master of social work programs at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

Sec. 532—Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship and Financial Assistance Program: Eligible Institutions; Continuity of Payments

This section would ensure any student in the Health Profession Scholarship Program may be detailed to any accredited civilian medical institution in the United States or Puerto Rico.

Sec. 533—Inclusion of National Intelligence College as Part of the National Defense University

This section would add the National Intelligence College to the statutory list of institutions comprising the National Defense University under section 2165(b) of title 10, United States Code.

Sec. 534—Defense Information School: Authority to Grant Associate's Degree in Communications

This section would authorize the Defense Information School to grant a degree of associate arts in communication.

Sec. 535—Eligibility of an Enlisted Member to Receive a Degree from the Naval Postgraduate School

This section would authorize enlisted members of the Armed Forces to receive degrees from the Naval Postgraduate School.

SUBTITLE E—MILITARY JUSTICE

Sec. 541—Clarification of Qualifications for Judge Advocates

This section would provide clarifications on the qualifications for Judge Advocates.

Sec. 542—Authority of Special Trial Counsel to Enter into Pretrial Agreements with Respect to Certain Offenses

This section would permit Special Trial Counsel to enter into pre-trial agreements with the same authorities and limitations as plea agreements.

Sec. 543—Clarifying Amendment to Completion of Appellate Review Under Article 57 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice

This section would clarify Article 57 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice with respect to appellate review.

Sec. 544—Review of Courts-Martial Records

This section would amend the review of courts-martial records when direct appeal is waived, withdrawn, or not filed.

Sec. 545—Uniform Code of Military Justice: Prohibition of Review of Factual Sufficiency in Certain Appeals Before a Court of Criminal Appeals

This section would prohibit the military courts of criminal appeals from reviewing factual sufficiency.

Sec. 546—Clarification of Court of Criminal Appeals Review of Sentencing This section would clarify that the portion of a sentence is not inappropriately severe if it is in the President's established sentencing parameters.

Sec. 547—Expansion of Victim Access to Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces

This section would permit a victim of an offense to petition the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces to review decisions and dispositions of a Court of Criminal Appeals.

Sec. 548—Modifications to Offense of Wrongful Broadcast or Distribution of Intimate Visual Images Under the Uniform Code of Military Justice

This section would modify the offense of wrongful broadcast or distribution of intimate visual images under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Sec. 549—Authorization of Death Penalty for Offense of Rape of a Child under the Uniform Code of Military Justice

This section would authorize the death penalty under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for the offense of rape of a child.

Sec. 549A—Punitive Article on Retaliation for Reporting of Sexual Harassment under the Uniform Code of Military Justice

This section would create a punitive article under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for retaliation for reporting sexual harassment.

Sec. 549B—Revision of Department of Defense Instruction Regarding Early Release Eligibility for Offenders Convicted of Certain Sexual Offenses Under the Uniform Code of Military Justice

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to revise the instruction regarding the early release eligibility of those convicted of certain sexual offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Sec. 549C—Notification Required to Implement Changes to Military Legal System Recommended by Special Review Panel Activities

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to notify Congress of a change to the military legal system recommended by the special review panel before implementing the change.

Sec. 549D—Analysis of Potential Establishment of Separate Punitive Article on Hazing Under the Uniform Code of Military Justice

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to analyze the feasibility and advisability of modifying the Uniform Code of Military Justice to establish a separate punitive article on hazing.

SUBTITLE F—INVESTIGATIONS AND OTHER LEGAL MATTERS

Sec. 551—Extension of Special Victims' Counsel Services to Domestic Violence Victims

This section would extend Special Victims' Counsel services to domestic violence victims.

Sec. 552—Policies Regarding the Reporting of Missing Members of the Armed Forces

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish Department-wide minimum standards for responding to reports of missing servicemembers, including how servicemember absences are categorized and notification to the appropriate military criminal investigative organization and next of kin.

Sec. 553—Authority of Naval Criminal Investigative Service to Investigate Sexual Harassment

This section would give the Naval Criminal Investigative Service authority to investigate sexual harassment allegations.

Sec. 554—Cross-Service Data Sharing Regarding Substantiated Allegations of Sexual Misconduct

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a data sharing arrangement to collect and make available data con-

cerning substantiated allegations of sexual misconduct by members of the Armed Forces.

Sec. 555—Inclusion of Sexual Harassment in Catch a Serial Offender Program

This section would modify the Catch a Serial Offender Program to permit members of the Armed Forces, adult dependents, or employees of the Department of Defense to participate in the program if they submit a complaint of sexual harassment.

Sec. 556—Military Domestic Violence Emergent Housing Policy

This section would permit victims of domestic violence to remain in military housing for up to one year.

Sec. 557—Requirement for Standardized Policies and Processes to Ensure the Timely Review, Documentation, and Resolution of Requests for Military Protective Orders

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to standardize policies and processes for Military Protective Orders.

Sec. 558—Reestablishment of Defense Advisory Committee for the Prevention of Sexual Misconduct

This section would reestablish the Defense Advisory Committee for the Prevention of Sexual Misconduct.

Sec. 559—Pilot Program On Use of Advanced Monitoring and Rehabilitative Technologies in Army Correctional Facilities

This section would direct the Army Corrections Command to test the use of modern monitoring and rehabilitation technologies to improve safety, accountability, and rehabilitation outcomes within Army correctional facilities.

SUBTITLE G—CAREER TRANSITION

Sec. 561—Establishment of Separation Oath for Members of the Armed Forces

This section would amend title 10, United States Code, to establish an oath for members separating from the Armed Forces.

Sec. 562—Designation of Senior Official for Military-to-Civilian Transition

This section would direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to designate a senior official to oversee policy and programs related to the transition of members of the Armed Forces from Active Duty to civilian life or to the Reserve Components.

Sec. 563—Authorization of Pilot Program to Help Members Separating from Certain Armed Forces Obtain Employment as Teachers

This section would create a pilot program for servicemembers who are interested in pursuing careers in academic environments following military service.

Sec. 564—Study on Separation of Members of the Armed Forces Due to the Mandate to Receive the COVID-19 Vaccine and the Transfer of Education Benefits by Such Members

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study on members of the Armed Forces who separated from the Armed Forces due to the mandate to receive the COVID-19 vaccine and the transfer of education benefits by such members.

SUBTITLE H—FAMILY PROGRAMS, CHILD CARE, AND DEPENDENT EDUCATION

Sec. 571—Extension of Non-Medical Counseling Services Program for Military Families

This section would extend non-medical counseling services for military families through the Department of Defense Military and Family Life Counseling Program until December 22, 2029.

Sec. 572—Pilot Program to Increase Payments for Child Care Services in High-Cost Areas

This section would authorize the establishment of a pilot program to provide grants to eligible providers seeking to expand the capacity of child care for infants and toddlers.

Sec. 573—Pilot Program to Provide Financial Assistance to Members of the Armed Forces for In-Home Child Care: Inclusion of Au Pairs

This section would include au pairs as eligible in-home child care providers through the Child Care in Your Home Fee Assistance Pilot Program.

Sec. 574—Modifications to Pilot Program to Provide Financial Assistance to Members of the Armed Forces for In-Home Child Care

This section would provide direct payments to members of the Armed Forces utilizing the Child Care in Your Home pilot program.

Sec. 575—Certain Assistance to Local Educational Agencies that Benefit Dependents of Military and Civilian Personnel

This section would authorize \$50.0 million for the purpose of providing assistance to local educational agencies with military dependent students, and \$20.0 million for local educational agencies eligible to receive a payment for children with severe disabilities.

Sec. 576—Policies to Support Military Families Subject to Court-Ordered Child Custody Arrangements

This section would require the Secretary concerned to develop regulations to support military families subject to court-ordered child custody arrangements.

Sec. 577—Authority for Pilot Program for Certain Military Spouses to Become Special Education Teachers in DODEA Schools

This section would provide the Department of Defense the authority to conduct a 5 year pilot program that aims to recruit certain military spouses to become special education teachers in DoDEA schools.

Sec. 578—Pilot Program for Push-Text Notifications to Members and Dependents

This section would establish a pilot program to provide members of the Armed Forces and adult dependents, located outside of the United States, with certain information via text message.

SUBTITLE I—DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

Sec. 581—Gold Star Survivor: Definition Prescribed by Secretary of Defense

This section would amend section 1126 of title 10, United States Code, by authorizing the Secretary of Defense to prescribe the definition of a gold star survivor.

Sec. 582—Medal of Honor Recipients: Access to Any Military Installation; Liaison

This section would establish a liaison for Medal of Honor recipients. It would also grant Medal of Honor recipients unaccompanied access to military installations.

Sec. 583—Technical Correction to Authorization to Award the Distinguished-Service Cross to Isaac “Ike” Camacho

This section provides a technical correction to section 592 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026.

Sec. 584—Authorization of Service Ribbon for a Member of the National Guard who Performs Homeland Defense Duty

This section would authorize a Service Ribbon for members of the National Guard who perform duties in support of a homeland defense activity.

Sec. 585—Authorization for Posthumous Award of Medal of Honor to Rafael Peralta for Acts of Valor

This section would waive the time limitation specified in section 8298(a) and 8300 of title 10, United States Code, and authorize the award of the Medal of Honor posthumously to Rafael Peralta for acts of valor.

Sec. 586—Authorization for Posthumous Award of Medal of Honor to Robert A. Lodge for Acts of Valor

This section would waive the time limitation specified in section 9274 of title 10, United States Code, and authorize the award of the Medal of Honor posthumously to Robert A. Lodge for acts of valor.

Sec. 587—Authorization for Award of the Distinguished-Service Cross for James O. Ratliff for Acts of Valor during the Vietnam War

This section would waive the time limitation specified in section 7272 of title 10, United States Code, and authorize the award of Distinguished-Service Cross to James O. Ratliff for acts of valor during the Vietnam war.

Sec. 588—Authorization to Award the Distinguished-Service Cross to Joseph P. Lynch for Acts of Valor as a Member of the Army During the Vietnam War

This section would waive the time limitation specified in section 7272 of title 10, United States Code, and authorize the award of Distinguished-Service Cross to Joseph P. Lynch for acts of valor during the Vietnam war.

Sec. 589—Sense of Congress Regarding Award of Medal of Honor to Thomas J. Grasso for Acts of Valor During Operation Freedom's Sentinel

This section would provide a sense of Congress that the time limitation specified in section 7274 of title 10, United States Code, should be waived and authorize the award of the Medal of Honor to Thomas J. Grasso for acts of valor.

Sec. 589A—Sense of Congress Regarding Award of Medal of Honor to Retired Colonel Philip J. Conran for Acts of Valor in Laos During the Vietnam War

This section would provide a sense of Congress that the time limitation specified in section 9274 of title 10, United States Code, should be waived and authorize the award of the Medal of Honor to Philip J. Conran for acts of valor.

SUBTITLE J—OTHER MATTERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

Sec. 591—Expansion of Eligibility of Veterans for Certain Military Adaptive Sports Program

This section would expand the period of eligibility for veterans participating in the Warrior and Invictus Games.

Sec. 592—Expanded Goals of Authorized Program Regarding the National September 11 Memorial and Museum

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to seek to amend an agreement for the September 11 Memorial and Museum to include promoting security.

Sec. 593—Local Agricultural Procurement in Guam Commissaries

This section would designate a liaison from the Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA) to assistant local producers in doing business with DeCA in Guam. It would also require increased procurement of locally grown produce for commissaires located in Guam.

Sec. 594—Submission of Review of Operational Effectiveness of Army and Marine Corps Ground Combat Units

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress a memorandum issued by the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness on December 18, 2025, relating to “Review of the Operational Effectiveness of Army and Marine Corps Ground Combat Units.”

TITLE VI—MILITARY COMPENSATION AND OTHER PERSONNEL BENEFITS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Assessment of Ultra-Processed Foods and Artificial Additives in Military Food Programs

The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Defense Health Agency and appropriate public health and nutrition experts, to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the prevalence of ultra-processed foods, artificial dyes, preservatives, and other synthetic additives in foods and beverages served or made available to members of the Armed Forces through dining facilities, commissaries, exchanges, training environments, operational rations, and other military food programs. The assessment shall evaluate the extent to which such ingredients are present in military food offerings. The assessment shall also identify opportunities to increase the availability of minimally processed and nutrient-dense food options and provide recommendations, as appropriate, to improve ingredient transparency and nutritional standards within Department of Defense food procurement and feeding programs. Not later than March 1, 2027, the Secretary shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the findings of the assessment and any planned actions to address the use of ultra-processed foods and artificial additives in military food programs.

Defense Finance and Account Service Payroll Reform Review

The committee notes the Department’s efforts to modernize business processes and systems utilizing commercial best practices and solutions. The committee further notes that there exists a robust competitive market of commercial payroll providers who have the technical capability to assist the Department in retiring legacy systems, reducing cost, improving service to personnel, and improving auditability.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by May 1, 2027, on the Department’s efforts to integrate commercial payroll

technologies into the operations of the Defense Finance and Account Service (DFAS). The report should include:

- (1) a detailing of payroll systems currently used by DFAS;
- (2) a listing of DFAS investments in payroll software over the past five fiscal years;
- (3) a listing of current and planned DFAS investments in payroll software for the next five fiscal years;
- (4) a detailed breakdown of past and current efforts to leverage commercially available payroll software; and
- (5) identification of what barriers to acquisition of commercial payroll systems exist and recommendations to streamline the procurement and use of such systems.

Department of Defense Food Program and Nutrition Objectives

The committee notes poor health and nutrition are growing challenges that threaten military readiness and our ability to maintain a physically fit and healthy force. In 2024, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) published a report (GAO-24-106155) in which they found the Department of Defense had not fully addressed congressionally directed efforts to increase access to nutritious food. The GAO report further notes that the Department of Defense has not established the congressionally directed nutrition leadership structure and that service oversight assessments show nutrition labeling programs do not address all program elements.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to report to the House Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Armed Service not later than March 1, 2027 on the following:

- (1) The current status of the Department of Defense's efforts to implement programs to provide healthy and nutritious food and nutrition labeling on foods at all military installations;
- (2) Plans for Department of Defense and the military services to implement the recommendations of GAO-24-106155; and
- (3) Such other information as the Secretary of Defense deems appropriate.

Food Insecurity Among Members of the Armed Forces

The committee notes ongoing challenges with food insecurity among servicemembers and military families. Section 656 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) directed the Secretary of Defense to report on food insecurity among servicemembers and their dependents. The resulting analysis, conducted by the RAND National Defense Research Institute and published in 2023, found that approximately 25.8 percent of active duty members were food insecure in 2018, nearly triple the rate of comparable civilians.

The committee is concerned that recent statutory changes may affect servicemembers' access to and eligibility for nutrition assistance programs. The committee believes the Department should assess potential impacts of such changes and food insecurity levels across the Armed Forces.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Service Secretaries, to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2027, on food insecurity among

members of the Armed Forces and the dependents of such members. The report should include the following information:

(1) an identification of the total number of members and dependents of such members enrolled in Federal nutrition assistance programs as of the most recent period for which data were collected for Public Law 116–92, including but not limited to:

- (a) Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP);
- (b) Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); and
- (c) Family Subsistence Supplemental Allowance (FSSA);

(2) an identification of the total number of members and dependents of such members enrolled in Federal nutrition assistance programs as of the date of the report;

(3) a comparison of the number of members and dependents identified under paragraph (1) with the number of members and dependents identified under paragraph (2), including the net change in enrollment in total numbers of members and dependents and in percentage of members and dependents and a disaggregation by Armed Force, grade of the member, geographic location, and program type;

(4) an identification of the number of members receiving the Basic Needs Allowance (BNA) under section 402b of title 37, United States Code, as of the baseline period established under paragraph (1) and as of the date of the report, and a comparison of such numbers, including the net change in total numbers of members and percentage of members and a disaggregation by Armed Force, grade of the member, geographic location;

(5) an identification of the number of dependents of members using free or reduced-price school meal programs as of the baseline period established under paragraph (1) and as of the date of the report, and a comparison of such numbers, including the net change in total numbers of dependents and percentage of dependents;

(6) an identification of the number of members and dependents of members using food banks, food pantries, or similar charitable food assistance on or near military installations as of the baseline period established under paragraph (1) and as of the date of the report, and a comparison of such numbers of members, including the net change in total numbers of members and dependents and percentage of members and dependents.

Funded Environmental and Morale Leave Eligibility

The committee recognizes that funded environmental and morale leave is an important quality of life and readiness tool for servicemembers and families assigned to remote, isolated, or environmentally challenging locations. The committee notes that the current eligibility framework generally requires assignment at an authorized funded environmental and morale leave location for 24 or more consecutive months.

The committee is concerned that a 24-month eligibility threshold may not adequately account for servicemembers and families assigned to 12-month tours at remote or isolated locations where access to affordable, reliable, or regularly available transportation is limited. The committee believes the Department should assess whether expanding funded environmental and morale leave eligi-

bility to include certain 12-month assignments would better support family stability, morale, retention, and readiness at hardship locations.

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2027, on the feasibility and advisability of expanding funded environmental and morale leave eligibility from assignments of 24 or more consecutive months to assignments of 12 or more consecutive months at authorized funded environmental and morale leave locations. The report should include the following:

- (1) an assessment of the current funded environmental and morale leave eligibility framework, including the rationale for the 24-month assignment threshold;
- (2) an identification of locations where servicemembers and command-sponsored dependents assigned for 12-month tours may experience transportation constraints, geographic isolation, environmental hardship, or elevated quality of life challenges;
- (3) an estimate of the cost of expanding funded environmental and morale leave eligibility to servicemembers and eligible dependents assigned to authorized locations for 12 or more consecutive months;
- (4) an assessment of the potential effects of such an expansion on morale, family stability, retention, and readiness;
- (5) an assessment of any aircraft capacity, commercial transportation, administrative, or implementation challenges associated with such an expansion; and
- (6) any recommended policy or legislative changes necessary to authorize or implement expanded eligibility for funded environmental and morale leave.

Providing Debt Relief for Our Troops

The committee recognizes the quality of life and cost-of-living constraints facing servicemembers across the U.S. military. As inflation remains persistent, servicemembers and their families, more than ever, are facing challenges through no fault of their own. And at the same time, the committee recognizes the harm financial literacy gaps can present, especially for junior enlisted personnel.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to submit a report on to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, which includes the following:

- (1) an assessment of the leading causes of financial hardships for military personnel, with a particular focus on junior enlistees;
- (2) an analysis of what financial literacy guidelines could help rebuild the force and remove barriers that distract from warfighting; and
- (3) an analysis of the primary factors contributing to cost-of-living challenges for military personnel.

Review of Alaska Remote Assignment Travel Reimbursement and Potential Expansion

The committee notes that section 603 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law

117–263) authorized Secretaries of the military departments to reimburse eligible members assigned to a permanent duty station (PDS) in Alaska for the cost of airfare to their home of record. This benefit was reauthorized in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (H. Rept. 119–231) and was intended to improve the quality of life and mental health of servicemembers by reducing the financial burden of traveling from remote locations, like Alaska, to see family.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on the following:

- (1) the total number of members, broken down by rank and branch, who received reimbursement for airfare from Alaska to their home of record in fiscal years 2023 and 2026;
- (2) the average out-of-pocket savings for members using the reimbursement and a comparison of these savings against the cost of airfare from major Alaska hubs during peak travel seasons;
- (3) a qualitative assessment of how this travel benefit has impacted the morale and retention of members stationed in Alaska;
- (4) a feasibility study on expanding this travel reimbursement to members assigned to other remote or isolated PDSs outside the contiguous United States (OCONUS); and
- (5) an evaluation of the impact of allowing members to travel to a “designated location” other than their official home of record (such as a spouse’s hometown or a primary caregiver’s residence) if the cost is equal to, or less than, the cost to the home of record.

Sailors Living Ashore Briefing

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on how section 622 of the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 (Public Law 118–159) authorization to pay Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) for off-ship accommodations for junior enlisted is being utilized. The briefing shall include the following:

- (1) utilization of authorization;
- (2) number of sailors living on ships ashore in fiscal year 2026;
- (3) barriers to extending the authority to additional sailors;
- (4) the amount of BAH given under Public Law 118–159 authorization for fiscal year 2025 and fiscal year 2026; and
- (5) additional recommendations to ensure no sailor lives ashore.

Support for Local Produce in Commissaries

The committee recognizes the importance of providing servicemembers and their families with access to fresh, high-quality food. Locally sourced produce is often fresher and more nutrient-dense, contributing to overall health and well-being. The committee supports the continued efforts by the Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA) to locally source fruits and vegetables to the extent practicable. The committee further encourages the DeCA to expand agreements with local partners to enhance freshness, quality, and nutritional value of available food options.

Updating Military Lending Act Regulations

The committee believes that regulations implementing the Military Lending Act (MLA) should be periodically updated in order to keep pace with the evolving financial services industry and the changing needs of servicemembers and their families. The need to update the regulations at least every two years was recognized by the Department of Defense in 2015 when it issued regulations to implement the 2013 amendments to the MLA. The committee is further concerned by increasing judicial scrutiny of Federal regulations that may exceed the provisions of law.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 30, 2027, on an evaluation of the effects of the 2015 MLA regulations and their relevance to today's financial services landscape and the demands and preferences of military consumers. The briefing should include the following:

(1) whether the 2015 regulations limited the availability of safe and affordable credit for servicemembers and their families, including installment loans available in the civilian marketplace;

(2) whether the 2015 regulations had the practical effect of forcing servicemembers to seek alternative and less safe credit products; and

(3) whether the 2015 regulations unnecessarily restricted the ability of servicemembers to refinance auto loans to a lower rate.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—BONUS AND INCENTIVE PAYS

Sec. 601—One-Year Extension of Certain Expiring Bonus and Special Pay Authorities

This section would extend service bonus and special pay authorities until December 2027.

Sec. 602—Authorizing Board Certification Incentive Pay for Medical Officers with Doctoral Degrees

This section would amend section 335 of title 37, United States Code, to ensure a qualifying Doctor of Philosophy Degree is included for special and bonus pay authorities.

Sec. 603—One-Time Corrective Increase and Annual Adjustments for Certain Special and Incentive Pays for Members of the Armed Forces; Clarification of Special and Incentive Pay Authorities for Members of Reserve Components

This section would authorize a one-time corrective increase and annual adjustments for certain special and incentive pays for members of the Armed Forces.

Sec. 604—Payment of Maximum Amount of Aviation Incentive Pay to Aviation Officers with More than 8 Years of Aviation Service; Enhancement of Retention Incentives Available to Aviation Officers

This section would authorize maximum aviation incentive pay after 8 years of service and expand Air Force rated officer retention tools with shorter contracts, higher bonuses, and greater assignment flexibility.

Sec. 605—Expansions of Authorities to Contract with Members of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps

This section would authorize an increase in contracting bonuses for members of the senior reserve officers' training corps.

Sec. 606—Retroactive Granting of Waivers for Aviation Incentive Pay

This section would require the Navy to retroactively grant aviation incentive pay (AvIP) gate waivers for certain Tactical Air Control Squadron department heads, restore missed AvIP, and report on flying-duty certification issues before ending eligibility.

SUBTITLE B—ALLOWANCES

Sec. 611—Basic Needs Allowance: Exclusion of Basic Allowance for Housing from the Calculation of Gross Household Income of an Eligible Member of the Armed Forces

This section would modify how gross household income is calculated for the purpose of determining a servicemember's eligibility for a basic needs allowance.

Sec. 612—Basic Allowance for housing: Permanent Authority to Make Certain Temporary Increases

This section would permanently extend the Secretary of Defense's authority to provide temporary Basic Allowance for Housing increases in areas affected by disasters, military population surges, or significant housing cost increases.

Sec. 613—Temporary Adjustment to a Rate of the Basic Allowance for Housing for Members of the Uniformed Services: Lower Threshold; Permanent Authority

This section would adjust a temporary rate of the basic allowance for housing for members of the uniformed services.

Sec. 614—Modifications to cost-of-living allowance in the continental United States for members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Space Force

This section would modify the calculation of the cost-of-living allowance.

Sec. 615—Payment of Costs to Ship Breast Milk of a Member
Performing Certain Duty

This section would codify existing policy that permits reimbursement for the shipping of breast milk of up to \$1,000 for eligible servicemembers.

SUBTITLE C—LEAVE

Sec. 621—Accrual of Leave for Members of the Armed Forces

This section would increase servicemember leave accrual from 2.5 days to 3.5 days per month.

Sec. 622—Accumulation of Leave for Members of the Armed Forces

This section would eliminate the 60-day cap on accumulation of leave for members of the Armed Forces.

Sec. 623—Bereavement Leave for a Member of the Armed Forces
in the Case of a Loss of Pregnancy or Stillbirth

This section would authorize bereavement leave for a member of the Armed Forces in the case of a loss of pregnancy or stillbirth.

SUBTITLE D—FAMILY AND SURVIVOR BENEFITS

Sec. 631—Payment to Participant in Survivor Benefit Plan whose
Spouse Dies Before the Participant

This section would add a \$1,000 funeral/burial benefit to the Survivor Benefit Plan for those who elect participation on or after July 1, 2027, and are predeceased by their spouse beneficiary.

Sec. 632—Increase in and Cost-of-Living Adjustment of Death
Gratuity

This section would increase the death gratuity.

SUBTITLE E—DEFENSE RESALE MATTERS

Sec. 641—Use of Commissary Stores by Employees of the Department of Defense Education Activity and Military Child Development Centers

This section would expand commissary access to civilian employees of the Department of Defense Education Activity or a military child development center.

Sec. 642—Single-Use Shopping Bags in Commissary Stores

This section would amend section 2485 of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit the Defense Commissary Agency from prohibiting the use of, or charging a fee for, single-use shopping bags in a commissary store.

Sec. 643—Limitation on Implementation of Supply Chain
Transformation Initiative of the Defense Commissary Agency

This section would prohibit the use of funds to implement, award contracts, or change commissary supply operations until the report

required by the Fiscal Year 2026 National Defense Authorization Act regarding the Defense Commissary Agency is submitted.

SUBTITLE F—OTHER BENEFITS, REPORTS, AND BRIEFINGS

Sec. 651—Career Flexibility Programs: Eligibility of a Member Already Subject to a Period of Obligated Service; Minimum Length of Program

This section would authorize service members with existing obligations use the Career Intermission Program and sets a one month minimum participation period.

Sec. 652—Provision of Information Regarding Food Access and Child Care for Members Receiving Orders for a Change of Permanent Station

This section would amend section 1056 of title 10, United States Code, to include information regarding food access and child care for servicemembers in permanent change of station relocation assistance programs.

Sec. 653—Reserves and Retired Members: Acceptance of Employment, Payments, and Awards From Foreign Governments Through Private Entities

This section would include reserves and retired service members in the rules governing the acceptance of employment, payments, and awards from a foreign government through a private entity.

Sec. 654—Program to Provide to Certain Patrons a Discount on Motor Fuel Sold at Exchange Stores

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide eligible patrons a discount on motor fuel sold at military exchanges equivalent to federal and state tax.

TITLE VII—HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Advanced Resuscitation Systems for Combat Casualty Care

The committee recognizes the critical importance of improving survivability and neurological outcomes in combat casualty care, particularly in austere and prolonged field care environments where access to definitive surgical intervention is limited. The committee notes recent advances in portable resuscitation technologies capable of restoring and sustaining circulation and oxygenation following cardiac arrest or severe traumatic injury.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Defense Health Agency and the U.S. Army Institute of Surgical Research, to assess the feasibility, operational utility, and medical effectiveness of advanced portable resuscitation systems for use in forward-deployed and austere environments. Such assessment shall include consideration of the potential to extend survivability timelines, improve neurological outcomes, and enhance limb and organ preservation.

The Secretary shall submit a report to the House Committee on Armed services by March 1, 2027 on the results of this assessment, including ongoing and planned research and development efforts, pilot program opportunities, integration pathways into current combat casualty care protocols, and any associated resource requirements.

Advancing Non-Opioid Alternatives for Chronic Pain

The committee recognizes the significant impact of chronic pain on thousands of service members and the potential for overreliance on opioids to manage chronic pain conditions. Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, on the availability of FDA-approved non-opioid treatment options to manage chronic pain conditions and actions the Department is taking to improve access to non-opioid alternatives for chronic pain for TRICARE beneficiaries as an early treatment option.

AI Ambient Listening Technology

The Committee encourages efforts throughout the entire Military Health System (MHS) to reduce administrative burdens and improve patient outcomes. The Committee supports the Department's efforts to adopt ambient AI listening technologies to automate clinical documentation, as demonstrated at locations such as Madigan Army Medical Center and implemented at the McChord Clinic on Joint Base Lewis-McChord. Successful adoption of these technologies across the enterprise can both improve patient care across Military Treatment Facilities and reduce clinician documentation workload and burnout. The Committee directs the Director of the Defense Health Agency to provide a report to the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services, no later than December 1, 2026, examining the results of adopting this ambient AI clinical documentation pilot program and discussing the feasibility of expanding these technologies across the MHS.

Air Force Suicide Prevention Training Programs

The committee remains concerned regarding persistently high rates of military suicide and emphasizes the need for a more modernized approach to prevention across the force. The committee recognizes the Department of the Air Forces efforts to incorporate immersive training tools and techniques into its Suicide Prevention Training programs, including virtual reality. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on current Suicide Prevention Training programs. The report shall include:

- (1) the efficacy of current Suicide Prevention Training programs;
- (2) associated resource requirements for existing Suicide Prevention Training programs;
- (3) proposed Suicide Prevention Training programs incorporating immersive training tools and techniques, including virtual reality that can reduce manpower needs;

(4) resources and time required to design, develop, implement, and evaluate programs using immersive training tools and techniques; and

(5) any barriers to expanding programs using immersive training tools and techniques.

All-Hazards Military Medical Response

The committee is aware of the Department's policy for emergency management related to medical emergencies caused by blast, burn and/or penetrating injuries. However, given the current and more complex "All Hazards" threat environment in both CONUS and OCONUS scenarios, the committee believes that the Department's medical response plans related to exposure to chemical, biological and radiological weapons, potentially in addition to more traditional injuries, should be reviewed and updated. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Senate committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2027, including the following:

(1) a description of current capabilities to detect, treat, and safely transport patients with injuries related to chemical, biological and radiological exposure, both in isolation and when combined with blast, burn and penetrating injuries;

(2) an assessment of gaps in current capabilities to detect, treat, and safely transport patients with injuries related to chemical, biological and radiological exposure, both in isolation and when combined with blast, burn and penetrating injuries; and

(3) a summary of policy, technology, manpower and other resource requirements needed to resolve these capability gaps.

Ambient Artificial Intelligence Clinical Documentation in The Military Health System

The committee is aware that the Defense Health Agency (DHA) completed a six-week pilot program in late 2025 evaluating ambient artificial intelligence (AI) clinical documentation technology at four Military Treatment Facilities (MTFs). The committee understands that ambient AI listening technology can accurately document and synthesize relevant patient information and clinician-patient conversations, reducing administrative burden on providers and enabling clinicians to focus on direct patient care. The committee is encouraged by early indicators from installations such as Madigan Army Medical Center and the McChord Clinic on Joint Base Lewis-McChord, and notes the potential for this technology to reduce errors in medical records and improve the quality and safety of care delivered to servicemembers and their families.

The committee directs the Director of the Defense Health Agency to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, on the results and future applicability of the ambient AI clinical documentation pilot program. The briefing should include:

(1) an assessment of the results of the ambient AI clinical documentation pilot program conducted at MTFs in late 2025, including clinician feedback, documentation accuracy, and impacts on administrative workload and patient care quality; and

(2) an analysis of the feasibility of expanding ambient AI clinical documentation technology across additional MTFs within the Military Health System, including recommended implementation pathways, estimated costs, and potential barriers to enterprise-wide adoption.

Anonymous Non-Medical Counseling and Peer Support

The committee recognizes the persistent challenge in meeting the mental health needs of servicemembers due to perceived professional barriers that may inhibit an individual's willingness to engage with mental health resources and services, including stigma and perceived risk of impact on careers. The committee notes that this challenge is particularly acute within the special operations community, in which operators and enablers are regularly subject to high-risk and high-stress occupational exposures, increasing the risk of mental health issues.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on the feasibility of establishing a pilot program to provide anonymous non-medical counseling, peer support, and related telehealth support capabilities via an anonymous telehealth platform in order to increase the utilization of mental health and wellness services by special operations personnel.

The briefing shall include:

- (1) an analysis of projected participation by servicemembers who may otherwise be unwilling to engage with available mental health, wellness, or nonmedical counseling resources, including prospective benefits to individual, unit, and force readiness;
- (2) any changes to traditional policy authorities and funding pathways that may help better facilitate access to such a pilot;
- (3) a cost-benefit analysis of technological, privacy, cybersecurity, and operational factors associated with the use of anonymous telehealth versus operational telemedicine platforms;
- (4) an assessment of the current capacity of non-medical counseling, peer support, and clinical support resources to meet any projected increase in demand; and
- (5) any recommendations regarding whether, and under what conditions, the pilot should be expanded across the command.

Artificial Intelligence Translation for Military Medical Missions

The committee notes that servicemembers, military families, and contractors stationed overseas frequently encounter life-threatening delays in medical care due to their inability to read foreign-language medical documentation, including discharge paperwork, diagnostic results, and treatment instructions. The committee directed the Secretary of Defense, in the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (H. Rept. 119–231), to submit a report on the feasibility of deploying artificial intelligence (AI) translation tools with integrated human oversight at military medical facilities overseas. As of the date of this report, the Department has not submitted the required report. The committee remains concerned about this gap in overseas medical readiness and believes that commercially available AI

translation tools have matured to a point where deployment at military medical facilities abroad is operationally feasible.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the status of the report required by the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (H. Rept. 119–231) and the Department’s assessment of AI translation capabilities for overseas military medical facilities. The briefing should include the following:

(1) the status of the report required by H. Rept. 119–231, including the reason for any delay in submission and the expected submission date;

(2) an assessment of currently available AI translation tools capable of handling medical documentation in the languages most commonly encountered at overseas military medical facilities, including evaluation of translation accuracy, security requirements, and human oversight protocols; and

(3) the Department’s recommendation for whether and how to field AI-assisted medical translation capabilities at overseas military medical facilities, including any required policy, authority, or resource changes.

Assessment of Emerging Clinical Research for Treatment-Resistant PTSD

The committee recognizes the importance of federally lawful clinical research, expanded access, and right-to-try pathways for investigational treatments addressing serious mental illness, including post-traumatic stress disorder. These pathways may include recent State-enabled support for Food and Drug Administration—regulated studies of psilocybin-containing investigational products, including naturally derived whole-mushroom formulations administered in structured therapeutic settings, consistent with applicable Federal law, Right to Try, expanded access authorities, Drug Enforcement Administration requirements, and the April 18, 2026 Presidential Executive Order titled “Accelerating Medical Treatments for Serious Mental Illness.” The committee encourages the Department of Defense to remain informed of lawful research and access pathways relevant to post-traumatic stress disorder and other serious mental health conditions affecting servicemembers during post-deployment and transition periods, and members of the Reserve Components and National Guard who also serve as first responders. The committee commends the rigorous, ethical clinical research conducted in accordance with federal law and force health protection standards to evaluate emerging treatments for service-connected mental health conditions where existing therapies have proven insufficient. The committee further believes that careful Department of Defense review of safety, dosing, and feasibility data is appropriate to inform future Department force health protection policy, medical readiness planning, and continuity of care during military-to-civilian transition.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, assessing the data from the Phase I Passage and Phase II Fortitude Trials and its potential applica-

bility to active-duty, reserve, and transitioning servicemembers. The report shall include the following:

(1) a summary of the Phase I Passage Trial safety, dosing, and adverse event data reviewed and analyzed by the Department for applicability to active-duty, reserve/guard, and transitioning servicemember populations;

(2) implications for force health protection, medical readiness, and suicide prevention strategies, including identification of any gaps in existing treatment options for active-duty, reserve/guard, and transitioning servicemembers;

(3) legal and regulatory requirements for expanded access, Right to Try, or other federally lawful pathways involving investigational Schedule I treatments, including coordination with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the applicability of the 18 April 2026 Presidential Executive Order “Accelerating Medical Treatments for Serious Mental Illness” to treatment-resistant PTSD and associated comorbidities, including elevated suicide risk during post-deployment and transition periods; and

(4) proposed timeline for potential pilot activities or expanded clinical research beginning in fiscal year 2027, and for any broader implementation thereafter, as appropriate.

Automated Pharmacy Pickup Lockers and Kiosks at Military Treatment Facilities

The committee recognizes concerns by persistent staffing shortages at pharmacies within Military Treatment Facilities (MTFs) and the resulting impact on access to prescription services for service members, retirees, and military families. The committee is aware that the Department of Defense has successfully utilized automated pharmacy pickup lockers and kiosks for more than a decade to provide secure, efficient, and convenient prescription pickup capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Health Agency to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department’s plans to expand the use of automated pharmacy pickup lockers and kiosks across the Military Health System. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) the current inventory and locations of automated pharmacy pickup systems;

(2) utilization rates and beneficiary demand at existing locations;

(3) the impact of such systems on pharmacy staffing requirements, prescription wait times, and patient satisfaction;

(4) barriers to accelerated procurement and deployment of such systems;

(5) estimated costs associated with expanding automated pharmacy pickup capabilities throughout the Military Health System; and

(6) any recommendations for legislative, policy, or budgetary changes necessary to support broader adoption of these technologies.

Blast Overpressure Exposure and Traumatic Brain Injury

The committee is concerned about the potential for servicemembers to sustain traumatic brain injury (TBI) in the line of duty, including from blast overpressure exposure, and notes that TBI is separate and distinct from Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and other mental health conditions. TBI is linked to increased risk of suicide among servicemembers and veterans, but currently, there are no diagnostic tools that can accurately diagnose TBI and no Food and Drug Administration approved treatments. The committee encourages the Director of the Defense Health Agency to prioritize TBI-specific research. Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Health Agency to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 15, 2027, that includes:

- (1) current and future initiatives for TBI-specific research, including TBIs from blast overpressure exposure;
- (2) any progress to date on identifying promising diagnostic tools or treatments for TBI;
- (3) any steps the Department has taken or plans to take to reduce the risk of suicide among servicemembers with TBI; and
- (4) the research roadmap for TBI over the next five years.

Blast Overpressure Mitigation for Small and Medium Caliber Weapons

The committee remains concerned about the cumulative effects of blast overpressure exposure on servicemembers operating small and medium caliber weapons systems and recognizes the potential for commercially available blast mitigation technologies to reduce exposure and associated risks to warfighter health, readiness, and performance.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments and the Blast Safety Officers established pursuant to section 508 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60), to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2028, on the Department's efforts to evaluate and implement blast overpressure mitigation technologies. The report shall include:

- (1) An assessment of commercially available muzzle blast overpressure mitigation devices and related technologies for small and medium caliber weapons that have demonstrated reductions in overpressure exposure through independent testing or operational evaluations.
- (2) A description of current policies, testing, fielding activities, and pilot programs involving muzzle blast mitigation devices across the Armed Forces, including any gaps in implementation or standardization.
- (3) A plan, including estimated costs, timelines, and performance metrics, for evaluating and integrating effective blast mitigation technologies into training and operational environments.
- (4) An analysis of blast exposure data collected since the establishment of Blast Safety Officers, by weapon system and caliber

category, and any observed correlations with health, readiness, or performance outcomes.

(5) An analysis of the costs associated with not mitigating blast overpressure exposure, including medical, disability, readiness, retention, training, productivity, and personnel replacement costs to the Department of Defense and the Federal Government.

(6) Recommendations for any additional research, testing, evaluation, procurement, policy, safety, or certification actions necessary to accelerate adoption of effective blast overpressure mitigation technologies while preserving operational suitability and supporting the Department's Warfighter Performance Optimization and Total Force Fitness objectives.

Briefing on Department of Defense Vaccine Research and Development

The committee recognizes changes to federal vaccine advisory structures and evolving regulatory standards may have introduced uncertainty into the development, evaluation, and acquisition of vaccines relevant to military populations. The committee notes that these developments may have direct implications for the health of service members, particularly those deployed to high-risk environments, as well as broader impacts on force readiness and global operational capability.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, no later than March 31, 2027 that includes the following:

(1) the identified DoD vaccine research and development priorities to protect service members against endemic, emerging, and biothreat pathogens, including a list of existing and planned DoD vaccine projects;

(2) the historical funding levels for DoD vaccine research, development, testing, and evaluation over the last five years;

(3) the identified challenges and risks associated with evolving regulatory pathways for vaccines intended for military use, including implications for rapid deployment in operational settings; and

(4) an assessment of the risks to service members' health, force health protection, and overall military readiness if DoD vaccine research and development priorities are delayed, reduced, or not achieved.

Combating Respiratory Infections

Indoor air quality affects tactical and operational readiness as well as threatens the quality of life of military personnel and their families. The committee believes it is important to better understand the prevalence and/or spread of pathogens indoors. As a result, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, on the following:

(1) status of ongoing efforts to assess the risk of indoor pathogens at military installations;

(2) how the Department assesses and quantifies the spread of pathogens indoors;

(3) how the Department evaluates the associated impact and risk on military personnel resident or working in military installation facilities where the pathogens exist;

(4) what tools and/or equipment is available to address poor indoor air quality issues, to include personal protective equipment, etc.; and

(5) whether the Department has the right resources and authorities to address indoor air quality issues at military installations.

Comptroller General Study of Uniformed Services University Medical School

The committee remains concerned about challenges the Department of Defense faces recruiting and retaining the desired number of health professionals in critical specialties. As a medical school for the armed services, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences supports the readiness of the warfighter and the health of the military community by educating health care professionals, including providers, in addition to supporting cutting edge research. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of the Department's Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences. The review should include:

(1) a description of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences' structure and responsibilities, including any recent or planned changes and related budgetary resources;

(2) the extent to which the Department of Defense captures applicant and enrollment data and assesses the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences' ability to meet its annual recruitment goals for medical students;

(3) the extent to which the Department assesses the quality and performance of enrolled medical students in the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences; and

(4) any additional matters or recommendations the Comptroller General deems appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by April 30, 2027, with the results of the review to follow in a report by December 31, 2027.

Direct Electrical Nerve Stimulation for Post-Amputation Pain Management

The committee recognizes the profound challenges that military personnel face, including traumatic limb loss. Service members with limb loss often experience chronic post-amputation pain, resulting in an increased risk of opioid addiction, suicidal ideation, and suicide. The committee is aware of emerging technologies related to direct electrical nerve stimulation that may systematically alleviate chronic post-amputation pain, with the potential to significantly reduce rates of opioid abuse and suicide among service members.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the Army's efforts to study the impact of direct

electrical nerve stimulation technology on post-amputation pain management in service members. The report shall include the following:

(1) a description of current and planned Army research efforts examining the use of direct electrical nerve stimulation to address chronic post-amputation pain, including any studies undertaken in coordination with the Defense Health Agency or other military departments;

(2) an assessment of the available evidence on the effectiveness of direct electrical nerve stimulation in reducing chronic post-amputation pain and associated rates of opioid use and abuse among service members; and

(3) the Army's plan, if any, to transition validated direct electrical nerve stimulation technologies into clinical use within military treatment facilities, including any barriers to adoption and recommended next steps.

DoD Report on Medically Complex Children

Children with medical complexity (CMC) have serious long-term health conditions that are not easily met by existing health care models, often requiring the highest level of support from children's hospitals and specialized pediatric providers. CMC caregivers must manage numerous providers, navigate complex health systems, and help their children overcome significant social and community barriers on a daily basis. With regular permanent changes of station, military families with CMC often face a more overwhelming task of changing providers, often times in settings with inadequate access to the specialty services needed. The committee is aware of the exceptional challenges to readiness posed by caring for complex children and is concerned about the quality of support for service members and their families.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee no later than December 1, 2026, on the Department's current and planned efforts to support servicemember families with CMC. At a minimum, the report should:

(1) Provide statistics detailing the current and historical number of CMC dependents of active duty servicemembers by year and service since 2016;

(2) Provide information on the number of providers currently in the TRICARE Network and the military health system that are classified as rare disease specialists;

(3) Detail how servicemember dependents can access pediatric genetic screening and diagnostics for rare diseases;

(4) Provide information about any special programs to connect military families to rare disease specialists, including the types of specialists covered by the program;

(5) Provide statistics on utilization of telemedicine for CMC access to specialists by specialty type;

(6) Explain the barriers military providers face when seeking support and consultation from civilian CMC specialty providers; and,

(7) Make recommendations on how to increase military provider support from and engagement with civilian experts in rare diseases and specialty providers treating CMCs.

Domestic Sourcing of Pharmaceuticals and Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients

The committee recognizes that pharmaceuticals procured for members of the Armed Forces are essential to military readiness and the national security of the United States. The committee remains concerned that the Department of Defense lacks sufficient domestic preference mechanisms to ensure that pharmaceuticals procured for servicemembers are manufactured in the United States or its territories. The committee notes that existing domestic sourcing frameworks may permit finished pharmaceutical products to qualify as domestic even when their APIs are sourced from foreign suppliers, creating vulnerabilities within the defense medical supply chain and increasing reliance on overseas manufacturing for products critical to force health protection and operational readiness.

The committee encourages the Department to examine options to strengthen domestic sourcing requirements for pharmaceuticals procured by the Department of Defense, including consideration of a modified component test under which a pharmaceutical product would qualify as a domestic end product only if both the finished product and the API incorporated into that product are manufactured in the United States or its territories. The committee further encourages the Department to evaluate application of a reasonableness-of-cost determination consistent with Federal Acquisition Regulation section 25.106 as part of such a framework.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2027, on the feasibility and implementation of strengthened domestic sourcing requirements for pharmaceuticals procured by the Department of Defense. The report shall include:

- (1) an assessment of the extent to which active pharmaceutical ingredients incorporated into pharmaceuticals procured for members of the Armed Forces are currently manufactured outside the United States or its territories;

- (2) an evaluation of the national security and military readiness risks associated with reliance on foreign-manufactured active pharmaceutical ingredients for pharmaceuticals critical to force health protection;

- (3) an analysis of the operational, industrial base, and cost impacts of applying a modified component test and reasonableness-of-cost determination consistent with section 25.106 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation to Department pharmaceutical procurement; and

- (4) a plan for implementing a strengthened domestic preference framework for pharmaceuticals, including any statutory, regulatory, or policy changes required to carry out such implementation.

Electronic Health Records Transition Timeliness

The Committee is concerned with delays in providing separating servicemembers access to their electronic health records following separation from active duty. The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense commit-

tees not later than March 31, 2027, on the timeliness of providing electronic health records to separating members, including an explanation of delays and recommendations for improving timeliness.

Endometrial Cancer Research Assessment

The committee recognizes the growing burden of endometrial cancer, the most common gynecologic cancer in the United States and one of the few cancers with increasing incidence and mortality rates, particularly among younger women and Black and Hispanic women. With more than 240,000 women on active duty, one million female military spouses, and approximately two million additional women receiving care through the Defense Health Agency, the burden of endometrial cancer on the agency is also increasing. The committee is concerned by the lack of early detection tools and targeted treatment options which limit the ability to identify the disease earlier and contribute to the need for additional evaluation. For example, abnormal uterine bleeding, which may be a sign of endometrial cancer, often requires further evaluation, which can delay deployment. Although advances in precision medicine have improved our understanding of endometrial cancer, additional research is needed to improve risk stratification, identify novel therapeutic targets, and support earlier diagnosis.

The committee further recognizes the relevance of endometrial cancer to military readiness and the health of servicemembers, military families, retirees, and veterans. Delayed diagnosis and inadequate access to effective treatment for endometrial cancer can have significant impacts on quality of life, force readiness, and long-term health outcomes. Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2027, including an assessment of opportunities to expand research on endometrial cancer within the Congressionally Directed Medical Research Program, as well as current investments, research gaps, and options for establishing a focused research effort on endometrial cancer.

Enhanced Readiness for Sudden Cardiac Arrest

The committee continues to monitor the Department's progress in mitigating non-traumatic deaths from sudden cardiac arrest during military training. The committee remains concerned that current regulations, which provide a framework for automated external defibrillator (AED) placement at routine training sites, do not fully address the risk.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Armed Services Committee not later than March 1, 2027, detailing the availability and placement of AEDs at organized training events, as well as servicemembers' proficiency in recognizing sudden cardiac arrest and delivering life-saving care. The report shall include:

- (1) a comprehensive list of organized training events, sporting competitions, and high-intensity tactical evaluations, such as the Best Warrior Competition, the Marine Recon Challenge, or the Best Ranger Competition, as well as biannual service physical fit-

ness tests, where AEDs are required to be present under the current framework;

(2) for the events listed above, the average number of participants per event and the specific ratio of AED units to the total number of participants;

(3) a detailed accounting of the number of personnel present at these events who are currently certified or trained in:

(a) Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR);

(b) The operation of an AED; and

(c) The clinical identification of SCA symptoms in high-stress environments.

(4) an assessment of the time-to-shock standards during these events, specifically measuring the average time required for a responder to reach a collapsed servicemember with a functioning AED and apply it; and

(5) an assessment of CPR and AED training provided during Initial Entry Training (IET) and at subsequent individual training courses such as the Tactical Combat Casualty Care—All Service Members Course (TCCC—ASM) for all military services, including the percentage of the force maintaining current certification.

Enterprise-wide Revenue Cycle Management Phased-In Modernization

The Committee is concerned that fragmented Revenue Cycle Management (RCM) processes across military treatment facilities contribute to inconsistent documentation, coding variability, delayed billing, denied claims, and reduced revenue recovery within the Military Health System.

The Committee recognizes the importance of modernizing and standardizing RCM functions across the Defense Health Agency, including improving interoperability with MHS GENESIS and leveraging automation technologies, including robotic process automation, ambient documentation integration, insurance verification, and automated claims processing, to improve efficiency, consistency, and accountability.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs and the Director of the Defense Health Agency to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on ongoing and planned efforts to modernize Revenue Cycle Management processes across the Military Health System, including efforts to standardize documentation, coding, billing, claims submission, collections, and denial management practices.

Evaluation of the Mission 100 Wellness Program

The committee recognizes the 11th Airborne Division's efforts to reduce soldier suicidality and improve quality of life for soldiers and their families while stationed in Alaska through the Mission 100 program. Since its establishment in 2022, Mission 100 has proven to be a readiness multiplier maintaining 100 percent connection between soldiers and resources aimed at decreasing harmful behaviors through the integration of religious support, mental health, and integrated prevention advisory group initiatives.

To better understand the effectiveness of this program, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on the following:

- (1) metrics used to measure the effectiveness of the program;
- (2) current staffing levels for the program and any associated shortages;
- (3) staff required to sustain the program at the 11th Airborne Division;
- (4) recommendations for improving the program; and
- (5) the feasibility of expanding the program to other commands or installations, including any barriers to such expansion.

Feasibility of Hiring Part-Time Nurses in the Military Health System

The committee recognizes the ongoing challenges the Military Health System faces in recruiting and retaining qualified nurses across military treatment facilities. Persistent nursing shortages, increasing demand for care, and competition with civilian health systems may limit access to timely care for servicemembers, retirees, and military families.

The committee is interested in whether expanded use of part-time nursing positions could help improve staffing flexibility, increase access to care, and better retain experienced nurses who are unable or unwilling to serve in full-time roles. Part-time positions may also provide opportunities to attract military spouses, recently retired nurses, nurses with caregiving responsibilities, and other qualified professionals who could support military treatment facilities if more flexible employment models were available.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Health Agency and the Secretaries of the military departments, to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than March 1, 2027, on the feasibility of hiring part-time nurses within the Military Health System.

The report shall include:

- (1) An assessment of current statutory, regulatory, policy, administrative, and budgetary barriers to hiring part-time nurses in military treatment facilities;
- (2) An analysis of whether part-time nursing positions could help address staffing shortages, improve appointment availability, reduce reliance on contract labor, or increase continuity of care;
- (3) A review of existing part-time, intermittent, flexible, or alternative nursing employment models used by the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, or comparable federal health systems;
- (4) An assessment of the potential benefits and limitations of hiring part-time nurses, including impacts on credentialing, scheduling, supervision, patient safety, benefits eligibility, and workforce management;
- (5) An evaluation of whether part-time nursing roles could expand employment opportunities for military spouses and other qualified individuals in communities surrounding military treatment facilities;

(6) Identification of military treatment facilities or medical specialties where part-time nursing positions may be most feasible or beneficial; and

(7) Any recommendations for legislative or administrative action needed to support a pilot program or broader implementation of part-time nursing positions within the Military Health System.

Influenza Inoculation Policy Changes

The committee is aware of the Secretary of Defense's Memorandum entitled "Updated Guidance on Influenza Vaccine," dated April 20, 2026, which makes the annual influenza vaccine voluntary for all active and reserve servicemembers, as well as civilian personnel, effective immediately. The influenza vaccine was mandated across the armed services since 1950 because highly contagious viruses, like influenza, spread quickly in close-quarters environments like ships, submarines, and barracks and the resulting increase in illness leads to more missed training and duty days, compromising unit readiness. The influenza virus presents distinct operational and medical risks that differ from civilian populations. Influenza can cause significant illness, hospitalization, and lost duty days, directly hindering the ability to respond to threats. Military personnel are considered a high-risk group for influenza due to their daily routines and working environments.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, assessing the risk and impact of this new policy. The report should include the following information:

(1) the Fiscal Year (FY) 26 vaccination rate in comparison to FY25;

(2) the vaccination rate in FY27 at the time of this report;

(3) the number of units which requested the authority to mandate influenza vaccine due to operational risk and how many were approved by armed service, component and type;

(4) the number of individual exceptions to the influenza vaccination; requested and the number granted by service and component;

(5) the changes in influenza vaccination rates among active duty and reserve personnel since onset of policy change;

(6) the rate of influenza among active-duty personnel in FY25 and FY26; and Log 6702 [Revision 0]

(7) the quantification and qualification of health outcomes related to influenza among active-duty personnel and stratified by influenza vaccination status.

Medical Readiness in the U.S. Affiliated Pacific Islands

The committee recognizes that section 735 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 (Public Law 118–159) emphasizes medical readiness in the Indo-Pacific region, including access to foreign medical facilities during peacetime and wartime operations. However, the committee further recognizes that regional medical readiness is complex, particularly across the U.S. Affiliated Pacific Islands (USAPI), including Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, as well as the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and

the Federated States of Micronesia, which collectively serve a population approaching 500,000 across geographically dispersed and resource-limited environments and occupy strategically significant locations along key Indo-Pacific operational corridors.

The committee is concerned that current authorities and planning frameworks do not adequately integrate USAPI civilian medical infrastructure into Indo-Pacific medical readiness and contingency planning, even though these civilian hospitals are likely to be the first to receive patients during mass casualty events involving both military and civilian populations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than May 1, 2027, addressing the following:

- (1) an evaluation of civilian hospitals and health systems located across the USAPI, including trauma capabilities, surge capacity, staffing limitations, medical evacuations, and infrastructure gaps relevant to mass casualty response;

- (2) an assessment of strategic infrastructure upgrades and capability development necessary to enable select USAPI civilian hospitals to achieve appropriate trauma center certification, including emergency surgical capacity, blood banking, imaging, communications interoperability, and patient transfer protocols;

- (3) an assessment of sustained trauma training and readiness programs for local medical professionals and civilian responders, including military-civilian joint exercises, tele-mentoring, and networking of partnerships; and

- (4) recommendations for formally incorporating USAPI civilian hospitals into Department of Defense medical readiness, including mechanisms for certification, sustainment funding, and operational integration during contingency operations.

Medical Sustainment and Casualty Evacuation in Contested Unmanned Operational Environments

The committee recognizes that recent conflicts have demonstrated the increasing role of unmanned and autonomous systems in shaping the modern battlespace and is concerned that persistent aerial surveillance, loitering munitions, and contested air environments may challenge longstanding operational assumptions regarding medical evacuation timelines, air superiority requirements, casualty collection procedures, and the survivability of forward medical assets during large-scale combat operations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, and the Director, Defense Health Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's assessment of the battlefield medical sustainment, casualty evacuation survivability, and force health support requirements in contested unmanned operational environments. The briefing shall include, but is not limited to:

- (1) the impact of contested unmanned operational environments on casualty evacuation and battlefield medical operations, including the viability of the "Golden Hour" standard in Large-Scale Combat Operations;

(2) an assessment of the risks to medical evacuation aircraft, casualty collection points, and forward medical infrastructure posed by persistent unmanned surveillance and loitering strike systems;

(3) the extent to which current doctrine and force design assumptions remain viable in future large-scale combat operations;

(4) efforts to develop alternative casualty evacuation concepts, autonomous medical resupply systems, distributed medical support operations, and prolonged field care capabilities in denied or degraded operational environments, including the use of artificial intelligence for decision support; and

(5) recommendations for additional investments, authorities, training, or doctrinal updates required to sustain battlefield medical operations in drone contested environments.

Mental Health and Suicide at Naval Nuclear Power Training Command

The committee is concerned with the state of mental health conditions and suicide attempts at Naval Nuclear Power Training Command (NNPTC). The committee recognizes that NNPTC is critical for training new nuclear technicians to man the world's largest fleet of nuclear-powered ships. The committee also recognizes that the nuclear power training program is necessarily one of the most rigorous training curriculums in the entire department of defense. However, the committee is also concerned about the persistent reports of mental health issues and high rate of suicide attempts at NNPTC. The committee is highly interested in the steps that NNPTC has taken and will take to ensure that personnel's mental health needs are being met, reduce the rate of suicide and attempted suicide; while ensuring that NNPTC continues to produce graduates that uphold the high standards of the NNPTC.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to report to the House Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the steps that the Department of the Navy and the NNPTC are taking to meet the mental health needs of its students and reduce the rate of suicide. The report should include:

(1) A breakdown of concrete actions and programs implemented at NNPTC to manage student stress and assist students with mental health issues;

(2) An exploration into the exceptional drivers of student stress at NNPTC and steps that can be taken to mitigate stress;

(3) Information on the process for a student or faculty to seek mental health assistance;

(4) Career impacts of seeking mental health assistance and ways to minimize or eliminate negative impacts on career progression from attempting to seek help;

(5) A breakdown of career alternatives that personnel may seek if they cannot complete the curriculum; and

(6) Any additional information the Secretary of the Navy deems appropriate.

Military Health System Structure and Health Care Delivery

The committee is concerned that the Military Health System (MHS) budget has not kept up with the cost of medical care in the

United States. Funding for the MHS has been relatively flat since 2015, while the cost of health care across the United States has steadily increased over the same period. Additionally, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has noted in analyses of recent budget requests (such as the fiscal year 2025 budget request) that the Department of Defense's projected annual growth rate for MHS costs is often lower than CBO's projections for economy-wide medical cost growth.

The Defense Health Program (DHP) developed "Service Change Requests (SCR)" in fiscal year 2025 to address health care delivery if the MHS budget remained at existing levels and notified Congress of this change on March 9, 2026. The restructuring effort would convert three Medical Treatment Facilities (MTF) from inpatient hospitals to outpatient ambulatory care centers with surgical capabilities. According to the Department, these, and the rest of the changes in the SCR, are projected to generate 1,350 positions and \$77.0 million in commodity expenditures that would be redistributed to other MTFs. The Department of Defense alleges the total savings for the SCR restructure is approximately \$89.0 million; however, beneficiaries normally seen at the clinics and MTFs with reduced services will be redirected into the network, which is on average 33 percent more costly to the Department than the direct care system. The committee is concerned that the fiscal year 2027 budget request, nor this SCR, adequately address the resource challenges facing the MHS including, access to care, personnel shortages, facility degradation, supply chain inefficiencies, and medical readiness. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on the following:

- (1) an analysis of impacts to services at an MTF when any uniform medical provider permanently changes station without a uniform, civilian, contractor medical provider backfill;

- (2) a budget request that reflects the obligation to provide medical care to all beneficiaries within the laws and regulations with respect to access and quality;

- (3) the utilization of enhanced appointment and compensation authorities (such as 1599c of title 10, United States Code), to recruit and retain civilian employees;

- (4) the number of positions required to fully staff the current direct care footprint and needs of the system including the number, position, and type: civilian, military, or contractors;

- (5) an analysis of the managed care network's ability to absorb any beneficiary that cannot be serviced by the direct care system to include the exact elements that go into cost analysis between the direct care and managed care system;

- (6) an analysis of the success by the Defense Health Agency to reattract beneficiaries to use MHS facilities over the managed care system since launching the effort in December 2023;

- (7) the status of efforts to close all GAO recommendations from the July 21, 2025 report: Defense Health Care: Information Needed to Improve Monitoring of Military Personnel Staffing at Medical Facilities, GAO-25-106988;

- (8) the status of efforts to close all GAO recommendations from the April 2025 report: Defense Healthcare Actions Needed to Ad-

dress Long-Standing Management Challenges with Medical Facilities, GAO-25-107432; and

(9) the status of efforts to close all recommendations from the December 8, 2025 report: Audit of the Defense Health Agency's Management of Military Medical Treatment Facilities Outside the Continental United States in Meeting Access to Primary Care Standards, Inspector General, U.S. Department of Defense, Report No. DODIG-2026-025.

Military Surgical Readiness and Combat Casualty Care Capacity

The committee is concerned that declining surgical case volumes within the Military Health System may be reducing the ability of military surgeons to maintain proficiency in deployment-relevant trauma and damage-control procedures. The committee notes that recent operational planning scenarios involving large-scale combat operations indicate casualty volumes that may significantly exceed those experienced during Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom.

The committee further notes that partnerships with civilian level-1 trauma centers were critical to maintaining combat casualty care proficiency during the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. The committee is aware that such partnerships currently exist but are inconsistent across the military services and are not integrated into a Department-wide readiness framework.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than March 1, 2027, on the readiness of the military surgical force. The report shall include the following:

- (1) specialty-specific annual surgical case volume data for active and reserve component surgeons;
- (2) identification of minimum procedural thresholds required to maintain deployment-relevant readiness;
- (3) the percentage of military surgeons meeting such thresholds;
- (4) identification of operational risks to combatant command war plans associated with surgical readiness shortfalls;
- (5) an assessment of the adequacy of current forward resuscitative surgical team manning levels;
- (6) the extent to which the Department relies on civilian trauma partnerships to maintain readiness;
- (7) a plan to expand partnerships with civilian level-1 trauma centers, including assignment durations and legal authorities required;
- (8) an assessment of the readiness and utilization of reserve component surgeons for large-scale combat operations;
- (9) the role of the Joint Trauma System in pre-deployment certification of surgical teams;
- (10) recommendations for improving wartime medical mobilization of military and civilian surgeons; and
- (11) an assessment of whether current Military Health System structure supports or degrades combat casualty care readiness.

Military Treatment Facility Readiness, Network Reliance, and Cyber Resilience

The committee recognizes that military treatment facilities are essential readiness platforms that support force generation, clinical currency, beneficiary access, graduate medical education, and war-time medical capacity. The committee is concerned that changes to the scope of services, staffing, specialty care, and inpatient capability at military treatment facilities may affect both beneficiary access and operational medical readiness, particularly in regions where civilian network capacity is limited or TRICARE participation is insufficient to absorb additional demand.

The committee is also concerned that medical readiness data, referral and appointment systems, beneficiary access data, and other health-of-the-force indicators may present cybersecurity and data-integrity risks that could affect the Department's ability to assess readiness, mobilize medical capability, and sustain care during crisis or contingency operations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs and in coordination with the Director of the Defense Health Agency, the Surgeons General of the military departments, and the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on military treatment facility readiness, private-sector care reliance, and cyber resilience across the Military Health System.

The briefing shall include:

(1) the process and metrics used by the Department to evaluate proposed changes to military treatment facility scope of services, staffing, specialty care, inpatient capability, emergency care, or surgical capacity against operational medical readiness requirements and beneficiary access standards;

(2) an assessment of whether private-sector care networks can absorb additional beneficiary demand without degrading access to care, military medical personnel clinical currency, deployment-relevant skills, procedural volume, or readiness at military treatment facilities; and

(3) any recommendations for congressional action to preserve military medical readiness, protect beneficiary access, improve private-sector network oversight, and strengthen cybersecurity and data integrity across the Military Health System.

Military-Civilian Medical Surge Planning for Contested Environments

The committee recognizes that future large-scale combat operations and major contingencies in contested environments may place unprecedented demands on the military health system and civilian medical systems. The committee further recognizes that casualty volumes, contested logistics, degraded communications, limited transportation capacity, and medical resource constraints could challenge the Department of Defense's ability to rapidly deliver medical care and evacuate casualties during sustained operations.

The committee notes that effective medical planning for contested environments must evaluate the Department's ability to rapidly assess and communicate the operational consequences associ-

ated with such the constraints of contested environments. The committee further recognizes the value of recurring end-to-end evaluations that integrate military and civilian medical systems, and encourages the Department to leverage existing, commercially available, and cybersecurity-compliant digital planning and decision-support capabilities, including artificial intelligence-enabled tools where appropriate, to improve the speed, accuracy, auditability, and repeatability of medical planning assessments and operational decision-making.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Director of the Defense Health Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's efforts to establish and conduct recurring evaluations of military-civilian medical surge readiness and interoperability across the military health system and civilian medical systems for operations in contested environments. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of the Department's ability to rapidly assess and communicate the medical consequences of operational decisions, including impacts on patient movement, lift allocation, sustainment priorities, and medical facility utilization;
- (2) an assessment of the Department's current capability to manage large-scale casualty surges during major combat operations or other large-scale contingencies under contested conditions, including degraded communications, constrained transportation assets, and mass-casualty scenarios;
- (3) an evaluation of medical logistics planning inputs, constraints, and dependencies affecting operational decision-making;
- (4) a description of recurring evaluation, exercise, wargaming, simulation, or modeling efforts used to assess medical surge readiness, patient movement, and operational medical planning;
- (5) a description of existing digital planning tools, modeling capabilities, or decision-support systems, including artificial intelligence-enabled capabilities, able to integrate casualty forecasts, capacity models, logistics requirements, and patient movement constraints into operational planning for the Department;
- (6) an assessment of the Department's use of commercially available technologies and cybersecurity-compliant decision-support platforms capable of producing predictive modeling, simulation outputs, and auditable recommendations for operational decision-makers;
- (7) an assessment of interoperability between military treatment facilities, civilian healthcare systems, federal agencies, and private-sector healthcare partners during contested operations; and
- (8) an identification of any capability gaps, resource shortfalls, policy barriers, data-sharing challenges, or interoperability deficiencies affecting medical surge readiness.

Military-Civilian Trauma Readiness Partnerships: Southwest Border Assessment and Prioritization

The committee recognizes the critical importance of military medical readiness and the unique training value offered by high-acuity civilian trauma environments, particularly in border-adjacent regions with elevated rates of penetrating trauma and mass-

casualty incidents. The committee is concerned that existing military-civilian trauma partnership authorities may not be fully leveraged to maximize readiness outcomes along the Southwest border, and that identified gaps in program placement and capacity may limit the Department of Defense's ability to develop and sustain combat-relevant medical skills in forward and austere environments.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026, on the utilization and sufficiency of existing military-civilian trauma readiness partnership authorities as applied to the Southwest border region. The report should include the following:

(1) a comprehensive assessment of existing military-civilian trauma readiness partnerships authorized under section 1096 of title 10, United States Code, and the grant program under section 300d-91 of title 42, United States Code, to determine the extent to which current program capacity, placement decisions, and partnership agreements address readiness requirements along the Southwest border, including an evaluation of whether existing program authorities are being fully leveraged to generate military medical readiness value in border-adjacent trauma environments and an identification of specific gaps, if any, that cannot be addressed through current authorities;

(2) where the assessment identifies border-region civilian trauma facilities that offer measurable military medical readiness value—including high-acuity penetrating trauma volumes, mass-casualty incident frequency, or injury patterns consistent with combat medicine requirements—a description of actions taken or planned to prioritize those facilities for inclusion in existing military-civilian partnership programs under authorities available under section 1096 of title 10 and section 300d-91 of title 42, consistent with readiness and capacity criteria;

(3) an assessment of opportunities to expand integration between Department of Defense medical personnel and civilian emergency medical systems in border regions, including joint mass-casualty planning, coordinated trauma transport protocols, and pre-hospital interoperability with State, local, and tribal partners, as well as the feasibility of leveraging existing transfer authorities to provide excess or surplus medical equipment and supplies to partner institutions in high-need border communities;

(4) an assessment of mechanisms by which licensed civilian trauma professionals may undertake structured training rotations within Department of Defense medical treatment facilities participating in programs established under section 1096 of title 10, United States Code, designed to strengthen national trauma system surge capacity and prioritize skill sets relevant to military readiness, including damage control surgery, critical care transport, and mass-casualty triage management; and

(5) any recommendations for additional authorities, only where the Secretary determines existing authorities under section 1096 of title 10 and section 300d-91 of title 42 are insufficient to address identified capability gaps.

Optometry Services at Military Treatment Facilities

The committee recognizes that eye health and military optometrists play an important role in military readiness. The committee notes that more than 10 states currently permit optometrists to become licensed in certain laser surgeries and that all 24 United States based optometry schools provide training in laser procedures. The committee is aware that military optometrists in military treatment facilities do not perform these laser surgeries and are therefore not being utilized to their full potential. Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on the following:

- (1) what regulations or policies prohibit optometrists from performing laser procedures within medical treatment facilities;
- (2) what resources and equipment would the Department need to allow optometrists to do these procedures within a medical treatment facility;
- (3) would there be an increase in the readiness of the military optometrist and the readiness of military personnel if the Department permitted optometrists to do laser procedures;
- (4) if so, what are the benefits to both the optometrist and the military personnel; and
- (5) any additional information the Department deems relevant.

Patient Safety during Sensitive Medical Exams and Procedures

The Defense Health Agency (DHA) manages over 700 military medical treatment facilities worldwide where it delivers healthcare to servicemembers and their families, military retirees, and other eligible beneficiaries. DHA has stated its commitment to patients' rights to respectful treatment, privacy and security, and to receive care in a safe environment, among other things. However, recent high-profile investigations have revealed accusations of sexual misconduct committed by military doctors against patients in these facilities. In response, DHA launched an internal review to ensure accountability and review systemic safeguards, clinical protocols, supervision mechanisms, and reporting and complaint procedures. DHA has taken additional steps to ensure patient safety, such as issuing a memo clarifying its requirement that all patients and healthcare staff have the right to request a chaperone for any physical exam or medical encounter, and that a chaperone must be offered prior to any sensitive exam.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review efforts within the Department of Defense to address patient safety, including the extent to which the Department has developed and implemented policies and procedures to ensure patient safety and prevent, identify, and respond to sexual misconduct by healthcare providers in military medical treatment facilities; the extent and nature of the Department's oversight of efforts to ensure patient safety and prevent, identify, and respond to sexual misconduct in military medical treatment facilities; and the measures the Department is employing to assess the effectiveness of efforts to ensure patient safety and prevent, identify, and respond to sexual misconduct in military medical treatment facilities.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing on the findings to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027.

Perioperative Care within the Military Healthcare System

The committee recognizes that surgical and procedural services furnished under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, are a core component of the Military Health System (MHS) and are essential to sustaining beneficiary care, force health protection, and the medical readiness of the Armed Forces. The committee further recognizes that perioperative care, encompassing the full continuum of care provided before, during, and after surgical or invasive procedures, directly affects clinical outcomes, patient safety, operational capability, and the readiness of military medical personnel. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 31, 2027, on the delivery, oversight, effectiveness, and readiness implications of perioperative care across the MHS. The report shall include:

- (1) an assessment of the current state of perioperative care delivery across military medical treatment facilities and within the TRICARE network, including variability in access, capacity, and clinical throughput;

- (2) an assessment of the workforce, infrastructure, and digital systems that support perioperative services, including identification of capability gaps affecting care delivery in deployed, austere, or far-forward operational environments;

- (3) an analysis of infrastructure and technology platforms supporting perioperative services, including electronic health records, operating room management systems, sterile processing systems, data analytics and performance monitoring tools, interoperability with private-sector partners and referral networks, and any other technology platforms the Secretary of Defense determines appropriate;

- (4) a description of clinical quality assurance programs, patient safety practices, credentialing and privileging oversight, and performance monitoring activities applicable to perioperative care, including those conducted pursuant to section 1094 of title 10, United States Code, and other relevant statutory authorities; and

- (5) an evaluation of clinical quality and patient safety outcomes, including trends in adverse events, compliance with established safety protocols, benchmarking against appropriate civilian health systems, and the adequacy of data collection, reporting, and transparency mechanisms.

Plan for Testing for *Helicobacter Pylori* for Certain Members of the Armed Forces

The committee is aware Active Duty servicemembers are at increased risk of contracting *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*), especially if they are deployed outside the continental United States in areas in which it is highly prevalent, or if they are subject to crowded living conditions. The vast majority of stomach cancers are caused by *H. pylori*. The bacteria also cause ulcers, gastritis and MALT lymphoma. Many people do not have any symptoms until an ad-

vanced disease state. Research has shown that approximately one fourth of the U.S. veteran population may be at risk for some consequence of chronic *H. pylori* infection. However, studies show that when *H. pylori* are detected through testing and then eradicated with antibiotics, the risk of developing stomach cancer and other diseases drops significantly. The committee is also aware that current recommendations are that all patients with *H. pylori* infection should be treated, and re-tested to confirm successful eradication, and that adults living with those infected need to be tested.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Health Agency to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2027, on the following:

(1) current Armed Services adherence to clinical guidelines to detect and treat *H. pylori* in Active Duty servicemembers, including the testing, treatment and retesting protocols and modalities used;

(2) a plan, cost estimate and feasibility study for implementing *H. pylori* testing and treatment for Active Duty servicemembers during accession physicals for the Armed Forces, and for members of the Armed Forces deployed to countries with high rates of *H. pylori* or subjected to crowded living conditions, such as ship berthing; and

(3) an estimate of costs for implementing a program for conducting testing using breath and stool-based methods.

Prostate Cancer Incidence and Emerging Technologies

The committee remains concerned that prostate cancer is the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths among men in the United States and that emerging evidence suggests a higher incidence rate among certain military populations. The committee notes that a study mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, completed in 2024, found that military aviators experience significantly elevated rates of various cancers, including prostate cancer, with incidence rates approximately 20 percent higher than those of the general population.

In response to these findings, Congress directed additional research efforts. The Department of Veterans Affairs is conducting a study on cancer incidence among fixed-wing aviators and associated ground crews pursuant to the ACES Act authorities, while the Department of Defense is conducting a complementary study on rotary-wing aviators and associated ground crews as directed in the fiscal year 2026 National Defense Authorization Act. The committee awaits the results of both studies.

At the same time, the committee understands that significant advances have been made in prostate cancer detection and treatment within the civilian medical community. These advances include less invasive diagnostic technologies and tools capable not only of detecting prostate cancer but also of predicting the aggressiveness of the disease with a high degree of accuracy. The committee is concerned that such technologies may not yet be fully evaluated or adopted within the Military Health System or the Department of Veterans Affairs healthcare system.

While the committee maintains a broad interest in the health effects of occupational and environmental exposures during military service, it is particularly focused on prostate cancer given its prevalence and potential link to service-related factors. Accordingly, the

committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than November 13, 2026, on the status of ongoing cancer incidence studies and on the availability, evaluation, and potential adoption of emerging prostate cancer diagnostic and prognostic technologies.

Radiological Medical Countermeasures

The committee recognizes the work of the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFRRI) and its role in the development of a promising medical countermeasure that provides both prophylactic and therapeutic protection in radiological or nuclear exposure events. The committee believes this countermeasure has potential to increase protection for warfighters in the event of radiological incidents. AFRRI's Strategic Plan emphasizes the need to adapt preparedness and response capabilities in light of evolving conventional and unconventional global threats and identifies radiological threats as a top priority for the Department. Accordingly, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs), in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs), to develop a resource and fielding plan for this capability and to brief the House Armed Services Committee on this plan by March 1, 2027.

Results of Prohibition of Painful Animal Research

Section 732 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60) prohibited the Department of Defense from conducting or supporting painful research on dogs and cats. The committee also recognizes the Department of Defense's other efforts to eliminate harmful dog and cat research, including the implementation of a ban by the Secretary of the Navy. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 30, 2027, that includes, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) a list of all grants and contracts supporting painful dog and cat research that were ended or modified because of the funding prohibition in Public Law 119–60;
- (2) a list of all grants and contracts supporting dog and cat research that were ended or modified because of other Department-wide efforts since January 27, 2025;
- (3) an estimate of taxpayer dollars saved by these programmatic changes;
- (4) an estimate of how much dog and cat use was avoided by these programmatic changes;
- (5) a list of any waivers granted per section 732 of Public Law 119–60, including the detailed justification for each; and
- (6) an assessment of all Department-wide policies governing the use of dogs and cats in research.

Review of Access to Care at Military Medical Treatment Facilities within the United States

The committee remains concerned about TRICARE beneficiaries' access to care at the direct care system of military medical treatment facilities (MTFs) operated by the Defense Health Agency

(DHA). A recent Inspector General report (DODIG–2026–025) reported on access delays experienced by service members and their families at MTFs outside of the continental United States and problems with the reliability of MTF data on access to care.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on access to health care for all eligible TRICARE beneficiaries at DHA’s MTFs within the continental United States (CONUS). The study should include an assessment of access to care standards for the TRICARE health program to include the direct care system of MTFs and the private sector care system of community providers for all relevant access standards (that is, primary care, specialty care, and urgent care); the methods and data used to measure access to care for CONUS MTFs and an assessment of the steps taken to ensure the reliability of these data; and how MTF access data are used to facilitate specialty care referrals between MTFs and civilian providers and whether these referrals maximize the use of MTFs, such as with the right of first refusal process.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives no later than March 31, 2027, with a report to follow by a date mutually agreed upon at the time of the briefing.

Strengthening Industrial Preparedness Through Domestic Manufacturing of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients

The committee is concerned by the inaction of the Department of Defense to strengthen and secure the supply chains for pharmaceutical materials for the Department, based on findings from the report required by section 860(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263). Furthermore, the committee remains concerned by the Department’s reliance on foreign suppliers for critical advanced pharmaceutical ingredients (API), 27% of which are considered very high risk due to the country of origin, despite the issuance of Department of Defense Instruction 4140.01, “Department of Defense Supply Chain Material Management Policy.”

A 2021 Department of Defense Inspector General report (Report No. DODIG–2021–126) evaluated the Department’s mitigation of foreign suppliers in the pharmaceutical supply chain in accordance with Instruction 4140.01. The Inspector General report concluded that the Department did not mitigate the risks of disruptions to its pharmaceutical supply chain, did not have implementing guidance on supply chain risk management for Department material, and that the Department’s reliance on foreign suppliers for pharmaceuticals is a public health, readiness, and national security risk.

The committee is aware that there is an ongoing pilot program to develop and manufacture critical countermeasures such as Atropine and Midazolam. The committee encourages the Department to continue to develop the pilot program and onshore a catalog of critical medical countermeasures.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 1, 2026, on the Department’s issuance and implementation of guidance pursu-

ant to section 860 of Public Law 117–263. Specifically, the briefing shall include:

- (1) supply chain information gaps for pharmaceutical materials, including APIs;
- (2) APIs identified by supply chain analysis for which the United States is dependent on foreign adversaries, including the People’s Republic of China;
- (3) status of the working group established by section 860(b)(2) of Public Law 117–263;
- (4) an assessment of critical, scarce pharmaceutical resources and policies to address shortages of those resources; and
- (5) Department efforts to leverage previous investment by other federal stakeholders, including the Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response, in domestic reshoring and manufacturing infrastructure to build capacity in medical countermeasures for chemical weapons and other essential medicines for the warfighter.

Suicide Analytic Variable Evaluation System

The committee notes the Department of the Air Force’s ongoing efforts to address suicide, including the development of the Suicide Analytic Variable Evaluation System (SAVES), an artificial intelligence-enabled capability intended to identify and mitigate suicide risk among servicemembers through advanced data analysis. To better understand the SAVES program’s current performance, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, that includes:

- (1) the current status of SAVES, including key milestones achieved in its development and integration;
- (2) the metrics and methodologies used by the Department of the Air Force to assess the effectiveness of SAVES, including measures of accuracy, reliability, and impact on suicide prevention outcomes;
- (3) costs associated with the program, including development and sustainment costs;
- (4) any barriers to expansion of SAVES, including any technical, legal, ethical, or data-sharing constraints; and
- (5) a description of how SAVES integrates with and supports existing suicide prevention efforts.

Suicide Prevention Training Effectiveness

The committee continues to be concerned about high rates of service member suicide and is committed to working with the Department of Defense to ensure proper prevention is in place. The committee is aware that the Government Accountability Office’s report, dated May 20, 2026, identified significant issues with how DOD and the military services monitor and assess their suicide prevention training. GAO found that the DOD does not require the military services to report data on training completion rates to its suicide prevention office, and the services have not fully assessed whether their training is effective.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services on how the Department of Defense is implementing the recommendations

outlined in the GAO report not later than April 1, 2027. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) The current status of establishing a department wide requirement for the military services to report suicide prevention training completion data to the Defense Suicide Prevention Office (DSPO), including milestones met and remaining;

(2) Any interim processes or pilots the Department is using to collect and validate training completion data, and how many components are currently participating;

(3) Progress in putting in place systems or policies for each service to regularly monitor completion of required suicide prevention training;

(4) Steps taken or planned to address noncompletion, including accountability mechanisms and how many units or installations are currently covered by such mechanisms;

(5) The status of developing and implementing formal evaluation plans for suicide prevention training in each service, including whether plans now meet DOD policy requirements for process and outcome metrics;

(6) How far is the Department in reviewing and, if applicable, updating suicide prevention training content in light of the GAO report and any broader DOD training integration efforts;

(7) Identification of key obstacles, external dependencies, or resource gaps slowing implementation, and any planned actions or timelines to address them.

TBI Detection Devices

The committee remains concerned about the near- and long-term effects of head trauma, and the subsequent impact on soldier health and readiness. The committee applauds efforts the Department has made to address the identification and treatment of traumatic brain injury but is concerned that the focus of the Department has not been broadened to include sub concussive events, which may also result in significant long-term damage.

The committee understands that detection of all traumatic brain events is critical in the development and administration of treatment, and to identify means to prevent future injury. Further, the committee is aware of existing technology that would allow for the rapid detection of all levels of brain injury, that is non-intrusive, wearable, and can be administered without a technician, allowing for potentially real time identification of injury in the field.

The committee directs the Director of the Defense Health Agency in coordination with Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army to provide a briefing on efforts to expand the diagnostic detection of brain injury beyond traumatic brain injury events to include sub concussive events to the House Armed Services Committee no later than February 1, 2027.

Total Wound Management in the Military Care Continuum

The committee is aware of the challenges that future operational environments will place on medical support operations and the need for modernized casualty care capabilities for combat operations, including total wound management and infection prevention and treatment. The committee commends the Department of De-

fense for engaging subject matter experts from the extramural community and the Military Health System to develop a strategy for total wound management, including prevention, treatment, and advanced wound care to address infection in future operational environments. The committee encourages the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to prioritize investments focused on total wound management and infection prevention and treatment needs of servicemembers in future conflicts consistent with the capability gaps and recommendations identified by the combat casualty care and infectious diseases communities of interest.

TRICARE Coverage for Advanced Molecular Diagnostic Tests

The committee is concerned that the Defense Health Agency's coverage determination process for molecular diagnostic tests may lag Medicare Local Coverage Determinations for Proprietary Laboratory Analysis code-designated tests used in oncology and transplant care by one to two years, during which clinically validated tests may remain classified as experimental or investigational under TRICARE. The committee believes this misalignment may result in delayed access to evidence-based diagnostic tools for servicemembers, retirees, and their dependents, with adverse effects on force health protection and return-to-duty timelines.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Health Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, on TRICARE coverage policies for molecular diagnostic tests used in oncology and transplant care. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) an assessment of the alignment between current TRICARE coverage determinations and Medicare Local Coverage Determinations for Proprietary Laboratory Analysis code-designated molecular diagnostic tests, including identification of tests covered under Medicare that are not currently covered or are classified as experimental or investigational under TRICARE;

- (2) an analysis of the Defense Health Agency Technology Assessment Committee review process for molecular diagnostics, including the average time between a Medicare Local Coverage Determination and a corresponding TRICARE coverage determination, and any statutory, regulatory, or administrative barriers to accelerating alignment; and

- (3) recommendations for modernizing TRICARE coverage determination processes to reduce the lag between Medicare Local Coverage Determinations and TRICARE coverage for molecular diagnostics, including any legislative changes required to implement those recommendations.

TRICARE Drug Pricing Under the Inflation Reduction Act Negotiation Program

The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense and beneficiaries may be paying more for prescription drugs than necessary, and that significant cost savings may be achievable by applying the CMS-negotiated maximum fair prices to TRICARE drug purchases. The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-169) established a Drug Price Negotiation Program administered

by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) that authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services to negotiate directly with pharmaceutical manufacturers on the prices of high-expenditure, single-source drugs covered under Medicare. Beginning with 10 drugs selected for negotiation in FY26 and expanding annually thereafter, the program is projected to cover a growing number of high-cost drugs and produce significant savings for Federal health care programs. TRICARE's pharmacy benefit covers many of the same brand-name pharmaceutical products subject to negotiation under the CMS Drug Price Negotiation Program. Currently, TRICARE pharmacy reimbursement rates for negotiated drugs are not automatically aligned with the maximum fair prices established through the CMS negotiation process. TRICARE's procurement of drugs is aligned with the Department of Veterans' Affairs Federal Supply Schedule.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the potential cost savings to the U.S. Government from establishing the negotiated maximum fair prices under the CMS Drug Price Negotiation Program as the maximum reimbursement price for drugs under TRICARE. The report shall include the following:

- (1) an assessment of the total estimated cost savings to the Department of Defense, and to TRICARE beneficiaries that would result from aligning Federal Ceiling Price drug purchasing rates and Joint National Contracts with the negotiated maximum fair prices established under the CMS Drug Price Negotiation Program, including an analysis of savings from the initial slate of drugs selected for negotiation for fiscal year 2026;

- (2) an assessment of projected savings attributable to each cohort of drugs added to the CMS Drug Price Negotiation Program through fiscal year 2027, based on current statutory expansion schedules and publicly available CMS projections; and

- (3) an analysis of the methodology used to estimate such savings, including data sources, assumptions regarding TRICARE utilization rates, and any limitations of the analysis.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to brief the congressional defense committees on its review no later than March 15, 2027 with a final report to follow at a mutually agreed upon date.

TRICARE for Life Cost Savings

The committee notes the rising cost of providing supplemental medical benefits for enrollees under the TRICARE for Life program. In its most recent baseline projection, the Congressional Budget Office forecast an average increase in per-beneficiary inpatient and outpatient costs under the TRICARE for Life program of nearly 5 percent annually over the next 10 years. The committee understands that many carriers of Medicare Supplement insurance have employed methods to control cost, such as the use of a national affiliation of facilities that have agreed to best pricing, without reducing benefits or restricting enrollees' choice of provider. The committee strongly encourages Defense Health Agency to evaluate and adopt proven means of reducing cost growth in TRICARE for Life that do not increase out-of-pocket costs for military retirees and survivors.

Uniform Formulary Beneficiary Advisory Panel

Congress created the Uniform Formulary Beneficiary Advisory Panel (BAP) in section 1074g(c) of title 10, United States Code, to provide independent advice and recommendations on the development of the Tricare Uniform Formulary. The committee notes that on March 7, 2025, the Department of Defense paused all Defense Advisory Committees to conduct a 45-day review to ensure that each advisory committee's efforts align with strategic priorities and the President's goals. On September 8, 2025, the Department of Defense issued a memorandum that the BAP was authorized to resume operations in Phase I pending the approval and appointment of new members by the Department of Defense. As of April 2026, the BAP has not resumed operations and due to the lack of membership. The panel has made zero recommendations during fiscal year (FY) 2025 to address the FY 2025 Department of Defense Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee recommendations to the Uniform Formulary, implementation timelines, and prior authorization criteria. The committee is concerned that any further delay in reinstating the BAP has resulted in denying new therapies from advancing and impacted servicemembers, families, and beneficiaries from getting the care and treatment they need. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2026, detailing the following:

- (1) the number of members of the BAP who have been vetted by the Department of Defense for appointment on the BAP;
- (2) the number of members who have been appointed to the BAP;
- (3) the number of individuals who still need to be vetted and appointed to the BAP;
- (4) a detailed cause for the delay in reconstituting the BAP;
- (5) a list of future BAP meeting dates;
- (6) a detailed plan on how to address the backlog of therapeutics that the BAP needs to address; and
- (7) the effects on beneficiaries who were unable to obtain needed therapeutics.

Virtual Physical Therapy Solution Pilot Program

The committee understands that musculoskeletal injuries are a leading cause of non-deployability and duty restrictions across the Armed Forces. The committee is aware of the Defense Health Agency's recently initiated virtual physical therapy pilot program across five Army and Navy installations that has since expanded beyond its original footprint to include a site in Puerto Rico. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee not later than February 1, 2027, on the outcomes of the existing pilot. The briefing should include the following information:

- (1) how has the pilot expanded access to physical therapy at the existing locations;
- (2) the mechanism by which the military treatment facilities are able to avoid private sectors costs for these encounters through the pilot; and

(3) the feasibility and advisability of pilot program and plans to make virtual physical therapy more widely available across the Department.

Wellness Applications Expansion Report

The committee notes that the Defense Health Agency does not have the ability to meet current demand of behavioral health referrals through traditional networks. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Health Agency (DHA) and the Service Surgeons General, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the following:

(1) how the expansion of tele-behavioral health, using both military providers and vetted third-party digital health platforms, can assist by bypassing geographic limitations of physical specialty clinics, reducing the administrative burden on Military Medical Treatment Facilities (MTFs) referral management centers;

(2) comprehensive strategy to expand tele-behavioral health services to servicemembers;

(3) options for making tele-behavioral health available to servicemembers deployed or underway;

(4) current pilot programs being conducted and data associated, including estimated impact on number of mental health referrals and any cost savings or increase; and

(5) other considerations related to providing tele-behavioral health services.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—TRICARE AND OTHER HEALTH BENEFITS

Sec. 701—Dental Readiness for Certain Members of Selected Reserve

This section would provide no cost dental coverage under TRICARE for members of the Reserve Component in the grades of E-1 through E-4.

Sec. 702—Expanded Access to Dental Care for Certain Dependents

This section would permit all authorized dependents to receive dental care on a space available basis from post-graduate dental residents.

Sec. 703—Fertility Treatment for Certain Members of the Armed Forces and Dependents

This section would provide fertility treatment for certain Activity Duty members of the armed forces and dependents.

Sec. 704—Limitation on Ability of Secretary of Defense to Modify Scope of Medical Services

This section would require updated reporting criteria for any service change request made by the Defense Health Agency.

Sec. 705—Prohibition on and Reversal of Actions to Modify Scope of Medical Services Provided at Certain Military Medical Treatment Facilities

This section would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from taking any action with respect to the service change request submitted to Congress on March 4, 2026, and requires the Secretary to reverse any steps taken to carry out that service change request within 30 days.

Sec. 706—TRICARE Coverage for Increased Supply for Contraception

This section would provide covered beneficiaries 365 days of contraception.

Sec. 707—Pilot Program to Help Certain Members of the Armed Forces Stop Smoking

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to carry out a 1-year pilot program to provide covered servicemembers alternatives to smoking.

SUBTITLE B—HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 721—Improvements to Defense Health Agency

This section would require improvements to the administration of medical treatment facilities and the Defense Health Agency.

Sec. 722—Improvements to Administration of Military Medical Treatment Facilities

This section would update the administration of Military Medical Treatment facilities.

Sec. 723—Designation of Defense Health Agency as Combat Support Agency

This section would codify the Defense Health Agency as an enumerated Combat Support Agency.

Sec. 724—Accounts for Medical and Health Care Programs of the Department of Defense

This section would amend section 1100 of title 10 United States Code to replace the single Defense Health Program Account with two distinct accounts: the Combat and Operational Medicine Program Account (COMP), and the Private Sector Care Program Account (PSCP).

Sec. 725—Availability of Combat and Operational Medicine Program Account and Other Funds for Certain Medical Countermeasures

This section would authorize the Director of the Defense Health Agency to expend funds appropriated to the Combat and Operational Medicine Program account for medical readiness to fund certain medical countermeasures.

Sec. 726—Inclusion of Defense Health Agency in Reporting Requirements Relating to Unfunded Priorities

This section would require the Director of the Defense Health Agency to submit an unfunded priority list to Congress.

Sec. 727—Joint Trauma System

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to maintain the Joint Trauma System as a permanent operational element of the Defense Health Agency.

Sec. 728—Clarification of Consistent Evaluations of Medical Malpractice Claims

This section would ensure uniform evaluations for medical malpractice claims in the military departments.

Sec. 729—Chaperones for Certain Sensitive Examinations at Military Medical Treatment Facilities

This section would require chaperones for certain sensitive exams at military medical treatment facilities.

Sec. 730—Requirement to Offer Medical Chaperones During Sensitive Medical Examinations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish and implement a policy to require medical chaperones for certain sensitive medical examinations.

Sec. 731—Uniform Protocols on Screening for Unwanted Sexual Behavior

This section would require the Director of the Defense Health Agency to develop uniform protocols for providing a screening for unwanted sexual behavior to patients at military medical treatment facilities.

Sec. 732—Requirement to Notify Committees on Armed Services of Hospitalization of Combat Wounded Members of the Armed Forces

This section would require notification to the Committees on Armed Service of the Senate and the House of Representatives when members of the Armed Forces are seriously wounded in combat and hospitalized.

Sec. 733—Authority to Provide Residencies, Internships, and Similar Postgraduate Programs for Civilian Health Care Professionals of the Department of Defense

This section would permit the Secretary of Defense to establish internships and residencies at military medical institutions to train civilian medical personnel that the Secretary has appointed.

Sec. 734—Notification to TRICARE Beneficiaries of Coverage Transition Requirements

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to provide TRICARE beneficiaries with notice of transition requirements.

Sec. 735—Waiver of Referral Requirement Under TRICARE Prime for Certain Physical Therapy

This section would authorize TRICARE beneficiaries to access physical therapy services without a prior referral.

Sec. 736—Rates of Pay for a Provider of Care or Services Furnished Under TRICARE Program

This section would establish a policy of site-neutral payments for healthcare services reimbursed under TRICARE.

Sec. 737—Plans on Military Health System

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to provide long term plans for stabilization of the Military Health System on a quarterly basis to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services.

Sec. 738—Modification to Qualification Waiver Authority for Applicants for Nursing or Practical Nurse Positions in the Department of Defense

This section would modify the qualification waiver authority for applicants for nursing position in the Department of Defense.

Sec. 739—Aerial Transport and Department-Wide Capability for High-Consequence Infectious Diseases

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a program providing for long-range aerial transport of individuals infected by high-consequence infectious diseases.

Sec. 740—Availability of Obstetrician-Gynecologists and Certified Nurse-Midwives at Military Medical Treatment Facilities

This section would require obstetrician-gynecologists and certified nurse-midwives at military medical treatment facilities.

Sec. 741—Availability of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Services at Military Treatment Facilities

This section would require each medical treatment facility to have sexual assault nurse examiner services available.

Sec. 742—Improvement of Process for Filing of Complaints and Reporting of Issues Under TRICARE Program

This section would improve the process for filing TRICARE complaints.

Sec. 743—Pilot Program on Filling Primary Care Management Positions at Remote Military Medical Treatment Facilities

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program permitting commanders of military medical treatment facilities in remote locations to fill any medical or administrative positions necessary for the operations of the facility.

Sec. 744—Establishment of Pilot Program on Use of Health Care Assessments Other Than Periodic Health Assessments

This section would establish a pilot program at two Army installations to have no less than 100 soldiers get an in-person physical and blood panel and compare it to those who go through the standard periodic health assessment.

SUBTITLE C—STUDIES, REPORTS, AND OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 751—Quarterly Briefing on Military Treatment Facilities

This section would require the Director of Health Affairs to brief the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services on a quarterly basis to ensure the quality and effectiveness of the Military Health System.

Sec. 752—Enhanced Medical Coverage for Civilian Employees of the Department of Defense and Dependents in Certain Locations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into a contract to provide enhanced medical coverage for services that are not covered by the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan in certain locations.

Sec. 753—Modifications to Pilot Program to Assist Certain Members of the Armed Forces and Dependents with Additional Supplemental Coverage Relating to Cancer

This provision would amend section 734 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60) pertaining to a pilot program for supplemental coverage relating to cancer.

Sec. 754—Modifications to Evaluation and Report on TRICARE Program Effectiveness

This section would restart the expired reporting requirements for the Department of Defense Health Agency and require additional elements.

Sec. 755—Extension of Extramedical Maternal Health Providers Demonstration Project

This section would extend the Doula Demonstration program from section 746(f)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) for 3 additional years and request a feasibility briefing for the expansion of the program.

Sec. 756—Modification of Traumatic Brain Injury Oversight Strategy and Action Plan of the Department of Defense

This section would modify the traumatic brain injury oversight strategy and action plan of the Department of Defense.

Sec. 757—Expansion of Prohibition on Painful Research on Certain Animals

This section would prevent painful research on nonhuman members of the order Primates.

Sec. 758—Pilot Program to Treat Pregnancy as a Qualifying Event for Enrollment in TRICARE Select

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to conduct a 5-year pilot program treating pregnancy as a qualifying life event for the purposes of eligibility to enroll in TRICARE Select.

Sec. 759—Access to Automated External Defibrillators During Military Physical Training

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure an automated external defibrillator is available and accessible for any required unit level physical training event or high-intensity exercise.

Sec. 760—Pilot Program on Remote Blood Pressure Monitoring for Certain Pregnant and Postpartum TRICARE Beneficiaries

This section would create a pilot program to monitor blood pressure for pregnant and postpartum TRICARE beneficiaries.

Sec. 761—Pilot Program on Secure, Mobile Personal Health Record for Members of the Armed Forces

This section would establish a pilot program that allows servicemembers to have access to their medical records via their personal mobile device to ease the record sharing aspect of transitioning from military to civilian status.

Sec. 762—Pilot Program to Provide for the Use of Blue-Light Dissipating Displays to Certain Individuals

This section would require the Director of the Defense Health Agency to conduct a pilot program for the use of blue-light dissipating displays to assist the visually impaired.

Sec. 763—Extension and Improvement of Pilot Program of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences on Pharmaceutical Supply Chain

This section would authorize and extend a pilot program carried out by Uniformed Services University to assess and develop risk ratings for generic drugs procured by the Department of Defense based on their country of origin and location of manufacturing.

Sec. 764—Working Group on Digital Strategy for Traumatic Brain Injuries

This section would require the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to establish a working group to develop a digital strategy that leverages artificial intelligence for the treatment of brain injuries.

Sec. 765—Study on Long-Term Effects of Military Flight Operations on Brain Health and Mental Health

The section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a comprehensive study assessing the long-term health effects of military aviation.

Sec. 766—Study on Feasibility of Establishing Military Treatment Facility at Homestead Air Reserve Base

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a feasibility study on establishing a military medical treatment facility at Homestead Air Reserve Base.

Sec. 767—Study on Feasibility of Establishing Digital System Relating to Access to Care at Military Medical Treatment Facilities

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study to determine the feasibility of establishing a digital system related to access to care at military medical treatment facilities.

Sec. 768—Review by Inspector General of the Department of Defense on Efforts to Prevent Suicide

This section would require the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to conduct a review of efforts of all military services and their approach to suicide training requirements, public awareness campaigns, and developed crisis response plans.

Sec. 769—Requirements Relating to Wellness Checks for Health and Welfare of Certain Members of the Armed Forces

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish policy and procedures to require a wellness check for any servicemember sustaining significant injury or illness to account for the health and welfare of the servicemember.

Sec. 770—Reports on Department of Defense Comprehensive Autism Care Demonstration Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to report on the implementation of the recommendations made by the National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine on the comprehensive autism care demonstration program.

Sec. 771—Transition of Medics to Civilian Workforce

This section would require the Secretaries of the military departments to develop recommendations to improve the transition of medics into the civilian workforce in healthcare occupations.

Sec. 772—Strategic Plan to Address Mental Health of Certain Members of the Armed Forces

This section would require the Department of Defense to increase awareness of mental health assistance and resources for servicemembers and standardize training for leadership.

Sec. 773—Briefing on Prostate Cancer Incidence and Emerging Diagnostic Technologies

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing on the findings and results of the prostate cancer incidence studies.

**Sec. 774—Assessment of Access, Fairness, and Transparency
Under TRICARE Pharmacy Benefits Program**

This section would require GAO to audit the TRICARE pharmacy benefits program, examining reimbursement rates, prior authorizations, dispensing timeliness, and pharmacy network adequacy.

**Sec. 775—Report on Feasibility of Pilot Program on Behavioral
Neurology Fellowships**

This section would require a study on the feasibility of establishing a pilot program at the Lovell Federal Health Care Center for behavioral neurology fellowship to provide training opportunities with respect to treating members of the Armed Forces and veterans with traumatic brain injuries.

**Sec. 776—Government Accountability Office Study on Reserve
Component Dental Readiness and Benefit Sufficiency**

This section would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on Reserve Component dental readiness and the adequacy of current TRICARE dental benefits.

Sec. 777—Review of the Occupational Health and Safety Conditions of Operational Facilities Associated with the LGM-30G Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missile System

The section would require an independent review of the methodology and findings of the Missile Community Cancer Study.

**Sec. 778—Continued Evaluation of the TRICARE Program through
Beneficiary Experience Surveys**

This section would require continued evaluation of TRICARE through beneficiary experience surveys.

**Sec. 779—Removal of Peptides from Prohibited Performance
Enhancing Substances List**

This section would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from including legally available peptides on the prohibited dietary supplement ingredient list.

**Sec. 780—Study on Long-Term Effects of Exposure to Toxic
Substances on Reproductive Health and Fertility**

This section would require a study on the long-term effects of exposure to toxic substances on reproductive health and fertility.

**TITLE VIII—ACQUISITION POLICY, ACQUISITION
MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED MATTERS**

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Acquisition Transformation and Innovation Implementation Report

The committee recognizes the conclusions of the Government Accountability Office in GAO-25-107569, including that the Departments traditional linear acquisition had not adapted to effectively

integrate emerging innovation and remained entrenched as of June 2025.

The committee further notes that the Department of Defense is implementing a transformation of the acquisition process by prioritizing speed, flexibility, and rigorous execution. The committee supports these reform efforts and notes the value of accelerating the delivery of cutting-edge capabilities to the warfighter.

Recognizing the depth, scale, and scope of the reform efforts, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than July 1, 2027, assessing:

(1) the effectiveness of the Acquisition Transformation Strategy in expanding the industrial base, integrating emerging innovation, and shortening time to contract awards that facilitate iterative deliveries of capability;

(2) the degree to which changes in the Department have shifted incentives and encouraged the acquisition workforce at all levels to consider iterative development on traditional and non-traditional pathways, to include Portfolio Acquisition Executives, Program Executive Officers, and Program Managers;

(3) the extent that the Department is utilizing pathways with smaller efforts to rapidly develop and deploy iterative, innovative capabilities to the warfighter; and

(4) identify additional changes needed to meet the intent of the reform efforts.

Acquisition Workflow Modernization

The committee is concerned that section 862 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239) has been implemented in a way that led each of the military services to spend more than a decade and over \$1.0 billion developing bespoke electronic contract writing systems, despite viable and less expensive commercial options being readily available.

The committee notes that there are currently several commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) software solutions for contract writing that support other Federal agencies, the intelligence community, and Department of Defense Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentalities. These COTS contract writing solutions operate from a single, vendor-maintained code base that is deployed across all the vendor's customers. They can be implemented with only minor code modifications and minimal government funding to integrate with other systems, such as enterprise resource planning tools, and become fully operational. Such COTS solutions may be delivered through a single or multi-tenant software-as-a-service arrangement and may be hosted on vendor-operated or Department-operated infrastructure.

Therefore, elsewhere in this Act, the committee includes a provision that would clarify the original intent of section 862 and require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to implement a phased strategy to ensure that all electronic contract writing solutions or Federal acquisition management systems of the Department of Defense are compliant with section 3453 of title 10, United States Code, and are COTS solutions unless the head of the agency determines that no commercial prod-

uct, commercial service, or nondevelopmental item exists that is suitable to meet the needs of the agency.

Acquisition Workforce Data and Analytics

The committee notes that the Department of Defense currently relies on multiple, fragmented systems and external analysis to manage acquisition workforce data, limiting enterprise-wide visibility into workforce capacity and capability, and impeding effective and adaptive talent planning and management. The committee also notes that integrated workforce data and real-time analytics capabilities are standard practice across leading private sector organizations and are foundational to strategic talent management.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the implementation of the acquisition workforce data transparency capability established elsewhere in this Act. The briefing should include:

- (1) progress toward achieving full operational capability not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act;

- (2) identification of the data systems, sources, and tools being used to integrate acquisition workforce data across the Department of Defense in support of such capability, including any data analytics or visualization tools;

- (3) an explanation of the extent to which commercially available workforce analytics, talent management, and data visualization tools are being used;

- (4) an assessment of actions taken to standardize data definitions and reporting requirements across the military departments, defense agencies, and other Department of Defense components to support the capability;

- (5) identification of any challenges associated with integrating existing data sources, including challenges related to data access, standardization, or the provision of data by the military departments, Defense Agencies, and other Department of Defense components, and the steps being taken to address such challenges; and

- (6) a description of how the capability is being used to support acquisition workforce planning, assessments of acquisition workforce capacity and capability, and acquisition decision-making by the Department.

AI-Enabled Commercial Lifecycle Management Platforms for Acquisition and Sustainment Execution

The committee notes persistent cost growth, schedule instability, and execution risk across defense acquisition and sustainment efforts, which are often exacerbated by fragmented program data and limited enterprise visibility into performance drivers. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to expand the use of firm-fixed-price commercial off-the-shelf, cloud-based lifecycle management software-as-a-service. The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee by January 15, 2027, that includes:

(1) an implementation approach to scale the use of firm-fixed-price commercial off-the-shelf lifecycle management software-as-a-service across covered acquisition and sustainment activities;

(2) priority use cases for such software, including inventory availability, demand and supply modeling, identification of new sources, visibility into cost growth, schedule instability, performance degradation, and supply chain risk and solutions;

(3) a feasibility analysis based on cost, software maturity, and schedule of procuring and deploying commercial off-the-shelf software versus organic development of such systems; and

(4) identification of and solutions to Department of Defense barriers to adoption, including contracting practices, data access limitations, and workforce implementation constraints.

Compliance with Commercial Preference Requirements in the Acquisition of Simulation Capabilities

Subtitle C of title 18 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60) is comprised of numerous provisions that clarify congressional intent and strengthen the longstanding federal contracting framework that requires the use of commercial preference in acquisition practices to the maximum extent practicable. The committee is concerned that the military services are not fully implementing such laws when it comes to requirements related to the acquisition of simulation and training capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on the acquisition of simulation capabilities, including those that enhance the ability to develop image-generated mission scenarios; plan and manage complex missions across a range of capabilities, such as radar jamming, electronic warfare, and adversarial actions; employ firearms in complex and often dangerous scenarios; and perform real-time aircraft threat evasion and response. The briefing should include the following:

(1) an assessment of current compliance with commercial preference requirements under section 3453 of title 10, United States Code, for simulation capabilities;

(2) an accounting of all sole-source contracts awarded for design or development of simulation capabilities during fiscal years 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026, including the justification provided for such awards; and

(3) a description of specific steps the Department is taking to ensure future compliance with commercial preference requirements in the acquisition of simulation capabilities, including a discussion of any updates or clarifications to policy being made or planned; a summary of training programs for contracting officers and program managers in the application of commercial preference in defense acquisitions; and an analysis of barriers to commercial competition in the training and simulation market, including any recommendations for legislative or regulatory changes to further enhance competition and commercial participation.

Defense Civilian Training Corps Integration into Acquisition Workforce Planning

The committee continues to support the Defense Civilian Training Corps (DCTC), established by section 860 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92). The committee notes that DCTC builds critical skills among students in postsecondary education and better prepares them to contribute to the acquisition workforce upon entering civilian service.

The committee further notes that the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60) expanded DCTC by providing direct hiring authority for program graduates. However, the committee notes that the Department has not fully integrated the program into acquisition workforce planning and hiring strategies in the same way it has incorporated other structured talent pipelines, such as the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Director of the Acquisition Innovation Research Center and the Service Acquisition Executives, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's strategy for integrating and scaling DCTC as part of the acquisition workforce pipeline. The briefing should include the following:

(1) the Department's plan to integrate DCTC into acquisition workforce planning, including planning and budgeting for hiring DCTC graduates into permanent acquisition workforce positions;

(2) lessons learned from the DCTC talent development program regarding experiential learning for the future civilian acquisition workforce; and

(3) recommendations for potential legislative or policy changes required to expand existing DCTC program authority to include opportunities for DCTC graduates to gain experience with industry partners.

Demonstrated Proficiency for Critical Acquisition Positions

The committee believes that individuals serving in critical acquisition positions, as defined in section 1731 of title 10, United States Code, should be able to demonstrate proficiency in achieving the key performance objectives established for the acquisition workforce, including through the use of the expanded acquisition authorities, pathways, and methods Congress has provided to the Department of Defense. Accordingly, elsewhere in this Act, section 1731 would be amended to require demonstrated proficiency for individuals serving in such positions.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's plan to implement demonstrated proficiency requirements for individuals in critical acquisition positions. The briefing should include:

(1) how the Department will establish and implement the framework to assess demonstrated proficiency requirements beyond the completion of training or certification requirements;

(2) how such demonstrated proficiency requirements will be incorporated into workforce development, career progression, and assignment decisions;

(3) how the Department will ensure that such demonstrated proficiency requirements are applied appropriately across different acquisition career fields and roles; and

(4) any challenges to implementation, including legal, policy, or practical limitations.

Department of Defense Contractors' Research and Development Expensing

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the effectiveness of immediate Research and Development (R&D) expensing as an incentive for research and product development. The committee directs the Comptroller General to submit a report on the review to the committee no later than May 1, 2027, which shall include an assessment of changes in Department of Defense contractors' investment decisions during the lapse in immediate R&D expensing. The report shall address, at a minimum, the following:

(1) how much money each defense contractor spent on R&D-eligible expenses in tax years 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024;

(2) a qualitative assessment of the role of immediate R&D expensing in incentivizing investments by defense contractors that would not have been made otherwise; and

(3) any other effects of R&D amortization policy on the health and strength of the defense industrial base.

Enhancing Decision Efficacy Through Scenario-Based Artificial Intelligence-Enabled Capabilities

The committee recognizes the growing importance of data-driven and scenario-based decision support capabilities to improve defense resource management, acquisition oversight, and Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) processes across the Department of Defense. The committee believes that advances in artificial intelligence-enabled software and analytics tools present significant opportunities to improve transparency, traceability, and rigor in Department-wide decision-making.

The committee notes that the Department continues to face challenges in aligning resources to strategic priorities, evaluating trade-offs across portfolios, integrating information from multiple systems, and assessing program performance in a timely and consistent manner. The committee encourages the Department to adopt scalable, scenario-based, artificial intelligence-enabled software capabilities that can support decision-making across the Department, improve the Department's ability to evaluate operational and budgetary trade-offs, and provide auditable rationale for major decisions.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2027, on the Department's use of scenario-based, artificial intelligence-enabled capabilities to support defense resource management, acquisition oversight, and PPBE decision-making. The report shall be submitted in unclassified form but

may include a classified annex. The report should include the following:

(1) a description of the Department's current and planned use of scenario-based and artificial intelligence-enabled decision-support capabilities across defense resource management, PPBE processes, requirements prioritization, and acquisition program oversight;

(2) an assessment of how such capabilities may improve transparency, traceability, analysis of alternatives, portfolio trade-off analysis, and alignment of budget and acquisition decisions with Department strategy;

(3) a description of any standards, governance structures, guidance, or oversight mechanisms established to support the adoption and responsible use of such capabilities, including approaches to data integrity, traceability, and human oversight;

(4) an assessment of the extent to which such capabilities are being used to support acquisition program performance monitoring, including schedule execution, prototype development, production timelines, and other programmatic metrics;

(5) an assessment of barriers limiting broader adoption of such capabilities across the Department, including organizational, technical, security, cultural, acquisition, or data-related challenges;

(6) a description of any office, official, or governance body responsible for overseeing implementation of decision-support modernization initiatives across the Department; and

(7) any recommendations for additional authorities, resources, or policy changes the Secretary determines necessary to support implementation of scenario-based, artificial intelligence-enabled decision-support capabilities across the Department.

Implementation of the Chief Acquisition Talent Officer

The committee notes that sections 1701 and 1702 of title 10, United States Code, establish Department-wide responsibilities for the management and uniform implementation of acquisition workforce policy. However, the committee remains concerned about persistent fragmentation in acquisition workforce planning, development, and management across the Department, which limits capacity and complicates the Department's ability to achieve acquisition outcomes.

The committee believes that the Department should adopt leading private sector management practices by designating a senior official responsible for integrating acquisition workforce strategy, planning, data, and performance management. Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Service Acquisition Executives and the Component Acquisition Executives, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on the Department's plan to implement the role of Chief Acquisition Talent Officer, established elsewhere in this Act. The briefing should include:

(1) a timeline and key milestones to achieve full operating capability for the Chief Acquisition Talent Officer not later than 1 year after enactment of this Act;

(2) the delineation of roles and responsibilities among the Chief Acquisition Talent Officer, Service Chief Acquisition Talent Officers, Component Chief Acquisition Talent Officers, Service Acquisi-

tion Executives, Component Acquisition Executives, and Portfolio Acquisition Executives;

(3) plans to develop and implement a Department-wide acquisition workforce strategy, planning processes, and data standards;

(4) plans to effectively leverage the Department-wide acquisition workforce data analytics capability established elsewhere in this Act in workforce planning, assessments, and decision-making; and

(5) any challenges to implementation, including resource, policy, or statutory limitations.

The committee believes that establishment of the Chief Acquisition Talent Officer will support execution of the Department's Acquisition Transformation Strategy, particularly with respect to strengthening acquisition workforce capacity, capability, and performance.

Importance of Risk-Based Approach to Monitoring Contractor Business Systems

Consistent with the recent changes made to streamline, modernize, and leverage commercial practices for business systems internal to the Department of Defense, the committee believes that additional changes are necessary to streamline and develop a more agile and risk-based approach for monitoring contractor business systems. Accordingly, the committee includes a provision elsewhere in this Act that would require the Secretary of Defense to transition the contractor business systems improvement program developed and initiated pursuant to section 893 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383), as modified by section 806 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283), to an agile, streamlined, risk-based approach that integrates surveillance and audit activities into the Defense Contract Management Agency's (DCMA's) standard contractor surveillance program. The committee believes such a streamlined framework would minimize the need for the DCMA or the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) to maintain a separate program for surveillance of contractor business systems and free up valuable DCMA and DCAA resources to assist contractors in developing corrective action plans and implementing remedial measures.

Leveraging Subscription-Based Procurement Models

The committee recognizes the important steps the Department of Defense has taken to modernize acquisition processes and establish more effective and efficient pathways for delivering innovative capabilities to the warfighter, consistent with the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60). The committee supports the Department's continued efforts to reform acquisition practices to improve speed, resilience, and strategic alignment across the enterprise.

As these reforms progress, the committee believes the Department should do more to leverage subscription-based procurement models for software, platforms, and mission support capabilities where appropriate. Such approaches have the potential to enhance adaptability, reduce lifecycle costs, and expand access to cutting-edge technologies. The committee notes that a standardized frame-

work governing subscription-first procurement, including evaluation criteria, contracting mechanisms, and compliance measures, would support broader adoption across the Department.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on subscription-based procurement and related acquisition modernization efforts. The briefing shall include:

- (1) education, training, and workforce development efforts to ensure the workforce is capable and confident in applying subscription-based procurement models;
- (2) rates of use of subscription-based procurement models across the Department of Defense;
- (3) lessons learned from the use of subscription-based procurements, and how those lessons learned are being shared across the workforce of the Department;
- (4) benefits obtained through subscription models, such as cost savings or other operational efficiencies; and
- (5) observed or anticipated modernization outcomes.

Modernizing Acquisition Processes Through Model-Based Systems Engineering

The committee concurs with the assessment by the Secretary of Defense that model-based systems engineering (MBSE) is foundational to modernizing acquisition processes, improving requirements development and traceability, and enhancing lifecycle system management and sustainment. The committee notes that inconsistent implementation, fragmented tool environments, and uneven workforce adoption continue to limit the Department's ability to fully realize the benefits of MBSE. The committee further notes the importance of establishing enterprise-wide governance, standards, and measurable outcomes to ensure MBSE is effectively integrated into requirements generation, acquisition, testing, and sustainment activities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than August 1, 2027, on the Department's enterprise-level plan for implementing MBSE. The briefing should include:

- (1) the strategic objectives for MBSE adoption aligned with Department-wide digital engineering directives and modernization priorities;
- (2) a description of governance structures, decision authorities, and accountability mechanisms guiding enterprise-wide MBSE implementation;
- (3) an identification of resource requirements, including digital workforce development, training, infrastructure, and sustainment needs;
- (4) milestones and measurable metrics for phased MBSE adoption across the Department; and
- (5) a plan for integrating MBSE into requirements development, acquisition decision-making, testing, and sustainment processes.

Modernizing the Acquisition Education and Training Ecosystem

The committee notes that the acquisition workforce increasingly requires specialized skills in areas such as software acquisition, digital engineering, artificial intelligence, data analytics, cloud computing, commercial acquisition pathways, and an understanding of commercial business models, private capital, and investment dynamics.

The committee recognizes that the Department relies heavily on the Defense Acquisition University (DAU) as the primary provider of acquisition workforce training but is concerned that it may not be fully leveraging external training opportunities. While DAU provides foundational training, the committee believes the Department should ensure the workforce has access to high-quality learning opportunities from universities, industry practitioners, federally funded research and development centers, certification programs, and other non-Department providers to meet evolving mission needs.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's strategy for acquisition workforce education and training with a focus on non-Department providers. The briefing should include:

- (1) an evaluation of whether the current acquisition workforce education and training structure adequately supports workforce needs in rapidly evolving technology areas and modern commercial acquisition and investment practices;

- (2) a description of the Department's use of experiential learning approaches, including training simulators, gaming, or other applied learning platforms, to accelerate the development of acquisition workforce skills;

- (3) a description of the Department's use of external learning providers;

- (4) an assessment of DAU's use of temporary staff from leading management and business schools or research institutions to supplement DAU faculty, broaden faculty expertise, and improve educational experiences;

- (5) an identification of any statutory, regulatory, policy, or funding barriers limiting the use of non-Department training providers;

- (6) a description of how acquisition workforce development funding, including amounts from the Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Account, is allocated for training provided by DAU and external providers;

- (7) an assessment of whether acquisition workforce development funding mechanisms or other management practices provide sufficient flexibility to support training from external providers; and

- (8) recommendations to improve access to external expertise and modernize acquisition workforce education and training.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—ACQUISITION POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

Sec. 801—Responsibilities and Authorities of Portfolio Acquisition Executives with Respect to Contractors

This section would amend chapter 205 of title 10, United States Code, by inserting a section 3105a that would provide a portfolio acquisition executive with certain authorities and procedures to address deficiencies in contractor performance. This section would also insert a section 3105b that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in consultation with each component acquisition executive and service acquisition executive, to establish a framework of contractor performance metrics to be used by all portfolio acquisition executives of the Department of Defense. Furthermore, this section would insert a subsection 3105c to authorize each portfolio acquisition executive to designate a contractor performing under an acquisition program assigned to such executive, as a high performer. The section would also require a contracting officer to assign any offeror designated as a high performer with a past performance confidence rating of substantial confidence.

Sec. 802—Ensuring Best Value in Procurement

This section would codify two sections of public law that limit the use of lowest price technically acceptable source selection processes to situations where minimum requirements are clear and paying more would provide little additional benefit (section 813 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) and section 880 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232)). This section would also amend section 152 of title 41, United States Code, to ensure that executive agencies do not make contracting decisions based solely on the lowest price when higher-quality or more capable proposals could provide better long-term value under full and open competition procedures.

Sec. 803—Limitation on Certain Contract Clauses for Commercial Products or Commercial Services

This section would make a clarifying amendment to section 3452 of title 10, United States Code, to clarify that clauses under Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Part 15 (Contracting by Negotiation) do not apply to contracts governed by FAR Part 12 (Acquisition of Commercial Products and Services) when a FAR Part 12 clause already addresses the same matter.

Sec. 804—Elimination of Late Cost and Pricing Data Submission Defense

This section would amend section 3706 of title 10, United States Code, to preclude a contractor that submits cost or pricing data that is more than 30 days old in response to applicable requirements under Truthful Cost or Pricing Data (chapter 271 of title 10, United States Code), from using such submission as a defense

against a determination of defective cost or pricing data by a head of an agency.

Sec. 805—Reporting of Price Increases

This section would amend chapter 271 of title 10, United States Code, to require the offeror to report to the contracting officer certain increases in the price of a product or service under a covered contract.

Sec. 806—Limitation on Suspension of Progress Payments

This section would amend section 3804 of title 10, United States Code, to restrict the Secretary of Defense from reducing or suspending a progress payment to a contractor without finding substantial evidence justifying the suspension or reduction of payment under Federal Acquisition Regulation clause 52.232-16. This section would also limit a suspension of a progress payment to not more than 60 days if the contractor initiates corrective actions and the service acquisition executive or portfolio acquisition executive, as applicable, determines that the corrective actions are sufficient.

Sec. 807—Uniform Requirements for Electronic Contract Writing Systems and Acquisition Management Systems

This section would add a new section 4755 to title 10, United States Code, to clarify and codify existing requirements for the Secretary of Defense to maintain uniform data standards, internal control requirements, and independent verification and validation requirements for processing procurement requests, contracts, receipts, and invoices within the Department of Defense. This section would also require the Secretary to develop a phased implementation strategy to transition the Department to systems that are compliant with any new requirements developed as a result of section 4755. In addition, this section would add a new section 1132 to title 41, United States Code, to codify requirements for electronic contract writing systems and acquisition management systems for executive agencies other than the Department of Defense. Finally, this section would repeal section 862 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112-239).

Sec. 808—Risk-Based Approach to Monitoring Contractor Business Systems

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to implement an agile, streamlined, risk-based approach to the surveillance of contractor business systems. Accordingly, this section would repeal section 893 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111-383), which established the requirements for the current contractor business systems improvement program. This section would also require the Secretary, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to enter into an agreement with the acquisition research organization described in section 4142(a) of title 10, United States Code, to provide recommendations for implementing the requirements of this section.

Sec. 809—Procurement of Initial Spares

This section would require a contracting officer to determine that sufficient funds have been programmed and budgeted for the procurement of initial spares associated with the covered end item.

Sec. 810—Procurement of Local Produce, Seafood, and Meat in the Area of Responsibility of the United States Indo-Pacific Command

This section would require the Defense Commissary Agency and the Defense Logistics Agency to increase procurement of local produce, seafood, and meat for dining facilities and commissaries in the area of responsibility of the Indo-Pacific Command.

Sec. 811—Review of Defense Audit Agencies

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to contract with an entity to review the standards, guidance, and policies of the defense audit agencies and identify opportunities to improve and streamline their processes. The section would also require the entity to submit a report to the Secretary of Defense and the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, and require the Inspector General, not later than 60 days after receiving the report, to provide it to the congressional defense committees, along with any recommendations the Inspector General considers appropriate.

SUBTITLE B—AMENDMENTS TO GENERAL CONTRACTING AUTHORITIES, PROCEDURES, AND LIMITATIONS

Sec. 821—Modification to Certain Acquisition Thresholds

This section would amend section 3702 of title 10, United States Code and section 1908 of title 41, United States Code, by requiring the inflation adjustment of acquisition-related dollar thresholds to occur every 3 years instead of every 5 years. This section would also make adjustments to several contracting thresholds established by title 10 and title 41, United States Code, including the simplified acquisition threshold and the micro-purchase threshold.

Sec. 822—Use of Accrued Interest by Certain Consortium Managers

This section would amend section 4021 of title 10, United States Code, to establish guidelines for how interest accrued on advance payments by the Department of Defense to a consortium management organization can be used.

Sec. 823—Amendment to Other Transaction Authority

This section would amend section 4022 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize an official responsible for entering into other transactions for prototype projects to assess demonstrated performance, speed of delivery, and the alignment of a capability with the needs of the Department of Defense as the primary factors in determining the financial structure of an award. This section would also preserve the flexibility for such officials to negotiate voluntary cost-sharing arrangements when supported by market opportunities and potential commercial returns.

Sec. 824—Requirement for Modular Open System Approach and Modifications to Rights in Technical Data

This section would amend section 4401 of title 10, United States Code, to clarify that a modular open system approach should be tailored to the characteristics, intended use, planned service life, and other relevant factors of a system in order to support broader adoption of modular and interoperable designs. Accordingly, this section would also make conforming repeals of sections 4402 and 4403 of title 10, and section 804 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283).

Sec. 825—Modification to Requirements Relating to Long-Term Concessions Agreements with Certain Retailers

This section would amend section 4664 of title 10, United States Code, by modifying the waiver authorities and by striking the exceptions to the prohibition on renewing, extending, or entering into a long-term concessions agreement with a retailer that is controlled by a covered nation.

Sec. 826—Prohibition on Contracting with Employers of Convicted Traffickers

This section would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from entering into a contract with convicted traffickers.

Sec. 827—Acquisition Thresholds for Certain Materials

This section would amend sections 4863 and 4872 of title 10, United States Code, to revise an exception for purchases of covered materials to apply to amounts below \$250,000, adjusted for inflation every 5 years, instead of tying the exception to the simplified acquisition threshold. This section would also amend section 4873 of title 10, United States Code, to revise the exception for purchases of covered printed circuit boards to apply to amounts below \$10,000, adjusted for inflation every 5 years, instead of tying the exception to the micro-purchase threshold.

Sec. 828—Clarification of Certain Elements of Department of Defense Mentor-Protege Program

This section would amend section 4902 of title 10, United States Code, to ensure that firms serving as mentors are for-profit firms operating in the United States, and to make other clarifications to the authority for the program.

Sec. 829—Codification of Program for Negotiation of Comprehensive Small Business Subcontracting Plans

This section would establish a new section in title 10, United States Code, to codify the requirement for the Secretary of Defense to maintain a program under which service acquisition executives and heads of a Defense Agency are authorized to negotiate and administer comprehensive subcontracting plans.

Sec. 830—Consumption-Based Procurements and Associated Payments

This section would amend section 3324 of title 31, United States Code, to authorize agency heads to make advance payments for commercially available content and certain information and communications technology subscriptions, reservations, or tenancy arrangements, including cloud environments, where the procuring agency establishes appropriate access and security standards. This section would also add a new section 2314 to title 41, United States Code, to authorize agencies to acquire services through consumption-based solutions that are billed based on actual usage. In addition, this section would modify and extend the pilot program for consumption-based solutions authorized under section 809 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31).

Sec. 831—Extension of Briefing and Certification Requirement

This section would amend section 886 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 (Public Law 118–159) to modify and extend requirements related to briefings and certification of fuel services financial management contracts.

Sec. 832—Preference for Recycled Strategic and Critical Materials

This section would amend section 848 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–238) by including sources that produce strategic and critical materials by extracting such materials from electronic waste to the list of preferred sources.

Sec. 833—Transfer Authority for Rapid Transition of Other Transaction Authority Prototypes

This section would authorize a Portfolio Acquisition Executive (PAE) within the Department of Defense to transfer not more than 10 percent of authorized amounts made available for research, development, test, and evaluation programs, projects, or activities within the PAE's portfolio. The section would clarify that such transfers may only be made to a corresponding procurement program, project, or activity within the same portfolio and only under specified conditions. This section would also require the PAE to provide written notification to the congressional defense committees and designated senior Department of Defense officials not later than 15 days before making such a transfer.

Sec. 834—Portfolio-Based Acquisition of Autonomous Capabilities

This section would establish a Department of Defense program to be known as the “Autonomy Integration Account.”

Sec. 835—Establishment of Pathfinder Programs to Inform Requirements Reform

This section would require each Secretary of a military department to establish a pathfinder program to inform and assist in efforts to reorient and reform the requirements process within the

military department concerned, and to develop and establish requirements-related processes in a manner that supports and is consistent with the Joint Force Requirements Process established January 15, 2026.

Sec. 836—Requirements for Certain Unmanned Surface Vessels to be Manufactured in the United States

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to prioritize offers for the Medium Unmanned Surface Vessel program of the Department of the Navy that include assurances by the offeror that their components are domestically sourced and the manufacturing, assembling, and finishing of components or parts is done by domestically located entities.

SUBTITLE C—PROVISIONS RELATING TO ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Sec. 851—Acquisition Workforce Data Analytics Capability

This section would amend section 1701a of title 10, United States Code, to require the establishment of a Department-wide acquisition workforce data analytics capability to support workforce planning and performance management. This section would also direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to use commercially available tools to the maximum extent practicable when developing and maintaining this capability.

Sec. 852—Chief Acquisition Talent Officer

This section would amend chapter 87 of title 10, United States Code, to establish a Chief Acquisition Talent Officer of the Department of Defense to serve as the principal staff assistant to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment on Department-wide acquisition workforce strategy and talent management. This section would also require the Chief Acquisition Talent Officer to submit an annual report to the congressional defense committees assessing workforce capacity and capability, identifying critical gaps, and providing recommendations to strengthen the acquisition workforce.

Sec. 853—Codification of Acquisition Workforce Key Performance Objectives

This section would amend section 1722b of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to implement mandatory key performance objectives for civilian members of the acquisition workforce, codifying requirements previously established under section 826 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60).

Sec. 854—Demonstrated Proficiency Requirements for Critical Acquisition Positions

This section would amend section 1731 of title 10, United States Code, to require that individuals serving in civilian critical acquisition positions demonstrate proficiency in achieving the key performance objectives that would be established under section

1722b(d) of this title in a provision elsewhere in this Act, including through the effective use of new acquisition authorities and approaches provided by Congress. This section would also require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to establish a Department-wide framework to assess demonstrated proficiency with those key performance objectives.

Sec. 855—Extension and Modification of Acquisition Workforce
Demonstration Project

This section would amend section 1762 of title 10, United States Code, to increase the Acquisition Workforce Demonstration Project participation cap from 130,000 to 143,000, extend the project through December 31, 2035, and require a briefing on projected growth and any additional authorities needed to support the acquisition workforce.

SUBTITLE D—INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MATTERS

Sec. 861—Reform of Technical Data and Software Rights to
Support Competition, Sustainment, and Readiness

This section would amend title 10, United States Code, by inserting a new section that would require the Department of Defense be provided with government purpose rights unless the contractor establishes through clear and convincing evidence, entitlement to more restrictive rights. This section would establish that a contractor bears the burden for asserting less-than-government purpose rights and would stipulate that, if the contractor fails to satisfy that burden, the deliverable shall be treated as having been provided with government purpose rights. This section would further apply government purpose rights to any critical readiness item of supply that was found to be improperly marked. This section would also amend section 3771 of title 10, United States Code, by authorizing release, disclosure, or use of a contractor's detailed manufacturing and process data in cases that it is needed for operation, maintenance, installation, or training purposes supporting wartime operations or contingency operations. This section would apply to all competitive and non-competitive procurements made after the date of enactment of this Act, including commercial procurements, without exception.

Sec. 862—Intellectual Property Ombudsman; Voluntary Expert
Mediation for Certain Intellectual Property Matters

This section would amend chapter 275 of title 10, United States Code, by inserting a new section 3792 to require the designation of an Intellectual Property Ombudsman to provide independent, non-binding guidance to contracting officers, contractors, and subcontractors regarding intellectual property matters and to facilitate communication on such matters between contractors and contracting officers. This section would also insert a new section 3792a to establish a mediation process through which the Department of Defense and contractors may seek to resolve intellectual property disputes before resorting to litigation. This section would further authorize the Secretary of Defense, under certain conditions, to approve a binding recommendation requiring a covered contractor to

provide non-deliverable access to certain disputed intellectual property. Finally, this section would require the Secretary of Defense to implement sections 3792 and 3792a not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Sec. 863—Expansion of Reverse Engineering Authority for Prototype Projects

This section would amend section 4022 of title 10, United States Code, to expand the authority for reverse engineering projects by removing the requirement that such projects be associated with addressing obsolescence.

Sec. 864—Clarifications to Sustainment Planning Requirements for Covered Systems

This section would modify sections 4324 and 3744 of title 10, United States Code to clarify certain factors that must be addressed in sustainment planning for Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAP), MDAP subprograms, MDAP-equivalent Middle Tier of Acquisition programs, and major weapon systems no later than Milestone B or equivalent stage, and all other sustainment needs by Milestone C or equivalent stage, in accordance with program needs.

Sec. 865—Software Accountability Improvements Over Lifecycles

This section would amend section 4324 of title 10, United States Code, to modify the required life-cycle sustainment plan to include software sustainment metrics and expand the responsibilities of portfolio acquisition executives and product support managers related to software-enabled solutions and technology adoption.

Sec. 866—Assessment of a Pay-to-Print Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to assess and report to Congress on the feasibility and utility of establishing a Department-wide program to be known as the “Pay-to-Print Program.”

Sec. 867—Prioritizing Maintenance, Repair, and Overhaul for Readiness

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that the service secretaries conduct a sustainment review and assessment, updated not less frequently than annually, of the performance of each major weapon system and each critical readiness item of supply against established operational readiness requirements and material objectives.

SUBTITLE E—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 871—Enhancement to Defense Supply Chain Resilience and Secondary Source Qualification

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in implementing section 865 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 (Public Law 118–159), to establish a pathway to streamline and consolidate the approval authority of the process es-

established under such section for applications for Source Approval Requests submitted by the manufacturer of record for such capability.

Sec. 872—Tailored Acquisition Pathways for Non-Traditional Intermediate-Range Fires Capabilities

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to tailor and employ existing acquisition pathways to accelerate the development, test, evaluation, and procurement of non-traditional intermediate-range fires capabilities.

Sec. 873—Pilot Program for Domestic Antimony and Copper Production for Defense Applications

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to establish a pilot program to support the recovery of antimony and copper as byproducts of mineral production in the United States. The pilot program would terminate not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Sec. 874—Addressing the Backlog of Open Cases Related to the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to establish a team of experts in acquisition regulations to assist in addressing the backlog of open cases related to the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement. This section would also require the Principal Director for Defense Pricing, Contracting, and Acquisition Policy to provide a monthly briefing to the congressional defense committees on the progress made in reducing the backlog until such time that the backlog is reduced to only cases that are less than 180 days old.

Sec. 875—Limitation on Availability of Funds for Purchase of Photovoltaic Cells, Modules, or Inverters from Foreign Entities of Concern

This section would prohibit the Department of Defense from acquiring photovoltaic cells, modules, or inverters manufactured by a foreign entity of concern.

Sec. 876—Ensuring Department of Defense Contractor Compliance with Disability Hiring Goals

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct an audit of the compliance of contractors of the Department of Defense with the 7-percent utilization goal for employment of qualified individuals with disabilities, and require a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services during each of fiscal years 2027 through 2030.

Sec. 877—Expedited Implementation of Commercial Acquisition Reforms

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure the Principal Director for Defense Pricing, Contracting, and Acquisition

Policy prioritizes the issuance of regulations, guidance, class deviations, or other implementation materials necessary to successfully implement sections 1821 through 1828 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60) related to reforming the Department’s commercial acquisition procedures and policies. This section would limit the obligation or expenditure of funds authorized to be appropriated for the Secretary of Defense for travel expenses to not more than 50 percent until the Secretary issues interim implementation instructions for the covered sections.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Army Continuous Transformation Initiative

The committee understands that, in accordance with the Army’s Continuous Transformation Initiative, First Army headquarters is assuming the functions of Division East and Division West. First Army provides a crucial service to the Total Force in carrying out its critical mission of advising and assisting the Reserve Component to ensure readiness. As the senior operational command at the Rock Island Arsenal, First Army supports hundreds of high-skilled military and civilian jobs, which bolsters the Army commands co-located at the Rock Island Arsenal, such as Army Sustainment Command, Joint Munitions Command, and the Joint Manufacturing and Technology Center, and contributes significantly to the regional defense ecosystem. The committee remains supportive of the First Army headquarters’ critical role at the Rock Island Arsenal. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on changes to First Army’s structure, alignment, and personnel. The briefing should include changes to personnel basing as it relates to the changing functions, and how First Army fits into the establishment of the new U.S. Army Western Hemisphere Command and the new U.S. Army Transformation and Training Command.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 901—Transfer of Responsibility to Supervise Activities of Department of Defense Relating to Export Controls

This section would transfer the responsibility for supervising and directing activities of the Department of Defense relating to export controls from the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment.

Sec. 902—Membership of Commandant of the Coast Guard on the Joint Chiefs of Staff

This section would add the Commandant of the Coast Guard as a full statutory member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Sec. 903—Oversight of Geographic Combatant Commands

This section would extend to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027 the prohibition of funds related to oversight of the geographic combatant commands pursuant to section 916 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60).

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Advanced Performance Apparel for Special Operations Forces

The committee notes that special operations forces operate across a broad range of contested and austere environments that place exceptional physical demands on individual clothing and equipment. The committee understands that standard-issue military apparel might not meet all the uniform requirements of the special operations forces community, specifically uniforms that meet mobility, moisture management, abrasion resistance, antimicrobial, and thermal regulation requirements of sustained special operations missions.

The committee is aware that there are domestic based small businesses, including veteran-founded manufacturers, that may have developed advanced performance apparel that meets or exceeds the physical demands described above and is currently available for procurement through existing Defense Logistics Agency supply mechanisms. The committee believes that the Commander, United States Special Operations Command should prioritize the evaluation of such apparel for special operations forces and if the apparel meets requirements, to leverage existing authorities to purchase uniform apparel to fulfill existing requirements.

Amphibious Seaplane Capability For Special Operations Forces

The committee recognizes that U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) faces a critical capability gap in low-signature, runway-independent, fixed-wing mobility for operations in coastal, riverine, and austere environments. The committee notes that hybrid-electric amphibious seaplane technology may provide a viable solution by enabling fixed-wing aircraft to operate from waterways, runways, and unimproved surfaces with increased combat radius, reduced fuel consumption, and lower acoustic and thermal signatures. Such capability could support special operations forces missions, including infiltration and exfiltration, combat search and rescue, personnel recovery, casualty evacuation, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance, and logistics sustainment in infrastructure-denied settings, while aligning with Agile Combat Employment, Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations, and Distributed Maritime Operations concepts.

The committee directs the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on plans to support development, experimentation, and potential fielding of amphibious

monohull seaplane technology. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) an assessment of the operational capability gap in runway-independent, fixed-wing mobility for special operations forces, including current platform limitations in range, fuel efficiency, logistics footprint, and signature management;

- (2) a summary of USSOCOM engagement with amphibious seaplane technology development, including through AFWERX Small Business Innovation Research programs and the USSOCOM Broad Agency Announcement for Advancement of Aviation Systems and Technologies;

- (3) an evaluation of operational benefits for USSOCOM mission sets, including infiltration and exfiltration, combat search and rescue, personnel recovery, casualty evacuation, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance, and logistics sustainment;

- (4) a proposed timeline and resource requirements for advancing the technology from experimentation through prototype evaluation and tactics development;

- (5) recommendations regarding authorities, funding, or acquisition pathways necessary to accelerate development and transition of this capability; and

- (6) a review of foreign military seaplane or amphibious aircraft programs, including capabilities developed or operated by the People's Republic of China and other nations, and the implications of such systems for U.S. military planning.

Assessment of rotational combat training center opportunities in Puerto Rico

The committee recognizes that Puerto Rico provides a United States location with existing military installations, ports, airfields, maritime access, airspace, and National Guard and Reserve force structure that may support expanded joint training opportunities relevant to operations in the Caribbean, Western Hemisphere, and Indo-Pacific. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2027, on the feasibility and advisability of expanding rotational joint training opportunities in Puerto Rico. The briefing should include:

- (1) an assessment of existing military installations, ports, airfields, ranges, training areas, airspace, maritime space, communications infrastructure, and logistics nodes in Puerto Rico;

- (2) an assessment of the marginal increases in annual training throughput, exercise capacity, unit participation, joint force integration, and Reserve Component training opportunities that could be gained through targeted infrastructure, range, communications, transportation, and sustainment investments in Puerto Rico;

- (3) an evaluation of whether Puerto Rico could support a rotational training model analogous in concept to existing combat training centers;

- (4) identification of training missions for which Puerto Rico may offer unique or additive value compared to existing training venues, including littoral operations, joint logistics over-the-shore, expeditionary sustainment, degraded port and airfield operations, maritime security, electromagnetic spectrum operations, information operations, and defense support to civil authorities;

(5) an assessment of infrastructure, environmental, legal, community, transportation, airspace, maritime, spectrum, and range management constraints that could limit expanded training in Puerto Rico;

(6) an assessment of opportunities to integrate Active Component, National Guard, Reserve, interagency, allied, and partner participation into rotational training events in Puerto Rico;

(7) an assessment of whether expanded training in Puerto Rico could reduce transit time, force allocation burdens, or sustainment costs associated with comparable training conducted at more distant locations; and

(8) recommendations for any legislative, policy, resourcing, or interagency actions required to enable expanded rotational joint training opportunities in Puerto Rico.

At-Sea Vertical Launch System Rearming

The committee recognizes the operational need for near-term, expeditionary approaches to sustain naval surface-combatant operations in contested maritime environments. The committee notes that uncertainty regarding the availability of future at-sea rearming capabilities underscores the importance of identifying and advancing feasible, near-term rearming and rapid-replenishment concepts that can be executed using existing platforms and infrastructure.

The committee is aware of ongoing Department of the Navy efforts to evaluate forward, at-sea vertical launch system rearming and rapid-replenishment options and believes additional clarity is needed regarding implementation plans, resource requirements, and operational timelines. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's plans for near-term forward, at-sea vertical launch system rearming and rapid-replenishment capabilities. The briefing shall include:

(1) an overview of current requirements and operational needs for forward at-sea rearming;

(2) a description of near-term rearming and rapid-replenishment concepts executable with existing platforms and infrastructure; and

(3) an assessment of risks, barriers, and enabling investments required to accelerate implementation of these capabilities.

Briefing on Naval Architecture Workforce Requirements

The committee is concerned that shortages in the naval architecture workforce may be contributing to broader challenges in Navy shipbuilding, including ship design, production, sustainment, and industrial base capacity. The committee notes that demand for naval architects remains high across the public and private shipbuilding sectors, while too few students are graduating with degrees in naval architecture and related disciplines to meet current and future workforce needs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the Navy's requirements for naval architects

and the steps being taken to address identified workforce shortfalls. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of current and projected demand for naval architects across Navy shipbuilding, design, acquisition, and sustainment activities;
- (2) an identification of workforce gaps affecting Navy shipbuilding programs and the broader maritime industrial base;
- (3) an assessment of the number of graduates entering the naval architecture field annually and whether current education pipelines are sufficient to meet Navy needs;
- (4) a description of actions the Navy is taking, or plans to take, to expand recruitment, training, scholarships, internships, fellowships, and partnerships with academic institutions; and
- (5) recommendations for any additional authorities, resources, or partnerships needed to strengthen the naval architecture workforce and address shipbuilding challenges.

Business Intelligence

The Committee is concerned by longstanding deficiencies in the Department of Defense's financial management controls, data standardization, and audit readiness that continue to impede a clean audit opinion. The Committee believes the Department should accelerate adoption of commercially available business process intelligence capabilities to automate controls, standardize financial processes, and improve the reliability of fiscal data.

Accordingly, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, on the Department's plan to improve the accuracy, standardization, and auditability of financial management data and internal controls across the military departments.

The briefing shall include:

- (1) A description of efforts to expand use of commercially available audit acceleration, business process intelligence, and continuous monitoring technologies to improve internal controls and audit readiness;
- (2) A description of efforts within each military department to improve tracking, reconciliation, and reporting of fiscal data through technologies that enable end-to-end visibility and predictive identification of deficiencies;
- (3) Specific milestones and timelines to achieve interoperability across financial management systems within each military department for purposes of achieving and sustaining a clean audit opinion; and
- (4) An assessment of resource requirements, acquisition authorities, and implementation risks associated with carrying out such efforts.

Civilian Protection Center of Excellence Implementation

The committee notes that section 936 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) designated the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy as the senior civilian official responsible for Department of Defense policy relating to civilian casualties resulting from United States military operations. The committee further notes that, as required by sec-

tion 184 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense established the Civilian Protection Center of Excellence.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by October 30, 2026, on the implementation of the responsibilities assigned to the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy pursuant to section 936 of Public Law 115–232. The report should also include an assessment of the implementation of the Civilian Protection Center of Excellence pursuant to section 184 of title 10, United States Code, including the staffing and resources dedicated to enable the entity to carry out the purposes established in such section, and the anticipated timeline for full implementation.

Combatant Commanders' Civilian Harm Mitigation Response Responsibilities

Consistent with Section 936 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 10 U.S.C. 134 note), the Department of Defense Instruction 3000.17 requires each geographic combatant command and the United States Special Operations Command to identify a lead general officer to coordinate their respective Civilian Harm Mitigation Response efforts and to designate a senior official to serve as the Civilian Harm Assessment and Investigation Coordinator. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than December 1, 2026, on the Department's implementation of such requirements. The report shall include a list of all personnel within each geographic combatant command and the United States Special Operations Command responsible for such implementation; the number of full-time equivalent personnel whose responsibilities include such implementation, including the locations, offices, and roles of such personnel; an assessment of progress by each geographic combatant command and the United States Special Operations Command toward implementation of the requirements of Department of Defense Instruction 3000.17; and any additional resources required for effective implementation by each geographic combatant command and the United States Special Operations Command.

Cost Saving Measures for Security Clearance Wait Times for Small Defense Contractors

The committee recognizes that small defense contractors face financial barriers when employing uncleared entry-level technical workers during security clearance processing. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment and the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 30, 2027, on mechanisms to offset costs incurred by small defense contractors employing such workers pending adjudication. The briefing shall include the following information:

(1) the average cost to small contractors, with an annual revenue under \$100 million, of employing workers pending a Secret clearance adjudication;

- (2) the feasibility of cost-share arrangements using existing contract modification or indirect cost authorities;
- (3) any potential fee structures or overhead adjustments requiring no additional appropriations;
- (4) any barriers in current acquisition regulations;
- (5) any recommendations for implementation; and
- (6) any implementing guidance if the report identifies feasible mechanisms under existing authorities.

Counter Small Uncrewed Aerial Systems at the Southern Border

The committee notes, with concern, that transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) are known to use small, unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) along the U.S.–Mexico border for reconnaissance and smuggling purposes. The committee further notes that small UAS are increasingly resistant to traditional radio frequency (RF) detection and countermeasures. The committee also notes that mitigation of UAS over populated territory, including near the U.S.–Mexico border, brings unique challenges and safety concerns. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to pursue rapid acquisition and fielding of UAS capable of monitoring TCO activity and low collateral effects interceptors capable of safe, kinetic small UAS mitigation within the United States to forces deployed at or near the southern border.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026, on how the Department is using UAS and counter-UAS technology to disrupt TCOs operating near the U.S.–Mexico border and the small UAS capabilities of such TCOs.

Countering Adversarial Gray Zone Campaigns

The committee recognizes that adversarial gray zone campaigns conducted by state actors fall below the threshold of armed conflict and continue to pose a persistent and evolving threat to United States national security interests. The committee notes that the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and other foreign adversaries increasingly employ integrated gray zone tactics, including information operations, cyber activities, economic coercion, proxy force enablement, political subversion, maritime harassment, and irregular military actions to undermine United States influence, weaken allied cohesion, and advance strategic objectives without triggering conventional military responses. The committee further recognizes that effectively countering such campaigns requires a coordinated, whole-of-government approach integrating diplomatic, informational, military, economic, financial, intelligence, legal, and cyber capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department of Defense's current approach to countering adversarial gray zone campaigns and opportunities to improve interagency coordination, operational effectiveness, and allied integration. The briefing shall include:

(1) an assessment of the Department's current capabilities, authorities, and organizational structures for identifying, assessing, and responding to adversarial gray zone activities;

(2) an overview of how the Department coordinates with inter-agency partners, allies, and strategic partners to deter and counter gray zone campaigns;

(3) a description of ongoing Department initiatives, exercises, security cooperation activities, or operational concepts designed to counter gray zone coercion and malign influence;

(4) an identification of priority geographic regions or countries experiencing persistent adversary gray zone aggression and an overview of Department efforts in support of those areas;

(5) an assessment of the adequacy of existing doctrine and planning frameworks governing the Department's gray zone competition activities; and

(6) any recommendations for legislative, policy, resource, or organizational changes necessary to improve the Department's ability to counter adversary gray zone campaigns below the threshold of armed conflict.

Countering Cartel Hydrocarbon Smuggling

The committee is concerned that the theft and illicit transborder trafficking of crude oil, diesel, gasoline, and refined petroleum products by Mexico-based Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) and Designated Terrorist Organizations (DTOs) constitute a significant threat to the national security, energy security, and public safety of the United States.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2027, on:

(1) details of activities taking place pursuant to section 284 of title 10, United States Code, or other authorities of the Department, to counter transnational criminal organizations involved in the theft, diversion, or illicit movement of hydrocarbon products;

(2) lessons learned in Joint Task Force-Southern Border and related border security operations that may apply to interdicting illicit hydrocarbon trafficking;

(3) recommendations for future additional activities to counter transnational criminal organizations engaged in hydrocarbon smuggling, including capacity building with national security forces of partner nations pursuant to section 333 of title 10, United States Code, information sharing with civilian U.S. Government agencies specializing in countering TCOs and DTOs, and any other non-kinetic activity the Secretary determines appropriate to deny, disrupt, or degrade the smuggling of hydrocarbon products;

(4) any efforts to incorporate counter-trafficking of stolen hydrocarbon products as a priority component of the Department's counterdrug and counter-TCO and DTO organized crime strategy;

(5) an assessment of resources used to conduct such activities and any additional resources or statutory authorities needed to maximize the effectiveness of the activities, plans, and recommendations in the report.

Department of Defense Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems Coordination

The committee remains concerned about the growing threat that unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) pose to the U.S. homeland, military installations, critical infrastructure, and general public. The Department of Defense must move quickly to develop capabilities that can sufficiently counter this threat while maintaining safety in the National Air Space. To do so, the Department of Defense must collaborate closely with interagency partners to ensure streamlined coordination and prevent additional safety and security incidents in National Air Space.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the Joint Interagency Task Force 401, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, examining interagency coordination and authority gaps between the Department of Defense and relevant agencies on the testing and deployment of counter UAS technology to protect Department installations in the United States. Furthermore, the report should include the following:

- (1) the development of directed energy counter UAS;
- (2) the feasibility of deploying directed energy counter UAS domestically;
- (3) required safety precautions when deployed; and
- (4) a description of the capabilities and use cases of directed energy counter UAS.

Department of Defense Support for Recovery of United States Nationals Abroad

The committee notes the unfortunate and continued detention, disappearance, or unresolved status of United States nationals throughout the world, particularly in nonpermissive environments. These include cases involving deceased individuals whose remains have not been recovered, individuals who are unlawfully detained, and individuals whose status remains unresolved. The committee recognizes the critical role of the Department of Defense in supporting interagency efforts led by the Department of State pursuant to the Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 1741 et seq.). The committee notes the Department's role in the Hostage Recovery Fusion Cell (HRFC) and the expertise provided in planning and execution if the Department is directed to execute a hostage or personnel recovery of U.S. nationals abroad. The committee believes the Department's role in supporting hostage recovery activities abroad should be integrated, as appropriate, into contingency planning and operational planning, force posture considerations, and broader theater planning. The committee notes the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict (ASD(SOLIC)) is the policy lead for personnel recovery to include hostage rescue and U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) is the operational lead for executing hostage rescue missions abroad within the Department of Defense. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on:

(1) how ASD(SOLIC)'s and USSOCOM's support to the HRFC informs contingency planning for rescue or recovery of U.S. nationals abroad;

(2) how the Geographic Combatant Commands incorporate rescue or recovery of U.S. nationals abroad into operational plans and what impact this contingency mission may have on force requirements;

(3) what criteria must be met for the Department to recommend using military assets to execute a rescue or personnel recovery of detained U.S. nationals abroad, including how such criteria differ when executing a mission in areas where the U.S. does not maintain a permanent or temporary military infrastructure;

(4) any potential statutory authorities, policy constraints, intelligence limitations, or resource gaps affecting the Department's ability to support such efforts, including recommendations to address any potential gaps;

(5) an assessment of best practices employed by partner nation militaries with established doctrines prioritizing the recovery, repatriation, and accountability of detained or deceased citizens, and the feasibility of establishing a similar formal doctrine integrating such prioritization into operational and contingency planning, resource allocation, detainee policy considerations, and interagency coordination; and

(6) a classified portion detailing Department of Defense support equities related to the cases of deceased U.S. nationals whose remains have not been recovered, as well as cases involving U.S. nationals who are wrongfully detained, missing, or of unresolved status.

Department of Homeland Security Reimbursement to the Department of Defense for Border Security Operations

The committee notes that in Fiscal Year 2025, Congress provided the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) \$10 billion for reimbursement of costs incurred in undertaking activities in support of the DHS's mission to safeguard the borders of the United States. The committee also notes that the Department of Defense (DoD) and DHS signed a memorandum of understanding in 2025 outlining DHS's intent to reimburse DoD for costs incurred while undertaking activities in support of DHS's mission to safeguard the borders of the United States. The committee understands that, since October 1, 2025, DoD has only approved DHS requests for assistance on a reimbursable basis, but that to date, DHS has not reimbursed DoD for any such reimbursable activities undertaken, with up to \$2 billion in DoD costs outstanding.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee not later than December 1, 2026, on the issue of DHS reimbursement to DoD. The briefing should include:

(1) an update on DoD's negotiations with DHS regarding payment of owed costs;

(2) a detailed report of all transfer authorities, reprogramming actions, or reimbursement mechanisms utilized to relocate funding to support DHS, including the exact amounts reimbursed and/or owed by DHS or any other federal agency;

(3) a description of any technical, budgetary, or policy reasons why DHS has not reimbursed DoD;

(4) DoD's plan to cover costs incurred if DHS does not provide reimbursement; and

(5) DoD's future plans to undertake activities on behalf of DHS if reimbursement is not provided.

Development of the Golden Fleet

The committee understands that the Navy is in early phases of developing the Golden Fleet, which seeks to revitalize America's maritime industrial base by rapidly building the next generation of warships. The first two elements of the Golden Fleet are the BBG(X) Trump class Battleship and the new FF(X) Frigate. The Navy is planning a new frigate class based substantially on the Coast Guard's National Security Cutter, with a goal of launching the lead FF(X) in 2028. For the BBG(X), the Navy states that it will be substantially larger than a destroyer and incorporate future concepts, such as directed energy, hypersonic and nuclear missiles, and advanced electronic warfare. As U.S. adversaries continue to advance their weapon system capabilities and the pace of production for those systems, the Navy's BBG(X) and the Golden Fleet will need to be able to operate in increasingly complex environments to deter or defeat future threats.

The committee is concerned that the Navy will, as it has in the past, move forward with business cases for vessels in the Golden Fleet, including BBG(X), that rely on optimistic assumptions about technologies including: operating with a nuclear weapon, ship design, costs, schedule, and production and lack clear concepts of operations or a commitment to incorporating commercial leading practices. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a brief to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than January 1, 2027, on how they will assess:

(1) the business case for the BBG(X) program, including the planned cost, schedule, and performance parameters, as well as any assumptions that are inherent to the execution of the business case.

(2) the novel systems and technologies required to build, operate, and sustain the BBG(X), including the costs and risks of these technologies and the Navy's steps to mitigate these risks.

(3) the extent to which and how the Navy envisions executing Distributed Maritime Operations with the BBG(X) as well as other Golden Fleet assets.

(4) the extent to which the Navy plans to incorporate commercial leading practices into its acquisition approach for BBG(X) and other Golden Fleet assets.

(5) the impact of BBG(X) and other Golden fleet assets on acquisition and construction plans for existing Navy shipbuilding programs.

Dismantlement and Disposal of Nuclear-Powered Submarines

The committee recognizes the important and reliable work that is done by the organic industrial base to inactivate, defuel, and recycle our Navy's decommissioned submarines. Not only does this

work represent a significant and predictable baseload of work for the highly skilled technicians and engineers, but it also helps keep the specialized workforce fully engaged when the shipyard is running at less than full capacity and offers these individuals training opportunities that help develop the skills necessary to adequately repair and modernize the current active fleet. The committee supports the maximum workload throughput at the public shipyards to ensure the Navy can rapidly increase the combat readiness of our aircraft carriers and submarines, including Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.

However, the committee is concerned that the Navy's logistical plan for reducing the current idle inactivation times for these submarines lacks detail and rigor. Furthermore, the committee has seen little evidence of steps to plan for the relatively large influx of new submarine inactivations that are expected in the coming years.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2027, that includes:

- (1) a workload assessment of each public shipyard, including Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, over the next 15 years to ensure full utilization of the existing workforce;
- (2) a list of the submarines currently waiting to be disposed of and a timeline of the number and type of submarines that are expected to be recycled over the 15 years;
- (3) a review of when each inactivated submarine is expected to enter and exit the inactivation, defueling, and recycling phase;
- (4) a cost-benefit analysis of the options available to the Navy to mitigate these issues, including an assessment of the impact on the organic industrial base workforce; and
- (5) an analysis of what steps the Navy can take to reduce current and future idle inactivation times.

Distributed Shipbuilding

Distributed shipbuilding, which enables qualified manufacturers to work on early-stage fabrication and component work at their own facilities, freeing shipyards to focus on final assembly and delivery, has been suggested as a key accelerator for both submarine and surface ship construction. There are benefits and challenges associated with this approach. For example, moving work from the shipbuilders to the supplier base could have the benefit of expanding the industrial base and alleviating the physical constraints and workforce limitations at shipyards. However, many suppliers are also constrained, which could result in problems with their ability to produce quality materials on time. In addition, without synchronization of the varied manufacturing entities contributing to the construction of a vessel, delays can be exacerbated instead of alleviated. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a brief to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than January 1, 2027, on how they will assess:

- (1) how distributed shipbuilding is being used on Navy shipbuilding programs and what plans the Navy has for future use.
- (2) what investments the Navy has made to date to help its shipbuilders implement distributed shipbuilding.

(3) how the Navy and its shipbuilders are ensuring sufficient oversight of distributed shipbuilding efforts.

Electric And Hybrid-Electric Powertrain Options for Special Operations Light Tactical Vehicles

The committee is aware that United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) operates Lightweight Tactical All-Terrain Vehicles (LTATVs) as a primary ground mobility platform for special operations forces. The committee understands that modular electric and hybrid-electric powertrain technologies developed by domestic small businesses and non-traditional defense contractors may offer significant operational advantages for LTATV-equipped forces, including silent mobility, reduced acoustic and thermal signatures, vehicle-mounted electrical power export, and utility in fuel-denied environments. The committee is concerned that mature technologies in this area have not been systematically evaluated for transition into the LTATV program of record.

The committee directs the Commander of United States Special Operations Command, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, on the availability, suitability, and advisability of electric and hybrid-electric powertrain technologies for LTATVs. The briefing should include the following:

(1) a survey of modular electric powertrain systems available from domestic small businesses and non-traditional defense contractors capable of augmenting or replacing internal combustion engines on existing LTATV chassis, including systems providing silent mobility, thermal signature reduction, vehicle-mounted electrical power export, and autonomous or remotely operated movement capabilities;

(2) an analysis of the acoustic, thermal, and electromagnetic signature reduction benefits of such systems and their operational relevance to special operations missions, including clandestine target approach, offset infiltration, and operations in fuel-denied environments; and

(3) recommended acquisition pathways for transitioning mature electric powertrain technologies from small business developers into the LTATV program of record, including use of Other Transaction Authority under section 4022 of title 10, United States Code, and the Small Business Innovation Research program under section 9 of the Small Business Act.

Enhancing American Commercial Remote Sensing Support to U.S. Border Operations

The committee recognizes the proliferation of American commercial remote sensing companies and the potential for their integration into various Department of Defense mission sets. The committee notes that U.S. Northern Command benefits from commercial remote sensing capabilities to monitor illicit aerial, land-based, and maritime drug trafficking routes, migration, and topographical changes along U.S. borders.

The committee directs the Commander, U.S. Northern Command, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2027, on current practices, identified gaps,

and planned enhancements to incorporate commercial remote sensing data into analysis, force protection, and mission planning while avoiding duplication of effort. The report should include:

- (1) information regarding existing use of commercial remote sensing capabilities at U.S. military bases and Department-led fusion centers along the northern and southern borders;
- (2) details on gaps or limitations in current information sharing related to commercial remote sensing data at these installations, including gaps arising from coordination, data access, or interoperability with the Department of Homeland Security;
- (3) possible areas for greater coordination and deconfliction with the Department of Homeland Security ahead of and during Department of Defense missions along the borders, including mechanisms to leverage Department of Homeland Security data holdings and analytic activities, as appropriate; and
- (4) an assessment of operational effectiveness and cost considerations of commercial remote sensing capabilities.

Fiber Optic-Guided and First Person Video Unmanned Aerial System Threats

The committee recognizes the growing and urgent threat posed by fiber optic-guided and first person view unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) employed by Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs). Further, the committee notes that such organizations may incorporate lessons learned from modern, active armed conflict environments abroad to further the goals of their criminal enterprises. The committee supports the Department of Defense's Joint Interagency Task Force 401's (JIATF-401) efforts to enable rapid departmental acquisition and fielding of modern counter-UAS, including by using accelerated acquisition methods to specifically respond to the threat posed by fiber optic and first person video UAS.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, on a strategy to detect, track, and defeat fiber optic-guided and first person video UAS in the homeland. The strategy should include:

- (1) an analysis of the domestic fielding of detection sensors, physical layer signal analysis tools, and defeat mechanisms specifically effective against fiber optic-guided unmanned aircraft systems in varied terrain and environmental conditions characteristic of the southern border operating environment;
- (2) a description of JIATF-401's assessment of existing counter-fiber optic and first person video UAS defeat capabilities, ongoing efforts to improve the Department of Defense's inventory of such capabilities, and intentions on rapid acquisition of such capabilities; and
- (3) an analysis of the operational environment along the southern border, including a description of TCO activity, natural or geographic challenges to securing the border, existing counter-UAS capabilities, and efforts to reduce risk to deployed servicemembers and civilian communities.

GAO Study on Barriers for Industry Entry-Level Workers Requiring Security Clearances

The committee recognizes that that small and mid-sized defense contractors face barriers in hiring entry-level workers for positions that require security clearances, including roles in manufacturing, electronics assembly, precision machining, technical maintenance, and other skilled trades critical to the defense industrial base. Unlike large scale defense contractors, small and mid-sized firms often lack the financial reserves, dedicated security officer staff, and administrative infrastructure to absorb the costs and operational disruptions associated with extended clearance processing timelines. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide the results of its review to the congressional defense committees not later than March 30, 2028 on security clearance barriers affecting small and mid-sized defense contractors, including:

- (1) the burdens of carrying uncleared employees during initial clearance processing;
- (2) effectiveness of the use of interim clearances for entry-level positions;
- (3) existing pre-employment clearance initiatives, including through academic programs; and
- (4) any other matters that the Comptroller General deems relevant to the security clearance process for small and mid-size defense contractors.

Human Domain Awareness for Civil Affairs, Psychological Operations, and Special Operations Forces

The committee recognizes that Civil Affairs, Psychological Operations, Special Operations Forces, and combatant command planners require timely, hyper-local data on population sentiment, influence networks, and adversary narratives to compete below the threshold of armed conflict. The committee is concerned that current human terrain analysis tools are fragmented, slow, and too coarse for operational use, leaving combatant command requirements unmet. The committee notes that AI/ML-enabled platforms fusing representative survey data, ethnographic research, and open-source information with geospatial layers offer a material opportunity to close these gaps.

The committee directs the Commander, United States Special Operations Command, in coordination with Secretary of the Army, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2027, on human domain awareness capabilities. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an identification of unmet combatant command requirements for hyper-local population sentiment, influence-network, and narrative environment data;
- (2) an assessment of the operational utility of AI/ML-enabled human domain mapping platforms, including suitability for non-kinetic options planning, narrative detection, and population behavior forecasting; and
- (3) the feasibility of accelerating the fielding of such capabilities to Civil Affairs brigades, Theater Special Operations Commands,

and combatant command planning cells, including any recommended adjustments for funding.

Improving Military Working Dog Wellness

The committee appreciates the immense emotional, physical, and lifesaving support that military working dogs provide to servicemembers and their families. Further, the committee notes that Section 371 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (112–239) modified how military working dogs are classified by adjusting their status to animals, rather than equipment. To expand support for service animals, the committee acknowledges the success of existing programs, including at the state level, to improve their well-being and productivity.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Armed Services Committee not later than January 1, 2027, on strategies to enhance working dog wellness, to include the following:

(1) The feasibility of establishing a “Canine Member Service Fund” to provide reimbursement for veterinary costs associated with retired Military Working Dogs;

(2) A cost estimate of such a fund, to include an accounting of housing and healthcare costs;

(3) Whether the Department of Defense supports military working dog eligibility for basic medical care at military veterinary treatment facilities on a space available basis; and

(4) How the Department of Defense would execute Interagency Coordination for Police K9s, to develop guidelines to extend these reclassification benefits and grant access to federal law enforcement K9s that have served in joint operations with the Armed Services.

Information Environment Training and Simulation

The committee notes the Department of Defense’s increasing focus on the information environment in modern warfare, specifically the integration of information operations, cyber capabilities, and electromagnetic spectrum operations into joint and special operations training. The committee remains concerned, however, that existing training environments fail to fully integrate the information environment or provide consistent metrics to measure non-kinetic effectiveness. The committee further recognizes that information operations cannot be effectively trained or assessed in isolation, and must be represented within a multi-domain environment that enables cyber, electronic warfare, space-enabled capabilities, military and signals intelligence, military deception, operational security, and related mission areas to layer and synchronize effects in the information domain.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, United States Special Operations Command, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict and the Director, Joint Force Development (J-7), to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department’s ability to support a realistic, persistent information environment across training, exercises, and mission rehearsal. The briefing shall include, but is not limited to:

(1) an assessment of the feasibility of leveraging commercially available capabilities through the Department's Software Acquisition Pathway to enhance information environment representation, options for integration into existing architectures, and a plan for a pilot effort within a joint or special operations training event;

(2) an analysis of the extent to which current training environments provide persistent and realistic representation of the information environment, including the ability to replicate adversary exploitation of friendly force vulnerabilities;

(3) an evaluation of the ability to synchronize effects across relevant domains and measure and validate the effectiveness of non-kinetic activities;

(4) an assessment of the maturity of commercial solutions, their interoperability with Joint training and simulation environments, and an identification of specific barriers to full-scale integration; and

(5) identification of specific requirements and recommendations to improve multi-domain training effectiveness and close identified capability gaps.

Irregular Warfare Center Activities and Resource Execution

The committee notes the critical role of the Irregular Warfare Center (IWC) in bolstering the Department of Defense's irregular warfare capabilities across the spectrum of conflict and advancing next-generation irregular warfare techniques and concepts that enhance the lethality of the Joint Force. As strategic competition intensifies, the committee remains committed to ensuring the IWC is properly resourced and integrated across the Total Force to address asymmetric threats. Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Irregular Warfare Center, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the operations and strategic trajectory of the Irregular Warfare Center. The briefing shall include, but is not limited to:

(1) a comprehensive summary of IWC activities conducted during Fiscal Year 2026, including research initiatives, educational programs, and engagements with interagency and international partners;

(2) an update on the activities, milestones, and outcomes of the Irregular Warfare Exercise Laboratory, specifically how exercise findings are being translated into doctrine or operational concepts;

(3) an assessment of how IWC research and exercise outcomes are informing Department-wide force design and global posture;

(4) a detailed description of the IWC's efforts to integrate Reserve Component and National Guard personnel into its mission set, including the utilization of unique civilian-acquired skills and state-partnership program links;

(5) an accounting of resource execution for the current fiscal year, to include funding allocations for personnel, infrastructure, and contract support; and

(6) an assessment of any identified capability gaps or statutory authorities that would enable the IWC to more effectively fulfill its mission of centralizing and institutionalizing irregular warfare knowledge.

Maritime Action Plan Workforce Development in Guam

The Committee recognizes the importance of America's Maritime Action Plan, published by the White House in February 2026, and the impact this plan will have on ship repair capabilities in Guam. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027 on how the Department of Defense will support workforce development in Guam as outlined in America's Maritime Action Plan.

National Background Investigation Services

The committee notes National Background Investigation Services (NBIS) has missed three successive deployment deadlines in 2019, 2023, and 2025, and major software development is not expected to conclude until 2027 at the earliest. The committee is concerned that cumulative expenditures on NBIS and the sustainment of legacy personnel vetting systems have reached approximately \$2.4 billion since 2017, with an additional \$2.2 billion projected through fiscal year 2031. The committee views this trajectory as inconsistent with sound program stewardship and expects the Department to demonstrate measurable improvement in cost and schedule discipline going forward.

The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, to review existing enterprise-wide integrity and eligibility standards applicable to national background services and to assess whether current standards adequately address the deficiencies identified above. The committee encourages a comprehensive review which draws upon existing Government Accountability Office findings and includes consultation with relevant privacy and civil liberties oversight bodies.

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2027, on the Department's assessment of fit-and-proper eligibility standards, automated integrity validation, continuous monitoring and anomaly detection, exposure of risk toward high-risk positions, and audit trails and record-keeping. The briefing should also include consideration as to whether an alternative approach to address the technical shortcomings of NBIS is warranted, such as a time-limited pilot program and market survey to evaluate currently untapped solutions that may exist and are able to address the stated needs of NBIS.

National Defense Area Boundary Data

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense established multiple National Defense Areas (NDAs) along the United States-Mexico Border, some of which is former federal public land. The committee encourages the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to update publicly available geographic data of Department of Defense Military Installations, Ranges, and Training Areas (MIRTA) to include current and future National Defense Area boundaries. Furthermore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Americas Security Affairs to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House

Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2026, on the following:

- (1) efforts the Department is taking to inform the public of current areas which are designated as NDAs;
- (2) efforts the Department undertakes to notify the public prior to future expansions or additional establishments of NDAs; and
- (3) the number of individuals, if any, that have been detained for trespassing on NDAs that are U.S. citizens.

Navy Resource Management and Decision-Support Modernization

The committee recognizes the importance of modernizing the Department of the Navy's resource management and decision-support infrastructure to support the Secretary of the Navy's efforts to improve data integration, auditability, and enterprise-wide resource visibility across the naval services. The committee remains concerned that the Navy's reliance on disaggregated systems which rely on time-consuming manual entry of information limit the Department of the Navy's ability to make timely resource-informed decisions for the Navy and Marine Corps. The committee notes that there are a growing number of commercially available decision support tools capable of cross-functional data integration that could improve the Department of the Navy's ability to make such decisions.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2027 on its assessment of available resource management and decision support capabilities that could enhance the Department of the Navy's ability to make timely resource-based decision informed by integrated data sets from across the enterprise. The report shall include at a minimum the following.

- (1) An assessment of commercially available tools that could aid in the Navy's effort to integrate operational, acquisition, programmatic, financial, and production command demand and capacity data across Navy and Marine Corps components and mission portfolios;
- (2) An assessment of whether these tools could improve trade-off analysis, resource reallocations, and reprogramming decisions across the Navy's mission areas; and,
- (3) The cost, timeline, and any barriers to adopting these systems into the naval enterprise.

Oversight of Military Working Dogs

The committee is aware that Government Accountability Office reports, and the Department of Defense Inspector General report titled "Evaluation of the DoD Military Working Dog Program's Management of Canine Welfare" dated February 17, 2026, identified significant unsatisfactory conditions and treatment of military working dogs (MWD). This report found that the military working dogs were lacking the required 5 hours per day of physical activity, social, and cognitive enrichment. Additionally, it describes finding unsatisfactory and unsafe kennel conditions that have resulted in the death of multiple working dogs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services on how

the Department of Defense is implementing the recommendations outlined in the IG report and how the Department is ensuring MWDs are properly cared for not later than April 1, 2027. The briefing shall include the following:

- (1) The number of caretakers assigned to MWDs in non-training status in each DoD MWD operational unit.
- (2) Approximate number of hours the MWDs receive of enrichment activities per day and per week in each DoD MWD operational unit.
- (3) Number of diseases, injuries, and behavioral issues present in each DoD MWD operational unit.
- (4) How the Secretary of the Air Force, as Executive Agent for the DoD MWD Dog Program, and the DoD MWD Program Manager, in coordination with the Service Components, plan to develop and implement the enterprise-wide plan to upgrade DoD MWD kennel facilities to meet current DoD standards.
- (5) Any recommendations for legislative action necessary to facilitate the well-being of military working dogs.

Pass-Through Budget Transparency

The committee recognizes the importance of transparency and accountability in Department of Defense budgeting. The committee notes that the practice of including pass-through funding within the top-line budgets of the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, while a necessary tool for certain national security purposes, can complicate unclassified transparency into military department funding priorities, often without input from the relevant military department. The committee therefore believes that this practice should be used only when necessary and appropriate and when accompanied by full transparency at appropriate levels of classification.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's use, reporting, and management of pass-through funding and efforts to improve transparency in the presentation of such funding within budget justification materials. The briefing should include:

- (1) a description of current pass-through funding mechanisms within the Department of Defense;
- (2) a description of the criteria used to designate programs, projects, or activities as pass-through items;
- (3) an identification of organizations, agencies, or entities responsible for executing pass-through funds;
- (4) an assessment of the advantages and disadvantages of consolidating pass-through funding within Defense-wide accounts, or any other alternative reporting structures; and
- (5) recommendations for legislative, policy, or budgetary changes necessary to improve accountability, transparency, and oversight of Department of Defense pass-through funding activities.

Recapitalization of the Oceanographic Research Fleet

The committee notes that the Auxiliary General Oceanographic Research (AGOR) Global-class oceanographic research vessels are nearing the end of their service lives. These vessels are vital to

U.S. Navy research objectives and inform our understanding of the world's oceans which is needed to control the maritime domain. Because of this critical mission, the committee believes there is a need to increase research vessel availability through recapitalization. An overall fleet recapitalization strategy for the oceanographic research fleet is essential to maintain a balanced research fleet that meets growing national and scientific demands. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the strategy to complete design and construction of new AGOR Global-class research ships. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) information on efforts to maintain the operational capabilities of the AGOR Global-class fleet until they are replaced;
- (2) any limitations of the current AGOR Global-class fleet in the Arctic region;
- (3) a feasibility assessment of converting current civilian or military operational ship designs to meet the Global-class research vessel missions; and
- (4) an assessment of funding required to operate and recapitalize the Navy's oceanographic research fleet.

Report on Medals and Commendations for Military Working Dogs and Handlers

The committee recognizes the importance of the work performed by Military Working Dogs and their handlers and desires to ensure that they are appropriately recognized and commended for valorous acts in service to the United States.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to report to the House Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Armed Service not later than February 1, 2027, on the status of implementation of Sec. 582 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232): Award of Medals or Other Commendations to Handlers of Military Working Dogs. The report shall include:

- (1) whether any medals or commendations have been issued to Military Working Dogs and their Handlers;
- (2) a breakdown of the criteria for issuing an medal or commendation;
- (3) examples of actions and types of actions that have merited commendation;
- (4) how many medals and commendations have been issued Military Working Dogs and their Handlers, disaggregated by year and by service;
- (5) which medals and commendations are available to Military Working Dogs and their Handlers; and
- (6) any other information the secretary deems necessary to include.

Report on the Department of Defense's Coordination Process with DHS and the FAA in Relation to the February 2026 Friendly Fire Incident on a U.S. Government Unmanned Aircraft

The committee notes with concern that the Department of Homeland Security used equipment provided by the Department of De-

fense to shoot down a U.S. Government unmanned aircraft system (UAS) in the vicinity of Fort Hancock, Texas and that the operation of Department of Defense equipment led to the temporary closure of El Paso International Airport in February 2026. The committee further notes with concern that friendly-fire incidents are usually a result of an error or series of errors in either communication, fire control, positive identification, decision making, or operator error, and that such errors are not conducive to a safe civilian aviation environment.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026 on the Department of Defense's process for coordinating with the Federal Aviation Administration and the Department of Homeland Security on the use of counter unmanned aircraft systems equipment. The report should include:

- (1) a detailed, step-by-step description of the friendly fire incident that occurred in February 2026;
- (2) changes to the Department of Defense's counter-UAS process as a result of interagency coordination following the temporary closure of El Paso International Airport and the friendly fire incident that occurred in February 2026;
- (3) a description of standard rules for the use of force for employment of counter-UAS systems domestically; and
- (4) a classified list of the current domestic locations of counter-UAS systems similar to the counter-UAS system that was used in the friendly fire incident in February 2026.

Resourcing Requirements to Sustain Special Operations Forces Tactical Geospatial Intelligence Access

The committee recognizes that U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) is required to develop and employ Special Operations Forces (SOF) to conduct global special operations and activities as part of the Joint Force. SOF routinely operate in denied, degraded, intermittent, and low bandwidth (DDIL) environments and require persistent access to geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) to visualize and share a common operational picture at the tactical edge. The committee notes that the Tactical Assault Kit (TAK) is a foundational capability for SOF operators and that unfettered access to precision GEOINT is essential for planning, rehearsal, mission execution, and maintaining a shared understanding of the battlespace. Commercial systems, managed under the auspices of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and fully compatible with TAK devices, provide SOF with critical DDIL resilient access to curated GEOINT. These systems have been widely adopted across all SOF components, serve as USSOCOM's de facto enterprise GEOINT distribution architecture, and are designed for use with coalition partners.

However, the committee is concerned that USSOCOM has not resourced the capacity to procure sufficient commercial system licenses to meet validated SOF requirements, leading to many USSOCOM users being unsupported. Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of U.S. Special Operations Command to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on a plan to ensure SOF operators

have access to GEOINT for planning and execution of missions. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of current commercial solution licensing allocations, associated demand signals, and if there were unsatisfied user requests across all SOF components for fiscal years 2024 through 2026, what was that number;

- (2) an analysis of any potential operational and readiness impacts resulting from insufficient licensing capacity, including effects, if any, on mission planning, training, coalition interoperability, and operations in DDIL environments;

- (3) a comprehensive plan for sustaining and expanding USSOCOM's GEOINT enterprise distribution architecture, through commercial solutions, to meet current and projected SOF requirements; and

- (4) an identification of funding, acquisition, or policy limitations that prevent USSOCOM from fully resourcing required licenses.

Security Clearance Reciprocity Implementation

The committee remains concerned that individuals with current and favorable eligibility determinations for access to classified information continue to experience delays or duplicative reviews when transferring between agencies or organizations despite reciprocity requirements and the implementation of continuous vetting and Trusted Workforce 2.0. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence by April 6, 2027, on the implementation of security clearance reciprocity across the Department of Defense and the Intelligence Community. The report should include:

- (1) an assessment of the extent to which agencies accept other agencies' prior favorable determinations of individuals' eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold sensitive positions;

- (2) data on the number of reciprocal determinations accepted, denied, delayed, or otherwise subjected to additional investigative or adjudicative review during the preceding three fiscal years, to include the average and median duration of delays or additional reviews;

- (3) identification of the most common factors hindering acceptance of prior favorable determinations, including investigative gaps, continuous vetting enrollment issues, IT system shortcomings, distrust of other agencies' security clearance processes, derogatory information, position-specific requirements, special access requirements, or other risk-based exceptions;

- (4) an assessment of the extent to which continuous vetting has reduced the need for duplicative investigations and adjudications;

- (5) identification of any statutory, regulatory, policy, technical, or information-sharing barriers that impede full implementation of reciprocity requirements; and

- (6) recommendations for legislative or administrative actions necessary to improve reciprocity, reduce onboarding delays, and strengthen workforce mobility while maintaining appropriate security standards.

Security Cooperation and Partnerships in the Western Hemisphere

The committee recognizes the strategic importance of Latin America and the Caribbean to United States defense interests and is concerned by the expanding engagement of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in the region. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to continue security cooperation with partner nations in Latin America and the Caribbean. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2026, on the following:

(1) the effectiveness of existing professional military education and training exchange programs across military services in countering PRC influence in the region;

(2) Avenues to align these programs with broader United States security cooperation objectives; and

(3) strategies for security cooperation activities to mitigate risks associated with PRC access to and influence with regard to strategic regional infrastructure in the western hemisphere, including commercial ports, telecommunications networks, satellite ground stations, and other dual-use assets with potential military significance.

Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems for Base Security and Maintenance

The committee is aware that military installations, shipyards, and other strategic sites face growing security challenges, including increased drone incursions, surveillance attempts, and persistent perimeter vulnerabilities. At the same time, these installations must manage aging infrastructure and constrained manpower while maintaining readiness. The committee understands that various pilot programs have demonstrated that small unmanned aircraft systems (sUAS) could be leveraged to reduce inspection time, identify maintenance issues earlier, and lower overall repair costs. Recent advances in autonomous docking stations now allow sUAS to operate persistently with minimal human intervention, making them uniquely suited for both physical security and routine maintenance missions. The committee believes sUAS docking stations could be leveraged at military installations to enhance perimeter security, support maintenance efforts, and help improve readiness. The committee encourages the Department to continue leveraging this technology.

Special Operations Command Comprehensive Brain Health and Trauma Program

The committee commends U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) for its efforts to help injured Special Operations Forces (SOF) with the Comprehensive Brain Health and Trauma Program (ComBHAT). The committee notes USSOCOM believes this pilot program has reached a maturity level under an extensive pilot phase and should be transitioned from Major Force Program-11 research and development funds to an appropriate funding stream. Through congressional appropriations, this pilot is funded through fiscal year 2028, allowing for continued treatment of SOF

members as USSOCOM works with the appropriate Department of Defense equities to determine a permanent way forward. The committee encourages the Commander of USSOCOM to work with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict and the Defense Health Agency to transition this program to the appropriate funding source.

Support for the 2028 Los Angeles Summer Olympic Games

The committee understands the Department of Defense may provide support for planning, organization, and execution of the events surrounding the 2028 Los Angeles Summer Olympic Games. The committee notes that section 2564 of title 10, United States Code, authorizes the Secretary of Defense to provide assistance on a reimbursable basis to certain civilian sporting events, including the Olympic Games, if the Attorney General certifies that such assistance is necessary to meet essential security and safety needs.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2027, on any assistance the Department will provide the 2028 Olympic Games. The briefing shall include a description of:

- (1) the number of military personnel expected to provide assistance;
- (2) the types of assistance planned to be provided;
- (3) the command structure governing such assistance; and
- (4) the anticipated costs of such assistance.

Sustaining Operational Lethality Through Strategic Stockpiling of One-Way Attack Unmanned Aerial Systems for Special Operations Forces

The committee believes the rapid proliferation of one-way attack small unmanned aerial systems (sUAS) has enhanced situations on the battlefield, providing strategic, operational, and tactical advantages to U.S. Special Operations Forces (SOF). The ability to procure these expendable precision strike systems at a low cost is critical to fulfilling a sustained operational demand and critical to preserving SOF lethality, survivability, and mission tempo. The committee believes ensuring operators retain immediate replacement capability without operational pause or degradation in combat effectiveness helps maintain the advantage during critical moments on the battlefield. Therefore, the committee encourages the Department of Defense and U.S. Special Operations Command to maintain a sufficient inventory and stockpile of advanced one-way attack unmanned aerial systems to ensure ready access to replacement systems ensuring uninterrupted operational capability, to mitigate the risk of capability gaps and prevent degradation in combat effectiveness.

Technological Capabilities to Improve Financial Management and Auditability

The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's growing adoption of advanced software and artificial intelligence (AI) capabilities across various operational and administrative functions. The committee notes that the Department of the Navy, in par-

ticular, has demonstrated successful implementation of digital tools for shipbuilding, logistics, and program management.

The committee believes these technological capabilities present a significant opportunity to improve the Department's financial management and auditability. Modern software platforms with AI-enabled analytics can process vast quantities of transactional data, identify anomalies, track assets in real-time, and provide continuous financial visibility. A real-time audit capability represents a fundamental improvement over current periodic audit methodologies.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on plans to implement real-time audit capabilities using software and artificial intelligence. The briefing should include:

- (1) an assessment of current software and AI platforms already operational within the Department of Defense that could be expanded or adapted to provide continuous financial monitoring and audit capabilities across all military services and defense agencies;
- (2) a roadmap for implementing real-time audit capabilities that would enable continuous transaction validation, asset tracking, and financial reconciliation rather than relying solely on annual audit cycles;
- (3) an identification of integration requirements to connect disparate financial systems across the Department of Defense into unified platforms capable of providing enterprise-wide financial visibility;
- (4) an evaluation of how real-time audit capabilities could support improved financial decision-making, fraud detection, waste reduction, and resource allocation; and
- (5) any policy, regulatory, or contractual barriers that may impede the deployment of commercial software platforms capable of delivering real-time audit functionality.

Technological Innovation in Shipyards

The Navy's shipbuilders are often hampered by processes, systems, and infrastructure that hinder their ability to deliver new ships at the pace the Navy needs. Investments in areas such as automation and robotics, digital technologies including digital twins and artificial intelligence, and smart shipyard technologies have been used by shipbuilders in other countries to increase the rate of production. A historic level of investment by the Navy in the maritime industrial base offers an opportunity to spur improvements in this area, but the Navy must ensure it is focusing on the most promising technology and understands the long-term efforts needed by the department and shipbuilders to achieve the intended benefits of these technologies. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a brief to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than January 1, 2027, on how they will assess:

- (1) what technologies the Navys shipbuilders are adopting to modernize shipbuilding processes, systems, and infrastructure.
- (2) what investments the Navy has made to date to help its shipbuilders adopt these technologies and how the Navy is prioritizing its investments.

(3) what have been the results of those investments and what factors, if any, have hindered the adoption of these technologies.

(4) how the Navy and its shipbuilders are planning for the long-term efforts needed to achieve the intended benefits of these technologies.

U.S. Indo-Pacific Command Force Posture Plan

The committee notes the 2012 agreement between the United States and Japan to relocate Marine Corps Air Station Futenma within Okinawa, Japan, and move 9,000 Marines currently stationed in Okinawa to a location outside of Japan, with many to be stationed at Camp Blaz, a newly constructed installation on Guam. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a classified briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on the broader Indo-Pacific Joint Force posture plan. The briefing shall include:

(1) a summary of the various international agreements and posture initiatives governing Joint Force deployments and presence in the Indo-Pacific and how these agreements integrate into the broader theater strategy;

(2) the number of service members that have already been relocated out of the First Island Chain, and the locations to which they have been moved;

(3) the projected Joint Force laydown and the specific numbers of service members for each military service expected to be located in Japan, including separate projections for each installation located in Okinawa; Guam; Hawai'i; and other locations, as appropriate, for each year for the 20-year period beginning in 2027;

(4) an update on implementation of the 2012 agreement between the United States and Japan, including the construction and expected timeline for completion of the replacement for Marine Corps Air Station Futenma;

(5) an update on discussions with the Government of Japan and other allies regarding U.S. force posture;

(6) a summary of any challenges associated with optimizing force posture in the Indo-Pacific; and

(7) any other information that the Secretary believes is important for the committee to know about the efforts of the Department to optimize Joint Force posture in the Indo-Pacific.

Unmanned Aircraft Systems for Military Medical Support

The committee recognizes that advances in unmanned aircraft systems present potential opportunities to enhance medical logistics, casualty transport, and sustainment operations across the Department of Defense. The committee is aware of emerging commercial and military applications involving the delivery of medical supplies, blood products, and human organs, as well as the potential use of such systems to assist in casualty transport. The committee believes that evaluating these capabilities may improve survivability, reduce response times, and strengthen coordination between military medical facilities and civilian trauma centers.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Surgeon General of the Army, the Surgeon General of the Navy, and the Surgeon General of the Air Force, to submit a report

to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026, on the feasibility of employing unmanned aircraft systems for medical support missions. The report shall include the following:

- (1) an assessment of the operational feasibility of using unmanned aircraft systems to deliver medical supplies, blood products, and human organs to military treatment facilities and civilian trauma centers;

- (2) an assessment of the feasibility and limitations of using unmanned aircraft systems for casualty transport between operational units, military treatment facilities, and civilian trauma centers;

- (3) an evaluation of regulatory, safety, airspace, and force protection considerations associated with such operations;

- (4) an analysis of the logistical, technological, and infrastructure requirements necessary to support such capabilities across the Active Component, Reserve Component, and National Guard;

- (5) a review of any ongoing pilot programs, experiments, or demonstrations within the Department related to medical applications of unmanned aircraft systems; and

- (6) recommendations for potential next steps, including acquisition pathways, policy updates, partnerships with civilian trauma networks, or additional testing requirements.

Will to Fight

The committee is aware that U.S. Special Operations Forces routinely conduct advise, assist, and accompany missions, as well as training activities, with foreign partner forces across multiple theaters. These engagements generate significant operational and tactical observations, assessments, and lessons learned, including insights related to partner force capability, cohesion, leadership, military will to fight, and national will to fight.

The committee is concerned that information generated by special operations forces in the field on military will to fight at the unit level may be inconsistently reported, fragmented across commands and systems, and not readily accessible across the Department of Defense. The committee further notes that gaps in the visibility and accessibility of such information may hinder the Department's ability to accurately assess partner force reliability at the operational and tactical level.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 4, 2026, that describes current practices for reporting, transmitting, storing, and accessing information derived from special operations forces engagements with partner forces. At a minimum, the report shall include:

- (1) a description of how special operations forces units in the field document and report on missions, training activities, and engagements with partner forces, over a longitudinal period, including the types of reports generated;

- (2) an identification of the systems, platforms, or databases into which such information is submitted, including any service-specific, combatant command, or joint systems;

(3) an assessment of the extent to which such information is standardized across units, theaters, and services;

(4) a description of which entities within the Department of Defense have access to such information, and under what conditions;

(5) an assessment of the ability of users to search, query, and analyze such information across systems, including any limitations on interoperability, discoverability, or usability;

(6) an identification of any gaps, redundancies, or barriers that limit the effective use of such information for operational planning, force design, security cooperation, or risk assessment;

(7) any recommendations to improve the consistency, accessibility, and utility of such reporting, including options for greater standardization or centralization, to include the feasibility of using a centralized repository if one does not already exist; and

(8) any other matters the Commander or Director determines relevant.

The committee encourages the Commander to include perspectives from operational units, including special operations forces personnel with recent field experience, regarding the usability and effectiveness of current reporting mechanisms.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—FINANCIAL MATTERS

Sec. 1001—General Transfer Authority

This section would allow the Secretary of Defense, with certain limitations, to make transfers between amounts authorized for fiscal year 2027 in division A of this Act. This section would limit the total amount transferred under this authority to \$6.00 billion.

Sec. 1002—Annual Report on Unfunded Priorities of Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency

This section would authorize the Director of the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency to submit an annual unfunded priorities report to Congress.

Sec. 1003—Equivalency Standards for Financial Management Positions

This section would amend section 1599d of title 10, United States Code, by requiring the Secretary of Defense to include equivalency standards in the Department regulation for professional certification and credential standards for financial management positions. This section would require that such standards identify any test-based professional certification or credential issued by an authority other than the Department that satisfies Department of Defense requirements.

Sec. 1004—Compliance with Payment Integrity Information Act Requirements and Strengthening Improper Payments Detection

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) to achieve full compliance with requirements under the Payment Integrity Information Act not later than September 30, 2027. This section also would require the Department of De-

fense Inspector General to complete an updated audit, including certification of compliance with these requirements not later than May 30, 2028. This section also would require the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) to provide a briefing on strengthening the recovery audit program and improper payment detection not later than September 30, 2027.

Sec. 1005—Authority to Establish Joint Task Force Audit

This provision would authorize the Secretary of Defense to establish Joint Task Force Audit to support the goal of achieving an unmodified audit opinion by December 31, 2028.

Sec. 1006—Budget Transparency for Army Multi-Domain Task Force and Marine Littoral Regiment

This section would require a consolidated budget display with respect to certain formations of the military department starting not later than March 1, 2027.

SUBTITLE B—NAVAL VESSELS AND SHIPYARDS

Sec. 1011—Modification of Authority to Purchase Used Vessels with National Defense Sealift Fund

This section would amend section 2218 of title 10, United States Code, to allow the Secretary of the Navy to purchase more than 12 used, foreign-constructed vessels if the Secretary meets certain conditions. To use the authority to buy more than 12 used, foreign-constructed vessels, the Secretary would have to procure two new vessels constructed in the United States for each used, foreign-constructed vessel after a 12th vessel is procured. Further, section 2218 of title 10, United States Code, would be amended to prohibit the procurement of used, foreign-constructed vessels that were constructed in the People's Republic of China or by a Chinese military company.

Sec. 1012—Requirement For Procurement of Components for Naval Vessels from Manufacturers in National Technology and Industrial Base

This section would amend section 4864 of title 10, United States Code, to require additional ship components be procured from National Technology and Industrial Base sources.

Sec. 1013—Settlement of Admiralty Claims Against the United States

This section would increase the monetary thresholds for settlement of admiralty claims against the United States under section 7802 of title 10, United States Code.

Sec. 1014—Amphibious Fleet Force Structure

This section would provide the sense of Congress on the importance of the amphibious fleet and desired management of the Secretary of the Navy's amphibious fleet. This section would mandate an annual risk assessment by the Commandant of the Marine Corps of the amphibious fleet, establish a floor of 33 amphibious

ships, provide modifications to the management of amphibious ships at the end of their service life, require the Secretary to submit to the congressional defense committees a mid-life maintenance plan for the San Antonio-class amphibious transport dock ship class, and require further reporting to the congressional defense on the amphibious ships force structure.

Sec. 1015—Armament of Naval Auxiliary Vessels

This section would add a new section in chapter 863 of title 10, United States Code, that requires the Secretary of the Navy to ensure to the maximum extent practicable that naval auxiliary vessels operated by the Military Sealift Command are equipped with defensive armament sufficient to provide self-defense against air, surface, and asymmetric threats in contested environments.

Sec. 1016—Additional Measures for Navy Strategy for Investment in and Support for the Maritime Industrial Base

This section would add additional requirements for the Navy's strategy for investment in the maritime industrial base that was required by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60).

Sec. 1017—Inclusion of Navy Surface Combat Ship Maintenance as a Separate Line Item in Operation and Maintenance Budget

This section would require future budget requests to display Navy surface combat ship maintenance as one or more separate line items under each subactivity within operation and maintenance, Navy.

Sec. 1018—Contracting Reform for Surface Ship Maintenance, Repair, and Overhaul

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a contract for the maintenance, repair, and overhaul of covered vessels, and shall issue task orders for the performance of such activities.

Sec. 1019—Realignment of Contract Management for Polar Security Cutter Program

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to transition contract management for the Polar Security Cutter program to the United States Coast Guard. That transition would be required no later than 180 days after enactment and the Navy may only provide advisory support after that realignment.

Sec. 1020—Domestic Sourcing of Bulk Fuel to Support Tanker Security Program

This section would require the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency to seek to procure at least 10 percent of covered bulk fuel from domestic refineries with excess production capacity. That domestically procured fuel would be transported for delivery to locations outside of the United States on Tanker Security Program vessels.

Sec. 1021—Requirements Relating to Unmanned Surface Vessels

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to certify to the congressional defense committees that concepts of operation and employment have been developed prior to acceptance of an unmanned surface vessel. The Secretary of the Navy would also be required to develop and implement a strategy for the integration of unmanned surface vessels naval force design and joint maritime operations. The Secretary of the Navy would be required to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than 210 days after the date of the enactment of this Act on the strategy for unmanned surface vessel integration and provide an annual brief on integration efforts thereafter.

Sec. 1022—Enhancement of Navy Submarine Rescue Capabilities

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to develop and maintain multiple, redundant submarine rescue capabilities that, to the extent practicable, integrate emerging technologies, ensure sufficient training exercises, expand cooperation with allied submarine-operating nations, and ensure independent oversight.

Sec. 1023—Navy-Coast Guard Maritime Workforce and Capacity Coordination Plan

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy and Commandant of the Coast Guard to establish a recurring coordination mechanism to align maritime industrial workforce requirements and capacity planning activities.

Sec. 1024—Pilot Program on Use of Additive and Advanced Manufacturing to Support Naval Shipbuilding

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to establish a pilot program to expand the use of additive and advanced manufacturing technologies to address supply chain constraints, production delays and part shortages affecting naval shipbuilding and ship repair.

Sec. 1025—Limitation on Use of Funds for Procurement of a Battle Force Ship

This section would prohibit any of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act from being obligated or expended for the procurement of a battle force ship to be built in a foreign shipyard, if that ship will be commissioned a United States Ship.

Sec. 1026—Strategy for Distributed Shipbuilding

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to develop and implement a strategy to increase the construction of modules by entities independent from the final assembly yards.

Sec. 1027—Strategy of Department of Defense Relating to Small Uncrewed Surface Vessels

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of the Navy and the Director of the Defense Autonomous Working Group, to develop and implement a strategy

for the acquisition, sustainment, and operational deployment of small uncrewed surface vessels.

Sec. 1028—Arctic-Focused Forecasting, Ice Modeling, and Naval Readiness Assessment

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to assess options to expand and enhance Arctic-focused meteorological, oceanographic, and ice-modeling capabilities to improve naval readiness, operational planning, and force posture in the Arctic region.

Sec. 1029—Renaming of USNS *Cesar Chavez*

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to rename the USNS *Cesar Chavez* (T-AKE-14) in keeping with the naming conventions for that class of vessels.

Sec. 1030—Sense of Congress Regarding Naming of Vessel for Battle of Dai Do

This section would express a sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Navy should name an amphibious or expeditionary class vessel for the Battle of Dai Do (Vietnam war).

Sec. 1031—Sense of Congress Regarding Naming of a Vessel “USS *Guadalcanal*”

This section would express the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Navy should strongly consider naming a future vessel of the United States Navy the “USS *Guadalcanal*.”

Sec. 1032—Sense of Congress Regarding Naming of a Naval Vessel for Battle of Midway

This section would express the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Navy should give favorable consideration to naming a future vessel of the United States Navy the “USS *Midway*.”

Sec. 1033—Sense of Congress Regarding Naming of a Naval Vessel in Honor of Casimir Pulaski

This section would express the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Navy should name an appropriate vessel of the United States Navy as the “USS *Casimir Pulaski*.”

Sec. 1034—Sense of Congress Regarding Naming of Vessel for Rear Admiral Alene Duerk

This section would express the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Navy should consider naming a vessel of the United States Navy the “USS *Rear Admiral Alene Duerk*.”

SUBTITLE C—COUNTERTERRORISM

Sec. 1041—Extension of Prohibition on Use of Funds for Transfer or Release of Individuals Detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to the United States

This section would prohibit the use of any amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department

of Defense during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 2027, to transfer or release detainees at U.S. Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions.

Sec. 1042—Extension of Prohibition on Use of Funds to Construct or Modify Facilities in the United States to House Detainees Transferred from United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

This section would prohibit the use of any amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense to be used during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 2027, to construct or modify any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house any detainee transferred from U.S. Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or under the effective control of the Department of Defense.

Sec. 1043—Extension of Prohibition on Use of Funds for Transfer or Release of Individuals Detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to Certain Countries

This section would prohibit the use of funding authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 2027, to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release of any individual detained at U.S. Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to Libya, Somalia, Syria, Yemen, and Afghanistan.

Sec. 1044—Extension of Prohibition on Use of Funds to Close or Relinquish Control of United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

This section would prohibit the use of any amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2027 for the closure or abandonment of United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, the relinquishment of control of Guantanamo Bay to the Republic of Cuba, or the implementation of a material modification to the Treaty Between the United States of America and Cuba signed in the District of Columbia on May 29, 1934, that constructively closes United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay.

SUBTITLE D—MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Sec. 1051—Establishment of the Secretaries of Defense Historical Series and Priority Declassification Authority

This section would authorize the Office of the Secretary of Defense Historical Office to publish the Secretaries of Defense Historical Series regarding the Department's role in the formulation and implementation of foreign policy and defense strategy.

Sec. 1052—Inclusion of National Guard Relief Foundation as a
Military Welfare Society for Certain Purposes

This section would expand the definition of “military welfare society” in title 10, United States Code, to include the National Guard Relief Foundation.

Sec. 1053—Joint Experimentation and Training Range Innovation
Office

This section would establish a Joint Experimentation and Training Range Innovation Office.

Sec. 1054—Establishment of Army Information Operations Center
of Excellence

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to establish an Army Information Operations Center of Excellence.

Sec. 1055—Extension of Limitation on Retirement or Divestment of
EA-18G Aircraft

This section would extend the existing prohibition on the retirement of any EA-18G aircraft until September 30, 2032.

Sec. 1056—Authority for Secretary of Defense Waiver Relating to
Certain Training

This section would amend section 1050 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60) by authorizing the Secretary of Defense to waive the prohibition under subsection (a) with respect to special operations forces.

Sec. 1057—Expansion of Prohibition on Destruction or Scrapping of
World War II-Era Aircraft

This section would amend section 1051 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60) to expand the prohibition on the destruction or scrapping of World War II-era aircraft to the Department of the Navy.

Sec. 1058—Prohibition on Department of Defense Contracts with
Certain Foreign-Owned Online Tutoring Services

This section would amend section 854 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 (Public Law 118–159) by expanding the prohibition to cover Russia, Iran, and North Korea.

Sec. 1059—Prohibition on Display of Unapproved Flags

This section would permit the display of the Honor and Remember flag.

Sec. 1060—Prohibition on Lobbying Activities with Respect to the Department of Defense by Certain Officers of the Armed Forces and Civilian Employees of the Department Following Separation from Military Service or Employment with the Department

This section would extend the prohibition on lobbying the Department of Defense for departing flag and general officers and senior civilian equivalents.

Sec. 1061—Integration of Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems and Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems Training into Initial, Officer, and Joint Collective Training

This section would require the relevant service secretary to integrate small unmanned aircraft systems operation and counter-UAS recognition and defeat protocols into certain programs of instruction.

Sec. 1062—Eastern Regional Range Complex Demonstration Project

This section would require a demonstration project to implement section 1048 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60).

Sec. 1063—Pilot Program on Total Replacement Value for Air Force Test Center Ground Test Infrastructure

This section would create a pilot program on Total Replacement Value for Air Force Test Center Ground Test Infrastructure.

Sec. 1064—Pilot Program for Blockchain-Enabled Inventory Management

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to establish a pilot program to use commercially available distributed ledger technology to improve inventory management.

Sec. 1065—Extended Deadline to Reassess Necessity of Use of Immediate Response Authority of Department of Defense

This section would require the Department of Defense to revise its Defense Support of Civil Authorities policy to extend immediate response authority for disasters from 72 hours to 1 week.

Sec. 1066—Reconstitution of A–10 Demonstration Team

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to reconstitute and operate an A–10 flight demonstration team.

Sec. 1067—Implementation of Cognitive Performance Enhancement Program for Special Operations Forces

This section would require the Commander of the U.S. Special Operations Command to implement a cognitive performance enhancement program to enhance cognitive performance metrics across the special operations forces.

Sec. 1068—Senator Robert J. Dole Greatest Generation Education Program

This section would establish an educational program through the Department of Defense to increase awareness and understanding of the Greatest Generation and World War II. It would also authorize a grant program for state and local governments and nonprofit organizations to carry out similar education activities.

Sec. 1069—Recognition Program for Working Dogs

This section would establish a Department of Defense recognition program for working dogs that contribute to mission success through force protection, lifesaving actions, or exceptional service.

Sec. 1070—Prohibition on Availability of Funds for Closure of Rock Island Arsenal Museum

This section would prohibit fiscal year 2027 funds to close Rock Island Arsenal Museum, located in Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

Sec. 1071—Limitation on Availability of Funds for Deactivation of Expeditionary Combat Aviation Brigades

This section would limit Army funds to retire, deactivate, schedule to deactivate, or proceed with any other action that would reduce the capabilities, resources, training, aircraft, or personnel available, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, for the Expeditionary Combat Aviation Brigades unless the Secretary of the Army submits certain items to the congressional defense committees.

Sec. 1072—Limitation on Availability of Funds for Travel Expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Defense

This section would limit the funds available to the Office of the Secretary of Defense for travel expenses to not more than a 75 percent until the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees a certification that the Department of Defense is compliant with the requirements of section 1067 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 (Public Law 118–159).

Sec. 1073—Limitation on Availability of Funds for Travel Expenses of Office of the Secretary of Defense Until Submission Certain Assessment

This section would prohibit the obligation or expenditure of not more than 95 percent of amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2027 for the travel expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Defense until the Secretary submits the assessment required by section 835(a)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) related to domestic source content of major defense acquisition programs.

SUBTITLE E—STUDIES AND REPORTS

Sec. 1081—Repeal of Obsolete Reporting Requirements

This section would repeal certain obsolete reporting requirements from prior statutes.

Sec. 1082—Extension of Briefing Requirement Regarding Civil Authorities at the Southwest Border

This section would extend a briefing requirement regarding the support provided by the Department of Defense to civil authorities at the southwest border.

Sec. 1083—Extension of Requirement for Annual Briefings on National Biodefense Strategy

This section would amend section 1086(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 6 U.S.C. 104(d)) to extend the briefing requirement until March 1, 2031.

Sec. 1084—Annual Report and Briefing on Implementation of Army Transformation Initiative

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to report annually to the committee detailing the programmatic choices made to implement the Army Continuous Transformation initiative, the Army Transformation Initiative, and the Transformation in Contact initiative. The report would include both new developmental and fielded capabilities, as well as capabilities and capacity divested.

Sec. 1085—Quarterly Reports on Effects of Unplanned Global Taskings on Operations, Deterrence, and Readiness in the Area of Operations of United States Indo-Pacific Command

This section would provide the sense of Congress that deterring China and maintaining a favorable balance of military power in the Indo-Pacific region is a strategic priority of the United States. This section would further require quarterly reports from the Director of the Joint Staff on the effects of unplanned global taskings, contingency deployments, and diverted assets on operations, deterrence, and readiness within the area of operations of the United States Indo-Pacific Command.

Sec. 1086—Biannual Reports on Operational Adaptation and Fielding of Defense Autonomous Warfare Group

This section would require biannual reports on the adaptation cycles of the Defense Autonomous Warfare Group and associated autonomous warfare programs.

Sec. 1087—Service-Wide Enterprise Strategies for Human Performance

This section would require each military department to establish a strategy for utilizing human performance technology and services.

Sec. 1088—Mobility Capabilities Strategic Plan

This section would direct the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a mobility roadmap report.

Sec. 1089—Required Doctrine on Use of Unmanned Autonomous Systems and Autonomous Formations

This section would require doctrine on the use of unmanned autonomous systems and autonomous formations.

Sec. 1089A—Strategy for Sustainment of Certain Unmanned Aircraft Systems

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a strategy for ensuring the proper sustainment of small unmanned aircraft systems.

Sec. 1089B—Strategy for Use of Low-cost and Attributable Group 4 and 5 Unmanned Aircraft Systems in Contested Logistics Operations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Under Secretary for Research and Engineering and Under Secretary for Acquisition and Sustainment, to submit a strategy on the integration of low-cost and attributable Group 4 and 5 unmanned aerial systems for use in contested logistics operations.

Sec. 1089C—Feasibility Study on Tactical Information Operations Command Authority

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the feasibility of revising Department of Defense Directive 3600.01 to delegate authority to approve and execute tactical information operations to commanders below the level of the combatant commander.

Sec. 1089D—Public Availability of Findings of Inspector General Investigation of Certain Targeting Operations

This section would require the release of an unclassified summary of the Department of Defense Inspector General's evaluation of targeting operations within the U.S. Southern Command area of responsibility.

Sec. 1089E—Report on Cost of United States Military Operations in Iran

This section would require a report on the total financial cost of United States military operations conducted in Iran.

Sec. 1089F—Report on Operation Southern Spear

This section would require the Department of Defense to provide a report on Operation Southern Spear.

Sec. 1089G—Report on Civilian Harm Investigation Relating to
Shajareh Tayyebbeh Elementary School

This section would require the Department of Defense to submit a report on the findings of the civilian harm investigation related to the February 28, 2026 strike in Minab, Iran, not later than 30 days after the investigation is completed.

Sec. 1089H—Report on Port Shuaiba Investigation

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to transmit the findings of the investigation into the attack on Port Shuaiba, Kuwait that occurred on March 1, 2026, to the congressional defense committees.

SUBTITLE F—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 1091—Deeming References to the Department of Defense and
Secretary of Defense as References to the Department of War
and Secretary of War

This section would require that any reference to the Secretary of Defense or Department of Defense in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of War or Department of War, respectively.

Sec. 1092—Definition of Special Operations Activities

This section would amend section 167(k)(6) of title 10, United States Code, by striking “Military information support operations” and inserting “Psychological and cognitive warfare”.

Sec. 1093—Definition of Counter-sUAS System for Purposes of
Joint Interagency Task Force 401

This section would amend section 199(h)(1) of title 10, United States Code, and add new definitional language.

Sec. 1094—Increase in Cap for Support of Small Scale Construction
Projects of Foreign Partners in Support of Counterdrug Activities
and Activities to Counter Transnational Organized Crime

This section would raise the funding cap for the Department of Defense’s support of counterdrug small-scale construction projects.

Sec. 1095—Modification to Funding Limitation for Procurement of
Equipment for Certain Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Ac-
tivities

This section would increase the funding limitation for equipment procured under certain National Guard counterdrug and drug interdiction activities authorized by section 112 of title 32, United States Code, raising the threshold from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Sec. 1096—National Guard Attorney License Portability

This section would permit National Guard judge advocates license portability.

Sec. 1097—Oversight and Direction of Irregular Warfare Exercise Laboratory

The section would amend section 1094 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60) by requiring the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict to provide oversight of the Irregular Warfare Exercise Laboratory through the Director of the Irregular Warfare Center.

Sec. 1098—Ubiquitous Technical Surveillance and Digital Force Protection

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to designate the head of an organization of the Department of Defense to be responsible for ubiquitous technical surveillance functions and develop a strategy for research, development and procurement of secure communications and obfuscation technologies. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a plan to establish a program of record to meet counter-ubiquitous technical surveillance and digital protection needs across the Department of Defense. This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report not later than December 1, 2027, on the plan required and the identification of the Department of Defense organization that has been designated.

Sec. 1099—Potential Designation of Information as a Domain of Warfare

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a determination as to whether to designate information as a domain of warfare of the Department of Defense.

TITLE XI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Acknowledgment of the United States Naval Sea Cadets as a Youth and Charitable Organization

The committee recognizes the invaluable contributions of youth and charitable organizations in encouraging young individuals to explore various avenues of public service in and out of uniform. The United States Naval Sea Cadets, a congressionally chartered, nonprofit, military-oriented youth program, has provided young individuals with the experience and confidence to become productive participants who value our maritime services through exposure to highly relevant fields like science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. Therefore, the committee encourages the Department of Defense to exercise their existing authorities to support youth and charitable organizations at their discretion in accordance with section 508(d) of title 32, United States Code.

Civilian Workforce Recruitment and Retention Challenges at Remote and Isolated Defense Installations in the Western United States

The committee recognizes the strategic importance of Department of Defense installations located in remote and geographically isolated areas of the western United States, including installations, ranges, proving grounds, depots, laboratories, aviation facilities, training areas, logistics sites, and operational support activities in the Western states. The committee is particularly concerned by reports of recurring difficulties recruiting and retaining civilian personnel at installations such as Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, and other similarly situated defense facilities that rely on such personnel for mission-critical positions, including engineers, scientists, first responders, skilled trades, and senior technical and leadership positions.

The committee notes that the location of these installations, limited local labor pool, competition from governmental and private sector opportunities in adjacent labor markets, and compensation disparities relative to neighboring locality pay areas, long commuting distances, limited spousal employment opportunities, and housing constraints, may contribute to hiring challenges, applicant declinations, and prolonged workforce vacancies.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments concerned and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2027, on civilian workforce recruitment and retention challenges affecting Department of Defense installations the rural western United States. The briefing shall include—

- (1) an identification of remote or isolated Department of Defense installations in the western United States experiencing persistent civilian workforce recruitment or retention challenges;
- (2) vacancy rates and hiring metrics for mission-critical civilian positions;
- (3) applicant declination rates and identified causes of offer rejection;
- (4) an assessment of the impact of workforce shortages on installation operations, safety, readiness, testing, training, and mission execution;
- (5) an evaluation of whether existing compensation authorities, including recruitment incentives, retention incentives, relocation incentives, special salary rates, and other workforce flexibilities, adequately support civilian workforce requirements;
- (6) an assessment of whether existing locality pay boundaries adequately reflect labor market realities for remote western installations that compete with higher-paying nearby labor markets or face unusually constrained local hiring pools; and
- (7) recommendations for administrative or legislative actions necessary to improve civilian workforce recruitment and retention at affected installations.

Department of Defense Cyber Workforce Framework

The committee commends the Department of Defense for establishing the Department of Defense Cyber Workforce Framework

(DCWF) as the foundation for a holistic approach to cyber workforce talent management, including identifying, categorizing, and tracking cyber roles, skills, and competencies across the cyber workforce. The committee is aware of challenges in implementing the DCWF consistently across the Department, which has led to a lack of comprehensive visibility into the cyber workforce and the training required to meet optimal mission readiness. The committee urges the Secretary of Defense to ensure that DCWF implementation best practices are shared across the military services and components to help ensure qualified personnel are recruited and retained to support the cyber mission across the Department.

Minimum Firefighter Manning Requirements on Army Installations

The committee is concerned about the Department of Defense's compliance with section 388 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) which established minimum staffing requirements for firefighters. These requirements are critical to ensuring the safety of military installations, personnel, and assets.

An April 2025 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report found that the Department has not developed an enterprise-wide strategy to address civilian firefighter staffing gaps. The GAO recommended each service develop and implement a Fire and Emergency Services civilian strategic human capital plan, assess the current state of its civilian firefighter workforce, and forecast future requirements. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the following:

- (1) the timeline for each service to achieve compliance with section 388 of Public Law 117-263 and GAO recommendations;
- (2) the specific plans each service will implement to achieve compliance; and
- (3) current mitigation efforts.

Report on Civilian Test Pilot Support to Military Test Activities

The committee notes that Defense Contract Management Agency Instruction (DCMA INST) 8210-1D provides pathways for individuals who have attended non-U.S. military test pilot schools to support military test activities. The committee is interested in understanding whether these pathways could be expanded to support military test activities. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, on the feasibility and advisability of expanding the pathways available under DCMA INST 8210-1D for graduates of U.S. certificated civilian test pilot schools to support military test activities as test pilots and flight test engineers. The report should include:

- (1) an assessment of the current capacity of military and approved civilian test pilots to support military test activities, broken down by military service;

(2) an assessment of the feasibility and advisability of modifying DCMA INST 8210–1D to authorize all graduates of accredited U.S. civilian test pilot schools to support military test activities beyond the current pathways, including any potential benefits or risks associated with such a modification; and

(3) a determination of the appropriate certification for U.S. civilian test pilot schools to ensure curriculum aligns with that of the U.S. military test pilot schools and that the graduates of the certificated civilian test pilot schools fully meet the education and training requirements stipulated in DCMA INST 8210–1D.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 1101—Limitation on Outside Income for Individuals in Office of the Secretary of Defense

This section would prohibit any outside earned income during the period a covered employee is employed by the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Sec. 1102—Skills-Based Hiring for Department of Defense Civilian Positions

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a skills-based hiring framework for appointment to the competitive service and the excepted service.

Sec. 1103—Establishment of a Student Internship Program for Military Child and Youth Programs

This section would establish a student internship for military child and youth programs.

Sec. 1104—Expansion of Eligible Educational Programs Under the Smart Defense Education Program

This section would amend the Department of Defense STEM program to allow for scholarships to cover relevant career and technical education programs.

Sec. 1105—Military Technician (Dual Status): Elimination of Title 32 Authority; Conversions of Existing Positions

This section would eliminate Dual Status Military Technicians and allow those positions to transfer or convert to either Active Guard and Reserve Duty or a civilian position.

Sec. 1106—One-Year Extension of Authority to Waive Annual Limitation on Premium Pay and Aggregate Limitation on Pay for Federal Civilian Employees Working Overseas

This section would waive limitations on premium pay for Federal civilians overseas.

Sec. 1107—One-Year Extension of Temporary Authority to Grant Allowances, Benefits, and Gratuities to Civilian Personnel on Official Duty in a Combat Zone

This section would extend the temporary authority to grant allowances, benefits, and gratuities for civilian personnel in a combat zone.

Sec. 1108—Living Quarter Allowance for Department of Defense Civilian Employees with Permanent Duty Station in Guam

This section would permit the Secretary of Defense to provide a living quarter allowance for rent or mortgage payments of civilian employees with permanent duty station in Guam.

Sec. 1109—Pilot Program on Integration of United States Tech Force with Skills-Based Hiring Authorities

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program to integrate the United States Tech Force into the Department of Defense.

Sec. 1110—Enhanced Hiring Authority for Instructor Pilots and Civilian Simulator Instructors

This section would provide direct hire authority to instructor pilots.

Sec. 1111—Pilot Program on Tech Talent Competitiveness

This section would facilitate the rapid recruitment of innovative talent in critical technology areas such as artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, business process innovation, biotechnology, and materials and manufacturing.

Sec. 1112—Civilian Employee and Contractor Financial Management Workforce Within the Department of Defense

This section would require the Department of Defense to establish a Financial Management Skills Assessment Integrated Product Team to assist in the Department's audit readiness.

Sec. 1113—Department of Defense Best Practices Guide for Family Child Care Homes

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to publish a best practices guide for individuals seeking to establish and operate a Family Child Care home on a military installation.

Sec. 1114—Delegation of Authority for Corrective Action for Non-appropriated Fund Employees in Cases of Complaint of Reprisal

This section would delegate the authority for corrective action for Nonappropriated Fund employees.

Sec. 1115—Limitation on Use of Funds to Limit Collective Bargaining

This section would prevent the use of funds authorized by this bill to implement Executive Order 14251, issued on March 27,

2025, relating to exclusions from Federal labor management relations programs.

Sec. 1116—Hiring Freeze Exceptions

This section would prohibit a hiring freeze for certain positions in the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2027.

Sec. 1117—Prohibition on Availability of Funds for Termination of DODEA, Childcare, and Healthcare Workers

This section would prevent the use of funds to terminate DODEA, childcare, and healthcare workers.

Sec. 1118—Demonstration Project Relating to Pay and Personnel Policies for Employees at Ground-Based Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Development and Maintenance Facilities

This section would permit the Secretary of the Air Force to establish a demonstration program related to the pay and personnel policies of ground-based intercontinental ballistic missile development and maintenance facilities.

Sec. 1119—Demonstration Project Relating to Pay and Personnel Policies for Employees at Naval Shipyards, Navy Regional Maintenance Centers, and Navy Trident Refit Facilities

This section would allow the Secretary of the Navy to establish a demonstration project for pay and personnel policies for employees at naval shipyards.

Sec. 1120—Demonstration Project Relating to Pay and Personnel Policies for Prevailing Rate Employees at Covered Depots

This section would update or upgrade the personnel and pay system for the defense industrial base by establishing a pay band structure, providing advancement opportunities for progression, broader classification authority and job grading, and pay flexibilities for recruiting and retention.

Sec. 1121—Prohibition on Carrying out Hiring Freeze, Reduction in Force, or Hiring Delay Without Cause at Public Shipyards of the Department of Defense

This section would prohibit hiring freezes, unjustified hiring delays, or workforce reductions at public shipyards.

TITLE XII—MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Additional Support for NATO Air Defense Against Unmanned Aircraft Systems

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consideration of Army support for the Eastern Flank Deterrence Line of NATO, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 1, 2027, on the feasibility and advisability of providing ad-

ditional support to bolster the air defense capabilities of NATO allies to defeat unmanned aircraft systems and deter Russian aggression against NATO allies, particularly on the alliance's eastern flank. The report should include:

(1) an identification of existing gaps in the defense efforts of NATO allies against unmanned aircraft systems, particularly with respect to impediments to using mass-produced, low-cost effectors against low-cost unmanned aircraft systems;

(2) a description of United States contributions to the air defense capabilities of NATO allies;

(3) a determination of whether it is feasible and advisable to provide additional support to bolster the air defense capabilities of NATO allies;

(4) if the determination described in paragraph (3) is affirmative, an identification of actions to be taken over the next five years by the Department of Defense to enhance the ability of NATO allies to produce and field, at scale, low-cost effectors to defeat low-cost unmanned aircraft systems; and

(5) if the determination described in paragraph (3) is negative, a detailed explanation of that determination, including the identification of any changes to funding or policy required to provide the support described in paragraph (3).

Assessment of Chinese Communist Party Malign Influence within the Republic of Korea

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, detailing malign influence by the Chinese Communist Party within the Republic of Korea and its implications to the defense interests of the United States. The briefing shall include:

(1) an assessment of how People's Republic of China (PRC) malign influence creates human intelligence and defense risks to United States forces stationed in the Republic of Korea;

(2) an assessment as to whether the growth of technology firms of the PRC in the Republic of Korea are a defense threat; and

(3) an assessment as to whether measures can be taken by the Republic of Korea to assist the growth of U.S. technology firms and to address any defense threats identified by the Department of Defense from the PRC that impact the information security of the United States Armed Forces based in the Republic of Korea.

Australia-United Kingdom-United States Academic Partnerships

The committee recognizes the opportunities for research and development opportunities presented by the Australia-United Kingdom-United States (AUKUS) security agreement, including partnerships between the three countries' academic institutions that are facilitated by respective defense departments. However, the committee is aware of potential barriers to international academic partnerships, including security clearance restrictions, classification, U.S. acquisition and expert controls, and research security and foreign influence compliance.

As such, the committee directs the Director of AUKUS Integration and Acquisition to provide a briefing to the House Committee

on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, on barriers to academic partnerships between AUKUS academic institutions that fall under the purview of the Department of Defense. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) current guidance from the Department of Defense that dictates academic research partnership parameters between U.S. and United Kingdom or Australian academic institutions when conducting defense-related research;
- (2) current guidance from the Department on control procedures related to research on key undersea technologies, such as anti-submarine warfare systems, acoustic signature reduction, and undersea detection systems; and
- (3) barriers or challenges identified by the Department that hinder research collaboration or academic partnerships between U.S. and United Kingdom or Australian academic institutions. This list may include consideration of, but may not be limited to, laboratory restrictions; controlled badging/access; network segmentation; device restrictions; visitor controls; data classification procedures; export reviews before publication; travel restrictions/travel security; citizenship-based participation rules; and security training mandates.

Baltic Integrated Air and Missile Defense

The committee recognizes that strengthening integrated air and missile defense in the Baltic region is critical to reinforcing the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) deterrence and defense posture and addressing persistent and evolving Russian air and missile threats along the Alliance's eastern flank.

The committee directs the Commander, U.S. European Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, assessing integrated air and missile defense (IAMD) in the Baltic region, including efforts undertaken to enhance Baltic IAMD in coordination with NATO allies and partners. The briefing shall include:

- (1) a description of the current and projected air and missile threats to the Baltic region, specifically those emanating from the Kaliningrad region and western Russia;
- (2) a summary of the equipment, services, and training provided to the Baltic states using section 333 and other title 10 authorities to enhance Baltic IAMD;
- (3) an evaluation of the requirements identified in NATO's regional plans and the Eastern Flank Deterrence Line as they relate to addressing current and projected air and missile threats to the Baltic region, including surveillance capabilities, interceptor capacity, command and control systems, and integration with NATO allies;
- (4) an identification of any capability gaps associated with the aforementioned requirements;
- (5) a summary of NATO's updated standing defense plan for integrated air and missile defense across the Alliance and an assessment of how such plan addresses current and projected air and missile threats to the Baltic region; and
- (6) a description of opportunities for cooperative acquisition programs and training among NATO allies to address current and pro-

jected air and missile threats to the Alliance, including efforts that promote standardization and interoperability.

Baltic Training Ranges

The committee recognizes the importance of ensuring that U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces train in the environments and conditions along the Alliance's eastern flank to strengthen allied capability, deterrence, and defense against the Russian Federation. The committee further notes that training ranges in the Baltic States already provide unique capabilities for realistic operational training, while recognizing that enhancements to capacity and capability would further improve readiness and interoperability across the Alliance.

The committee directs the Commander, U.S. European Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the feasibility and requirements for expanding training ranges and live-fire opportunities in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. The briefing should include:

- (1) an assessment of the suitability of training ranges in the Baltic States to support brigade-level maneuver;
- (2) an evaluation of U.S. and allied ability to conduct combined arms live-fire exercises on training ranges in the Baltic States;
- (3) an analysis of the feasibility of employing long-range fires on training ranges in the Baltic States;
- (4) an evaluation of the ability to test unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) and counter-UAS technologies on training ranges in the Baltic States;
- (5) an assessment of the infrastructure to support realistic contested electromagnetic spectrum operations on training ranges in the Baltic States;
- (6) an assessment of supporting infrastructure on training ranges in the Baltic States, including barracks, maintenance facilities, ammunition and fuel storage, and rail and road access;
- (7) a summary of any host-nation restrictions that impede NATO exercises on training ranges in the Baltic States;
- (8) an assessment of the prioritization of NATO allies for access to training ranges in the Baltic States; and
- (9) a plan to coordinate with NATO allies to implement any necessary improvements to training ranges in the Baltic States to improve multilateral exercises, readiness, and interoperability across the Alliance.

Briefing on Biosecurity Threats from Iran

The committee is concerned that Iran's long running dual-use biological research and production capabilities pose an increased risk to the United States and allies and partners in the Middle East.

The committee notes that sustained conflict, disruption to command-and control structures, damage to facilities, and internal instability could elevate the risk of diversion, accidental release, or loss of visibility or control over biological materials and expertise. These risks may be compounded by Iran's reliance on proxy networks and asymmetric means of retaliation, even as its conventional capabilities are degraded.

The committee recognizes the importance of ensuring that the United States is prepared to detect, attribute, and respond to biological threats, including low complexity or novel agents, in the context of evolving conflict environments.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2027, on biosecurity risks emanating from Iran. The briefing may include a classified annex. The briefing should include the following:

(1) the Department's assessment of the risk that Iranian biological materials, expertise, or dual-use equipment could be lost, degraded, or diverted, including to Iranian proxy actors;

(2) any changes to Department of Defense force protection, medical countermeasure readiness, or biosurveillance posture within the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility in response to this risk;

(3) the mechanisms in place between the Department of Defense, the intelligence community, and combatant commands to detect and monitor biological diversion or use scenarios associated with the conflict;

(4) an assessment of the adequacy of current Department capabilities to detect, attribute, and respond to low-complexity or novel biological threats; and

(5) whether the fiscal year 2027 budget request sufficiently resources the prevention, detection, attribution, and response capabilities identified in Department strategies.

Combating Chinese Communist Party Influence

The Committee recognizes the threat of expanding foreign malign influence by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) to the United States and its allies. Therefore, the Committee directs that the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency and other relevant branches of the intelligence community, submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 30, 2027. Such report should address the following activities occurring during a three-year period beginning January 1, 2023: foreign malign influence activities undertaken outside the United States by the Chinese Communist Party at the expense of the United States and our allies; the effect of such foreign malign influence activities, including on United States alliances, perceptions of the United States, global and localized financial systems; trends in foreign malign influence activity by the Chinese Communist Party in key regions including Latin America, the Indo-Pacific, Europe, and the African continent; and any other national security implications of such increased foreign malign influence activities that affect interests of the United States and allies of the United States, as determined relevant by the Director.

Conducting Oversight of the Civil-Military Coordination Center (CMCC)

The Committee recognizes the important role of the Civil-Military Coordination Center (CMCC) in facilitating humanitarian aid,

monitoring the Gaza ceasefire, and plans for post-war reconstruction. However, the Committee is concerned about reports of the future of the Civil-Military Coordination Center (CMCC). Therefore, the Committee directs the Commander of U.S. Central Command to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2027, that includes:

- (1) The current status and manning of the CMCC, plans for its continuation, or subsumption by another entity;
- (2) details related to the CMCC's coordination of humanitarian aid delivered into Gaza including the number of aid trucks and pallets and an itemized list of the aid delivered by type;
- (3) a description of the percentage of aid reaching civilians and any barriers to aid entering Gaza, or reaching the civilian population;
- (4) metrics on the benefits of the aid to the population in Gaza and risks if the aid were to cease;
- (5) a description of the CMCC's role in facilitating and maintaining the current ceasefire;
- (6) a description of the involvement of the CMCC in the establishment of and deployment of the International Stabilization Force including current status; and
- (7) the potential impacts of closing the CMCC on the delivery of humanitarian aid and the current ceasefire.

Countering Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing

The committee is concerned that large-scale Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing operations—particularly those conducted or enabled by state-directed enterprises—undermine maritime security and international norms, and in certain theaters overlap with foreign state maritime coercion activities that implicate United States defense interests.

The committee is concerned that IUU fishing activities intersect with transnational maritime nation-state and criminal networks. The committee notes the People's Republic of China (PRC) and PRC-linked entities have leveraged distant-water fishing fleets, opaque ownership structures, and civilian maritime logistics as part of broader gray-zone operations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026 on the following:

- (1) an assessment of the defense threats posed by IUU fishing operations, including those that are affiliated with the governments of foreign nations and transnational criminal enterprises;
- (2) the Department of Defense's current efforts to support the detection, monitoring, and disruption of IUU fishing operations, including activities conducted through combatant command theater campaign plans, security cooperation programs, and maritime domain awareness initiatives;
- (3) the Department's strategy to support the identification, tracking, and countering of IUU fishing activities that pose a threat to our defense;
- (4) an assessment of gaps in the Department's ability to collect, analyze, and disseminate information relevant to IUU fishing activity, including with respect to dark vessel detection, beneficial own-

ership of IUU-linked enterprises, and the overlap between IUU fishing networks and foreign state maritime militia activity;

(5) an assessment of options for information sharing—including declassified or unclassified vessel tracking data—to relevant Federal departments and agencies and to partner nation maritime enforcement authorities;

(6) an assessment of commercially-available technologies and systems that could improve the Department's and partner efforts to support the detection, monitoring, and disruption of IUU fishing operations; and

(7) any other information the secretary deems necessary.

Countering Iranian Threat Networks in the Eastern Mediterranean

The committee notes the growing threat posed by Iran-backed terrorist groups, including Hezbollah, to U.S. allies and partners in the eastern Mediterranean. The committee recognizes the eastern Mediterranean as a critical area for U.S., allied, and partner interests relating to regional security in both U.S. European Command and U.S. Central Command, deterrence of Iran, and efforts to counter malign actors and proxy networks. The committee notes the Department's extensive collaboration in the eastern Mediterranean region with NATO allies and regional partners and seeks to expand these efforts with additional countries.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. European Command, in consultation with the Commander, U.S. Central Command, to provide a report to the House Armed Services Committee by no later than March 1, 2027, on opportunities to expand defense partnerships with countries in the eastern Mediterranean with whom the United States has no treaty alliance or mutual defense agreement, including Cyprus, Malta, or any other country in the region that he deems relevant to include. The report should include opportunities to strengthen such countries' counter-unmanned aerial systems or integrated air and missile defense capabilities to support U.S. and/or allied interests, maritime and air domain awareness, and counterterrorism objectives.

Counterterrorism Posture and Requirements in West Africa

The committee remains concerned by the rapidly deteriorating security environment in West Africa and the Sahel, driven by the continued expansion and increased operational tempo of violent extremist organizations, including Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimin (JNIM), regional affiliates of the Islamic State, Boko Haram, and other aligned militant groups. The committee is aware of persistent intelligence and operational coverage gaps across large portions of the Sahel, including areas where terrorist organizations are actively expanding territorial control and operational reach.

The committee notes that effective counterterrorism operations in West Africa depend on timely, persistent, and multi-domain intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities, as well as sufficient force posture, access, and operational enablers. The committee is concerned by reductions in airborne ISR coverage despite increased threat activity and growing demand for ISR across the United States Africa Command area of responsibility.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Commander, United States Africa Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2027, on U.S. counterterrorism requirements in West Africa. The briefing should include:

(1) an assessment of current and projected threats posed by violent extremist organizations operating in West Africa and the Sahel, including the extent of territorial control, attack trends, and intelligence and operational coverage gaps that limit situational awareness and early warning;

(2) identification of shortfalls in airborne and space-based ISR, including contracted and organic platforms, as well as associated processing, exploitation, and dissemination capabilities required to support timely counterterrorism operations and crisis response; and

(3) an assessment of U.S. force posture, access, basing, mobility, and force protection in West Africa, including operational reach, response timelines, sustainment requirements, and risk to U.S. forces under current and projected ISR availability.

Department of Defense Authorities Subject to Foreign Assistance Review

On January 20, 2025, the President ordered that no foreign assistance be disbursed in a manner that is not fully aligned with the foreign policy of the President and directed reviews of each foreign assistance program. The responsible department and agency heads were further directed to make determinations on whether to continue, modify, or cease each foreign assistance program based upon the review recommendations. The committee is aware that the Department of Defense completed the foreign assistance review (FAR) in accordance with the President's order. The Department has not, however, provided to the committee requested information regarding the applicable program authorities that were reviewed for the purposes of the FAR. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, consisting of the list of programs, assistance, and program authorities, identified by statute or code, which were reviewed for the purposes of the FAR. Further, the report shall describe the length of time, if any, that such programs, assistance, and program authorities were paused, and include a list of programs or assistance that were terminated as a result of the FAR.

Department of Defense Engagements with the Country of Georgia

The committee is concerned by the continued detention and imprisonment of opposition leaders, activists, and other individuals widely regarded as political prisoners in Georgia and believes this issue should be raised consistently and at appropriately senior levels in bilateral engagements with the Government of Georgia and the Armed Forces of Georgia. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit an unclassified report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than October 1, 2026, detailing the Department of Defense's strategy for incorporating the

issue of political prisoners into military-to-military engagements with Georgia.

Feasibility of Foreign Transfer, Security Cooperation, and Contingency Basing Options for Surplus A-10 Aircraft

The committee recognizes that surplus A-10 aircraft may retain value for security cooperation, partner burden-sharing, contingency operations, or recoverable storage arrangements. The committee is interested in understanding whether such aircraft could be transferred to eligible foreign partners through existing authorities, maintained in recoverable status for future foreign military sales or excess defense articles consideration, or used to support contingency basing or coalition interoperability requirements.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Air Force and the Director of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, and in consultation with the Secretary of State, to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2027, on the feasibility of transferring surplus A-10 aircraft to eligible foreign partners, or otherwise maintaining such aircraft in recoverable status to support future security cooperation or contingency operations. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) an assessment of the feasibility of transfer through foreign military sales, excess defense articles, or other appropriate authorities;
- (2) an identification of allies or partners that may be suitable candidates to operate, host, or support surplus A-10 aircraft;
- (3) an assessment of training, maintenance, sustainment, basing, interoperability, and force protection requirements associated with any such transfer or arrangement; and
- (4) an assessment of export-control, technology security, and end-use monitoring considerations.

The report may include a classified annex, as necessary.

Feasibility of Permanent Basing an F-35 Squadron in Poland

The committee recognizes the growing importance of forward-based fifth-generation tactical aviation in deterring adversaries. The committee believes that the Department of Defense should assess the operational, infrastructure, force protection, logistics, sustainment, and host-nation requirements associated with the potential basing of a United States Air Force F-35 squadron in Poland.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. European Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the feasibility of basing a United States Air Force F-35 squadron in Poland. The briefing should include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) an assessment of potential locations in Poland suitable for the permanent basing of an F-35 squadron;
- (2) an evaluation of runway, ramp, hangar, maintenance, weapons storage, fuel, cyber, communications, and secure mission-planning infrastructure requirements;
- (3) an analysis of aircraft maintenance and logistics support requirements;

(4) an assessment of host-nation contributions, cost-sharing opportunities, military construction requirements, and NATO security investment program eligibility; and

(5) an assessment of the operational benefits for deterrence, NATO reinforcement, Baltic air defense, Black Sea contingency response, and large-scale combat operations in Europe.

Global Fragility Act Implementation

The Global Fragility Act (GFA) mandates that the Department of State lead an interagency strategy, with the United States Agency for International Development and the Department of Defense, to address conflict and instability in five priority countries/regions. The interagency is currently implementing 10-year country strategies in Mozambique, Haiti, Libya, and Papua New Guinea, and a regional strategy in the Coastal West African states. The committee notes the importance of the role of the Department of Defense in GFA implementation as required by statute. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than December 1, 2026 on the Department's implementation of GFA. The report shall include a description of the Department's contributions to GFA implementation in 2025 and 2026, planned funding levels for GFA implementation in fiscal year 2027, efforts to coordinate GFA implementation with the Department of State, a description of Global Fragility Strategy objectives met by the Department in priority countries, and a description of challenges and lessons learned related to GFA implementation.

Mozambique Security Conditions

The committee notes with concern the rise of radical Islamist terrorism in the Cabo Delgado province of Mozambique that threatens the economic, security, and political interests of the United States and its partners in the region. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commander of United States Africa Command to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on risks posed by radical Islamist terrorism in Mozambique to U.S. defense interests. The briefing shall include:

(1) an assessment of the intent, operational capabilities, territorial influence, external support networks, financing mechanism, and freedom of movement of ISIS-Mozambique and associated violent extremist organizations operating in northern Mozambique;

(2) a description of ongoing counterterrorism and stabilization operations conducted by the Government of Mozambique, the United States and its regional partners, and other international actors;

(3) an assessment of the extent to which terrorist activity in Mozambique threatens regional stability in Africa;

(4) an assessment of the extent to which terrorist organizations in Mozambique possess the capability or intent to conduct external operations;

(5) an assessment of whether such terrorist organizations in Mozambique possess the capability or intent to threaten the U.S. homeland or U.S. interests abroad; and

(6) a description of current United States security cooperation, intelligence sharing, and train-and-assist activities.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization Acquisition Reform Coordination

The committee recognizes the need to reform acquisition processes to enable the Department of Defense to fully exploit innovations in technology and achieve a decisive advantage on the battlefield. The committee is concerned, however, that the absence of coordinated reform efforts may limit interoperability and collective defense capabilities across the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026, on current efforts to coordinate and share best practices for acquisition reform with NATO partners. The report shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex. The report should include the following:

(1) an overview of existing bilateral and multilateral mechanisms through which the Department of Defense currently engages NATO allies on acquisition reform, including any formal agreements, working groups, or information-sharing arrangements;

(2) an assessment of the extent to which the Department has implemented foreign military sales (FMS) reforms laid out in its Acquisition Transformation Strategy and where gaps remain that may affect interoperability or allied defense procurement timelines;

(3) an identification of best practices in defense acquisition reform that have demonstrated measurable improvements in procurement speed, cost efficiency, or technology integration, and an assessment of the feasibility of sharing those practices with NATO partners; and

(4) any recommended legislative or policy changes to strengthen coordination mechanisms between the United States and NATO allies on acquisition reform efforts.

Participation of Ukrainian Students in United States Service Academies

The committee recognizes that the United States Service Academies play a critical role in developing future military leaders and strengthening long-term security partnerships with allied and partner nations. The committee further recognizes that Ukraine's armed forces have demonstrated exceptional resilience, innovation, and battlefield effectiveness in defense of their sovereignty.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on opportunities to expand participation by qualified Ukrainian students at the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and the United States Air Force Academy. The briefing should include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) the feasibility of designating Ukraine as a country eligible to nominate candidates to attend the Service Academies under section 347 of title 10, United States Code;

- (2) the number of Ukrainian students that could reasonably be accommodated on an annual basis;
- (3) the anticipated benefits to the United States and Ukraine of such participation;
- (4) any statutory, regulatory, or policy barriers to Ukrainian participation in the Service Academies; and
- (5) recommendations for legislative or administrative actions necessary to facilitate such participation.

Permanent Stationing of United States Armored Brigade Combat Teams in Poland

The committee stresses that the rotational presence of two U.S. Army Armored Brigade Combat Teams (ABCTs) in the Republic of Poland provides a critical contribution to the deterrence and defense posture of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and notes with great concern the recent decision by the Department to temporarily delay one of the rotational ABCT deployments. The committee further notes that the permanent stationing of such forces would enhance deterrence and reduce the long-term costs associated with persistent rotational deployments, particularly considering host nation support and infrastructure investments provided by the Government of Poland. The committee therefore directs the Commander, U.S. European Command, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than October 1, 2026, that includes the following information:

- (1) an independent risk assessment of the Department's decision to temporarily delay the rotational presence of one of the two rotational ABCTs in Poland;
- (2) an assessment of whether the permanent stationing of one or two U.S. ABCTs in Poland would enhance deterrence against the Russian Federation;
- (3) identification and assessment of the logistics requirements, including force enablers, equipment, supplies, storage, maintenance, and sustainment necessary to support the permanent stationing of one or two ABCTs in Poland;
- (4) identification and assessment of infrastructure investments, including new construction or upgrades to existing facilities, required to support the permanent stationing of one or two ABCTs in Poland;
- (5) an assessment of the willingness and ability of Poland to provide host nation support, including Polish-provided infrastructure or operations, maintenance, and sustainment tasks, to support the permanent stationing of one or two ABCTs in Poland;
- (6) an assessment of the comparative costs of permanently stationing of one or two ABCTs in Poland relative to continued rotational deployments, including consideration of anticipated or likely host nation contributions;
- (7) an assessment of the effects of the permanent stationing of one or two ABCTs in Poland on servicemember and family quality of life as compared to continued rotational deployments;
- (8) an estimate of the timeline required to achieve the permanent stationing of one or two ABCTs in Poland if such a policy decision were taken; and

(9) an assessment of whether episodic deployments of United States Army Multi-Domain Task Force long-range fires to Poland would enhance deterrence against the Russian Federation.

Professionalization of Syrian Defense Forces

The committee supports U.S. policy objectives of establishing a Syria that is stable, free from radical Islamist terrorism, at peace with its neighbors, and protective of all its ethnic and religious minority groups.

The committee supports efforts by the Syrian Arab Republic to integrate brigade-sized units of the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) and appoint senior SDF leadership to positions of equivalent influence in the Ministry of Defense. The committee recognizes this as the model for the continued integration of security and governance institutions of minorities and supports efforts by the U.S. government to facilitate it.

The committee notes with concern, however, that inconsistent command and control of forces associated with the Syrian Arab Republic, compounded by limited capabilities, contribute to a fragile security environment. The committee remains concerned about unresolved incidents of atrocities against ethnic minorities, reports of civilian casualties during the winter 2025–2026 offensive, and the escape of thousands of ISIS-affiliated fighters and associates from prisons and camps in northeastern Syria.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2027, on the feasibility of utilizing existing security cooperation authorities to build the institutional capacity of and professionalize vetted, cross-sectional, and cross-ethnic Syrian security forces. The report should evaluate:

(1) the feasibility of Department of Defense led seminars, workshops, and training courses on:

- (a) Professionalization training;
- (b) Legal training regarding the law of war, rule of law, and international standards of human rights; and
- (c) Training on civilian control of the military;

(2) authorities currently available to the Department; and

(3) the extent to which such programs are aligned with U.S. national defense objectives and policy.

Reaffirming the Vital Importance of U.S. Basing in Gulf States

The committee notes with appreciation the collaboration, basing, and support provided to U.S. Central Command by many Gulf partners. Countries such as the United Arab Emirates, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Kingdom of Bahrain, the State of Qatar, and the State of Kuwait play an indispensable role in defending the region from Iranian aggression.

The committee supports expanding security cooperation, military exercises, and joint operations with Gulf partners, as well as maintaining the presence of U.S. Central Command forces across the region. In particular, the committee recognizes the importance of Al Udeid Air Base and believes the installation remains critical to

U.S. national security interests. The committee also acknowledges Qatar's significant contributions to the construction and operating costs of the base as a strong example of partner burden-sharing.

Recent Force Posture Adjustments within the United States European Command

The committee notes that the Department of Defense directed a realignment of the United States military footprint within the United States European Command area of responsibility on May 1, 2026, and that the realignment directed the redeployment of approximately 5,000 U.S. military personnel from the European theater, specifically forces stationed in or previously slated to deploy to the Federal Republic of Germany. The committee also notes that the Department canceled the rotational deployment of the 2nd Armored Brigade Combat Team, 1st Cavalry Division, to Poland. The committee underscores that, pursuant to section 1249 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60), the Commander, United States European Command, and the Secretary of Defense are required to submit to the congressional defense committees a certification and assessment 60 days prior to implementing certain adjustments to force posture within the United States European Command area of responsibility.

The committee directs the Commander, United States European Command to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than September 1, 2026, on whether the realignment directed on May 1, 2026, will result in any of the adjustments to force posture within the United States European Command area of responsibility that trigger the certification and assessment requirements in section 1249 of Public Law 119–60. The report should include the following:

(1) whether such realignment will result in the reduction of the total number of American servicemembers within the United States European Command area of responsibility below 76,000;

(2) whether such realignment will result in divesting, consolidating, or otherwise returning to a host country any parcel of land or facility located on real property under the jurisdiction of United States European Command as of June 1, 2025; and

(3) whether such realignment will result in divesting, redeploying, withdrawing, or otherwise permanently moving out of the area of responsibility of United States European Command any Department of Defense equipment or physical property with an initial purchase value of more than \$500,000 and positioned in such area of responsibility as of June 1, 2025.

Report on the Impact of United States Military Operations on Iran's Nuclear and Missile Capabilities

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, in both classified and unclassified form, on the impact of United States military operations, including Operation Epic Fury, on Iran's nuclear and missile capabilities.

The report shall include at least the following:

- (1) An assessment of the impact of Operation Epic Fury, and any other United States military operations in Iran, on the following:
 - (a) The status of Iran's stockpile of highly enriched uranium;
 - (b) The ability of the United States intelligence community to confidently determine the location of Iran's stockpile of highly enriched uranium;
 - (c) The amount of time that Iran would need to build a nuclear weapon;
 - (d) Iran's ballistic and cruise missile capabilities, including its missile stockpile and mobile launchers;
 - (e) Iran's ability to command and control its power projection forces including proxies and drone, cruise, and ballistic missile forces; and
 - (f) Iran's defense industrial base;
- (2) An assessment of Iran's progress in restoring operational access to its missile sites;
- (3) An assessment of Iran's progress in rebuilding its ballistic and cruise missile production capabilities in response to any damage inflicted during Operation Epic Fury;
- (4) An assessment of Iran's progress in restoring its ability to access its underground missile storage and launch facilities; and
- (5) An assessment of the impact of Operation Epic Fury on the Iranian government's calculus in determining whether to become a nuclear-weapons state.

Russian Bases in Syria

The committee is concerned about the continued Russian influence in Syria and the Middle East in connection with Russian bases in Hmeimim and Tartus. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide an unclassified report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2026. The report should include the following:

- (1) efforts and plans by the Department of Defense to work with the new Syrian Government to reduce Russian influence in Syria or secure the departure of Russian forces from Hmeimim and Tartus;
- (2) an assessment of threats to U.S. forces in Incirlik, Türkiye posed by Russian forces in Syria;
- (3) an assessment of whether such bases in Syria serve as logistical hubs to provide weapons to Iranian proxies in the region, such as the Houthis, Hamas, and Hezbollah;
- (4) an assessment of whether such bases facilitate the recruitment and transport of African, Syrian, or other foreign individuals to participate in Russia's war against Ukraine; and
- (5) a description of the extent to which Russian forces supported the repression of the Syrian people under the former regime of Bashar al Assad from such bases.

Security Cooperation, Counterterrorism, and Countering PRC and Russian Influence in Africa

The committee recognizes the strategic importance of the U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) area of responsibility to United States national security, particularly regarding the persistent threat of violent extremist organizations (VEOs) and the expanding

presence of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Russia, including core U.S. national security interests such as counterterrorism, strategic competition, and freedom of navigation. The committee notes that containing the spread of terrorism in Africa is vital to protecting U.S. interests abroad, preventing the degradation of regional stability, and preventing terrorist networks from establishing safe havens to project threats against the United States homeland. Furthermore, the committee is concerned that regional security vacuums allow the PRC and Russia to exploit VEO threats, offering predatory security services, private military contractor deployments, arms transfers, and dual-use infrastructure investments that create strategic dependencies, advance disinformation campaigns, undermine partner sovereignty, and displace United States influence.

The committee finds that professional military education (PME), leader development programs, and institutional security cooperation remain vital tools for enhancing partner counterterrorism capacity and building trusted defense relationships.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Africa Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, on the Department's current efforts to strengthen defense cooperation, support counterterrorism objectives, and counter PRC and Russian influence in Africa. The briefing shall include, but is not limited to:

(1) a review of and strategy for current Department of Defense security cooperation plans and programs, joint training, and combined exercise activities with partner nations in Africa, with a specific focus on counterterrorism operations, crisis response, and strengthening enduring bilateral and multilateral defense relationships;

(2) an evaluation of partner capacity-building initiatives, including tactical counterterrorism capabilities, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance operations, cyber defense, border security, and other intelligence-sharing programs designed to disrupt terrorist networks and reduce reliance on PRC or Russian-provided capabilities, infrastructure, or security services;

(3) an analysis of risks and mitigation strategies regarding how strategic competitors leverage local instability or VEO threats to gain access to, ownership of, or influence over strategic regional infrastructure, including commercial ports, telecommunications networks, satellite ground stations, logistics hubs, and other dual-use assets with potential military significance;

(4) an assessment of the effectiveness of, and opportunities to expand, PME, leader development, and institutional security cooperation for military personnel from African partner nations; and

(5) a strategy for expanding and deepening bilateral and multilateral security partnerships with African nations to counter PRC and Russian Federation influence and advance U.S. interests in the region.

Security Partnership with the Kingdom of Jordan

The committee reaffirms the importance of the longstanding strategic partnership between the United States and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and recognizes Jordan as a critical security

partner in promoting regional stability and advancing shared defense objectives. The committee notes with appreciation Jordan's regional leadership in countering terrorism, narcotics, and the Iranian threat network, as well as its steadfast willingness to host U.S. forces and coalition operations.

The committee commends the Department on its work to bolster this partnership and notes that security cooperation, joint exercises, and combined operations have increased Jordan's capacity and that Jordan remains a highly capable partner interoperable with U.S. forces.

The committee affirms that expansion of this partnership is in the mutual national security interest of both Jordan and the United States. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency and the Director for Joint Force Development, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on opportunities to expand defense cooperation, including on:

- (1) integrated air and missile defense to improve early warning, detection, command and control integration, and interoperability with United States and partner and allied systems;
- (2) border security to enhance surveillance and detection systems, command and control integration, and strengthen Jordan's ability to secure its borders against evolving threats;
- (3) cybersecurity to increase the resilience of Jordan's critical defense networks and capabilities;
- (4) unmanned aerial systems production and operational use, including capabilities to counter adversary unmanned systems; and
- (5) any other matters the Under Secretary deems relevant.

Strategy for Establishing a Two-Way Transfer Mechanism for United States-Ukraine Unmanned Aircraft Systems Expertise

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 26, 2027 on the feasibility of developing a strategy for establishing a two-way transfer mechanism for United States-Ukraine unmanned aircraft systems expertise that includes the following priority areas:

- (1) the rapid development, cost-effective production, and fielding of unmanned aircraft systems without components manufactured in the People's Republic of China;
- (2) the battlefield employment of offensive unmanned aircraft systems;
- (3) the mutual transmission of best practices with respect to force protection from unmanned aircraft systems and the defense of fixed targets from unmanned aircraft systems;
- (4) the regular transmission of relevant data collected by unmanned aircraft systems for the purposes of software and AI model development; and
- (5) the regular transmission of lessons learned in Ukraine to all drone and counter-drone programs of the Department of Defense.

Strategy to Address Violent Extremism in Nigeria

The committee remains concerned by widespread violent extremism in Nigeria, including the attacks, kidnappings, and torture of civilians by groups including Boko Haram and ISIS–West Africa. The committee notes the importance of the role of the Department of Defense in working with Nigeria to professionalize their security forces to better address such violence, including with respect to civilian harm mitigation and response. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than December 1, 2026 on the Department’s strategy to address violence in Nigeria. The report shall include:

- (1) an explanation of United States objectives with respect to United States and Nigerian security;
- (2) a description and assessment of past and planned efforts to engage with Nigerian armed forces on civilian harm mitigation and response issues;
- (3) an assessment of United States efforts to date on the threat posed by nonstate armed groups in Nigeria;
- (4) a description of consultation and engagement with the Department of State on the United States strategy in Nigeria, including a description of the responsibilities of the Department of State with respect to the strategy;
- (5) benchmarks for disengaging from operations in Nigeria;
- (6) a description of how the Department of Defense assesses the threat that Nigerian non-state armed groups pose to the United States; and
- (7) a list of groups in Nigeria that the United States considers covered by existing authorizations for the use of military force and justification for the application of such authorization.

Strengthening American Defense Innovation and Commerciality

The committee notes military sales to allies and partners increase and expand domestic production capacity and, thus, can improve the resilience of the United States defense industrial base and work toward the committee’s continued efforts to support the Department of Defense promoting innovation, commerciality, and competition by incentivizing new entrants and nontraditional defense companies.

Further, the committee is aware of examples in which the Defense Technology Security Administration classified certain dual-use commercial capabilities that could be used or modified for a defense purpose as defense articles under the “specially designed” definition in the United States Munitions List (USML). Such classification of dual-use systems as defense articles (unless, as a result of development, such systems have properties exclusively responsible for achieving or exceeding the controlled performance levels, characteristics, or functions of defense articles as described on the USML) potentially limits the possibility for such products—before they have been modified for military use—to be made available to allies and partners through commercial means. Advancements in technology, and the development of a new class of software-defined, dual-use technologies that have commercial capabilities at their

baseline configuration, could further exacerbate the effects of such classification.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to review the Department's interpretation of the criteria for designation of the "specially designed" definition under the USML to determine the extent to which the Department defines systems that have predominant or equivalent civil applications as defense articles. Further, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing not later than December 1, 2026, to the House Committee on Armed Services and House Foreign Affairs Committee on the results of such review.

Strengthening United States–Ukrainian Drone Cooperation

The committee notes Ukraine's significant operational experience and demonstrated capabilities in unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) and counter-unmanned aircraft systems (C–UAS) developed in response to Russia's ongoing invasion of Ukraine. The committee also notes the important role UAS and C–UAS capabilities will play in future conflict and the value for the Department of Defense in incorporating relevant lessons learned from Ukraine to maintain United States military superiority. The committee also notes the support from Ukraine related to UAS and C–UAS capabilities in assisting the United States and its allies and partners during Operation Epic Fury is an example of how such cooperation advances U.S. national security interests.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on Ukrainian UAS and C–UAS capabilities. The report should include the following:

- (1) an assessment of Ukraine's UAS and C–UAS capabilities;
- (2) a detailed description of assistance offered or provided by Ukraine to the United States and its allies and partners during Operation Epic Fury;
- (3) a detailed overview of assistance provided by Ukraine to the United States for UAS and C–UAS development, sustainment, maintenance, capacity building, and other aspects of the UAS and C–UAS market;
- (4) a list and text of any intergovernmental agreements between the United States and Ukraine on UAS or C–UAS capabilities;
- (5) an overview of lessons learned and best practices from Ukrainian UAS and CUAS assistance, including during Operation Epic Fury; and
- (6) an assessment of how such lessons learned have strengthened the United States and allies and partners' UAS and C–UAS capabilities.

Study on Force Protection Measures in U.S. Central Command

The committee remains concerned about the increased threat to U.S. forces in the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) area of responsibility posed by small unmanned aircraft systems (sUAS) and other aerial systems. The committee understands that during Operation Epic Fury, Iran has relied on its stockpile of sUAS, including one-way attack drones, which have been in production for decades.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Central Command, to conduct a study of force protection measures carried out in the CENTCOM area of responsibility from January 2025 through the present day. The committee directs the Secretary to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2027, on the study and its findings, including:

- (1) any improvements to counter-UAS systems or integrated air and missile defense systems at forward deployed locations;
- (2) any improvements to early warning systems or detection with respect to unmanned aircraft, including unmanned aircraft systems utilizing low-flying unmanned aircraft, or air-breathing or ballistic missile threats;
- (3) any efforts to harden facilities or provide adequate overhead protection for critical operational or living spaces;
- (4) any changes to force posture, dispersal, or basing strategies made to mitigate risks;
- (5) any coordination with partners to strengthen integrated air and missile defense in relevant regions; and
- (6) any lessons learned with respect to force protection measures as a result of the conflict that began on February 28, 2026.

Support for Therapeutic Nutrition and Humanitarian Logistics

The committee recognizes that the Department of Defense possesses existing authorities and capabilities to support humanitarian logistics activities. The committee further notes that these capabilities may provide important support to the delivery of food, therapeutic nutrition commodities, and medical supplies during humanitarian crises and disaster response operations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department of Defense's support to humanitarian nutrition logistics activities. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) an assessment of legal, policy, funding, or operational limitations affecting the execution of humanitarian nutrition logistics support activities;
- (2) a description of coordination mechanisms between the Department of Defense, civilian agencies, international organizations, and implementing partners in planning and executing humanitarian logistics activities, including an assessment of whether existing coordination mechanisms adequately support delivery of therapeutic nutrition commodities;
- (3) an assessment of the feasibility and utility of prepositioning therapeutic nutrition commodities, or enabling partner-nation or interagency prepositioning arrangements, to support rapid humanitarian response operations;
- (4) an assessment of whether Department of Defense guidance or policy should specifically identify certain eligible humanitarian relief supplies for purposes of logistics and transportation support activities; and
- (5) recommendations regarding whether additional formal interagency planning mechanisms, guidance, or authorities are necessary to improve integration of Department of Defense logistics planning into humanitarian response.

Training for Ukraine's Military and National Security Forces

The committee directs the Commander of the U.S. European Command, in consultation with the Joint Multinational Training Group—Ukraine, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2027, on the training provided to the military and national security forces of Ukraine, including:

- (1) an assessment and list of each location at which the United States provides training to the military and national security forces of Ukraine;
- (2) an assessment and list of each location at which other partners of Ukraine provide training to the military and national security forces of Ukraine; and
- (3) an assessment of the feasibility and advisability of Ukraine's partners providing such training within Ukraine, including whether doing so would increase the number of Ukrainian servicemembers trained on an accelerated timeline and expedite the integration of critical capabilities into the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

U.S. Contribution to the NATO-led Kosovo Force

The committee recognizes the importance of a robust U.S. contribution to the NATO-led Kosovo Force (KFOR) as it helps sustain regional stability in the Western Balkans and supports continued peace between Serbia and Kosovo. The committee further recognizes that the U.S. contribution to the NATO-led KFOR supports a democratic, multinational, and peaceful Kosovo and contributes to the security of both Serbia and Kosovo. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, in consultation with the Commander of U.S. European Command, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2027, that includes the following:

- (1) An overview of the U.S. contribution to the NATO-led KFOR since the mission's founding;
- (2) A description of the requirements of the Commander of U.S. European Command for the U.S. contribution to the NATO-led KFOR and the extent to which the current U.S. contribution meets those requirements;
- (3) an overview of what the U.S. contribution to the NATO-led KFOR provides to regional stability in the Western Balkans, including U.S. diplomatic and security interests in Kosovo;
- (4) an assessment of the regional security implications of a draw-down in the U.S. contribution to the NATO-led KFOR below requirements set by the Commander of U.S. European Command; and
- (5) a description of how Serbia and Kosovo perceive a robust U.S. contribution to the NATO-led KFOR.

United States Africa Command Unmanned Aerial Systems Training and Development

The committee recognizes the increasing importance of unmanned aerial systems (UAS) in modern defense, including their role in intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and precision targeting, and notes the growing demand among United States part-

ners for training and integration of these capabilities into military operations.

The committee further notes the recent announcement of plans by the Department of Defense to establish a regional drone training center in the Kingdom of Morocco, which is intended to serve as a central location for training partner nation forces, enhancing interoperability, and strengthening counterterrorism capabilities across the African continent. The committee acknowledges that this initiative, including initial training activities conducted during Exercise African Lion, is designed to build scalable and enduring UAS capabilities with African and international partners.

Furthermore, the committee emphasizes the strategic value of leveraging trusted regional partners to develop distributed training hubs that enable joint learning, asset development, improved interoperability, and partner-led security solutions in regions facing persistent security challenges.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Commander, United States Africa Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 27, 2027, on the Department's strategy for developing and sustaining regional UAS training capabilities in support of partner forces across the United States Africa Command Area of Responsibility. The briefing shall include, but is not limited to:

- (1) an assessment of initial training activities, including effectiveness, scalability, and partner participation;
- (2) an analysis of the benefit of integrating commercial technology vendors with partner special operations forces and intelligence components to test battlefield systems, including a plan to expand these efforts into future regional exercises;
- (3) an evaluation of the feasibility of establishing additional regional UAS training centers across the United States Africa Command Area of Responsibility, including criteria for host nation selection;
- (4) an assessment of how UAS training could improve partner nation operational capabilities;
- (5) a plan to incorporate civilian harm mitigation and principles of the Law of Armed Conflict into UAS training; and
- (6) identification of any statutory, regulatory, or policy limitations that constrain the Department's ability to establish, expand, or sustain regional UAS training capabilities, including a description of gaps in existing authorities and recommendations for modifications necessary to enable future execution at scale.

United States Army Force Posture in Europe

The committee recognizes the importance of maintaining United States combat-credible forces in Europe to deter Russian aggression and advance United States defense and national security interests as North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies increase their defense spending and assume greater capacity, capability, and responsibility for Europe's conventional defense. In furtherance of these objectives, the committee notes that the budget request included funding for the operational costs of four U.S. Army brigade combat teams within the area of responsibility of the Commander, U.S. European Command. The committee further notes that, during testi-

mony before the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives on March 18, 2026, the Commander of U.S. European Command stated that he would not recommend changes to the current force posture at such time. Consistent with the budget request, the committee intends that funds authorized by this Act be used to maintain four U.S. Army brigade combat teams in Europe.

United States–Ukraine Drone Working Groups

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense has stood up six working groups to facilitate greater unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) and counter-unmanned aircraft systems (C–UAS) collaboration between the United States and Ukraine. The Committee is also aware that these working groups include participation from across the Department of Defense, including the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, the Defense Innovation Unit, the Military Departments, and the Joint Staff. The Committee believes that deeper cooperation with Ukraine on UAS and C–UAS capabilities advances United States national security interests by accelerating the development and fielding of these capabilities, strengthening the relevant defense industrial base, and providing valuable operational insights to inform future Department of Defense requirements and investments.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2027, on progress made by each Department of Defense working group to deepen UAS and C–UAS collaboration between the United States and Ukraine to include:

(1) A description and assessment of the United States and Ukrainian participation in and progress made by the Department’s working group on battlefield unmanned systems;

(2) A description and assessment of the United States and Ukrainian participation in and progress made by the Department’s working group on long-range one-way attack capabilities;

(3) A description and assessment of the United States and Ukrainian participation in and progress made by the Department’s working group on electromagnetic warfare capabilities as they related to UAS and counter-UAS efforts;

(4) A description and assessment of the United States and Ukrainian participation in and progress made by the Department’s working group on maritime unmanned systems;

(5) A description and assessment of the United States and Ukrainian participation in and progress made by the Department’s working group on counter-UAS drones; and (6) A description and assessment of the United States and Ukrainian participation in and progress made by the Department’s working group on cross-cutting issues as relates to UAS and counter-UAS collaboration, such as manufacturing bottlenecks, supply chain resiliency, and data sharing.

United States–Ukraine Explosive Ordnance Disposal Partnership

The committee recognizes that the ongoing conflict in Ukraine has generated unprecedented operational experience in explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), including countering improvised explosive devices, unexploded ordnance, landmines, loitering munitions, and other emerging explosive threats. The committee believes that closer cooperation between United States and Ukrainian EOD forces would enhance military readiness, accelerate the exchange of operational lessons learned, and support the development of future EOD capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on opportunities to establish a United States–Ukraine Explosive Ordnance Disposal Partnership Program. The briefing should include:

- (1) opportunities for professional exchanges, conferences, and engagements between United States and Ukrainian military EOD personnel;
- (2) mechanisms to capture and share operational lessons learned from the conflict in Ukraine;
- (3) opportunities for cooperation on EOD doctrine, training, capability development, and emerging explosive threats;
- (4) opportunities to work more with commercial demining vendors;
- (5) potential joint research, development, test, and evaluation activities related to explosive ordnance and counter-explosive technologies;
- (6) opportunities to collaborate on blast exposure, traumatic brain injury, resilience, and suicide prevention programs for EOD personnel; and
- (7) key EOD capability gaps and requirements identified by the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

United States-Ukraine Military Trauma Education, Training, Research, and Medical Readiness Partnership

The committee is aware that Ukraine has accumulated extensive battlefield medical expertise from years of sustained large-scale combat operations, including in the areas of trauma care, combat casualty care, amputation and amputee care, traumatic brain injury, blast injuries, and rehabilitation. The committee is also aware that Section 1203 of this Act would authorize the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to establish joint education and training programs on military trauma care and research with the military forces of one or more foreign countries, and that other existing authorities provide additional mechanisms to facilitate medical education and training cooperation with Ukraine.

The committee believes that sharing trauma care lessons learned, best practices, and research between United States military medical personnel and their Ukrainian counterparts would advance United States national security interests by improving the readiness and capability of the Armed Forces to treat modern battlefield injuries, strengthening United States military medical doctrine, and deepening the defense partnership with Ukraine.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2027, on actions taken or planned to utilize the authorities under Section 1203 of this Act, and other applicable statutory authorities, to establish or support a joint education, training, research, and clinical exchange activities with appropriate medical personnel of the armed forces of Ukraine. The report shall include:

(1) A description of any joint education, training, research, or clinical exchange activities conducted or planned with Ukrainian military and civilian medical personnel pursuant to Section 1203 of this Act or other applicable authorities, including activities related to trauma care, pre-hospital care, combat casualty care, evacuation medicine, amputation and amputee care, wound care, burn care, treatment of traumatic brain injury and blast injuries, rehabilitative therapy, and mental health therapy;

(2) A description of any joint conferences, case conferences, clinical exchanges, observerships, fellowships, or exchanges of military medical professionals conducted or planned with Ukrainian counterparts, and an assessment of the lessons learned and best practices identified through such activities;

(3) A description of any voluntary data-sharing arrangements or joint research initiatives on trauma care, survivability, rehabilitation, and lessons learned from modern battlefield injuries established with appropriate Ukrainian medical institutions, including the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine and the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, and an assessment of the utility of such arrangements for informing United States military medical doctrine and requirements;

(4) A description of any trauma care curricula, including simulation-based instruction and training on the use of medical simulation equipment, developed or exchanged with Ukrainian medical personnel, and an assessment of the applicability of such curricula to United States military medical training programs; and

(5) Any recommendations for additional legislative or administrative actions to enhance military trauma care cooperation between the United States and Ukraine, including through the authorities under chapter 16 of title 10, United States Code.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING

Sec. 1201—Modification of Authority for Support of Special Operations for Irregular Warfare

This section would amend section 127d(a) of title 10, United States Code to increase the authorized amount from \$20.0 million to \$50.0 million.

Sec. 1202—Authority to Build Capacity for Space Domain Awareness

This section would amend section 333 of title 10, United States Code, to include authority to build partner capacity for space domain awareness.

Sec. 1203—Establishment of Inter-Pacific Air Forces Academy

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to establish an Inter-Pacific Air Forces Academy.

Sec. 1204—Review of Execution of Programs to Build Partner Capacity

This section would require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report related to execution of building partner capacity programs pursuant to section 333 of title 10, United States Code.

Sec. 1205—Establishment of Partnership Programs on Military Trauma Care and Research Between the United States and Foreign Countries

This section would authorize the establishment of certain partnership programs on military trauma care and research between the United States and foreign countries.

SUBTITLE B—MATTERS RELATING TO THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

Sec. 1211—Extension of Counter-Terrorism Support Authority

This section would extend the authority under section 1226 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92) to provide support to certain governments for border security operations through December 31, 2027.

Sec. 1212—Extension of Authority for Reimbursement of Certain Coalition Nations for Support Provided to United States Military Operations

This section would extend to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027 the authority to reimburse or provide certain assistance to any key cooperating nation for support provided by that nation to U.S. military operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, or Syria pursuant to section 1233 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181).

Sec. 1213—Deadline for Afghanistan War Commission Final Report

This section would modify section 1094 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) to extend the deadline for the Afghanistan War Commission to deliver its final report by 1 year.

Sec. 1214—Prohibition on Use of Funds to Support the Taliban

This provision would prohibit funds authorized or made available to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2027 to be obligated or expended to provide assistance to the Taliban.

Sec. 1215—Extension of Authority to Provide Assistance to Counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria

This section would extend the authority under section 1236 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) to provide support to partner forces in Iraq to

counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria. This section would extend the authority through December 31, 2027.

Sec. 1216—Extension of Limitation on Availability of Funds for the Iraqi Security Forces

This section would extend the condition that 75 percent of funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2027 for the Iraqi Security Forces under section 1236 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) may only be made available once the Secretary of Defense certifies that the Government of Iraq has taken credible steps to reduce the influence of Iranian-aligned militia groups and actors within the Iraqi Security Forces.

Sec. 1217—Prohibition on Transfers to the Badr Organization

This section would prohibit funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act to be made available to the Badr Organization or its affiliates or successors.

SUBTITLE C—MATTERS RELATING TO ISRAEL

Sec. 1221—Extension of War Reserve Stockpile Authority for Israel

This section would extend the existing War Reserve Stockpile Authority for Israel established by section 12001(d) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–287) to January 1, 2029.

Sec. 1222—United States-Israel Subterranean Cooperation

This section would modify section 1279 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92) to extend the authority for the Secretary of Defense to conduct collaborative research, development, testing, and evaluation of anti-tunnel capabilities with Israel through December 31, 2029. This section would also expand the authority to include subterranean threats of all types.

Sec. 1223—United States-Israel Cooperation to Counter Unmanned Systems in All Warfighting Domains

This section would modify section 1278 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) to extend the authority for the Secretary of Defense to conduct collaborative research, development, testing, and evaluation of technologies to counter unmanned systems with Israel through December 31, 2029.

SUBTITLE D—MATTERS RELATING TO EUROPE

Sec. 1231—Arms Sales and Weapons System Transfers to NATO Countries

This section would amend section 1250 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) to require the Secretary of Defense to consider a NATO ally's progress

toward meeting its defense spending commitment when making decisions regarding arms sales and security cooperation.

Sec. 1232—Extension and Modification of Oversight of United States Military Posture in Europe

This section would extend to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027 the prohibition of funds related to oversight of United States military posture in Europe pursuant to section 1249 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60). This section would also add to the certification requirement in cases involving the withdrawal of members of the Armed Forces or Department of Defense equipment from countries within the area of responsibility of the United States European Command an assessment that repositioning such personnel or equipment to NATO's eastern flank was not feasible. This section would also extend a nondelegable briefing requirement for the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy to brief the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services on the policy and overall guidance for the governance of the global defense posture.

Sec. 1233—Modification of Certification with Respect to Oversight of United States Military Posture in Europe

This section would amend the certification requirement in section 1249 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60) to require additional certifications related to U.S. and allied deterrence of the Russian Federation.

Sec. 1234—Poland Defense Industrial Cooperation Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a program to expand defense industrial base cooperation between the United States and Poland.

Sec. 1235—Policy on NATO Standardization and Allied Production for Next-Generation Small Arms Ammunition

This section would require the Department of Defense to align any next-generation small arms ammunition with NATO standardization agreements.

Sec. 1236—Review of the Analytical Basis for United States Force Posture Adjustments in Europe

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, in coordination with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to submit a report on the analytical basis for the review of global force posture conducted during development of the National Defense Strategy, including the extent to which that analysis informed the force posture adjustments directed by the Department of Defense in the area of responsibility of the Commander, U.S. European Command since January 20, 2025.

Sec. 1237—NATO Defense Planning and Burden Sharing Activities

This section would require a regular report from the Commander, U.S. European Command assessing the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) defense planning and burden shar-

ing activities, as well as NATO's deterrence and defense posture on the alliance's eastern flank.

SUBTITLE E—MATTERS RELATING TO THE INDO-PACIFIC

Sec. 1241—Sense of Congress on Defense Alliances and Partnerships in the Indo-Pacific Region

This section would express the sense of Congress regarding defense alliances and partnerships in the Indo-Pacific region.

Sec. 1242—Extension of Pacific Deterrence Initiative

This section would extend the authority for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative and associated reporting requirements.

Sec. 1243—Extension of Requirement for Public Reporting of Chinese Military Companies Operating in the United States

This section would amend section 1260H of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) by extending the requirement for an annual report on Chinese military companies from December 31, 2030, to December 31, 2035.

Sec. 1244—Modifications to Public Reporting of Chinese Military Companies in the United States

This section would amend section 1260H of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) clarifying the reporting requirements and providing the Secretary of Defense flexibility to determine whether the report should also be published in Mandarin Chinese or other foreign languages.

Sec. 1245—Extension and Modification of Annual Report on Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China

This section would extend and modify the Annual Report on Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China required pursuant to section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–65).

Sec. 1246—Modification of Taiwan Security Cooperation Initiative

This section would authorize up to \$1.0 billion for the Taiwan Security Cooperation Initiative pursuant to section 1323 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 (Public Law 118–159).

Sec. 1247—Oversight of United States Military Posture on the Korean Peninsula

This section would extend to fiscal year 2027 the prohibition of funds related to oversight of United States military posture on the Korean Peninsula pursuant to section 1268 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60).

SUBTITLE F—REPORTS

Sec. 1251—Oversight of Military-to-Military Exchanges and
Contacts Between the United States and the Russian Federation

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit regular reports to the congressional defense committees on bilateral military-to-military exchanges or contacts between the Department of Defense and the Government of the Russian Federation.

Sec. 1252—Report on Russia’s Targeting of Religious Infrastructure
in Ukraine

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit regular reports to Congress on Russian Armed Forces attacks on religious infrastructure in Ukraine.

Sec. 1253—Study on Effectiveness of United States-Somalia Policy

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center to study the effectiveness of United States policy in Somalia.

SUBTITLE G—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 1261—Repeal of Temporary Authority to Provide Training to
Military Forces or National Security Forces of Costa Rica and
Panama

This section would repeal section 1209 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 (Public Law 118–159).

TITLE XIV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MILITARY PROGRAMS

Sec. 1401—Working Capital Funds

This section would authorize appropriations for Defense Working Capital Funds at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

Sec. 1402—Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense

This section would authorize appropriations for Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

Sec. 1403—Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities,
Defense-Wide

This section would authorize appropriations for Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

Sec. 1404—Defense Inspector General

This section would authorize appropriations for the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

Sec. 1405—Defense Health Program

This section would authorize appropriations for the Defense Health Program at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

Sec. 1406—Cable Security Fleet Expansion

This section would amend section 53202(a)(2) of title 46, United States Code, to increase the number of vessels in the Cable Security Fleet to at least six. This section would also amend section 53209 of title 46, United States Code, to increase the authorization for the Cable Security Fleet stiped from \$10,000,000 to \$30,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2027 through 2040.

SUBTITLE B—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 1411—Extension of Authorities for Funding and Management of Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund for Captain James A. Lovell Health Care Center, Illinois

This section would extend the authorities for funding and management of joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility demonstration fund for Captain James A. Lovell Health Care Center, Illinois until September 30, 2028.

Sec. 1412—Authorization of Appropriations for Armed Forces Retirement Home

This section would authorize an appropriation of \$77.0 million from the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund for fiscal year 2027 for the operation of the Armed Forces Retirement Home.

Sec. 1413—Critical Minerals Traceability Pilot Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a pilot program within the Defense Logistics Agency to develop and evaluate traceability systems for essential materials managed by the Agency, including materials held in or acquired for the National Defense Stockpile.

TITLE XV—CYBERSPACE-RELATED MATTERS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Accelerating Agentic Artificial Intelligence for Joint Planning and Decision Advantage

The committee supports recent Department of Defense actions to accelerate the development and integration of agentic artificial intelligence systems to improve the speed and quality of military decision-making. The committee notes the Defense Innovation Unit's

establishment of Project Thunderforge designed to integrate artificial intelligence (AI) agents to assist military planning, simulation, and operational decision-making. As the military importance of agentic AI grows, the committee encourages the Department to adopt and integrate commercial software technologies, wherever possible, to improve military decision advantage and accelerate responsible human-machine teaming.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2027, on an evaluation of Project Thunderforge, incorporating inputs from all participating Combatant Commands regarding:

- (1) the overall impact of the program on the quality and speed of joint military planning;
- (2) the ability to discover non-obvious strategies or constraints in plans by analyzing large volumes of simulation inputs and outputs;
- (3) the ability of the program to accelerate the joint operational planning process by leveraging AI agents to manipulate simulated courses of action directly and test new strategies without manual configuration; and
- (4) the proposed plan to transition Project Thunderforge out of prototyping, provide enduring funding and program management, and scale the capability across the joint force.

Acceleration and Modernization of Cryptographic Certification Process

The committee is aware of the growing risks to the Department's cyber posture and ability to maintain mission assurance in modern, contested environments. To stay ahead of adversaries, the committee believes that the Department must continue to develop and implement a streamlined, risk-informed, controlled evaluation framework to enable faster assessment of emerging cryptographic approaches, including hardware-based solutions based on non general-purpose computing architectures. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than June 1, 2027, on the following:

- (1) a detailed status update on modernization efforts of the certification process;
- (2) assessments of emerging cryptographic technologies, including hardware-centric approaches;
- (3) identified barriers or technical, operational, or bureaucratic gaps hampering acceleration; and
- (4) an updated roadmap and timeline for completing modernization milestones, including benchmarks, resources allocated, and stakeholder engagement actions.

AI Code Assurance and Legacy Software Refactoring

The committee notes that advances in artificial intelligence (AI) are rapidly increasing the speed at which software vulnerabilities can be identified and exploited. The committee is encouraged by ongoing Department of Defense efforts related to software assurance, cyber resilience, and automated code modernization, but remains concerned that verification and assurance capabilities may not be

scaling at the pace required to support rapid adoption of AI-enabled software development tools or to bring code assurance capabilities into operational use.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's efforts to ensure the secure deployment of code and accelerate remediation of legacy software vulnerabilities. The report shall include:

- (1) a review of software verification policies intended to ensure that code performs intended functions and does not introduce unintended vulnerabilities or behavioral changes;
- (2) a representative review of testing, verification, and runtime monitoring tools used before and after deployment of code in operational systems;
- (3) plans to accelerate refactoring of legacy software written in memory unsafe programming languages, including efforts to validate the reliability of refactored code; and
- (4) recommendations on resources, authorities, acquisition policies, workforce needs, or industrial base constraints that could affect the Department's ability to address these challenges.

AI-Enabled Assistive Technology for Air Crews

The committee recognizes recent advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) enabled assistive technologies for pilots, and notes the potential for such technologies to improve flight safety, operational effectiveness, and aircrew performance. The committee also notes that recent efforts by the Department of the Air Force and U.S. Special Operations Command demonstrated the potential for advisory and pilot-assist technologies to enhance situational awareness and decision-making without exercising direct aircraft control.

The committee believes such technologies could assist air crews without modifying certified flight-critical systems or requiring replacement of existing avionics, flight controls, or actuators. However, the committee is concerned that the Department of Defense has not established consistent, Department-wide approaches to requirements development, airworthiness coordination, cybersecurity, and acquisition pathways for such software-centric technologies.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Air Force, and the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on the Department's plan to evaluate, transition, and adopt AI-enabled assistive technologies for air crew. The briefing shall include, but is not limited to:

- (1) identification of a senior official or organization designated to coordinate Department-wide policy, requirements development, airworthiness alignment, cybersecurity considerations, and governance such technologies;
- (2) a description of the Department's current airworthiness approval processes applicable to these capabilities;
- (3) a description of plans for evaluation, experimentation, or limited operational use of such technologies during fiscal years 2027 and 2028, a listing of the specific platforms and mission sets, and

the criteria used to assess operational benefit, safety, and readiness impacts; and

(4) an overview of the Department's planned approach to sequencing and scaling such capabilities, including an analysis of the operational and cost benefits of software-centric solutions relative to more hardware-intensive direct aircraft control solutions.

AI-Enabled Defense Cyber Operations

The committee recognizes the growing sophistication and scale of malicious cyber activity directed against Department of Defense networks, systems, operational technology, and critical defense infrastructure. The committee further recognizes that advances in artificial intelligence, predictive analytics, adaptive cyber defense, and defensive deception technologies may enhance the Department's ability to identify, deter, and neutralize cyber threats before compromise or exfiltration occurs.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, in coordination with the Commander of United States Cyber Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 4, 2027, on the extent to which artificial intelligence-enabled, preemptive cybersecurity technologies have been or are planned to be incorporated into defensive cyber operations. The briefing should include:

- (1) the types of artificial intelligence-enabled defensive cyber capabilities currently employed or under evaluation;
- (2) the extent to which preemptive and adaptive defense mechanisms and defensive deception technologies are or will be utilized in operational environments;
- (3) a description of the additive capability provided by such technologies;
- (4) an assessment of the operational utility of technologies designed to mislead, detect, monitor, and disrupt malicious cyber actors prior to successful network compromise;
- (5) any operational, legal, policy, acquisition, or workforce challenges associated with the deployment of such technologies; and
- (6) recommendations for additional authorities, resources, or policy changes necessary to accelerate the secure adoption of preemptive cybersecurity capabilities across the Department.

Air Force Infrastructure Cyber Defense Pilot Program

The committee is encouraged by the work of Pacific Air Forces through the Mission-Relevant Terrain—Cyber pilot program to improve the cyber defense of the infrastructure upon which military installations rely in the Indo-Pacific. To build upon the experience of the pilot program, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in consultation with Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the following:

- (1) options to scale the Pacific Air Forces pilot to the Department of the Air Force and to the combatant commands, beginning with U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, including required funding and support;
- (2) identification of additional authorities and agreements necessary to improve the cyber defense and information sharing re-

lated to the infrastructure, such as water, power, and logistics, on both U.S. and foreign territory, on which military platforms rely in the Indo-Pacific; and

(3) identification of needed authorities for on-base cyber defense risk mitigation and for off-base cyber defense risk mitigation in foreign countries, in U.S. territories and states outside the continental United States, and within the continental United States.

Artificial Intelligence and Enterprise Data Utilization

The committee understands that the Department of Defense is expanding its use of artificial intelligence across many missions. The committee notes that the Department already possesses substantial quantities of mission-relevant enterprise data, including operational data, much of which may remain underutilized when new artificial intelligence environments rely primarily on newly constructed data repositories.

The committee encourages the Department to prioritize approaches that assess existing enterprise data sources before pursuing new aggregation environments, leverage authoritative data when feasible, and promote interoperable, distributed architectures that minimize unnecessary data movement or duplication.

Artificial Intelligence Enabled Efficiency Tools

The committee remains concerned that, despite advances in technology, many processes of the Department of Defense remain burdensome, with continued reliance on manual, duplicative data entry and email-based workflows. These brittle processes consume time and resources, drive administrative waste, and degrade business operations and warfighting effectiveness. The committee believes the Department has an opportunity to reengineer these processes and more fully leverage available technological solutions.

The committee supports sustained investment in digital transformation and workflow optimization and encourages the Department of Defense to pilot and scale artificial intelligence-enabled efficiency tools to improve data flow, mission readiness, and decision-making.

Artificial Intelligence Enabled-Advanced Manufacturing for Missile and Munitions Production

The committee is encouraged by the progress made by the Department of Defense in understanding and addressing the critical shortage of missiles and other large munitions. While the committee recognizes ongoing efforts to modernize and expand depots throughout the United States, additional commercial manufacturing capacity will be needed now and well into the future. The committee is aware that artificial intelligence (AI)-enabled advanced manufacturing has proven particularly effective at optimizing and rapidly scaling production of missiles in privately funded facilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on the integration of AI enabled advanced manufacturing into the defense industrial base. The briefing should include:

(1) how AI-enabled advanced manufacturing can be fully integrated into the defense industrial base for missile and large munitions production;

(2) actions the Department is taking or will take to encourage defense prime contractors to incorporate AI-enabled advanced manufacturing capabilities into their supply chains; and

(3) any statutory, regulatory, contractual, or workforce barriers that may impede adoption of AI-enabled advanced manufacturing across the defense industrial base.

Artificial Intelligence-Enabled Systems for Software-Defined Hardware

The committee notes the increasing role of software-defined hardware in Department of Defense systems and is concerned about the potential for resultant challenges with debugging, validation, and sustainment. The committee believes that systems engineering tools incorporating artificial intelligence that are capable of continuously monitoring, diagnosing, and conducting root cause analysis could improve readiness, performance, and system design for heavily software-defined systems, including phased array systems.

Therefore, the committee directs the Undersecretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with the Chief Digital and AI Officer and the Chief Technology Officers of the military departments, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2027, on the Department's plans to adopt AI-enabled systems engineering capabilities. The report shall include—

(1) an assessment of recurring challenges in debugging, validating, and repairing software-defined hardware systems;

(2) a description of existing and planned efforts to apply artificial intelligence to systems engineering, root cause analysis, and maintenance activities; and

(3) a strategy for integrating AI-enabled systems engineering capabilities into workforce training, test and evaluation, and operations.

Asset Visibility and Discovery in the United States Indo-Pacific Command Area of Responsibility

The committee recognizes that effective cyber defense depends on maintaining visibility into assets connected to Department of Defense networks, including information technology, operational technology, and internet-of-things devices. The committee is concerned that limited visibility into assets operating on classified networks may hinder the ability to identify vulnerabilities, reduce attack surface risk, and support command and control of forces.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of United States Indo Pacific Command, in coordination with the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2027, on asset visibility and discovery across classified networks operated by the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command. The report shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex. The report should include the following:

- (1) an assessment of the current and planned ability to identify and maintain visibility into assets connected to classified networks;
- (2) significant gaps in asset visibility and discovery across classified networks;
- (3) current and planned efforts to address such gaps; and
- (4) resource requirements and projected funding requirements across the Future Years Defense Program to improve asset visibility and discovery across classified networks.

Combatant Command Digital Persona Protection Program

The committee is pleased with the U.S. Army's effort to expand its Digital Persona Protection Program (DP3) to protect its general officers from online impersonations and other digital threats. The committee has previously encouraged the Department of Defense to expand DP3 to flag and general officers in the U.S. Navy and U.S. Air Force. The proliferation of artificial intelligence software has made it easier for criminals and other nefarious actors, including nation states, to impersonate senior defense officials. These activities may facilitate the collection of information for intelligence purposes, the theft or exposure of personally identifiable information, identity theft, financial fraud, harassment, or other malicious targeting of senior military leaders.

Therefore, the committee encourages the combatant commands to establish DP3 programs to provide protection to their flag and general officers, who are at elevated risk of impersonation and digital targeting.

Commercial Cross Domain Solutions Technology

The committee is concerned that, in the area of Cross Domain Solutions (CDS), the Department of Defense may not be consistently applying statutory requirements intended to ensure the Department prefers commercial services and commercial products before undertaking bespoke or government-unique development. The committee reiterates its support for the statutory preference for commercial acquisition set forth in section 3453 of title 10, United States Code and expects the Department to apply the required non-commercial determination process consistently across CDS acquisition decisions in order to avoid unnecessary duplication, accelerate fielding, and support interoperable data sharing and command-and-control capabilities.

Communications Systems Electronic Warfare Resiliency Standards

The committee remains concerned that, while Section 168 of the Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 116–92) restricted the obligation of funds for communications systems that do not incorporate specified resiliency features, the Department of Defense has not established clear definitions, performance criteria, or measurable thresholds for communications resiliency against electronic warfare threats, including jamming and geolocation, on a Department-wide basis. The committee notes that without independent evaluations of performance in contested electromagnetic environments, programs can assert capability despite limited effectiveness against these threats.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than January 15, 2027, detailing standards, certification processes, and enforcement mechanisms as they relate specifically to the performance of communication systems in denied or degraded environments. This report shall include, at a minimum:

- (1) the data and metrics used to assess system availability under specified jamming conditions;
- (2) the methods used to verify and independently certify reductions in electromagnetic signature; and
- (3) the testing standards applied by accredited Department of Defense testing facilities to evaluate performance against near-peer adversary electronic warfare threats.

Competition of Autonomous Software Capabilities for Weapon Systems

The committee recognizes progress made by the Department of Defense in developing and fielding autonomous control software capabilities across a range of weapon systems. However, the committee remains concerned that the use of proprietary or tightly coupled software architectures may limit competition, reduce interoperability, and slow the adoption of improved capabilities over time.

Therefore, the committee encourages the Department to maximize competition for autonomous software capabilities to the greatest extent practicable, including through approaches that enable autonomy software to be developed, integrated, and competed separately from platform-specific hardware and software.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 30, 2027, on the Department's plan to promote competition for autonomous software capabilities across a variety of weapon programs. The briefing shall include:

- (1) a strategy for promoting competition in autonomous software capabilities, including approaches to enable autonomy software to be developed and competed independently from the underlying weapon platform;
- (2) a list of candidate weapon programs for which competing autonomous software capabilities may be appropriate;
- (3) a list of weapon programs for which competing autonomous software capabilities may not be appropriate, including the rationale for such determinations;
- (4) the methodology for evaluating autonomy software efficacy; and
- (5) the estimated impact on cost and schedule of competing autonomy software capabilities.

Continuity of Commercial Support to Cyber Operations

The committee recognizes the significant national security value of commercial capabilities and partnerships that provide unique visibility, threat intelligence, and other support to cyber operations. The committee notes the importance of sustaining and strengthening these partnerships, which have played an important role in

supporting cyber operations in the U.S. European Command area of responsibility. The committee strongly encourages the Department of Defense to provide stable funding and contractual arrangements to ensure continuity of such support.

Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification Program Reform

The committee recognizes the importance of the Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification (CMMC) program in protecting sensitive defense information across the defense industrial base and notes the shift from self-attestation to third party assessments was a meaningful step toward ensuring the integrity of cybersecurity standards.

However, the committee is concerned that the current structure of the CMMC program imposes excessive regulatory burdens that drive up costs for smaller defense contractors and deter new entrants into the defense industrial base. The committee is also concerned about the transparency of cost within the CMMC ecosystem, including fees charged by the Cyber AB and CMMC Third-Party Assessment Organizations (C3PAOs).

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer is conducting an ongoing review of the CMMC program. The committee is concerned that, without reform, the current program disproportionately disadvantages small businesses.

The committee directs the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the following:

(1) planned efforts to reduce the compliance burden on small businesses, including whether small applicants require the same assessor team size or certification pathway as larger applicants;

(2) an assessment of whether the Department should develop standardized architectures or implementation templates to reduce CMMC compliance costs for defense contractors, particularly small and medium-sized businesses;

(3) planned efforts to increase assessor capacity, including barriers to entry for new assessors and C3PAOs, and whether assessors of limited or software-only environments could be exempted from Tier 3 background check requirements;

(4) a representative survey of the costs incurred by small, medium, and large companies to implement CMMC, disaggregated, to the extent practicable, by assessment costs, Cyber AB fees, and the costs incurred to meet security requirements;

(5) an assessment of existing Department oversight and legal authorities applicable to the Cyber AB and C3PAOs, including any gaps;

(6) an overview of the fee structures and revenue sources associated with Cyber AB, including charges to entities participating in the CMMC ecosystem; and

(7) a summary of current and planned efforts to incorporate automation and artificial intelligence-enabled workflows to improve continuous cybersecurity compliance and reduce administrative burden.

Cybersecurity Protections in Telecommunications Systems

The committee remains concerned that the Department of the Navy, in its administration of Department of Defense wireless telecommunications contracts, is failing to prioritize cybersecurity protections in its telecommunications contracting and procurement processes. The committee believes that recent cyber intrusions and continued cyber threats, including Salt Typhoon and incidents involving the disclosure of the personal information of special operations personnel, highlight the urgency for the Department to strengthen cybersecurity capabilities to protect sensitive and classified information.

The committee notes that section 1511 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60) requires the Department of Defense to ensure that each wireless mobile phone provided to senior officials or any other employee who performs sensitive national security functions have enhanced cybersecurity protections. The committee believes the Department should expand the deployment of these protections as broadly as possible.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Information Officer of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2027, detailing steps the Navy is taking or plans to take to enhance cyber protections for wireless telecommunications devices and how the Navy is ensuring current and future telecommunications contracts are abiding by section 1511 of Public Law 119–60.

Data Strategy to Accelerate Artificial Intelligence and Analytics Across the Department of Defense

The committee recognizes that enterprise data readiness is essential to the Department of Defense's ability to scale artificial intelligence and advanced analytics capabilities in support of operational, business, and warfighting requirements. The committee is concerned that data silos, limited interoperability, inconsistent governance, and restrictive access practices continue to impede secure data sharing and reuse across the Department.

The committee is further concerned that the Department's ability to preserve Government control of data assets and avoid dependence on closed or proprietary architectures is critical to ensuring long-term flexibility, competition, and mission effectiveness. The committee believes that the use of open standards, interoperable architectures, open-source technologies, and multi-vendor approaches, where practicable, can improve the Department's ability to accelerate adoption of artificial intelligence and advanced analytics capabilities.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's strategy to improve data readiness in support of artificial intelligence and advanced analytics. The briefing should include:

- (1) an assessment of efforts to reduce data silos and improve secure data sharing and reuse across the Department;
- (2) an assessment of efforts to improve interoperability and governance across cloud, on-premises, and operational environments;

(3) a description of how the Department is preserving Government control of data assets and avoiding unnecessary dependence on closed or proprietary architectures;

(4) an assessment of the Department's use of open standards, interoperable architectures, open-source technologies, and multi-vendor approaches, where practicable;

(5) a description of the governance structure for implementing the Department's data readiness strategy, including roles and responsibilities across the Department;

(6) an assessment of barriers to implementation; and

(7) any recommendations for additional authorities or resources.

Defense Industrial Base Cybersecurity

The committee remains concerned by increasingly sophisticated malicious cyber activity from actors affiliated with China, including the pre-positioning of capabilities intended to disrupt critical defense infrastructure within the United States and degrade military readiness during a potential crisis or conflict. The committee notes such activity often targets the Defense Industrial Base (DIB) and frequently employs "living-off-the-land" techniques to maintain undetected persistence on these networks.

The committee is aware of the National Security Agency Cybersecurity Collaboration Center attack surface management (ASM) program, which provides DIB entities with asset discovery and vulnerability assessments to proactively prevent compromise of mission-critical systems and Department of Defense data.

The committee directs the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the National Security Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the ASM program. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) an assessment of the program's effectiveness in reducing the DIB attack surface over the preceding fiscal year;

(2) a plan to scale ASM coverage to additional priority DIB entities; and

(3) milestones and resource requirements associated with the proposed scaling.

Defense Travel System Modernization

The committee is aware that the Defense Travel System (DTS) requires significant modernization. The committee also recognizes that the unique travel requirements of Department of Defense servicemembers and civilians, as well as the requirements under the Joint Travel Regulations, may make adoption of a commercial travel management platform challenging.

The committee notes that recent and ongoing enhancements to DTS have included integrations with external systems, workflow modernization, and infrastructure improvements resulting in improved security and performance. While the committee believes these efforts represent progress, it notes further action is needed to ensure effective program management and sustained improvements for users.

The committee urges the Department to address the recommendations identified in the Government Accountability Office

report, “DoD Systems Modernizations: Further Action Needed to Improve Travel and Other Business Systems” (GAO–26–107663), including documenting Agile practices, establishing clearly defined leadership roles, and developing performance metrics that are clearly linked to program goals.

Department of Defense Attack Surface Visibility

The committee recognizes that recent exploitation of vulnerabilities in internet accessible enterprise software demonstrated the importance of maintaining visibility into internet-accessible systems, services and applications. The committee recognizes that improved visibility into the Department’s attack surface can support the rapid identification of vulnerable systems, misconfigurations, and unauthorized internet facing assets.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than June 1, 2027, on the Department’s approach to maintain visibility into and reduce its internet-accessible attack surface. The report shall include:

- (1) an assessment of the Department’s ability to identify internet-accessible systems, services, and applications;
- (2) significant gaps in visibility into internet-accessible systems, services, and applications; and
- (3) planned actions to address such gaps.

Department of Defense Zero Trust Implementation

The committee welcomes the Department of Defense’s recent updates to its zero trust implementation strategy, which reflect a modernized approach to continuous, automated security and platform consolidation. The committee is concerned, however, that fragmented point solutions and manual processes may continue to impede the Department’s progress in achieving target-level zero trust maturity. To evolve from passive visibility to automated detection and response, the Department must accelerate adoption of architectures that unify data models and enable artificial intelligence (AI)-driven security operations.

The committee urges the Department to deploy modern, scalable architectures that ensure zero trust controls are enforced continuously across the enterprise, including within Disconnected, Inter-mittent, and Low-Bandwidth and browser-based environments. Such architectures should reduce latency, ease network defender workload, and ensure policies can dynamically adapt to emerging threats without extensive manual reconfiguration.

The committee directs the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the implementation of the Department’s zero trust strategy. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) how acquisition efforts align with AI-driven security operations; and
- (2) the estimated cost savings and operational efficiencies achieved through capability consolidation and automation.

Deployment and Scaling of Quantum Network Infrastructure

The committee notes that as the Department of Defense considers its transition to post-quantum cryptography, it must consider current weaknesses on its networks, including the threat posed by “Harvest Now, Decrypt Later” attacks. The committee is aware of quantum technology’s potential to enable additional capabilities of telecommunications networks. The committee is also aware of additional benefits provided by quantum networking technologies, including facilitating infrastructure that will be a critical enabler to scaling future quantum compute.

As such, the committee recognizes the potential for the deployment and scaling of quantum networking technologies, both to protect current datasets and to scale future quantum infrastructure. Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering and the Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, to submit not later than June 1, 2027, a report to the House Armed Services Committee detailing its efforts to support the deployment of quantum networking technologies. At a minimum, the report shall include:

- (1) An assessment of entities that specialize in quantum networking technologies that currently exist in the commercial market;
- (2) A summary of the Department’s participation, if any, in multiagency consortia to build and experiment with quantum network testbeds; and
- (3) Current plans and efforts to deploy and scale quantum networking technology across the Department’s networks.

Digital Hygiene Training and Cybersecurity Posture of National Guard and Reserve Personnel

The committee recognizes the critical role National Guard and Reserve personnel play in supporting Department of Defense missions across the homeland and abroad. The committee further recognizes that the continued prevalence of credential theft, phishing, and related cyber threats requires sustained efforts to strengthen cybersecurity awareness and digital resilience across the total force.

The committee believes it is important to ensure that National Guard and Reserve personnel have access to effective digital hygiene training and cybersecurity resources consistent with the Department’s broader zero trust and identity management efforts.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on existing and planned efforts to strengthen digital hygiene training and cybersecurity posture across the National Guard and Reserve components. The briefing shall include the following:

- (1) an assessment of the current state and effectiveness of digital hygiene training available to National Guard and Reserve personnel;

(2) an assessment of cyber risks to National Guard and Reserve personnel associated with credential compromise, phishing, and related threats;

(3) an evaluation of the feasibility and cost of expanding access to cybersecurity tools and services across the National Guard and Reserve Components; and

(4) recommendations to improve digital hygiene training and cybersecurity readiness across the Reserve Components, consistent with zero trust principles.

Edge-Based Artificial Intelligence and Supporting Infrastructure in Denied Environments

The committee recognizes the strategic importance of artificial intelligence (AI) capabilities that operate in communications-denied and contested environments. The committee notes that connectivity in operational environments is often constrained, including through adversary actions that target communications infrastructure. While the Department has begun advancing edge-based AI capabilities, the committee believes additional emphasis is warranted on systems capable of autonomous operation without persistent network connectivity, as well as rapid and reliable deployment of supporting infrastructure at the tactical edge. This includes the development and integration of agentic AI, automation, and infrastructure-as-code approaches. The committee further notes that such technologies may reduce deployment timelines, human error, and on-site support requirements in operational environments.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 31, 2027, on the Department's strategy for identifying, evaluating, and rapidly fielding edge-based AI capabilities for use in disconnected and contested environments. The report shall include:

(1) the Department's approach to identifying and prioritizing edge-based AI and supporting infrastructure technologies;

(2) how such technologies are being evaluated, including in operationally relevant environments;

(3) the extent to which automation, including infrastructure-as-code, can improve the speed, consistency, and scalability of deploying edge capabilities and reduce support requirements;

(4) a plan for integrating such capabilities into existing tactical networks and operations;

(5) barriers to adoption, including acquisition, deployment, and integration challenges; and

(6) identification of at least three commercially available edge AI platforms suitable for evaluation in operationally relevant exercises.

Efforts to Counter Transnational Cyber Fraud

The committee recognizes the threat posed by transnational criminal organizations using cyberspace to conduct fraud and theft and compromise private data. The committee understands that countering such activities requires a whole-of-government approach

and that the Department of Defense's expertise in countering malicious cyber activities is of great value.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than July 1, 2027, on the role of the Department of Defense in countering transnational criminal organizations conducting cyber-enabled fraud and related malicious cyber activities. The report should be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex. The report should include:

(1) an assessment of the threat to Department of Defense objectives, operations, personnel, or property posed by transnational criminal organizations conducting cyber-enabled fraud;

(2) a description of current Department of Defense roles and activities to counter transnational criminal organizations conducting cyber-enabled fraud;

(3) identification of any statutory, regulatory, authority, or resource limitations affecting the Department's ability to conduct such activities; and

(4) actions the Department could take in cyberspace, consistent with current authorities and responsibilities, to contribute to efforts to counter transnational criminal organization threats to Department of Defense objectives, operations, personnel, or property.

Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations Review

The coordination and modernization of Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (EMSO) remains of vital importance to the committee. The committee is concerned, however, that the current EMSO governance structure has not fully realized the unity of effort envisioned by the 2020 EMS Superiority Strategy. With increasing complexity associated with cognitive electronic warfare and adaptive, autonomous capabilities, the committee is concerned that the United States is not prepared to maintain EMSO superiority against advanced near-peer adversaries.

The committee understands there are multiple potential organizational structures for EMSO, including, but not limited to, establishing a combat support agency or realigning the responsibilities associated with the EMSO Executive Committee and the EMSO lead for joint EMS operations, as established by sections 500 and 500e of title 10, United States Code, respectively. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2027, on the following:

(1) An update on the progress of the implementation of the 2020 EMS Superiority Strategy;

(2) An evaluation of potential governance structures for EMSO, including an analysis of alternatives using criteria such as operational effectiveness, manning, and resourcing; and

(3) Any legislative adjustments necessary to support the recommended governance structure identified pursuant to paragraph (2).

Enterprise and Operational Integration of Agentic Artificial Intelligence

As the Department of Defense implements its recently released Artificial Intelligence (AI) strategy to transform into an AI-first force, maintaining security and control over the Department's data and workflows is critical. Likewise, ensuring interoperability and scalability of these technologies will be imperative to keep pace with rapid technical innovation. The committee further recognizes that agentic AI systems have the potential to support a range of joint operational functions and deliver decision advantage across mission areas.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, on the Department's agentic AI strategy and its operational integration. The briefing shall include:

(1) the status and initial demonstration results of the Enterprise Agents Pace-Setting Project identified in the Department's January 2026 AI Strategy;

(2) identification of priority use cases for agentic AI, including those aligned to joint functions such as command and control, intelligence, fires, movement and maneuver, protection, information, and sustainment;

(3) an assessment of the security, scalability, cost, interoperability, and data sovereignty considerations for all cloud computing deployment options, including private, hybrid, and public cloud environments;

(4) identification of not fewer than five efforts employing agentic AI capabilities in support of joint functions, including the supported combatant command, military department, or defense agency; and

(5) identification of any barriers to rapid deployment and operational adoption, including challenges related to lifecycle management and sustainment, with recommendations for remediation.

Integrated Operational Planning and Wargaming

The committee recognizes the potential for automation and the integration of models, data, and analytical tools across the joint force to improve modeling and simulation, operational planning, and joint wargaming. The committee believes such capabilities may reduce manual processes, support concurrent work across and within planning processes, and improve joint decision-making.

However, the committee understands that challenges may remain regarding interoperability, integration with existing command-and-control systems and legacy models, data, and analytical tools, incorporation into operational planning processes, and rapid deployment.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2027, on:

(1) approaches to better integrate operational planning, wargaming, training exercises, and operations into a unified frame-

work, including opportunities to improve course of action generation and evaluation;

(2) current and planned efforts to improve concurrent and collaborative planning across and within staffs;

(3) technical, operational, and acquisition barriers to integrating such capabilities across the joint force, including barriers related to interoperability, command-and-control systems, and operational planning processes; and

(4) recommendations to accelerate the adoption and integration of such capabilities.

Internet Operations Management

The committee is encouraged by the Department of Defense Cyber Defense Command's (DCDC) piloting of security automation capabilities within the Internet Operations Management (IOM) program. The committee believes that successful deployment and scaling of security automation will help equip DCDC to keep pace with increasingly sophisticated threats by mitigating new and emerging vulnerabilities at machine speed. The committee recommends that the Department:

(1) scale IOM's integration with automated cyber defense capabilities that enable coordinated detection, response, and remediation; and

(2) extend deployment of these capabilities across the Department of Defense Information Network to ensure enterprise-wide visibility and defense.

Internet Operations Management Security Automation

The committee recognizes that the Department of Defense Cyber Defense Command (DCDC) has piloted security automation capabilities that operationalize the attack surface visibility and vulnerability discovery capabilities of its Internet Operations Management (IOM) program. The committee notes the potential for full deployment and scaling of security automation capable of mitigating new and emerging vulnerabilities at machine speed to enhance United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM)'s ability to keep pace with increasingly sophisticated cyber threats against the Department of Defense Information Network.

The committee is therefore concerned that without a clear implementation plan and dedicated resources, full deployment of advanced security orchestration and automation capabilities across the Department of Defense Information Network may not be achieved within operationally relevant timelines.

The committee directs the Commander of United States Cyber Command to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, on the implementation plan, timeline, and resource requirements necessary to achieve full deployment of the IOM program, or equivalent security automation capabilities, across the Department of Defense Information Network.

Interoperable Multi-Cloud Solutions Across the Defense Enterprise

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense's current approach to cloud infrastructure has led to a proliferation of

stove-piped systems, limiting the Department's ability to move data, integrate across systems, and operate in contested or degraded environments. The committee believes the Department's mission is best served by an interoperable multi-cloud environment that enables flexibility, resilience, and competition while reducing dependence on any single provider.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2027, that includes the following:

- (1) a description of the Department's current multi-cloud architecture and its approach to interoperability across cloud environments;
- (2) case studies of the War Data Platform and the GenAI.mil platform, including the extent to which data, applications, and artificial intelligence workloads can be moved across cloud environments without significant reengineering, along with the time, costs, and technical effort required;
- (3) a summary of security challenges regarding multi-cloud implementation, including issues related to reciprocity of authorizations to operate and differences in security controls and authorization timelines across cloud environments;
- (4) a description of barriers to interoperability and data portability, including licensing, propriety services, data formats, and application dependencies; and
- (5) a description of the technical, acquisition, governance, and policy changes necessary to transition to a vendor-agnostic multi-cloud architecture.

Maven Smart System Update

The committee recognizes that Maven Smart System (MSS) has been adopted across a range of mission areas and operational environments within the Department of Defense and has provided useful data integration and analysis. However, the committee seeks to better understand the extent of MSS adoption across the military services and combatant commands, as well as the Department's plans for further development and expansion of this capability.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than June 4, 2027, on the adoption and future plans for the Maven Smart System. The briefing shall include:

- (1) a description of current MSS deployment and utilization across the Department of Defense;
- (2) an assessment of operational requirements or mission areas where additional MSS adoption could provide operational benefit;
- (3) any technical, security, infrastructure, data, policy, classification, or cost barriers that limit broader adoption or integration;
- (4) efforts to integrate MSS capabilities across multiple security domains, networks, and command-and-control systems;
- (5) estimated resource requirements and timelines associated with planned or proposed expansion efforts; and
- (6) recommendations for improving AI-enabled support capabilities across the joint force.

Memory Safe Programming Languages and Software Security Roadmap

The committee recognizes that memory management vulnerabilities continue to represent a significant source of exploitable software weaknesses across commercial and defense systems. The committee further recognizes the importance of memory safe programming languages, formal methods, and commercial technologies that improve software assurance and reduce cybersecurity risk across Department of Defense systems.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the National Security Agency and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2027, containing a roadmap for reducing memory management vulnerabilities across Department of Defense software systems. The report shall examine:

- (1) technologies for preventing the exploitation of memory management vulnerabilities and other mitigation techniques;
- (2) approaches for re-writing critical legacy code bases composed in unsafe memory management programming languages using memory safe programming languages or formal methods, either manually or with the assistance of artificial intelligence technologies;
- (3) recommendations regarding when and under what circumstances the use of memory safe programming languages for new programs and major system upgrades should be required;
- (4) options for establishing preferences in the acquisition of commercial systems and products developed using memory safe programming languages;
- (5) methods for encouraging the Defense Industrial Base to accelerate the hiring and training of software developers proficient in memory safe programming languages; and
- (6) technologies capable of generating software bills of material identify risks posed by memory management vulnerabilities.

Mission Partner Identity Verification

The committee notes the progress made by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) in implementing Identity, Credential, and Access Management (ICAM) solutions for non-Department personnel, including dependents, foreign military partners, and the defense industrial base. The committee believes that modernizing identity verification is essential to enhancing Department of Defense (DoD) security, interoperability, and governance.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Manpower Data Center, in coordination with the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2027, on the Department's strategy for mission partner identity verification. The briefing shall include the following:

- (1) a plan for developing standard security requirements to enable interoperability among identity management and identity verification capabilities; and
- (2) an assessment of approaches to improve identity verification and credential management for mission partners, including meth-

ods for establishing trust in credentials issued by foreign mission partners.

Modernization of Commercial Solutions for Classified Program

The committee believes that modernization of the Commercial Solutions for Classified (CSfC) program could enable more rapid adoption of secure commercial technologies, improve scalability and interoperability across National Security Systems, and better align the program with the Department's ongoing efforts to accelerate acquisition and fielding of systems handling classified data. The Committee further recognizes the importance of ensuring that CSfC policies support joint and coalition operations and are responsive to emerging technologies.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the National Security Agency, to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services that details a modernization roadmap for the CSfC program not later than March 1, 2027, that includes the following:

- (1) an assessment of the existing CSfC framework, including any structural and operational limitations within certification and validation processes;
- (2) a plan to modernize CSfC governance, certification, and compliance mechanisms, including consideration of adoption of performance-based security criteria;
- (3) a representative sample of mission areas in which CSfC-approved solutions have been deployed, including operational value provided; and
- (4) an evaluation of NSA–DoD coordination mechanisms to ensure synchronization of CSfC policy.

Modernizing Identity, Credential, and Access Management Activities

The committee recognizes that effective identity, credential, and access management (ICAM) is foundational to securing Department networks, protecting sensitive information, and ensuring that only authorized individuals have access to Department systems and resources. The committee also recognizes the importance of modern capabilities, including multifactor authentication, privileged access management, identity governance, and continuous monitoring of identity-based threats. The committee notes the importance of improving the functionality, security, interoperability, and cost-effectiveness of the ICAM program. The committee encourages the Department to leverage commercial capabilities, including cloud services, and to promote competition across its ICAM program.

Open-Source Software Supply Chain Security

The committee recognizes that modern software applications used throughout the Department of Defense rely extensively on open-source software (OSS) components developed and maintained by globally distributed contributors. While OSS provides significant innovation and cost advantages, the committee is concerned that the Department lacks sufficient visibility into the origins, maintenance, and security of OSS applications and software dependencies. The committee notes that some Department organizations, such as

the Space Development Agency, have begun efforts to improve OSS supply chain visibility and risk mitigation, but believes a coordinated Department-wide strategy is required to scale secure OSS supply chain practices.

Therefore, the committee directs the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer, in consultation with the Chief Information Officers of the military departments, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026, containing a plan to scale secure OSS supply chain practices across the Department of Defense. The report shall include:

- (1) an assessment of current Department-wide visibility into OSS components and software dependencies used in Department systems, including identification of adversarial foreign ownership, control, or influence;

- (2) a plan to improve traceability, risk identification, and mitigation within OSS supply chains;

- (3) recommendations for policies, standards, and acquisition requirements necessary to ensure secure use and maintenance of OSS components;

- (4) identification of implementation pathways and the capabilities required to scale secure OSS supply chain practices across the Department; and

- (5) an estimate of resources required to execute this plan.

Open-Weight Artificial Intelligence Models for Military Applications

The committee notes the existence of open-weight artificial intelligence (AI) models that allow for a significant degree of customization through users' ability to alter the numerical parameters that govern the model's output. The committee further understands that open-weight AI models are capable of on-premises deployment, which could make them suitable for use in secure settings.

The committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 15, 2027, summarizing the existing use of open-weight AI models by the Department, any plans for further adoption and deployment, and the Department's views on the relevance of these models to military applications.

Partner Security Forces Operating High-Risk Telecommunications Equipment

The committee recognizes that the security of United States military operations, intelligence sharing, and defense cooperation depends in large part on the integrity and security of information and communications technology (ICT) networks used by security forces from partner nations. The committee highlighted these risks in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) by establishing government-wide restrictions related to the used of covered telecommunications equipment or services and in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) by requiring the Secretary of Defense to identify risks to Department personnel, equipment, and operations

prior to basing major weapons systems or permanently assigned forces in countries operating high-risk telecommunications infrastructure. The committee believes that such foreign security forces should be encouraged to eliminate reliance on high-risk ICT equipment or services that pose national security risks to the United States and its allies.

The committee also notes that under the telecommunications security program authorized in section 223 of Public Law 115–232, the Defense Information Systems Agency and the United States Cyber Command are responsible for monitoring government-transiting packet streams for 5G data for foreign adversarial threats on Department of Defense frequencies. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Information Systems Agency and the Commander of the United States Cyber Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the integrity and security of ICT networks used by the Department of Defense and partner security forces. Such briefing shall include:

- (1) an update on progress made in identifying foreign adversarial threats on Department of Defense networks through the telecommunications security program;
- (2) an assessment of high-risk ICT equipment and services used in foreign security partners' information and communications technology networks;
- (3) an evaluation of risk mitigation measures undertaken to address the risk of Department network traffic transiting through foreign, high-risk ICT infrastructure; and
- (4) recommendations on whether further statutory measures may be necessary to discourage partner forces from relying on high-risk ICT equipment.

Phased Implementation of Operational Technology Cybersecurity

The committee notes that the Department of Defense does not expect to achieve “target level” zero trust for operational technology (OT) systems until fiscal year 2030 and finds that this timeline creates unacceptable risk to mission readiness given the threats to Defense Critical Infrastructure. The committee is further concerned that current implementation approaches do not sufficiently prioritize foundational capabilities needed to reduce near-term risk and enable progress toward zero trust outcomes.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2027, on a phased and operationally sustainable approach to improving OT cybersecurity across the Department. The report shall include:

- (1) a prioritized implementation framework for OT cybersecurity, aligned to the Department's zero trust framework, that breaks “target level” zero trust outcomes into sequenced increments with defined objectives, timelines, and metrics;
- (2) a plan to achieve enterprise-wide visibility into OT assets and network communications, including system dependencies and external connections;
- (3) a plan to implement foundational cybersecurity practices across OT environments, including configuration management,

risk-informed patching, passive monitoring, and other measures necessary to reduce risk; and

(4) an assessment of the feasibility of accelerating OT cybersecurity measures for Tier 1 Mission Assurance installations to not later than fiscal year 2028, including associated resource requirements and barriers to implementation.

Post-Quantum Cryptography Transition Readiness Assessment

The committee notes with concern that the Department of Defense has not yet established a comprehensive, system-level inventory of cryptographic assets vulnerable to quantum-enabled attacks. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) finalized post-quantum cryptography (PQC) standards in 2024, and the Committee on National Security Systems (CNSS) has issued binding guidance under the Commercial National Security Algorithm Suite 2.0 (CNSA 2.0) requiring migration of National Security Systems to quantum-resistant algorithms by specific deadlines. The committee is concerned that the pace of transition planning within the Department of Defense does not align with these timelines, particularly for legacy hardware and constrained network environments.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the National Security Agency, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 31, 2027, on the Department of Defense's readiness to transition to quantum resistant cryptographic standards. The report shall include:

(1) the current status of the Department of Defense's cryptographic inventory, including identification of systems operating on pre-quantum cryptographic standards;

(2) the Department of Defense's plan and timeline for migrating all National Security Systems to CNSA 2.0-compliant, quantum-resistant cryptographic algorithms, including systems operating on legacy hardware and bandwidth-constrained tactical networks;

(3) any interoperability challenges identified in transitioning to post-quantum cryptographic standards and the Department of Defense's strategy to address such challenges;

(4) an assessment of the Department of Defense's use of testbed infrastructure to validate PQC deployment on operational and legacy systems; and

(5) the extent to which the Department of Defense is leveraging existing cooperative research and development agreements (CRADAs) with standards bodies, including NIST, to accelerate PQC migration.

Procurement of Enterprise Collaboration and Communication Systems

The committee notes its prior direction regarding the procurement of software licenses, data, and services through the Department of Defense Enterprise Software Initiative and anticipates the results of the briefing required in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60).

The committee recognizes that enterprise software vendors increasingly offer collaboration and communication capabilities as integrated suites rather than standalone products. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to evaluate acquisition approaches that preserve visibility into the costs and value of individual capabilities, promote competition, and ensure that Department components can obtain capabilities that best meet mission requirements.

Rapid Classified Software Development Capabilities

The committee recognizes that the Department of Defense continues to face delays in developing and deploying operational software capabilities within classified environments due to lengthy acquisition timelines, clearance requirements, and limited access to experienced cleared software engineers. The committee notes the growing operational importance of commercially available software development models that leverage embedded and cleared engineering teams, sprint-based delivery methodologies, fixed-price task structures, and development conducted directly within existing classified environments.

The committee encourages the Department to prioritize acquisition pathways consistent with Executive Order 14265 and the Adaptive Acquisition Framework, including commercial solutions offerings, Other Transaction Authority agreements, and Software Acquisition Pathway authorities.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on:

- (1) the Department's implementation of Executive Order 14265 and software acquisition reform guidance as applied to classified software delivery and operational AI integration;
- (2) remaining barriers associated with software acquisition timelines and cleared workforce constraints; and
- (3) opportunities to leverage non-traditional defense contractors and commercially available software development practices.

Real-time Audit Capabilities Using Software and Artificial Intelligence

The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's growing adoption of advanced software and artificial intelligence capabilities across operational and administrative functions. The committee notes that the Department of the Navy, in particular, has demonstrated successful implementation of digital tools for shipbuilding, logistics, and program management.

The committee believes these technological capabilities present a significant opportunity to transform the Department of Defense's financial management and auditability. Despite years of effort and billions of dollars invested, the Department of Defense has yet to achieve a clean financial audit, and traditional periodic audit approaches have proven insufficient to address the scale and complexity of defense financial operations. The committee believes that continuous transaction validation and asset tracking to improve financial visibility may provide a more effective path toward achieving a clean audit.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026, on plans to implement real-time audit capabilities using software and artificial intelligence technologies. The report shall include:

(1) an assessment of existing software and artificial intelligence platforms that could be expanded to support continuous financial monitoring and auditability;

(2) a roadmap for implementing real-time audit capabilities to enable continuous transaction validation and asset tracking;

(3) identification of integration requirements necessary to provide enterprise-wide financial visibility across Department financial systems;

(4) an assessment of how real-time audit capabilities could improve financial decision-making, fraud detection, and waste reduction; and

(5) identification of any policy, regulatory, or contractual barriers that may impede implementation of real-time audit capabilities.

Resilient and Hardened Telecommunications Networks for National Defense

The committee remains concerned about the resilience and hardening of secure command and control communications. The committee notes that adversaries increasingly seek to exploit vulnerabilities in civilian telecommunications infrastructure to undermine military readiness, without crossing traditional thresholds of armed conflict. The committee commends the inclusion of resilient command, control, communications, and data capabilities in both the 2026 National Defense Strategy and the 2025 National Security Strategy.

The committee further notes that fifth-generation wireless networks, when appropriately hardened, offer opportunities to enhance secure connectivity during contested operations, infrastructure-degraded environments, and national emergencies. Such architectures, when combined with zero-trust security, modern software, and technology that can survive electromagnetic pulse, could significantly increase survivability, redundancy, and operational flexibility. The committee believes that responsibly leveraging these technologies could strengthen the resilience and maturity of telecommunications supporting national defense missions.

Resilient Command, Control, and Communications for Taiwan

The committee recognizes that resilient communications between the United States and Taiwan are essential to support effective coordination during both steady-state operations and crisis scenarios. The committee is concerned that disruption or degradation of communications infrastructure in a contested environment could significantly limit Taiwan's ability to communicate with United States forces and partners. The committee believes it is necessary to assess current capabilities and address gaps now to ensure continuity of communications under stressed conditions.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2027, assessing the extent to which mobile ad hoc

networking and commercially derived communications systems in Taiwan support United States operational requirements in contested or degraded environments. The report shall include:

- (1) key Taiwan communications networks across civil and military organizations necessary to support United States and coalition operations;
- (2) connectivity and integration of Department of Defense systems with such networks;
- (3) gaps in Taiwan's ability to communicate with United States forces under contested conditions;
- (4) network architectures enabling resilient, infrastructure-independent communications, including secure, segmented data transmission;
- (5) opportunities to rapidly field and scale solutions, including through the use of existing equipment;
- (6) cybersecurity and supply chain risks affecting such communications; and
- (7) prioritized potential actions to improve resilient and interoperable communications, including continued progress on coalition information sharing.

Secure Bring-Your-Own-Device Access for the National Guard Bureau

The committee recognizes potential for improved mobile access solutions to enhance cybersecurity, reduce costs, and improve operational flexibility across geographically distributed units. The committee notes that the Department of the Army has transitioned to a software-based bring-your-own-device (BYOD) capability that enables remote access to enterprise resources from personal devices without storing or transmitting any government data on the device, thereby eliminating data-at-rest and data-in-transit outside the enterprise boundary. Such solutions have demonstrated significant cost savings by reducing reliance on government-furnished equipment (GFE) while protecting servicemember privacy and improving secure mobile access across the force. The committee believes that other elements of the Department of Defense, including the National Guard Bureau (NGB), should similarly consider the adoption of an enterprise-wide BYOD solution meeting these characteristics.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, containing the following:

- (1) a description of current NGB mobile access practices, including an analysis of compliance with Department-wide cybersecurity requirements and personal privacy standards;
- (2) where applicable, an analysis of whether waivers for any existing non-compliant mobile access solutions should be restricted or phased out; and
- (3) the feasibility, cost, operational, cybersecurity, and personal privacy impacts related to adoption of an enterprise wide, virtualized BYOD capability meeting the characteristics described above, including a cost comparison between procurement and subscription-based secure BYOD solutions.

Secure Document Generation for the Department of the Air Force

The committee is encouraged by the Department of the Air Force Digital Transformation Office's digital business process modernization efforts that leverage technologies from industry, including those developed by the Air Force Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer programs. The committee encourages the Department of the Air Force to expand deployment of secure document generation capabilities across the Air Force and Space Force, particularly capabilities that operate at appropriate classification levels, provide open application programming interfaces, and comply with Zero Trust and Department of Defense records management requirements.

Shipboard Cyber-Physical Survivability and Artificial Intelligence-Enabled Anomaly Detection

The committee recognizes that increasing strategic competition in the maritime domain has expanded the cyber threat surface facing the U.S. Navy's information technology (IT) and operational technology (OT) systems, which could disrupt naval operations, degrade readiness, and threaten mission execution. The committee is encouraged by the efforts to improve visibility across shipboard IT and OT environments and notes the potential value of artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies to identify cyber anomalies, detect threats, reduce response times, and enhance the resilience of mission-critical systems.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the feasibility, effectiveness, and operational impact of expanding and modernizing the SHARKCAGE program to bridge the visibility gap between shipboard enterprise networks and mission-essential industrial control systems through a unified IT and OT defense architecture. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of current cyber gaps in visibility across shipboard IT, OT, and mission-critical control systems, and the operational risks associated with such gaps;
- (2) an evaluation of the current and potential use of artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies for detecting cyber anomalies and threats across shipboard IT and OT environments;
- (3) an assessment of the operational feasibility of continuous monitoring and threat detection across shipboard IT and OT environments, including the ability to operate in contested, disconnected, intermittent, or degraded environments;
- (4) an assessment of interoperability and integration of shipboard IT and OT monitoring and cyber defense capabilities with existing Navy cybersecurity, command-and-control, maintenance, and fleet readiness systems; and
- (5) recommendations regarding the expansion or modernization of SHARKCAGE, including technical and resource considerations associated with scaling such capabilities.

Software-Enabled Sustainment

The committee notes that the Department of Defense is increasingly deploying advanced software solutions and software-based ca-

pabilities across the organization, and encourages the Department to take steps to appropriately incorporate software sustainment into life-cycle planning. Managing software systems against readiness and cybersecurity risks will continue to drive mission capable rates across platforms.

Furthermore, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60) established portfolio acquisition executives and provided those officers with additional responsibilities to oversee life-cycle sustainment of programs under their purview. Public Law 119–60 also elevated product support managers to the same authority and program managers. These changes reflect the committee’s intent to prioritize sustainment for the joint force and across the services, and the committee encourages the Department to further incorporate the maintenance of software into the duties and responsibilities of those positions.

Therefore, the committee directs the Deputy Secretary of Defense, in coordination with Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than February 1, 2027, detailing efforts to expand best practices and lessons learned in developing and scaling software-enabled sustainment practices. The report shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

- (1) software sustainment metrics, including mission capable rate contribution, patch currency rates, and vulnerability remediation timelines;
- (2) processes to assess costs and readiness outcomes;
- (3) leading practices for replication across the Department; and
- (4) and other information the Deputy Secretary deems relevant.

Spectrum Sharing with Adaptive and Reconfigurable Technology

The Committee understands that the many Department of Defense systems dependent upon access to the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), including sensors and communications, face an ever-growing challenge from both increasing EMS congestion and the continuing evolution of electronic warfare technologies and techniques. The committee believes that EMS-dependent systems will need to be resilient against such challenges in order to prevent degraded or denied capabilities. The committee therefore notes the importance of the development of technologies and procedures to mitigate EMS challenges, including but not limited to advanced spectrum sharing and management technologies.

The committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (H. Rept. 118–125) required information be provided on Department efforts to advance spectrum use research, management, and sharing, as well as on planned investments in spectrum management tools and capabilities that are essential to the development and deployment of future spectrum capabilities. The Committee is thus concerned that, despite this effort, the Department has yet to make investments sufficient to yield and maintain improvements in EMS resiliency and management. The Committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on the Department’s strategy, schedule, and estimated resource requirements for development and adoption of adaptable and reconfigurable spectrum sharing and

management technologies. Such report shall include and, where appropriate, differentiate between the various users, use cases, and employed spectrum bands across the Department.

Weather and Environmental Data Acquisition Improvements

The committee is concerned that combatant commands may have unmet or partially met weather and environmental data requirements that support operations and that current Department practices for meeting such requirements may result in protracted timelines, duplicative acquisitions across components, and contract terms that limit government ownership and usability of the data.

The committee therefore directs the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on processes for and potential improvements to the acquisition of weather and environmental data. The briefing shall include the following:

- (1) the process for identifying combatant command weather and environmental data requirements that could be met through commercial data, including the most common reasons requirements could be unmet or partially met;

- (2) an identification of such purchased weather and environmental data over the preceding two fiscal years, including the average time from identification of requirements to delivery of appropriate data to appropriate data enclaves across components and identification of any duplicative acquisitions, disaggregated by method of acquisition, consumption model, and responsible program office;

- (3) an identification of unmet or partially met weather and environmental data requirements for each combatant command during the preceding fiscal year, including the operational missions or functions affected;

- (4) the extent to which Department of Defense components are using consumption-based acquisition approaches for weather and environmental data, including any enterprise-level vehicles, and an assessment of barriers to broader adoption; and

- (5) recommendations for administrative, regulatory, contract, or acquisition policy changes the Department can take without additional statutory authority to reduce acquisition timelines, eliminate duplicative acquisitions, and ensure government ownership of commercially acquired weather and environmental data without deployment restrictions.

Worker Feedback in Development of Department of Defense Artificial Intelligence Systems

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense is rapidly deploying artificial intelligence (AI) systems across the defense enterprise and wants to ensure workers who use or are affected by these systems are engaged before and during deployment and have a channel to provide feedback after deployment.

The committee directs the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness and the Director of Operational Test

and Evaluation, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2027, on the Department of Defense's processes for gathering worker feedback before AI systems are deployed, during operations, and after fielding. The report shall include the following:

(1) an evaluation of the extent to which Department workforce is actively and systematically solicited for input on the design and deployment of AI systems before fielding, including impacts on work roles, workflows, decision transparency, changes to daily tasks, productivity, training requirements, and usability;

(2) an assessment of whether standing mechanisms exist for the workforce to report feedback after deployment;

(3) examples of whether such feedback resulted in modifications or corrective actions; and

(4) an assessment of gaps in the Department's processes for gathering worker feedback and any planned actions and associated timelines to address identified gaps.

The report should be submitted in an unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—CYBERSECURITY

Sec. 1501—Data Recovery Requirements and Strategy

This section would amend section 391 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to establish mandatory recovery time objectives for mission critical or essential data. It would also require the Secretary of Defense to establish a pilot program to assess the feasibility of fielding data resilience capabilities for such data.

Sec. 1502—Department of Defense AI Incident and Vulnerability Reporting Program

This section would amend title 10, United States Code, and establishes a program to report, track, analyze, and remediate covered artificial intelligence incidents and vulnerabilities rising from development, testing, procurement, fielding, or operation of artificial intelligence systems within the Department of Defense.

Sec. 1503—Review and Realignment of Department of Defense Cybersecurity Responsibilities

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to review and as needed, reorganize the Department of Defense's cybersecurity, information technology, network defense, and defensive cyber operations responsibilities to establish clear accountability, reduce duplication and fragmentation, and improve the alignment and integration of cybersecurity efforts across the Department.

Sec. 1504—Inclusion of Critical Infrastructure and Operational Technology Security in Combatant Command Planning and Readiness Exercises

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to direct commanders of combatant commands to incorporate critical infra-

structure and operational technology security considerations into planned activities and joint and combined planning, training, and readiness exercises.

Sec. 1505—Pilot Program for Autonomous Mission Integration of Unmanned Surface Vehicles

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, to establish a pilot program to assess integration of autonomy services and multi-mission payloads on medium unmanned surface vehicles for cross-platform collaboration.

Sec. 1506—Civilian Cybersecurity Reserve Corps Pilot Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a plan for a Civilian Cybersecurity Reserve pilot program and provide the report and the briefing to the congressional defense committees before initiating the pilot.

Sec. 1507—Federal Contractor Vulnerability Disclosure Policy

This section would require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, the National Cyber Director, the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and any other appropriate head of an executive department to recommend updates to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) designed to ensure that covered contractors implement a vulnerability disclosure policy consistent with National Institute of Standards and Technology guidelines for contractors. This section would also require the Federal Acquisition Regulation Council to review the recommendations and update the FAR as necessary to incorporate requirements for covered contractors to receive information about a potential security vulnerability relating to an information system owned or controlled by a contractor in performance of the contract.

SUBTITLE B—INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Sec. 1521—Software Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution Reform

This section would amend section 2221 of title 10 United States Code and requires the Department of Defense to revise financial management regulations to allow any of the Department's primary appropriation funds to be used flexibly across the full lifecycle of software capabilities, regardless of appropriation category.

Sec. 1522—Requirement for Guidance and Prohibition on Use of Artificial Intelligence of Certain Artificial Intelligence Companies

This section would amend section 1532 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60) to require the Secretary of Defense to issue Department of Defense-wide guidance for the identification of covered artificial intelligence com-

panies and processes for exclusion and removal of artificial intelligence developed by such companies.

Sec. 1523—Artificial Intelligence Model Rapid Deployment Framework

This section would direct the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer to establish an Artificial Intelligence Model Rapid Deployment Framework to enable rapid onboarding, security, authorization, deployment, and governance of artificial intelligence (AI) systems on Department of Defense enterprise AI platforms.

Sec. 1524—Update of Policy on Autonomous and Artificial Intelligence-Enabled Systems

This section would direct the Department of Defense to update its policies governing autonomous weapon systems and artificial intelligence-enabled systems that support, recommend, or materially influence operational decisions associated with the employment of force, including through revisions to the Department of Defense Directive 3000.09. The updated policies are required to establish risk-informed requirements for approval, oversight, preserved command accountability, testing, human involvement, auditability, operational use, and rapid revalidation of such systems.

Sec. 1525—Expansion of AI-Enabled Maintenance Intelligence Platforms Across Air Education and Training Command

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to establish a pilot program to operationalize and expand artificial intelligence enabled maintenance data cleansing and correction capabilities across the Air Force.

SUBTITLE C—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 1541—Roadmap for Modernization of Top Secret and Special Access Program Network Architectures

This section would direct the Department of Defense to develop and begin implementing a comprehensive roadmap to modernize Top Secret and Special Access Program network architectures, to include improvements to resilience, interoperability, and artificial intelligence computing infrastructure.

Sec. 1542—Semiannual Reports on Cyber Operational Readiness Assessment Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense and the Commander of the Department of Defense Cyber Defense Command (DCDC), to submit to the congressional defense committees a semiannual report on the implementation of the Cyber Operational Readiness Assessment program (CORA) for the following 3 years.

TITLE XVI—SPACE ACTIVITIES, STRATEGIC PROGRAMS, AND INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

Ability to Scale Innovations at Services Intelligence Centers

The committee recognizes that the Department of Defense Intelligence Enterprise has increasingly leveraged novel acquisition authorities, including Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) pathways, Other Transaction Authorities (OTAs), and rapid prototyping contracts, to field advanced intelligence support capabilities at speed. Service Intelligence Centers have effectively used these tools to pioneer transformational technologies that enhance analytic performance, operational awareness, and mission support. However, the committee is concerned that capabilities developed under these rapid acquisition pathways are often not structured for transition or scale across the Defense Intelligence Enterprise and underscores the importance of establishing clear transition pathways and enterprise governance mechanisms to improve enterprise-wide fielding of validated capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, in coordination with the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 27, 2027, identifying barriers preventing Service Intelligence Centers from transitioning validated capabilities to enterprise-wide use. The briefing shall include, but is not limited to:

- (1) an assessment of structural, acquisition, or governance barriers to scaling pilot or prototype intelligence technologies across the Defense Intelligence Enterprise;
- (2) an identification of funding, contracting, or programmatic gaps that inhibit transition from prototype to sustained capability;
- (3) a plan to establish standardized transition pathways for capabilities validated through SBIR, OTA, or rapid prototyping authorities;
- (4) recommendations for enterprise management structures to enable adoption of successful technologies across services; and
- (5) any legislative or policy changes necessary to improve the transition and scaling of innovative intelligence capabilities.

Commercial Foreign Identity Intelligence Infrastructure

The committee notes that servicemembers and national security professionals require real-time ground truth regarding people, networks, vessels, and infrastructure in contested environments. At times, traditional government collection of foreign identity information can result in classified data that cannot be readily shared with allied and partner nations, thereby limiting utility at a time when multinational coordination is essential to counter hybrid threats.

The committee recognizes that commercially sourced intelligence infrastructure offers an alternative approach capable of delivering information regarding adversarial entities, ownership networks, and transactions and has demonstrated utility in a number of envi-

ronments. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the potential for integration of commercially sourced foreign identity intelligence capabilities across the combatant commands. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of current commercially sourced foreign identity intelligence capabilities employed by the Department of Defense;
- (2) an evaluation of the utility of commercially sourced intelligence infrastructure for enabling information sharing with allied and partner nations without classification restrictions;
- (3) an assessment of operational gaps in foreign identity intelligence support to combatant commands; and
- (4) recommendations for expanding the integration of commercially sourced foreign identity intelligence capabilities across the Department.

Common Intelligence Feed

The committee supports the work being done by the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) to revamp the Common Intelligence Picture, now deemed the Common Intelligence Feed. The committee also appreciates that, through the Common Intelligence Picture Joint Program Management Office (CIP-JPMO), DIA has been engaging with various elements within the Department of Defense and industry to discuss goals, challenges, and objectives for the future of the Common Intelligence Feed. Although the committee is encouraged by the progress the CIP-JPMO has made so far, the committee understands that much work remains to be done.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of DIA to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2027, on the progress made by the CIP-JPMO toward delivering a modernized Common Intelligence Feed. The briefing shall include updates on governance, training standards, information sharing, and data standards.

Defense Strategy and Assessments for Biological Threats

The committee recognizes the importance of developing and accessing high-quality military intelligence related to the threats that manmade and naturally occurring biological agents pose to Department of Defense personnel and operations. The committee believes that a comprehensive, proactive approach to evaluating these threats is vital to maintaining strategic readiness and ensuring robust force protection.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on how the Department incorporates biological threats into its strategies and assessments. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) what specific biological threat vectors, capabilities, and scenarios—both manmade and naturally occurring—are currently included in defense intelligence assessments;
- (2) how the Department integrates biological threat intelligence into overarching defense strategies;

- (3) how the Department addresses biological intelligence collection needs and information gaps; and
- (4) how these assessments inform detection, mitigation, and protection efforts against the threats to servicemembers.

Foreign Languages Program

Foreign language capabilities, and the development of such capabilities, are critical to ensuring the Defense Intelligence Enterprise can fully support Department of Defense intelligence requirements and activities. The committee recognizes the importance of the Foreign Languages Program that is jointly carried out by the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, as required in section 3201 of title 50, United States Code. The purpose of this program is to ensure members of the intelligence community have the advanced foreign language skills necessary to carry out their duties, and the Defense Intelligence Enterprise has benefitted from it.

However, the committee is concerned about the long-term viability of this program with respect to the Defense Intelligence Enterprise. The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, in coordination with other relevant representatives from the Department of Defense, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, on the status of the Foreign Languages Program as it pertains to the Defense Intelligence Enterprise. The report shall be in unclassified form but may include a classified annex. The report shall include:

- (1) a description of how the Department currently utilizes the Foreign Languages Program to further develop foreign language capabilities within the Defense Intelligence Enterprise;
- (2) an overview of how the Department works with the Office of the Director of National Intelligence to ensure Defense Intelligence Enterprise personnel have access to the program;
- (3) information about how many Defense Intelligence Enterprise personnel qualify for participation in the program compared to how many personnel can enroll;
- (4) recommendations for strengthening the program for the Defense Intelligence Enterprise; and
- (5) anything else the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security deems relevant.

Intelligence Support at the Tactical Edge

The committee recognizes that rapid changes in the battlefield environment necessitate advancing warfighting capabilities at speed and scale. As the Department of Defense pursues advancements in intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities, it must also work to ensure the policies governing the generation and dissemination of actionable intelligence at the tactical edge are aligned.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 28, 2027, on how each of the military services are working to ensure forward-deployed intelligence elements can generate and disseminate intel-

ligence out at the tactical edge, including in a denied, disrupted, intermittent, and limited environment. The briefing shall include an assessment of current policies and oversight mechanisms and recommendations, if necessary, to enable timely intelligence support.

Open-Source Intelligence Collector Skill Identifier

The committee recognizes the growth in the role of open-source intelligence (OSINT) within the Defense Intelligence Enterprise. The committee also understands the challenges of training and maintaining experts in the collection and analysis of OSINT, including with the use of publicly available information and artificial intelligence, to ensure quality finished intelligence production. The committee believes the Defense Intelligence Enterprise should develop minimum training, certification, and tradecraft standards for OSINT. The committee further believes it may be beneficial for the military services to develop skill identifiers for servicemembers who are qualified to conduct OSINT.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments and the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, on the feasibility of creating a skill identifier for those qualified to conduct OSINT activities and on efforts to develop minimum training, certification, and tradecraft standards across the Defense Intelligence Enterprise.

Principal Staff Assistant for Tradecraft

The committee recognizes that the operating environment for the Department of Defense to conduct its intelligence, intelligence-related, and sensitive activities is increasingly difficult. The committee further recognizes that, in addition to providing capabilities and training, robust oversight, clear guidance, and high standards help ensure mission success. The Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security was designated as the Principal Staff Assistant for Tradecraft in Department of Defense Directive 5240.01, effective as of September 27, 2024. The committee supports this designation but is concerned that further guidance outlining the responsibilities of the Principal Staff Assistant for Tradecraft has not yet been developed.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 15, 2026, on progress made toward defining the Principal Staff Assistant for Tradecraft role and publishing further guidance, as necessary. The briefing shall also include a description of how this role can help facilitate improved oversight of intelligence, intelligence-related, and sensitive activities.

Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility Accreditation Delays

The committee has expressed its longstanding support for Department of Defense development of shared classified commercial

infrastructure to better enable collaboration between the Department and the Defense Industrial Base and academia. Efforts such as the pilot program established in section 874 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 (Public Law 118–159) aim to establish such shared classified spaces, but the committee is increasingly concerned about the slow accreditation process. Without accreditation, the benefits of these facilities cannot be fully realized.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2027, on the Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) certification and accreditation process. The briefing shall cover, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) an overview of the current accreditation process, including the process for certifying special access program facilities;
- (2) a detailed overview of how the Department provides resources, guidance, and points of contact throughout the certification process for Service cognizant security authorities or Department of Defense Component senior intelligence officers or their designee;
- (3) a review of Department of Defense SCIFs currently undergoing the physical accreditation process that have been assigned as SCIF ID, in accordance with Department of Defense Manual 5105.21–V2;
- (4) the number of facilities currently waiting for acceptance of the accreditation package; and
- (5) recommendations to accelerate accreditation approval timelines.

Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility Pilot Program Update

The committee reiterates its support for expanded access to shared classified facilities and networks to support the Defense Industrial Base, including qualified small businesses, and academia. Section 874 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 (Public Law 118–159) required the Department of Defense to establish a pilot program for access to shared classified commercial infrastructure, including access to accredited sensitive compartmented information facilities (SCIFs) and special access program facilities (SAPFs), to increase opportunities for the Defense Industrial Base and academia.

The committee is pleased to learn that the pilot program is underway but seeks to learn more about the progress made to date. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security to provide an unclassified briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the status of the pilot program required by section 874 of Public Law 118–159, lessons learned to date, and a road map for the duration of the pilot program.

SPACE ACTIVITIES

AI-Equipped Secure Satellite Communications for Missile Defense

The committee notes that the Department's efforts to rapidly deploy a comprehensive homeland missile defense architecture, in addition to the expanding and integrating regional missile defense systems, will require real-time integration of data from multiple sensor types to generate a clear and accurate operational picture. Advanced missile defense terminals must rapidly transmit precise missile track data to operational units with minimal latency to support lethal engagements. Direct delivery of tactical data from space requires time-sensitive decision-making, secure on-orbit encryption of tactical data links, and resilient space-based processing capabilities. The committee notes that routing time-sensitive missile tracking data through ground stations for downlink and uplink processing may introduce latency that could affect interceptor timelines in certain operational scenarios.

Therefore, the committee directs the Direct Reporting Manager for Golden Dome, in coordination with the Chief of Space Operations and the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2027, on the feasibility, operational utility, and integration considerations associated with procuring and integrating commercially available low earth orbit space terminals into future missile defense architectures. The briefing should include the following information:

- (1) an examination of the latency implications associated with routing time-sensitive missile tracking data through ground stations for downlink and uplink processing, including an assessment of whether such latency could affect interceptor timelines or operational effectiveness in high-tempo engagements;

- (2) an assessment of commercially available terminals capable of combining electronic warfare for terrestrial and space domain awareness, artificial intelligence-enabled sensor fusion, and secure tactical communications using software-defined radio and programable on-orbit cryptography;

- (3) an evaluation of the ability of such terminals to provide target detection, identification, geolocation, sensor fusion, and target tracking consistent with relevant low-earth orbit mission requirements;

- (4) an analysis of the latency, resiliency, cybersecurity, and encryption considerations associated with direct space-based tactical data delivery compared to ground station-dependent architectures; and

- (5) an assessment of acquisition pathways, testing requirements, cost considerations, and timelines associated with integrating such capabilities into the Golden Dome future missile defense architectures.

Broad Area Search Requirements

The committee recognizes that commercial imagery sources can contribute to combatant command persistent awareness requirements. The committee encourages the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security and the Commander, United States

Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM), in coordination with the Director of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, to leverage non-traditional imagery sources to support broad area search requirements. Further, the committee supports the establishment of a dedicated program within the Department that leverages the successful pilot efforts at INDOPACOM that incorporated artificial intelligence, machine learning, a secure tasking interface enabling theater-level prioritization and commercial analytic automation.

Cislunar Capabilities

The committee notes that activity in cislunar space is increasing, as countries expand their in-space presence and capabilities beyond geosynchronous orbit. The committee recognizes that assured positioning, navigation, and timing capabilities in the cislunar regime are important to United States defense, civil, and commercial activities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Commander of the Air Force Research Laboratory, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2027, on proposals to expand space situational awareness, command and control, and positioning, navigation, and timing capabilities within the Air Force Research Laboratory Oracle-P program. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) a description of the current Oracle-P program objectives, capabilities, and planned experimentation activities relevant to cislunar operations;
- (2) an assessment of how non-traditional acquisition approaches could be used to enable additional space vehicles and expanded experimentation, including planned acquisition pathways and decision points;
- (3) a description of potential additions in space vehicles, payload capabilities, and supporting ground and mission operations infrastructure, including planned timelines;
- (4) an assessment of estimated costs, planned funding sources, and any anticipated impacts to other Air Force Research Laboratory space programs; and
- (5) identification of technical, schedule, and programmatic risks, and associated risk mitigation strategies.

Commercial Imagery Limits

The committee notes the increased capability and capacity of commercial imagery providers to support national security requirements for both the intelligence community and Department of Defense, and is supportive of efforts of the Department to utilize commercial capability to augment responding to warfighter requirements. The committee further notes that recent conflicts have highlighted the need to establish a transparent process to ensure the dissemination of imagery is done in such a manner that takes into account national security.

Therefore, not later than December 1, 2026, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the House Committee on Armed Services and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence a report detailing a process and timeline to uniformly ensure U.S. commercial re-

remote sensing providers, that have active contracts with the United States Government, operate in such a manner as to preserve the operational security of military personnel, civilians, and installations of the United States and partner nations. The report shall further assess whether operational security requirements, dissemination restrictions, or other mitigation measures applicable to U.S. commercial remote sensing providers could be circumvented through foreign parent companies outside the United States, including in ways that could place U.S. companies at a competitive disadvantage or harm U.S. national security interests.

Commercial Satellite Buses in Proliferated Space Architectures

The committee notes the importance of proliferated space architectures for enabling resilience and mission assurance for national security needs derived from space-based capabilities. Further, the committee believes the Space Force should fully leverage the expansion of the commercial satellite bus market to continue proliferation across low-earth, medium-earth, and geosynchronous-earth orbits to increase resiliency of future architectures.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Space Operations to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than May 1, 2027, on how the core mission areas of the United States Space Force would benefit from leveraging advancements in commercial providers across all orbital regimes through the acquisition of productized, domestically produced commercial satellite buses. The briefing should include:

- (1) an assessment of how the Space Force is leveraging the commercial satellite bus marketplace to support its plans to develop and deploy proliferated space architectures across all mission areas and orbital regimes in the current program of record;
- (2) an assessment of areas where commercial satellite bus providers can address future requirements of the Space Force;
- (3) an assessment of the current commercial industrial base capacity, by orbit, to support Space Force proliferated architectures; and
- (4) estimated cost and schedule savings of transitioning to acquisition strategies that fully take advantage of commercial satellite bus procurement compared to the Government being responsible for non-recurring engineering costs of developing mission-unique satellite buses.

Commercial Space

The committee notes that despite the highest overall budget request for the U.S. Space Force since its establishment, the Commercial Services request was half of the fiscal year 2026 request. Commercial Augmentation Space Reserve (CASR), initiated by this committee in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 (Public Law 118–159), the Tactical Surveillance, Reconnaissance, and Tracking pilot program, and several other lines of effort of high congressional interest are all funded out of this budget line item. The committee would like to highlight the Department of Defense and the U.S. Space Force have, in two separate strategy documents, stated the desire to better incorporate commercial-built space solutions to enhance national security. The committee is con-

cerned that, despite these strategies and congressional direction, the service is not making the investments needed in these areas to make them a reality for the warfighter.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on the overall strategy for procuring commercial space products. The briefing shall also include:

(1) a plan to sustain and scale current Tactical Surveillance, Reconnaissance, and Tracking capabilities without disruption to combatant command support;

(2) how the Tactical Surveillance, Reconnaissance, and Tracking pilot is in alignment with the United States Space Force Commercial Space Strategy, integration into joint all-domain command and control architectures, continued use of competitive commercial capabilities, and compliance with applicable intelligence oversight requirements;

(3) the current operational status of the Joint Commercial Operations Cell for each mission area;

(4) a detailed description of how the Joint Commercial Operations Cell is currently resourced, including funding sources, budgetary mechanisms, and staffing level;

(5) plans to integrate CASR into additional mission areas; and

(6) a funding and resource plan for all commercial services for the next 5 years that details the on-ramp opportunities for new vendors and phenomenologies as they mature, such as Synthetic Aperture Radar, Positioning, Navigation, and Timing, hyperspectral, and many others.

Commercial Space-Based Environmental Monitoring

The committee notes that accurate and timely environmental monitoring and weather forecasting are foundational to joint force mission planning and execution. Space-based environmental monitoring capabilities support operational environmental awareness for space, air, missile warning, ground, naval, and global strike missions, particularly in contested and data-sparse environments. The committee is concerned that the Department of the Air Force may face a capability gap as legacy space-based environmental monitoring systems degrade or retire and successor capabilities mature. The committee further notes that commercial space-based environmental monitoring data may provide a means to augment legacy capabilities, improve resilience, and support continuity of critical weather and environmental data for operational users. The committee understands that the United States Space Force has ongoing activities related to commercial weather data augmentation within the Space-Based Environmental Monitoring portfolio. However, the committee is concerned that additional clarity may be required with respect to Service ownership, acquisition strategy, requirements development, funding visibility, and integration of commercial space-based environmental monitoring data into operational systems.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Chief of Space Operations, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's plan to acquire, integrate,

process, and disseminate commercial space-based environmental monitoring data. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) an assessment of current and projected capability gaps and operational risks associated with the degradation, loss, or retirement of legacy space-based environmental monitoring systems;

(2) a description of ongoing and planned United States Space Force activities to leverage commercial space-based environmental monitoring capabilities;

(3) an assessment of whether a formal program of record, or other enduring acquisition and budget structure, is necessary to provide sustained access to commercial space-based environmental monitoring data;

(4) a proposed acquisition strategy for commercial space-based environmental monitoring data, including procurement, integration, processing, validation, dissemination, and delivery to operational users;

(5) a plan to ensure continuity of space-based environmental monitoring coverage as legacy systems decline and successor capabilities mature;

(6) an assessment of measures to avoid introducing new single points of failure in access to environmental monitoring data;

(7) projected funding requirements across the future years defense program, beginning with fiscal year 2027, for procurement, integration, and operational use of commercial space-based environmental monitoring data; and

(8) recommendations for any legislative or administrative action necessary to clarify roles, responsibilities, acquisition authorities, or funding visibility for commercial space-based environmental monitoring capabilities.

Continuity of Operations Capability for Space Force Ground Infrastructure

The committee recognizes that survivable and geographically distributed ground infrastructure is essential to delivering holistic resilience to future Space Force architectures that will support cross-service capabilities, such as Golden Dome.

The committee believes that geographically distributed continuity of operations sites can directly contribute to the ground segment of the Advanced Fire Control Ground Infrastructure system and other proliferated constellations as they are delivered, including commercial based space domain awareness and custody missions to facilitate and augment Space Force operations. These sites will provide resilient and continuous ground operations and mission management capabilities necessary to ensure operational continuity for custody, targeting, and fire control integration under degraded or contested conditions in support of global combatant commanders' missions.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's plan to establish a geographically distributed continuity of operations architecture for ground infrastructure and systems. The briefing shall include:

(1) the operational requirements necessary to maintain assured 24-hour per day, 7-day per week mission capability for commercial based space domain awareness and custody missions to facilitate and augment the Proliferated Warfighter Space Architecture and other operations;

(2) the Department's plan to incorporate mission management, command and control, custody, and targeting functions across geographically distributed operating locations;

(3) an assessment of existing government-owned infrastructure, facilities, and operational nodes capable of supporting continuity of operations requirements;

(4) an assessment of commercially available architecture that could provide additional augmentation for the missions required;

(5) estimated resourcing requirements, acquisition strategy, and planned funding across the Future Years Defense Program; and

(6) key milestones required to achieve initial and full operational capability, including an assessment of whether operational capability can be achieved by September 30, 2027.

Ensuring Hybrid Space Architectures Remain Open to Trusted Allied Vendors

The committee notes the importance of the Hybrid Space Architecture (HSA) program, which provides global, ubiquitous, and secure internet connectivity throughout the space domain for commercial, civil, and military users, including international allies and partners. The committee further notes that trusted international allies and partners possess mature commercial space capabilities that could contribute to a resilient hybrid space architecture. The committee encourages acquisition and governance approaches that facilitate participation by trusted allied vendors in HSAs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Innovation Unit, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2027, on how the Department of Defense is ensuring that HSA efforts remain open to participation by trusted allied vendors. The briefing should include:

(1) a description of current policies or acquisition approaches governing industry participation in HSA efforts, including but not limited to, the Defense Innovation Unit's HSA Prototype and Pilot program(s);

(2) an assessment of how trusted allied commercial vendors are being considered or incorporated into hybrid space architecture development and demonstration activities;

(3) an identification of any statutory, policy, or security barriers that limit participation by trusted allied vendors; and

(4) an explanation of how the Department plans to ensure interoperability, security, and coalition integration while maintaining an open and competitive HSA.

Evaluation of Advanced Non-Volatile Memory and In-Memory Computing for Space Payloads

The committee recognizes that future space-based missile warning, missile tracking, space domain awareness, tactical communica-

tions, and command-and-control architectures will require increased onboard processing, data storage, and power-efficient edge computing. The committee is aware that advanced non-volatile memory technologies, including memristor-based in-memory computing, may offer potential improvements in size, weight, power, cost, latency, onboard data retention, and processing efficiency for space payloads and communications systems.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2027, on the feasibility and military utility of advanced non-volatile memory and in-memory computing technologies for space missions. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) an assessment of potential applications for advanced non-volatile memory and in-memory computing in space-based sensor payloads, including electro-optical, infrared, hyperspectral, synthetic aperture radar, light detection and ranging, and electronic support payloads;

- (2) an assessment of potential applications in satellite communications systems, including optical terminals, radio-frequency transceivers, telemetry, tracking, and command systems, optical inter-satellite links, and uplink and downlink processing;

- (3) an assessment of potential applications for onboard data storage, onboard mission processing, data reduction, edge analytics, and resilient data retention in support of missile warning, missile tracking, space domain awareness, and time-sensitive targeting functions;

- (4) an assessment of technical maturity, manufacturability, radiation effects, thermal constraints, cybersecurity, supply chain security, and space qualification challenges associated with such technologies;

- (5) identification of relevant Department of Defense, national laboratory, university, and commercial research activities related to advanced nonvolatile memory, memristor-based computing, and other edge-processing technologies for space missions;

- (6) an assessment of whether ground-based testing, hosted-payload demonstrations, or on-orbit demonstrations would be appropriate to evaluate military utility and operational risk; and

- (7) recommendations for additional research, development, test, and evaluation activities needed to mature such technologies for deployable national security space missions.

High Cadence Launch

The committee notes that assured, responsive, and resilient access to space is in the national security interest of the United States. The committee further notes that the missions of the Space Force are growing, and the fiscal year 2027 budget request includes a significant increase to deliver capability on orbit in the next 2-to-10-year timeframe. To that end, the committee encourages the Space Force to continue investing in capability and capacity to enable high-cadence launch to ensure satellites can be placed into orbit as they are delivered in a cost-effective and flexible manner. The committee also encourages the use of nontraditional acquisition mechanisms, including other transaction authority under sec-

tion 4021 of title 10, United States Code, to accelerate development and reduce barriers to participation by nontraditional defense contractors.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services on a High Cadence Launch Plan not later than March 1, 2027, that includes:

- (1) the projected launch cadence required to support national security space missions through 2035, including deployment, sustainment, and reconstitution scenarios;
- (2) an assessment of existing and projected commercial and government launch capacity;
- (3) identification of non-traditional contractors that could contribute to high cadence launch activities;
- (4) estimated costs associated with achieving sustained high cadence launch capability; and
- (5) a description of contract vehicles and acquisition authorities that will be used to expand high cadence launch capacity.

Hybrid Satellite Communications

The committee recognizes the increasing strategic, operational, and tactical importance of resilient satellite communications (SATCOM) for command and control and situational awareness across all domains to enable successful U.S. warfighting and lethality. Commercial SATCOM capabilities have expanded significantly across multiple orbital regimes (low-earth, medium-earth, and geosynchronous orbits) and frequency bands, creating opportunities for enhanced resilience through diversified procurement approaches. To benefit from this capability and capacity, the committee encourages the Department to prioritize innovative ways to procure commercial SATCOM as a service and deploy hybrid multi-band terminals.

The committee supports acquisition approaches that provide access to multiple commercial SATCOM capabilities across all orbital regimes and frequency bands by leveraging unified vendor-agnostic integrators capable of managing end-to-end service delivery.

The committee believes the department should, whenever possible, support the imperative of building out SATCOM architectures with the long-term goal of multi-vendor resiliency. SATCOM modernization is being contemplated across the Department, and the committee believes unique platform or mission constraints should not drive stovepiped communications architectures.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the service secretaries, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on acquisition approaches for commercial SATCOM and a Hybrid SATCOM implementation strategy. The briefing should include:

- (1) an assessment of the operational benefits of communications path diversity using multi-vendor capable commercial integrators that combine multi-orbit, multi-bandwidth SATCOM services with available terrestrial-based networks and private network gateways for no-fail missions such as VIP transport, nuclear command, control, and communications aircraft, and other critical national security requirements;

(2) a description of the potential cost savings of using multi-vendor capable integrators as opposed to singular contractual vehicles for specific frequency bands or vendors that provide a single SATCOM pathway;

(3) the current Hybrid SATCOM acquisition and implementation strategy;

(4) an inventory of platforms being considered for SATCOM modernization and estimated timelines for completing fielding of new SATCOM capabilities by service;

(5) the readiness of the defense industrial base to produce interoperable terminals and antennas to support a hybrid architecture; and

(6) how each service intends to prioritize multi-constellation, multi-band, multi-orbit solutions over single-vendor solutions.

Improvements to the Firefly Algorithm

The committee continues to support the Department of Defense's contributions to the National Guard-staffed FireGuard program to detect and monitor wildfires in coordination with the United States Forest Service and other entities. The committee notes the support from the National Air and Space Intelligence Center (NASIC) on the FireFly algorithm and work of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) on the FireHawk program, which ingest data from multiple sources, are integral in assisting firefighters in characterizing the size, scope, and intensity of active wildfires and for purposes of evacuation notifications and to support to civil organizations. The committee notes that the commercial sector has been developing advanced tools and techniques that could be beneficial to both the FireFly algorithm and more broadly the FireGuard program. Therefore, the committee directs the Director of NGA, in coordination with the Commander of NASIC, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on options to improve the FireFly algorithm, and opportunities to incorporate commercial techniques to improve wildfire notification, characterization, and tracking in support of the FireGuard program.

In-Space Mobility Industrial Base and Supply Chain

The committee notes the importance of in-space mobility to national security space missions, including maneuver, orbital logistics, and operational flexibility in contested environments. The committee notes that certain propulsion and fluid-control components essential to in-space mobility rely on constrained industrial capacity, including limited-source suppliers, foreign dependencies, or insufficient surge capability. These factors may affect the Department of Defense's ability to field and sustain space systems capable of maneuver, repositioning, refueling, servicing, and reconstitution.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on supply chain risks associated with in-

space mobility capabilities. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) an assessment of the current domestic and allied industrial base for propulsion components, including thrusters, valves, and other components required for in-space mobility;
- (2) identification of supply chain vulnerabilities, including foreign dependencies, limited-source suppliers, sub-tier fragility, and barriers to scaling production;
- (3) an evaluation of how these vulnerabilities affect the Department of Defense's ability to field resilient and maneuverable space architectures on mission-relevant timelines;
- (4) an assessment of ongoing Department of Defense efforts to mitigate such risks, including industrial base investments, qualification of alternate suppliers, and use of commercial and non-traditional vendors; and
- (5) recommendations for acquisition and industrial base actions within existing authorities to strengthen domestic production and reduce foreign dependence.

Integrating Commercial Data into the Space Force High Accuracy Catalog

The committee recognizes that comprehensive and resilient space domain awareness (SDA) is foundational to the U.S. ability to protect space assets and ensure the safety and survivability of the space environment. The committee notes that the Space Force's High Accuracy Catalog (HAC) is a critical component of this SDA architecture, providing precise tracking data for on-orbit objects.

The committee is aware that commercially available space domain awareness data sources have matured significantly in recent years and now offer persistent and globally distributed sensing capabilities that can complement government-owned sensors. The committee emphasizes that, when effectively integrated, cost-effective commercial data can enhance the accuracy and resilience of the HAC by reducing reliance on a limited number of exquisite government sensors and increasing revisit times.

Accordingly, the committee encourages the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Chief of Space Operations, to continue developing and operationalizing mechanisms to ingest, validate, and fuse relevant commercial data into the HAC. The committee continues to encourage the Space Force to treat commercial data as a core element of a resilient, hybrid SDA architecture designed to operate effectively in a contested space domain.

Further, the committee directs the Chief of Space Operations, not later than March 1, 2027, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services on the Department's progress toward integrating commercial SDA data into the HAC and broader SDA enterprise. Such briefing may include a classified annex and shall include:

- (1) an assessment of current and planned mechanisms for ingesting and validating commercial SDA data;
- (2) an evaluation of the operational benefits and limitations associated with commercially sourced SDA data, including any geographical gaps in the HAC that commercial data can fill;

(3) an identification of any technical, contractual, security, or policy barriers limiting broader integration of commercial SDA capabilities; and

(4) recommendations, if any, for legislative or budgetary actions needed to accelerate the integration of commercial data into the Space Force SDA architecture.

Narrowband Ultra High Frequency Satellite Communications

The committee notes that narrowband Ultra High Frequency (UHF) satellite communications support worldwide, multi-service mobile and fixed-site terminal users with beyond line-of-sight satellite communications (SATCOM). The committee acknowledges that the current Mobile User Objective System (MUOS) provides performance and capacity in support of critical Combatant Command SATCOM priorities, and specifically to disadvantaged users. Due to the requirement to service distributed and disadvantaged users with UHF, the committee agrees that backwards compatibility for existing terminals drives the Space Force to pursue the MUOS service life extension program in the Fiscal Year 2027 budget request.

In parallel, the committee is supportive of Space Force efforts to disaggregate the requirements of the existing MUOS system and determine how commercially available solutions with cutting edge technology can address UHF users globally as it contemplates a future, multi-orbit UHF architecture.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027 on how it plans to pursue new and innovate solutions for future narrowband communications needs. The briefing should include:

(1) plans to disaggregate the requirements currently met by the MUOS system;

(2) ability of commercial market to meet joint force secure, beyond line of sight, voice, and data services to include industrial base capacity;

(3) a description of requirements for disadvantage users that cannot be met with commercial capabilities, including all-weather, dense urban and triple canopy applications;

(4) identification of any early technology investments required to maintain service for legacy users; and,

(5) estimated cost and schedule for the first phases of implementation of a new narrowband architecture.

National Security Space Launch Lane One

The committee believes that the National Security Space Launch (NSSL) Phase 3 approach, as stated by Space Systems Command, is to provide assured access to space for the integrated space architecture at affordable prices and to lower the costs of national security space launches through competition between multiple commercial providers.

The committee encourages the Secretary of the Air Force to assess NSSL Phase 3 Lane 1 acquisitions and missions, in coordination with the Chief of Space Operations and the Assistant Sec-

retary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration, with commercial space industry representatives, as appropriate. The committee encourages review of the cost, schedule, performance, and impacts to mission assurance of each awarded mission in NSSL Phase 3 Lane 1 to date and the impact competition has had in maximizing commercial bids, developing new entrants, and ensuring corporate diversity. Further, the committee believes there could be cost and schedule efficiencies gained through NSSL Lane 1 given excess capacity in launch vehicles.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Chief of Space Operations and the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2027, on how NSSL Phase 3 could fully take advantage of commercial advancement in launch vehicles; including an assessment on:

(1) the potential use of excess launch vehicle capacity to integrate additional payloads (government or commercial), whereas the government is not the integrator, and such payloads do not adversely impact the national security mission;

(2) permitting increased mission assurance levels to compensate for launching a higher quantity of payloads per launch;

(3) consideration for pricing per payload rather than by the price of a launch vehicle;

(4) offering task orders that allow for the aggregation of payloads being delivered to similar orbital planes;

(5) removing the requirement to adhere to the NSSL Phase 3 Lane 2 Standard Interface Specification for Lane 1 launches;

(6) removing the requirement for any specific launch location to take advantage of a best value solution proposed by the launch service provider; and

(7) analysis of alternative solutions that may be applicable for future awards, including with respect to strategic, operational, and financial considerations

(8) evaluating which upcoming Space Force and NRO high-energy missions could be appropriate for NSSL Lane 1 with low or moderate levels of mission assurance.

Nuclear Fission Power to Enable Dynamic Space Operations

The committee recognizes the potential high-power nuclear fission could have on future Space Force requirements for sustained in-space operations, and as the Department's reliance on maneuverable and power-intensive systems increases, enduring and resilient power generation will be essential to support offensive and defensive space control, long-duration mobility, high-duty-cycle sensing, secure communications, and autonomous operations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Chief of Space Operations, to provide an unclassified briefing, with a classified annex, if necessary, to the House Committee on Armed Services Committee not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's plan to develop and field operational nuclear fission power systems for in-space operations. The briefing should include:

(1) operational nuclear fission power requirements across anticipated Department of Defense missions, to include in low-earth orbit, mid-earth orbit, geosynchronous orbit, cislunar space, and other deep-space environments;

(2) an assessment of barriers and capability gaps that have prevented previous nuclear fission efforts from conducting in-space deployment and testing;

(3) an overview of previous congressional funding and Department expenditures related to in-space nuclear fission capabilities since fiscal year 2017;

(4) a proposed architecture and acquisition pathway for operational in-space nuclear fission power capabilities, including technology maturation milestones, test and evaluation plans, and integration with Space Force programs;

(5) a funding and resource plan identifying need investments through fiscal year 2035, including opportunities for interagency and commercial collaboration, to deliver an in-space nuclear fission power capability; and

(6) a risk assessment, and mitigation options, for deploying in-space nuclear fission power capabilities.

Nuclear Thermal Propulsion

The committee is aware of the Chief of Space Operations and Commander of U.S. Space Command's needs for advancements in in-space mobility technologies. The committee agrees that reliant and repeatable maneuver capability is a key enabler of on-orbit warfare. The committee is concerned that despite the strong demand signal from the Space Force and Combatant Commanders, and the increasing grey zone activities by adversaries in space, the Department of Defense does not currently have a program to develop and deploy nuclear thermal propulsion (NTP) capabilities.

The committee directs the Commander of Space Systems Command, in coordination with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the following, which may include a classified annex:

(1) an assessment of the current state of NTP technology maturity, including any existing Department of Defense or interagency efforts underway;

(2) a summary of known adversary development activities in NTP, including assessed timelines and capabilities; and

(3) a plan to develop and deploy NTP capabilities, including proposed acquisition strategy, key milestones, and estimated costs.

Operational Test and Training Infrastructure Use of Commercial Space Capabilities

The committee recognizes the growing importance of realistic, on-orbit training environments to prepare Space Force Guardians to recognize, characterize, and respond to increasingly complex and aggressive behaviors in space. The committee notes that commercially operated on-orbit systems now provide mature capabilities that could support operational test, training, and threat-represent-

ative environments in ways that are not achievable through ground-based or purely simulated systems alone.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration, in coordination with the Portfolio Acquisition Executive for Infrastructure, to examine leveraging commercially available on-orbit assets to the maximum extent practicable to support training, test, and exercise activities. Such capabilities may include, but are not limited to, rendezvous and proximity operations, inspection, maneuver characterization, space domain awareness, and other activities relevant to contested space operations.

To enable rapid integration, the committee encourages the Space Force to utilize flexible contracting and funding mechanisms, including other transaction authorities, commercial solutions openings, broad agency announcements, and reimbursable agreements, as appropriate, to engage commercial providers and reduce barriers to entry for non-traditional performers. The committee further directs the Chief of Space Operations, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration and the Portfolio Acquisition Executive for Infrastructure, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 30, 2027, on the following:

- (1) a plan to integrate commercial on-orbit capabilities into Operational Test and Training Infrastructure-supported training and test activities;
- (2) the funding and contracting mechanisms to be used to procure such capabilities;
- (3) a proposed timeline for initial operational use, with the goal of incorporating commercial assets into Guardian training events within 12 to 24 months; and
- (4) any policy, classification, or authorities barriers that may inhibit the use of commercial systems for training purposes.

Operational Transition of Space-Based Visual Intelligence Capabilities

The committee notes prior congressional direction regarding commercial space domain awareness capabilities, including low-latency video, advanced edge computing, commercial motion imagery intelligence, and space-based full motion video and edge analytics for orbital awareness. The committee remains concerned that the Department lacks sufficient operational capability to provide persistent, close-range, time-sensitive characterization of dynamic on-orbit behavior in contested space environments.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Chief of Space Operations, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's plan to transition space-based visual intelligence, onboard processing, and autonomous orbital awareness capabilities from pilot activities into operational architectures.

The briefing shall include—

- (1) operational use cases for onboard visual sensing, edge-based analytics, and autonomous event detection to support spacecraft protection and anomaly characterization;

- (2) ongoing or planned demonstrations, pilots, or prototype activities related to space-based visual intelligence capabilities;
- (3) integration considerations for incorporating visual intelligence-derived insights into operational Space Force space domain awareness architectures; and
- (4) recommendations for accelerating operational transition pathways for commercially developed onboard sensing and autonomous orbital awareness technologies.

The briefing may include a classified annex, if necessary.

Proliferated Ground Architectures for Space

The committee notes the significant priority and resources dedicated to increasing the effectiveness and resilience of space-based capabilities by leveraging commercial technologies and business models from the United States' industrial base. While the committee has long been a proponent of these efforts, the committee notes that the priority has been given to space-based capabilities and comparable priority and resources have not been dedicated to implementing a ground architecture that also leverages commercial advances in technology and business models, such as phased array antennas and proliferated satellite ground services being developed by the industrial base. Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than May 1, 2027, on the benefits of acquiring commercial ground services to support current and emerging national security space requirements. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) an assessment of the operational risk to missions relying on legacy, government-operated ground segment infrastructure, including vulnerabilities arising from a lack of resilience and capacity;
- (2) a comprehensive assessment of current and future requirements for ground segment capability and capacity across the national security space enterprise, including frequency bands, geographies, orbits, and other relevant parameters;
- (3) an evaluation of the potential benefits of leveraging commercial ground architectures to mitigate the identified risks and address the capacity and capability requirements laid out in (1) and (2); and
- (4) a plan for leveraging commercial ground architectures to enhance resilience and effectiveness across the space enterprise, including long-term funding and acquisition strategies such as other transaction authorities, indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity contracts, working capital funds, and other agile, commercial-friendly purchasing mechanisms.

Protected Tactical SATCOM–Global (PTS–G)

The committee notes that the Protected Tactical SATCOM–Global (PTS–G) is part of the broader Protected Tactical Service effort by the Space Force to provide beyond-line-of-sight, Anti-Jam (AJ), low-probability-of-intercept satellite communications. PTS–G as part of this program is intended to provide a degree of assured access communications across military Ka-band and X-band, and the

Space Force highlighted proliferation and disaggregation as attributes they were prioritizing in the President's budget request. The committee is concerned that the original program objectives sought to increase the industrial base with innovative, new-entrant companies that would leverage using existing commercial manufacturing capabilities and heritage hardware, the subsequent award of procurement for just two spacecraft results in a program that is counter to the original tenets to achieve resiliency through proliferation using higher numbers of lower-complexity spacecraft.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration, to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee not later than December 1, 2026, detailing how the Service intends to implement a resilient tactical satellite communications architecture per the original PTS-G program objectives. The report should include options to accelerate procurement of additional single-band satellites to achieve disaggregated, proliferated capability sooner.

Space Access, Mobility, and Logistics

The committee notes the continued U.S. Space Command requirement for sustained space maneuver. The committee also notes that while the U.S. Space Force has established a program office for Space Access, Mobility, and Logistics (SAML), it has not been adequately resourced to transition from initial demonstrations to providing scalable capabilities for the warfighter. The committee believes that investment in this mission area would improve the mission assurance, resilience, and operational flexibility of existing and planned space architectures and would lower the overall cost of national security space programs over their planned lifetime. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services on capabilities for SAML of unprepared satellites by May 1, 2027. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) cost, schedule, and performance milestones for a sustained on-orbit SAML capability for unprepared satellites achieving initial operating capability by fiscal year 2028;
- (2) an assessment of the risks and benefits associated with the development of a sustained on-orbit SAML capability; and
- (3) an integration plan for such capabilities to support future national security space architectures.

Space Data Network

The committee recognizes the importance of resilient and high-throughput, commercially derived space data networks that provide robust global capability to enable multi-domain operations and emerging space systems and sensors.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the strategic importance of establishing a global high-throughput, resilient Space Data Network. The briefing should include:

- (1) an assessment of current gaps in global space-based data transport capabilities and their implications for national security

operations, including command and control, intelligence dissemination, and real-time warfighter support;

(2) recommendations for leveraging existing government-owned, commercially derived satellite constellations that can achieve global operational capability on orbit by fiscal year 2028, ensuring alignment with timelines for delivery of on-orbit, terrestrial, airborne, and sea-based capabilities that will be operational or under test in that timeframe;

(3) cost estimates, funding requirements, and a phased implementation plan to deploy the global network by fiscal year 2028; and

(4) how the acquisition strategy will ensure opportunities for competition in the Space Data Network as new capability and capacity is delivered by industry.

Spaceport Congestion and Diversification for Small and Medium Launch Vehicles

The committee recognizes the significant contributions of Cape Canaveral Space Force Station, which has served as the Nation's premier gateway to space. The committee notes the success of Cape Canaveral Space Force Station in managing the increase in launch cadence over the last decade. However, the committee remains concerned that increasing congestion at the Eastern and Western Range is unsustainable, particularly as launch requirements for high-cadence and heavy-lift programs critical to national security continue to grow.

The committee believes that a resilient and distributed national spaceport architecture will require increased utilization and capability development at alternative launch sites and alignment of launch vehicle class to those sites. The committee further believes Pacific Spaceport Complex—Alaska and the Wallops Flight Facility should be fully utilized for small and medium launch vehicles to alleviate congestion at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station and increase overall launch resiliency. The committee supports additional Department of Defense investment and prioritization of small and medium launch activity at these facilities.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chief of Space Operations, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on spaceport congestion and diversification. The briefing should include the following:

(1) a description of the role of the Department of Defense at Pacific Spaceport Complex—Alaska and the Wallops Flight Facility;

(2) an assessment of the current challenges at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station, including limitations related to pad allocation and launch scheduling;

(3) an outline of the investment by the Department of Defense in Pacific Spaceport Complex—Alaska and the Wallops Flight Facility;

(4) an explanation of the potential benefits to national security space launch of additional Department of Defense investments in Pacific Spaceport Complex—Alaska and the Wallops Flight Facility;

(5) an outline of the process for prioritizing small- and medium-sized launch vehicles, defined as vehicles with an expendable pay-

load capacity of less than 20,000 kilograms, for launch operations at Pacific Spaceport Complex—Alaska or the Wallops Flight Facility; and

(6) any other matters the Secretary deems relevant.

U.S. Space Force Warfare Center

In the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (S. Rept. 119–39), the Senate Committee on Armed Services required a briefing on Space Force education and the feasibility of establishing a dedicated Center for Orbital Warfare. The committee continues to recognize the importance of increasing Guardian expertise in mission areas, including orbital warfare, electronic warfare, and cyberspace warfare, in order to provide integrated tactical and operational capabilities to joint warfighters.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Space Operations to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, on the potential stand-up of a U.S. Space Force (USSF) Warfare Center. The briefing should include:

(1) analysis of existing warfare center functions within USSF and where they are currently located;

(2) analysis on how a USSF Warfare Center could “provide integrated tactical and operational solutions to warfighters, MAJCOMs and COCOMs” based on the U.S. Air Force Warfare Center’s method of “collaborate and integrate to dominate”;

(3) need for experienced operators based on existing force design of similar organizations, such as the Air Force Warfare Center and U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, resulting in the need for USSF end strength increases;

(4) a cost-benefit analysis of creating a dedicated Warfare Center as opposed to including these duties in an established Space Force Delta; and

(5) capability and capacity to operate space weapon systems (live or virtually) in support of warfare center missions and associated costs.

Very Low Earth Orbit Resilience

The committee is encouraged by the U.S. Space Force (USSF) focus on advancing very low earth orbit (VLEO) capabilities as a critical enabler of space domain awareness, resilience, and responsive operations. The committee is concerned that U.S. space assets operating in Low Earth Orbit (LEO) could face a rapidly evolving threat environment, including kinetic and non-kinetic anti-satellite weapons, electronic warfare, nuclear weapons, and growing orbital debris. The committee recognizes that resilient VLEO constellations—enabled by advances in propulsion, materials, autonomous orbital management, and power systems—have the potential to provide enhanced responsiveness, higher-resolution sensing, orbital diversity, and deterrence against debris-generating and nuclear radiation threats through inherent survivability and rapid reconstitution, improving continuity of operations under contested conditions.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Space Operations to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services

not later than March 1, 2027, on the inclusion of VLEO satellites into USSF architectures. The briefing should include the following:

(1) an assessment of the physical, radiological, electromagnetic pulse, and debris-related effects of a nuclear detonation in space on satellites operating in VLEO compared to satellites operating in traditional LEO regimes;

(2) an evaluation of the degree to which orbital altitude, atmospheric characteristics, orbital decay timelines, and natural debris-clearing effects influence post-detonation survivability and reconstitution timelines;

(3) an analysis of the resilience advantages and limitations associated with VLEO architectures in the context of nuclear radiation belts, electromagnetic pulse effects, and debris-generating events; and

(4) a description of how VLEO survivability considerations are incorporated into broader space resilience and integrated defense architecture planning.

NUCLEAR FORCES

Addressing Strategic System Subsystem and Component Test Needs with Commercial Reentry Flight Tests

The committee continues to support the inclusion of a wide range of commercial space capabilities to support critical Department of Defense needs, and notes the strategic flight test bed program that supports strategic systems' component development and maturation established pursuant to section 1645 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31).

The committee notes further opportunities exist to leverage commercial capabilities to meet the Department's development and testing needs in a cost-effective manner. To that end, the committee encourages the Director of the Navy's Strategic System Program (SSP) office to leverage commercial capabilities during the technology maturation, risk reduction, advanced component development, and prototyping phases for Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM) re-entry vehicles, to include the assessment of future upgrades. Therefore, the committee directs the Director of SSP to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the plans to integrate commercial solutions to support the advancement of technologies considered in the Department of the Navy's strategic systems reentry technology roadmap. The briefing should include:

(1) a summary of activities carried out in connection with the authorities provided in section 1645 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) and section 1625 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 (Public Law 118–159);

(2) a description of the Department of the Navy SLBM component and subscale test needs, to include thermal protection system technologies within the next five years;

(3) commercial space capabilities available to support SLBM component and sub-scale test needs; and

(4) recommended funding levels necessary to fulfill the test needs identified in (1).

Department of Defense Efforts for Nuclear Risk Reduction with China

The committee is concerned with the rapid expansion of China's nuclear forces and its potential implications, including those for future nuclear risk reduction measures. As China's strategic capabilities evolve, the risk of miscalculation, misinterpretation, or accidental escalation increases, posing a significant challenge to national security. The committee recognizes that the Administration has made clear its desire for future arms control and risk reduction agreements addressing nuclear peer arsenals, including China and Russia.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department of Defense's activities in support of this objective, including:

- (1) a description of how the Department of Defense is supporting the interagency process with respect China strategic engagement;
- (2) a description of the Department's activities in support of arms control and risk reduction objectives, including recommendations, if any, provided by the Department on key attributes of a future multi-lateral arms control agreement that would contribute to nuclear risk reduction and multi-lateral strategic stability;
- (3) an analysis of the military implications of potential transparency and verification measures, such as launch notifications or data exchanges, that could be implemented multi-laterally to build mutual confidence without compromising operational security; and
- (4) an assessment of current hotline capabilities and protocols between the Department of Defense and the People's Liberation Army, including recommendations for improving real-time communication during strategic tensions.

The report shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

Material Performance Requirements for Smart Thermal Protection Systems

The committee notes the continuous development of advanced defense platforms, including missile, space, and hypersonic systems, that operate in extreme thermal environments. The committee understands that establishing Department-wide material performance requirements for smart thermal protection systems may streamline future research, development, test, evaluation, and acquisition activities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, on the status of the development of material performance requirements for advanced thermal protection systems.

The briefing should, at minimum, address:

- (1) thermal tolerance and survivability across relevant temperature, pressure, and aerodynamic regimes;
- (2) structural integrity and durability under repeated thermal cycling;

(3) integration of sensing, health monitoring, or adaptive thermal response capabilities;

(4) manufacturability, scalability, and quality assurance for production-relevant processes;

(5) compatibility with qualification, certification, and lifecycle sustainment requirements;

(6) details on how the Department of Defense will leverage existing test data, military specifications, commercial standards, and lessons learned from relevant Department programs; and

(7) details on how the Department will ensure that the requirements established under this section are made available for use, as appropriate, in research, development, test, and evaluation activities, acquisition programs, and future solicitations involving smart thermal protection systems.

Review of Safety, Security, and Reliability of Nuclear Weapons and Related Systems

The committee encourages the Department of Defense to continue identifying and preventing threats to the United States nuclear enterprise, including cyber threats and unmanned aircraft system intrusions. The committee notes that section 1644 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) required the Department to conduct an assessment of the safety, security, and reliability of the nuclear enterprise. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Administrator for Nuclear Security, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the safety, security, and reliability of nuclear weapons and related systems. The briefing should include the following:

(1) a summary of actions taken in response to the assessment required by section 1644 of Public Law 117–81;

(2) an updated assessment of current threats to the United States nuclear enterprise, including cyber threats, unmanned aircraft system intrusions, and other risks that could affect nuclear systems; and

(3) a description of ongoing activities to address threats described in paragraph (2), and reduce other risks related to the unauthorized or inadvertent use of nuclear weapons.

Structural Health of Launch Facilities

The committee understands that commercial software and robotic inspection technology can provide enhanced, detailed, digitally encoded, localized time-series data to measure the material health of infrastructure, and that such technology can provide significant efficiency benefits when deployed early in construction to document baseline data. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to consider leveraging these technologies and lessons learned from associated best practices in the private sector to the maximum extent practicable.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director, Critical Major Weapon Systems, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on the feasibility and advisability of leveraging robotic inspection technology and as-

sociated commercial software tools for material health inspection of Minuteman III ballistic missile infrastructure.

United States Nuclear Deterrence Strategy in Europe

The committee continues to support the deployment of U.S. theater nuclear forces in Europe, which play unique and essential roles in meeting U.S. deterrence requirements and assuring allies. The committee also notes that forward-deployed U.S. nuclear capabilities have been a foundational element of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) since its founding, and the 2024 Washington Summit Declaration reaffirmed that “Nuclear deterrence is the cornerstone of Alliance security.” Moreover, adversaries’ expanding nuclear capabilities strengthens the need for effective and credible U.S. theater nuclear forces based in Europe to enhance deterrence against regional nuclear conflict and limit potential conventional conflict escalation. Therefore, the committee believes the United States should maintain theater nuclear capabilities in Europe and encourages the Secretary of Defense to emphasize the U.S. commitment to NATO nuclear sharing arrangements at the upcoming Ankara Summit.

MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAMS

Excess Radars for Homeland Defense

The committee recognizes the need for improved domain awareness for defense of the homeland from air and missile threats and notes the potential use of already-procured sensors for this purpose. Specifically, the committee is aware of radar arrays awaiting installation that may have the potential to be utilized in support of homeland air and missile defense needs. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the feasibility and suitability of utilizing stored and undeployed radar assets to enhance integrated air and missile defense of the homeland. The briefing shall include the following:

- (1) an inventory of radars and related assets awaiting installation, as well as planned deliveries over the next five years;
- (2) an analysis of the suitability of systems identified in paragraph (1) in a ground-based configuration to meet sensing requirements related to integrated air and missile defense;
- (3) consideration of existing sustainment and logistics networks, electronic protection capabilities, spectrum co-existence, non-interference with commercial aircraft, integration with existing effectors, and the relevance of these factors for accelerated fielding of a ground-based configuration; and
- (4) the associated funding and schedule required to address impacts to existing programs of record as a result of repurposing any radars for integrated air and missile defense of the homeland.

Homeland Air and Missile Defense Security-By-Design

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on a security-by-design strategy for homeland air

and missile defense architecture. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) an examination of operationalizing zero trust principles beyond enterprise networks, including identity-based segmentation, device security, and workload protection at the tactical edge;
- (2) an assessment of the adoption of commercial artificial intelligence-driven capabilities to provide real-time situational awareness and automate responses in time-sensitive environments;
- (3) a description of methods to ensure verified data ingestion and integrity for sensor feeds entering the domain awareness layer; and
- (4) an evaluation of the implementation of outcome-based incentives within acquisition frameworks to prioritize cybersecurity automation and secure system designs that reduce risk, improve mission performance, and lower lifecycle costs.

Large Tactical Power System (LTPS)

The committee recognizes the critical role of expeditionary power generation in enabling the effectiveness of next-generation air and missile defense systems, including the Lower Tier Air and Missile Defense Sensor (LTAMDS). The committee is encouraged by the Department of the Army's progress in developing and fielding the Large Tactical Power System (LTPS), a mobile and scalable power generation solution designed to meet the significantly increased power requirements of modern radar and command-and-control systems. The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than April 1, 2027, detailing the planned quantity of LTPS units, the breakout of LTPS funding in LTAMDS procurement funding, and the long-term acquisition strategy to achieve the approved Army Acquisition Objective.

Lower Tier Air and Missile Defense Sensor

The committee is concerned that the Army has not adequately defined the requirements for spares for Lower Tier Air and Missile Defense Sensor (LTAMDS) radars to ensure the system stays fully mission capable to meet requirements for air defense of forward-deployed forces. This may risk operational availability, which would undermine the significant investment made in LTAMDS.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the sustainment and sparing plan for LTAMDS. The briefing should also include the following:

- (1) a system sustainment strategy overview and support concept that details the sustainment needs of the LTAMDS radar for warfighter requirements;
- (2) a maintenance planning framework that ensures long-term readiness of deployed systems;
- (3) an integrated approach that supports initial and recurring spares and repairs;
- (4) a plan for sustaining engineering services;
- (5) identification of near-term mission support gaps and mitigation recommendations related to currently deployed systems; and
- (6) any additional considerations the Secretary deems necessary.

Missile Defense Agency Digital Modernization

The committee notes the budget request for fiscal year 2027 for the Missile Defense Agency includes significant investment in cybersecurity, digital modernization, artificial intelligence and associated technologies as part of the Missile Defense System–Next (MDS–Next) initiative. While the committee recognizes the need for modernization and the adoption of new and innovative digital technologies, the committee notes such a process must be appropriately time-phased as part of a long-term deliberate strategy to obtain enduring results and limit mission disruption. Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Missile Defense Agency to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than September 30, 2026, on the digital modernization elements included in the MDS–Next initiative. The briefing shall include:

- (1) the current gaps in cybersecurity, digital modernization, and implementation of artificial intelligence the initiative intends to address;
- (2) a detailed description of the entire project, to include infrastructure needed to support the future MDS–Next initiative; and
- (3) total funding estimates and the timeline needed to complete implementation of projects associated with the initiative.

Missile Defense Applications for Unmanned Sea-based Platforms

The committee recognizes the potential of unmanned sea-based platforms to contribute to multiple Department of Defense needs, including ballistic missile defense testing. The committee notes the ongoing review of such capabilities pursuant to the Senate Committee on Armed Services report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (S. Rept. 119–39) and encourages the Department to expedite its evaluation of the potential application of such capabilities.

Patriot Interceptor Procurement

The committee supports the Army’s continued investment in Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD) to address the spectrum of current and future aerial threats and notes the ongoing efforts to address munitions production capacity within the domestic defense industrial base. The committee further notes that the Army’s procurement of Patriot interceptors in recent budget requests has been for the Patriot Advanced Capability–3 Missile Segment Enhancement (PAC–3 MSE), and not for the PAC–2 Guided Enhanced Missile–Tactical (GEM–T), which has complemented the MSE in real-world engagements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on missile inventories for Patriot. The briefing should include:

- (1) an overview of the capabilities and limitations of both PAC–2 and PAC–3 interceptors against current and emerging theater ballistic missile and air breathing threats;
- (2) current stockpile levels for PAC–2 and PAC–3 interceptors, planned deliveries of both types across the Future Years Defense Plan (FYDP), and an assessment of inventory sufficiency relative to approved force growth, and remaining shelf-life;

(3) a description of the Army's Total Munitions Requirement for the Patriot family of interceptors; and

(4) any recommendations to address shortfalls in inventory, to include additional procurement of PAC-2 interceptors, modernization of the PAC-2 missile, and development of a new interceptor for the Patriot system.

Resilient and Cost-Effective Integrated Air and Missile Defense Architectures

The committee notes the cost asymmetry between United States integrated air and missile defense (IAMD) systems and the low-cost offensive systems adversaries employ to challenge them. While these systems provide critical capabilities, over-reliance on a small number of high-end nodes and interceptors creates operational resilience and affordability risks. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than April 1, 2027, on options to develop and field cost-effective and resilient IAMD architectures that complement existing capabilities. The briefing shall also include:

(1) an analysis of distributed and complementary missile tracking systems, including ground-based, maritime, airborne, and space-based sensors, that could improve network resilience and reduce single-point dependencies;

(2) an assessment of lower-cost and complementary engagement systems, including kinetic and non-kinetic approaches, that could expand magazine depth, improve affordability, and provide scalable responses against massed or low-cost threats;

(3) a cost-benefit analysis comparing distributed, lower-cost architectures against current architectures, including assessments of reconstitution timelines, attrition tolerance, interceptor expenditure rates, and lifecycle costs; and

(4) recommended programmatic and budgetary actions to accelerate the fielding of resilient low cost, distributed architectures, including an assessment of domestic industrial base capacity to produce such systems at scale.

TEAMS Next Transition

The committee understands that the Missile Defense Agency's (MDA) TEAMS Next program has successfully executed a system-of-systems engineering, integration, and global testing approach that underpins and enables the current worldwide Missile Defense System (MDS). The committee is aware that MDA plans to compete for future engineering, facility, test, acquisition, and logistics work under the MDA Agile Professional Services Solutions (MAPSS) vehicle and seeks to better understand the potential risk of mission disruption during the transition from TEAMS Next to MAPSS.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the MDA to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the plan to transition to the MAPSS contract structure. The briefing should include the following:

(1) a current schedule of transition activities, target award dates, and remaining decision points for the planned transition to MAPSS contracts;

- (2) a summary of lessons learned from transition activities to-date;
- (3) a description of expiration dates for existing legacy TEAMS Next contracts;
- (4) a cost-benefit analysis of transitioning to a MAPSS procurement approach; and
- (5) identification of risk mitigation measures, including consideration of adjustments to the transition schedule, to minimize disruption to ongoing missile defense mission activities.

OTHER MATTERS

Acceleration of Commercial Hypersonic and Air-Launched Target Capabilities

The committee recognizes that the joint force, particularly in the INDOPACOM theater, faces a number of urgent threats from hypersonic weapons, including recently unveiled fighter-launched hypersonic missile capability from the Peoples Republic of China.

While progress has been made in rapid hypersonic testing and prototyping, the committee notes the Department's continued utilization of commercial providers to provide the necessary affordable and maneuverable, air-launched, hypersonic targets necessary for use in live-fire exercises to test our defensive capabilities. The Committee supports the Department's use of commercial companies capable of air-launching hypersonic test articles from geographically diverse locations, in multi-salvo configurations, and capable of rapid reconfiguration of test articles to closely represent current and emerging threats.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee no later than March 1, 2027, detailing plans to further utilize commercial providers for hypersonic targets, for the testing of missile defense and counter-hypersonic systems.

Biological Threat Detection Capabilities

The committee is concerned about the state of the Department of Defense Biological Threat Detection program and the fielding of the Joint Biological Detection System (JBDS). Enhanced biological threat detection capabilities within the Department of Defense are essential to safeguard the warfighter against emerging biological threats. As adversaries advance their own biotechnologies, the ability to rapidly detect, assess, and respond to potential hazards becomes a critical force-protection priority. Strengthening biological threat detection infrastructure not only improves early warning and situational awareness but also ensures that commanders can make timely, informed decisions that preserve troop readiness and operational effectiveness.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the following:

- (1) an enterprise-wide plan for forward-edge biological detection, including current capability gaps, ongoing acquisition efforts, and the timeline and resourcing required to achieve full operational capability across the joint force;

(2) the funding and fielding plan for JBDS, including program status, current and projected funding levels across the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP), anticipated fielding timelines, and any programmatic or funding risks; and

(3) the plan for the Joint Biological Point Detection System (JBPDs) and Enhanced Maritime Biological Detection (EMBD) technology refresh, including the status of modernization efforts, timeline for fielding updated capabilities, and how these systems will integrate with the broader biological threat detection enterprise.

Broad Spectrum Host-Directed Antiviral Research

The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's efforts to advance threat-agnostic medical countermeasures, as outlined in the 2022 Chemical and Biological Defense Program acquisition strategy, to address both known and novel biological threats, and notes that this approach emphasizes the development of broad-spectrum capabilities as a first line of defense to enhance protection of the Joint Force against emerging and engineered biological agents. However, the committee is concerned that no broad-spectrum host-directed antiviral candidates have advanced into late-stage development, which may delay the availability of critical medical countermeasures and increase risk to the warfighter in an increasingly complex threat environment. The committee further recognizes the potential of host-directed antiviral therapeutics, which target human cellular pathways rather than viral components and may offer broad-spectrum protection while reducing the likelihood of resistance, including small-molecule therapeutics targeting human proteins. Accordingly, the committee encourages the Department of Defense, through the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, to prioritize the development and maturation of broad-spectrum host-directed antiviral therapeutics and to continue advancing promising candidates toward later stages of research and development.

Chemical Neurotoxic Threat Detection and Countermeasure Development

The committee notes the growing threat that chemical neurotoxic agents pose to military and civilian populations with the potential capabilities for adversaries to develop and weaponize these agents. Chemical neurological agents can cause acute and long-lasting effects on the central nervous system, and rapid intervention following exposure can prevent or mitigate severe outcomes; however, current countermeasure discovery methods rely heavily on animal models that are low-throughput and time-intensive.

The committee recognizes that advances in biotechnology, artificial intelligence, and generative chemistry present both opportunities and risks. Generative models and automated experimental platforms offer unprecedented speed and precision in therapeutic discovery and threat identification. At the same time, these technologies may be misused to design or synthesize toxic compounds, lowering barriers to the development of chemical agents by state and non-state actors. The committee is aware of emerging efforts to address this challenge through integrated approaches that com-

bine artificial intelligence-enabled threat analysis, safeguards within generative models to prevent weaponization outputs, and rapid in-vivo screening platforms to identify and develop medical countermeasures.

Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to develop a strategy to leverage artificial intelligence-enabled and high-throughput biological screening approaches in support of identifying and characterizing potential chemical neurotoxic threat agents.

Detection of Chemical and Biological Threats in Operational Environments

The committee notes the increasing threat of adversaries using chemical and biological agents in strategic conflicts and recognizes the critical importance of equipping United States forces with advanced detection capabilities to address this evolving threat. The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to prioritize testing, procurement, and deployment of commercial sensor technologies capable of rapidly and concurrently detecting both known and unknown biological and chemical agents across a range of operational environments. The committee believes that leveraging modern commercial sensor solutions can reduce deployment timelines and costs while ensuring warfighters have access to state-of-the-art rapid-detection capabilities that keep pace with adversary developments and enable rapid protection for warfighters service members against these threats.

Enhancing Preparedness for Biological Threats to the Warfighter

The committee is concerned about biological threats, particularly anthrax, which remains the key biological agent threat posed by malign actors to servicemembers. The committee recognizes the need for a robust stockpile of medical countermeasures to counter the effects of anthrax exposure, including both antitoxins for post-exposure treatment and prophylactic measures for prevention.

Investing in the sustainable stockpiling of anthrax countermeasures provides protection for warfighters and civilians while maintaining deterrence capabilities against biological threats. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on:

- (1) current status of anthrax medical countermeasure stockpiles within the Department of Defense;
- (2) strategic implementation plans to ensure adequate stockpiling, sustainability, and forward-deployment of anthrax countermeasures;
- (3) coordination mechanisms with interagency partners to maintain required stockpile levels;
- (4) plans for replenishment of current stocks to meet requirements; and
- (5) steps being taken to preserve domestic production capacity for anthrax medical countermeasures.

Fast Burst Reactor Testing Capacity

The committee recognizes the longstanding concerns about the capacity of the radiation test facility industrial base, and its ability to meet the competing demands of nuclear modernization and missile defense programs. Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 5, 2027, summarizing all Department of Defense requirements for Fast Burst Reactor (FBR) test capabilities, and assessing the sufficiency of current FBR test capabilities to meet such requirements. The briefing shall also include an assessment of the feasibility and advisability of establishing a second FBR facility.

Fusion for Naval Superiority

The committee recognizes the Naval Reactors program's history of excellence and innovation that has enabled more than 75 years of United States naval superiority. The committee further notes that fusion energy systems and enabling technologies, including materials testing capabilities such as volumetric neutron sources (VNS), remain early-stage, pre-program technologies that may nonetheless hold revolutionary potential across a range of future naval applications, including propulsion. The committee believes that realizing this potential will require sustained early-stage research, science and technology investment, and a deliberate approach to technology maturation and transition within the naval research enterprise. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Navy's science and technology efforts and posture with respect to fusion capabilities. The report shall include the following:

- (1) an analysis of how fusion energy systems, including fusion-enabling technologies such as VNS, could be used to support and advance future naval capabilities, including but not limited to propulsion;
- (2) an assessment of the personnel, funding, and organizational placement of nuclear fusion-related research and development efforts currently underway within the Department of the Navy;
- (3) an assessment of opportunities for the Department to leverage existing fusion research and development efforts across the Department of Energy, the national laboratories, other Federal agencies, allied partners, and the private sector, including means of avoiding duplication of effort;
- (4) an evaluation of whether the Department is sufficiently structured to mature early-stage fusion technologies and transition them to the warfighter;
- (5) a recommendation as to whether a dedicated focal point or office for fusion science and technology would better position the Department to accelerate the maturation and transition of fusion technologies, including, at a conceptual level, the functions such an entity would perform and how it would coordinate across the naval research enterprise, other military departments, interagency partners, and industry;

(6) an assessment of current domestic VNS technology readiness levels, together with VNS technology programs and developments by adversaries or strategic competitors of the United States; and

(7) an assessment of supply chain resilience for fusion-related components, including high-temperature superconducting (HTS) materials (wire, tape, and magnets), critical isotope generation, and the refinement of necessary critical minerals such as lithium.

Hypersonic Program Progression

The committee recognizes the imperative of maintaining United States leadership in advanced weapons capabilities and notes the substantial investments made by Congress to support innovation across the hypersonics industrial base. These investments reflect congressional intent to accelerate the maturation of this critical capability, expand and stabilize the industrial base, and ensure the Department of Defense can transition promising innovations into operational capabilities at scale. The committee emphasizes that hypersonic systems represent a priority area where congressional support has been directed toward enabling rapid development, robust testing, and a resilient domestic supply chain capable of meeting long-term national security requirements.

However, the committee notes that the Department of Defense has not yet completed transition of hypersonic weapon technologies from science and technology, prototyping and middle-tier acquisition efforts into major acquisition capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's plan to transition hypersonic weapon technologies from science and technology, prototyping and middle-tier acquisition efforts into major acquisition capabilities. The briefing shall include, at a minimum:

(1) the Department's overarching strategy for hypersonic weapons development, fielding, and sustainment, including how current Service-specific and joint hypersonic efforts align with that strategy;

(2) the anticipated acquisition pathway and timeline for transitioning existing hypersonic technologies, prototypes, or experiments into major acquisition capabilities;

(3) the roles and responsibilities of the Military Departments, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and any applicable defense agencies in managing and executing hypersonics programs;

(4) projected funding requirements across the Future Years Defense Program, including research, development, test, and evaluation; procurement; and operations and sustainment;

(5) the Department's approach to mitigating technical, manufacturing, and supply chain risks, including those related to propulsion systems, energetics, materials, test infrastructure, and workforce capacity;

(6) how the Department intends to ensure interoperability, commonality, and affordability across hypersonic systems where practicable;

(7) how the Department intends to ensure that fielded hypersonic systems will be able to adapt to advancing adversary air defenses and other threats; and

(8) any areas the Secretary deems necessary to include.

Independent Assessment of Bone Marrow Radiation Shielding for Nuclear Survivability

The committee notes that the Department of Defense outlined to the committee in a briefing on Selective Shielding for Gamma Radiation Exposure in March 2025 that there is no specific requirement or plans for a wider acquisition and distribution of selective shielding technology at the time but continues to address requirement to enhance resilience for the Joint Force to prevail in a Chemical, Biological, Radiological or Nuclear (CBRN) contaminated environment. The committee believes the protection and safeguarding of our servicemembers should be the highest priority. The committee understands there may be innovative commercially available selective shielding technology that may safeguard individuals in gamma radiation-contaminated environments, on the battlefield and in recovery efforts, specifically to protect bone marrow from radiation. The committee believes this should be further assessed and encourages the Secretary of Defense to seek an independent scientific assessment on whether preserving the viability of bone marrow using partial body radiation shielding can improve the survivability of an individual exposed to gamma radiation as compared to an individual without such protection.

Proliferated Ground-Based Surveillance Radar

The committee is interested in the applicability of deploying proliferated Ground-Based Surveillance Radars to address critical gaps in domain awareness to support homeland defense. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, describing benefits and feasibility of proliferating Ground-Based Surveillance Radars to contribute to domain awareness for defense of the homeland. The briefing should include:

- (1) a description of how Ground-Based Surveillance radars could contribute to domain awareness to support future; and
- (2) anticipated funding and schedule profile to deploy a scalable architecture of Ground-Based Surveillance Radars.

Solid Rocket Motor Second Source

The committee remains committed to working with the Department of Defense to broaden the Defense Industrial Base, specifically with regards to solid rocket motors. To that end, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to obligate and expend funding that has been appropriated by Congress for this explicit effort. The committee also remains concerned with the use of equity investments into one of the existing SRM providers, and its impact on efforts of new entrants to develop, qualify, and expand the current production capacities across multiple munitions.

In addition to obligating and expending the already appropriated funding, the committee notes there should be a whole of Department effort to establish a strategy and implementation plan for the qualification and fielding of second-source solid rocket motor providers to meet growing demand, increase production resilience, and mitigate supply-chain risk. In carrying out this effort, the Department should leverage existing authorities, including Defense Production Act authorities, multi-year procurement contracts, and

other acquisition tools, to accelerate qualification timelines and reduce barriers to entry for additional providers.

Further, the committee notes the continuing importance of hydroxyl-terminated polybutadiene (HTPB) to munitions and space launch systems. HTPB acts as a binding agent in solid rocket motors and is thus critical to the sustainment of the munitions industrial base. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026, on future plans for the procurement of HTPB, including:

(1) HTPB demand projections for the next 12–24 months, incorporating data available from the Munitions Acceleration Council;

(2) an assessment of the current domestic production capabilities for HTPB, including announced private investments into HTPB production;

(3) any end user requests for an updated specification for HTPB; and

(4) an assessment of the business case for the establishment of a second source of HTPB using government funds and any technical risks that would need to be managed.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—SPACE ACTIVITIES

Sec. 1601—Reorganization of Acquisition Responsibilities of the Space Force

This section would repeal certain statutes to allow for the Department of the Air Force to reorganize its acquisition structure and other confirming changes.

Sec. 1602—Reorganization of Oversight of the Department of Defense Positioning, Navigation, and Timing Enterprise

This section would repeal the requirement for the Council on Oversight of the Department of Defense Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) Enterprise, and instead require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to designate a single official from the Department of Defense as the principal official with responsibility for the oversight of the Department of Defense position, navigation, and timing enterprise to include alternative position, navigation, and timing efforts and report directly to the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

The committee recognizes that despite previous efforts to improve oversight and execution of the PNT programs of the department, there remains a concerning lack of clear direction and sense of urgency to address existing gaps and plan for both near term and future requirements. Position, navigation, and timing is foundational to everything the joint force does, but despite this it continues to be plagued by a lack of senior oversight. User equipment is consistently out of phase with the space segment because of lack of prioritization by the services. The Next-Generation Operational Control System (OCX), slated to be the new ground system, was recently canceled after decades of mismanagement by both the program office and the contractor. The space segment has only re-

cently gotten past a backlog of unlaunched vehicles due to launch vehicle delays.

The committee also notes that there has been no updated strategy from the Department of Defense on how it plans to posture the PNT enterprise to deal with increasing threats to the space segments and exponential increase in jamming experienced by the joint force. There are many proposals to include multi-orbit constellations, commercial services, and non-space based alternative PNT solutions that the committee believes should be considered.

The committee notes that the Department needs a single individual who can be responsible and accountable for this vital mission. This section would also require the lead official to certify annually that the service budgets are fully funding user equipment and ground control systems for the PNT enterprise.

Sec. 1603—Space Launch Support Services and Alternative Launch Procurement Process

This section would extend the indirect launch cost caps for 5 years and would make changes to the alternative launch procurement notifications.

Sec. 1604—Spaceport of the Future Initiative

This section would require the Department of the Air Force to report back to the committee the status of any policy recommendations made previously, require the creation a single program to manage the Spaceport of the Future Initiative that reports to the Program Acquisition Executive for Space Access, and requires with the budget each year a list of prioritized investments for the Spaceport of the Future infrastructure efforts.

Sec. 1605—Procurement of Commercial Space-Based Data and to Support Wildfire Resilience

This section would require the Space Force to procure commercial space-based data and end products to support Northern Command's wildfire mission.

Sec. 1606—Continuation of Next-Generation Overhead Persistent Infrared Polar Program of the Department of the Air Force

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to continue procuring the Next-Generation Overhead Persistent Infrared Polar program through launch of space vehicles one and two.

SUBTITLE B—DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AND INTELLIGENCE-RELATED ACTIVITIES

Sec. 1611—Expenditure of Funds Across Fiscal Years for Department of Defense Intelligence and Counterintelligence Activities

This section would amend section 429a of title 10, United States Code, to allow the Secretary of Defense to expend a limited amount of funds for intelligence and counterintelligence activities over the course of 2 fiscal years and require additional reporting requirements for the use of these funds.

Sec. 1612—Permanent Authority for Military Intelligence
Collection and Analysis Partnerships

This section would codify and make permanent the authority for the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency to accept and expend funds from foreign partners for the purpose of joint and combined military intelligence collection and analysis activities.

Sec. 1613—Repeal of Certain Reporting and Briefing Requirements

This section would repeal section 1622 of Public Law 117–81, requiring the Secretary of Defense to develop a strategy and plan to implement certain defense intelligence reforms, and section 1560 of Public Law 117–263 requiring a briefing on the Department’s plan to deter and counter adversaries in the information environment. These sections are now outdated and no longer necessary to keep in law.

Sec. 1614—Modification of Authority of Army Counterintelligence
Agents to Execute Warrants and Make Arrests

This section would amend section 7377(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code, by striking the 4-year period, thereby making the underlying authority for certain special agents of the Army Counterintelligence Command to execute warrants and make arrests permanent.

Sec. 1615—Periodic Strategy and Assessment of Intelligence, Sur-
veillance, and Reconnaissance Capabilities to Meet Intelligence
Collection Priorities

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security to periodically develop an intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities assessment and strategy evaluating the ability of the Department of Defense’s ISR capabilities to meet Department of Defense intelligence collection requirements. The reports shall be issued every 2 years until 2037 and include an assessment of the ISR landscape and a strategy to improve the capabilities. The strategy will be submitted to the congressional defense and intelligence committees.

Sec. 1616—Integration of Open-Source Intelligence Training and
Tradecraft into All-Source Intelligence Analysis Curricula

This section would require the Secretaries of the military department to ensure that training for all-source intelligence analysts includes instruction in open-source intelligence tradecraft. This section would also require the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security to issue guidance to standardize open-source intelligence training requirements and establish minimum open-source intelligence tradecraft standards.

Sec. 1617—Object-Based Generative Artificial Intelligence for
Open-Source Intelligence

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security (USD(I&S)) to assess the capabilities of the Defense Intelligence Enterprise that support the application of arti-

ficial intelligence, including generative artificial intelligence, to open-source intelligence. This section would also direct the USD(I&S) to establish a pilot program to develop, acquire, or use commercial and other technologies to develop and support an object-based generative artificial intelligence capability for open-source intelligence activities.

Sec. 1618—Report on Protection From Disclosure of Members of the Armed Forces Under Cover

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report not later than November 1, 2027, on efforts within the Department of Defense to update military personnel systems to protect certain individuals and activities from unauthorized disclosure.

SUBTITLE C—NUCLEAR FORCES

Sec. 1631—Matters Relating to Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles

This section would provide additional transfer authority to enhance efforts to modernize the land-based intercontinental ballistic missile force. Additionally, this section would also authorize certain procurements related to the land-based intercontinental ballistic missile force, and amend section 2244a of title 10, United States Code, to increase the threshold of permitted modifications for strategic delivery systems.

Sec. 1632—Designation of Air Force Global Strike Command as National Center for Conventional-Nuclear Integration

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to designate Air Force Global Strike Command as the National Center for Conventional-Nuclear Integration for the Department of the Air Force and specify certain associated responsibilities.

Sec. 1633—Quadrennial Report on the Plan for the Nuclear Weapons Stockpile, Nuclear Weapons Complex, Nuclear Weapons Delivery Systems, and Nuclear Weapons Command and Control System

This section would amend section 492a of title 10, United States Code, to require a report on modernizing the nuclear enterprise be submitted quadrennially.

Sec. 1634—Prohibition on Reduction of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles of the United States

This section would prohibit the use of funds authorized for fiscal year 2027 from being used to reduce the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) of the United States below 400 or reduce the alert level of the ICBM force.

Sec. 1635—Limitation on Reallocation of Funds for Ronald Reagan Space and Missile Test Range and United States Army Garrison Kwajalein Atoll

This section would limit the reallocation of funds authorized to be appropriated for activities at the Ronald Reagan Space and Mis-

sile Test Range or United States Army Garrison Kwajalein Atoll, with an exception.

Sec. 1636—Feasibility Assessment for Potential Designation of Joint Global Strike Operations Center as Global Operations Center—Alternate

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to carry out a feasibility assessment with respect to designating the Joint Global Strike Operations Center as an alternate command post to the U.S. Strategic Command's Global Operations Center.

Sec. 1637—Space Launch Complex 46

This section would prohibit the Secretary of the Air Force from taking any action to reduce or modify the United States Navy's use of Space Launch Complex 46 until the Chief of Naval Operations submits to the congressional defense committees a notification that certain conditions have been met, consistent with the Memorandum of Agreement between the Director, Strategic Systems Programs and the United States Space Force for the development and acceptance of replacement facilities for Space Launch Complex 46 (SLC-46), dated April 2, 2026.

Sec. 1638—Modification of Report Requirement for Certain Decisions Relating to Nuclear Weapons Employment Strategy of the United States

This section would modify section 491 of title 10, United States Code, relating to oversight of changes to nuclear weapons employment strategy, guidance, plans, or options.

Sec. 1639—Independent Assessment of Bone Marrow Radiation Shielding for Nuclear Survivability

This section would require an independent assessment of bone marrow radiation shielding for nuclear survivability.

Subtitle D—Missile Defense Programs

Sec. 1651—Prohibition of Unauthorized Use of Name or Seal of the Missile Defense Agency

This section would prohibit the unauthorized use of the name or seal of the Missile Defense Agency.

Sec. 1652—Removal of Duplicative Missile Defense Agency Testing Requirement

This section would repeal section 5534 of title 10, United States Code.

Sec. 1653—Updated Middle East Integrated Air and Missile Defense Strategy

This section would require an update to the Middle East integrated air and missile defense strategy required by section 1658 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263).

Sec. 1654—Next-Generation Integrated Air and Missile Defense System Munitions Strategy

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to a plan to the congressional defense committees for the acquisition of munitions for the next-generation air and missile defense architecture being developed pursuant to Executive Order 14186 (90 Fed. Reg. 8767).

Sec. 1655—Space-Based Interceptors

This section would establish certain requirements related to life-cycle cost estimates and affordability controls for space-based interceptors. Additionally, this section would require an operationally relevant flight test of the space-based interceptor prior to a decision with respect to full-rate production.

Sec. 1656—Low-Cost Exo-Atmospheric Interceptor Development

This section would require the Missile Defense Agency to carry out a program to develop low-cost exo-atmospheric interceptors, and provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing and a report on such development activities.

SUBTITLE E—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 1661—Briefings and Reports on Cross-Functional Team for Anomalous Health Incidents

This section would codify the Anomalous Health Incidents (AHI) Cross-Functional Team (CFT); require quarterly briefings on CFT activities through March 1, 2028; extend the semi-annual briefings through 2030; and require an annual report on CFT activities.

Sec. 1662—Cooperative Threat Reduction Funds

This section would allocate specific funding amounts for each program under the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program from the overall \$221.3 million that the committee would authorize for the CTR Program. The allocation under this section reflects the amount of the budget request for fiscal year 2027.

This section would also specify that funds authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for the CTR Program, established under the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Act (50 U.S.C. 3711), would be available for obligation for fiscal years 2027–2029.

Sec. 1663—Solid Rocket Motor Industrial Base

This section would establish a solid rocket motor qualification working group and would require that certain covered munitions have more than one solid rocket motor supplier. The committee remains committed to working with the Department of Defense to broaden the Defense Industrial Base, specifically with regards to solid rocket motors. To that end, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to obligate and expend funding that has been appropriated by Congress for this explicit effort. The committee also remains concerned with the sole use of equity investments with re-

gards to expanding solid rocket motor industrial base when there are other tools that could be used in a more expeditious manner given the importance of increasing munition production.

In addition to obligating and expending the already appropriated funding, the committee believes there should be a whole of Department effort to establish a strategy and implementation plan for the qualification and fielding of second-source solid rocket motor providers to meet growing demand, increase production resilience, and mitigate supply-chain risk. In carrying out this effort, the Department should leverage existing authorities, including Defense Production Act authorities, multi-year procurement contracts, and other acquisition tools, to accelerate qualification timelines and reduce barriers to entry for additional providers.

TITLE XVII—OTHER DEFENSE MATTERS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Comptroller General Review of the Stars and Stripes Media Organization

The Stars and Stripes media organization, founded in 1861, provides news and information on a range of topics related to the United States Armed Forces. The publication operates under the Department of Defense (DOD) but maintains editorial independence. While the publication receives partial funding from DOD, it also relies on advertising and subscriptions. Until recently, Stars and Stripes was governed by 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 246. The regulations set forth the policy, responsibilities, and procedures for Stars and Stripes and its business operations. However, in January 2026, the Department of Defense published a final rule to remove 32 CFR part 246 in the Federal Register. Several months later, the Department of Defense issued interim policy and procedural guidance significantly altering the operations of Stars and Stripes, and in April 2026, the Department fired the Stars and Stripes ombudsman—a role designed to monitor and protect the paper’s independence.

The committee is concerned about the ability of Stars and Stripes to maintain its independence in light of recent changes. As such, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the following:

- (1) the impact of recent changes on the ability of Stars and Stripes to independently achieve its overall mission;
- (2) challenges associated with the prohibition on contracted services and content;
- (3) workforce changes and adjustments to publication oversight; and
- (4) any other matters that the Comptroller General deems appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to brief the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, with the results of the review to follow in a mutually agreed upon format and timeframe.

Military Pilot Shortage and Aviation Pipeline Development

The committee recognizes that the United States faces a persistent and growing military pilot shortage across the Armed Forces that threatens long term readiness and national security. The committee finds that early exposure to aviation, beginning at the secondary education level through existing Department of Defense youth programs, represents a high-return and underutilized opportunity to inspire the next generation of military aviators. The committee further finds that current Department of Defense programs engaging high school students, including Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps units with aviation pathways, require updated assessment, expanded resources, and stronger coordination to maximize their impact on the military aviation talent pipeline.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2027, on the current and projected military pilot shortage across the Armed Forces. The report should include the following:

- (1) an assessment of the current military pilot shortage by military service, including projected shortfalls over the next 5 years and 10 years;
- (2) an identification of the primary factors driving pilot shortfalls across the pilot development pipeline, including recruitment, undergraduate pilot training, advanced qualification, and operational assignment;
- (3) a review of existing Department of Defense programs that engage secondary school students in aviation, including Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps aviation curriculum programs, Civil Air Patrol partnerships, and Department-sponsored aviation academies;
- (4) an assessment of the geographic reach, enrollment levels, capacity limitations, and demonstrated effectiveness of such programs in generating military aviation accessions;
- (5) an identification of gaps in current secondary-level aviation engagement programs, with particular attention to underserved, rural, and economically disadvantaged communities; and
- (6) recommendations for expanding and modernizing such programs, including estimated resource requirements, proposed program metrics, and any legislative authorities required to implement such expansion.

The committee further directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Secretaries of the other military departments, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on efforts to leverage and expand existing pilot training innovation programs to accelerate pilot production, improve training throughput, and reduce time-to-winging across the Armed Forces. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) an assessment of the effectiveness of the T-6 Vmax program and other advanced pilot training technologies;
- (2) a description of current and planned efforts to improve capacity across undergraduate pilot training, advanced qualification courses, and fleet replacement training;

- (3) an identification of major constraints affecting pilot training throughput across the military services; and
- (4) estimated costs associated with implementing proposed pilot training modernization and expansion efforts.

Tobacco Products Sold on Military Installations

The committee commends the Marine Corps Exchange (MCX) for conducting a comprehensive compliance review of all electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) products supplied at MCX locations. Pursuant to Federal tobacco regulations, including the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301), in order to legally market a new tobacco product, a company must receive a written marketing order from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Companies may receive marketing authorization through one of three pathways: a Premarket Tobacco Product Application (PMTA), a determination of substantial equivalence, or an exemption from substantial equivalence requests. The committee is aware that to legally market a new tobacco product through the PMTA pathway, a company must receive a written Marketing Granted Order (MGO) from the FDA.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027. The report should include:

- (1) the process to determine which tobacco products, particularly ENDS products, are sold on military installations, to include any coordination with the FDA;
- (2) any review process to ensure that tobacco products currently available for sale on military installations comply with federal regulations; and
- (3) a list of any tobacco products removed from sale due to non-compliance, disaggregated by installation.

Veteran-Led Participation in POW/MIA Recovery Missions

The committee acknowledges the Department of Defense's enduring obligation to account for service members missing from past conflicts, noting that successful recovery operations demand both technical operational capacity and a depth of mission-specific expertise. The committee notes that veteran-led nonprofits possess core competencies that align directly with Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) requirements, to include specialized research and accounting, small-unit field execution, and risk management in austere environments. The committee recognizes that integrating veteran-led organizations could expand recovery capacity, improve operational flexibility, and enhance interoperability with DPAA personnel without requiring significant additional departmental force structure or prohibitive cost.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on efforts to increase the utilization of veteran-led nonprofit organizations in POW/MIA recovery missions. The briefing shall include, but is not limited to:

- (1) an assessment of the current integration of veteran-led non-profit organizations in DPAA recovery missions;
- (2) a performance evaluation of veteran-led nonprofit organizations in land-based missions associated with Missing Air Crew Reports (MACR);
- (3) the criteria and procurement processes used to evaluate and select such organizations for participation;
- (4) identification of any legal, policy, or administrative barriers limiting expanded participation of such organizations;
- (5) recommendations to improve the vetting and onboarding of qualified veteran-led nonprofit organizations for such missions; and
- (6) an evaluation of how expanded veteran-led nonprofit organizations could enhance recovery capacity and complement existing DPAA partnerships.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Sec. 1701—Availability of Funds for Department of Defense State Partnership Program

This section would authorize funds for the Department of Defense State Partnership Program that begin in one fiscal year and conclude in the following fiscal year.

Sec. 1702—Inclusion of Members of Special Operations Forces in Preseparation Counseling

This section would include special operations forces members in preseparation counseling.

Sec. 1703—Copyright to a Literary Work Produced by a Civilian Faculty Member of a Space Force Professional Military Education Program in the Course of Employment: Free Use by the Federal Government

This section would provide protection for the Government to use certain works produced by the civilian faculty of Space Force Professional Military Education.

Sec. 1704—Inapplicability of Defense Base Act to Guam

This section would modify worker's compensation regulations related to Guam.

Sec. 1705—Extension of Admission for Certain Nonimmigrant H-2B Workers

This section would provide an extension of admission for certain non-immigrant H-2B workers.

Sec. 1706—Reauthorization of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015

This section would reauthorize and update the Cybersecurity Act of 2015, section 1501 of title 6, United States Code.

Sec. 1707—United States-Abraham Accords Defense Cooperation Initiative

This section would establish a United States-Abraham Accords Defense Cooperation Initiative to bolster defense cooperation between the United States and the militaries of the Abraham Accords countries.

Sec. 1708—Establishment of the Atomic Civilians Commemorative Service Medal

This section would establish a commemorative service medal for U.S. Government civilian and contract employees who helped develop U.S. atomic weapons or participated in the cleanup of radioactive material.

Sec. 1709—Establishment of the Blast Overpressure Task Force of the Department of Veterans Affairs

This section would direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a Blast Overpressure Task Force through the Department of Veterans Affairs–Department of Defense Joint Executive Committee.

Sec. 1710—Authorization of Transfer of Certain Land Near Dayton National Cemetery to Department of Veterans Affairs

This section would authorize the transfer of land near Dayton National Cemetery to the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Subtitle B—Other Matters

Sec. 1721—Technical and Conforming Amendments

This section would make technical and conforming amendments to existing law.

Sec. 1722—Countering China’s Control of the Caucasus

This section would require a report from the Secretary of Defense on Chinese and Russian intelligence assets in Georgia.

Sec. 1723—Comptroller General Study on Skillbridge Programs

This section would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study of the Skillbridge program.

TITLE XVIII—REVITALIZATION OF THE DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Advanced Manufacturing of High-Temperature Composites

The committee recognizes the importance of high-temperature composites, including ceramic matrix composites, to hypersonic systems and other advanced defense applications. The committee further recognizes the potential for advanced manufacturing tech-

niques to reduce production timelines, improve yields, and strengthen the defense industrial base.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the Joint Hypersonics Transition Office and the Director of the Manufacturing Technology Program, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on opportunities to accelerate the production of high-temperature composites through advanced manufacturing techniques. The report shall include:

- (1) current Department efforts to improve the production of high-temperature composites, including ceramic matrix composites;
- (2) opportunities to reduce production timelines and improve manufacturing yields through advanced manufacturing techniques;
- (3) barriers to adoption of such techniques across the defense industrial base; and
- (4) recommendations for future Department actions, including any pilot activities, demonstrations, or investments that may be warranted.

An Enduring Acquisition Policy Experimentation Laboratory to Model, Simulate, and Analyze the Impact of Acquisition and Industrial Base Policies

The committee notes that over the past decade, a series of policy test labs have been developed through engagement with diverse stakeholder groups, modeling and analyzing complex trade-offs in medical care infrastructure, transportation, higher education, and the defense budget to inform and improve decisions. Policy test labs can model, simulate, and analyze proposed acquisition and sustainment policies in a multi-domain environment to include consideration of financial implications, market reactions, supply chain availability, technological capabilities, and effects on national security. The committee believes these policy test labs would be a valuable tool to model the defense industrial base and experiment with policy proposals to evaluate what incentivizes contractors of the Department of Defense to maintain and invest in surge capabilities and capacities, as well as what policies influence a resilient, responsive defense industrial base.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, leveraging the Acquisition Innovation Research Center (AIRC) established under section 4142 of title 10, United States Code, to develop an initial but enduring Acquisition Policy Experimentation Laboratory (APEL) not later than January 15, 2027. The initial APEL efforts should seek to model, simulate, and analyze proposed acquisition policy options to:

- (1) create the right industrial structure;
- (2) incentivize contractors of the Department to maintain and invest in increasing the capability and capacity of the industrial base; and
- (3) remove barriers to entry, reduce burden on contractors, and increase defense industrial base capability and capacity.

Furthermore, the committee directs the Under Secretary, leveraging the AIRC, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2026, on the progress in developing the APEL, to include:

- (1) designation of a research team;

- (2) initial policies or policy proposals to model;
- (3) timelines for the iterative development and enhancement of the APEL to evaluate proposed acquisition policies in a timely manner; and
- (4) estimated annual funding requirements to support the APEL.

Berry Amendment and Buy American Requirements for Defense Textiles

The committee reaffirms the critical importance of the Berry Amendment (section 4862 of title 10, United States Code) and Buy American requirements in sustaining a secure and resilient domestic defense textile and apparel industrial base. The committee recognizes that Berry-compliant manufacturers are foundational to military readiness and that the Defense Logistics Agency Troop Support (DLA-TS) serves as the Department of Defense's primary procuring activity for uniforms, protective equipment, and other mission-essential organizational clothing and individual equipment items.

The committee notes that DLA-TS contracting practices play a central role in compliance with domestic sourcing requirements and providing predictable demand signals to domestic manufacturers. Accordingly, the committee expects DLA-TS to rigorously enforce Berry Amendment and Buy American requirements for all covered textile and apparel procurements to protect the domestic industrial base.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, on efforts to strengthen compliance with the Berry Amendment and Buy American requirements for textile and apparel items. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of waiver usage;
- (2) an evaluation of supplier verification and auditing practices;
- (3) steps taken to improve transparency and traceability across the textile supply chain; and
- (4) actions to align contracting strategies with the long-term health of the domestic defense textile industrial base.

Briefing on the Pilot Program to Analyze and Monitor Certain Supply Chains

The committee supports section 856 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31). Section 856 directed the Department to establish a pilot program focused on supply chain scrutiny. It requires the Department to employ government and commercial tools to continuously analyze and identify vulnerabilities within the supply chains of up to five major weapons platforms.

The committee notes that the authority to carry out the pilot program terminates on January 1, 2028. In order to inform timely decisions on whether to extend or make permanent the authorities provided in the pilot program, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than

December 1, 2026, on the development and implementation of the policies, procedures, and tools under section 856. This briefing shall include, but is not limited to:

(1) an evaluation of the effectiveness of the pilot program under section 856 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024;

(2) an assessment of the data analysis capabilities, including the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning tools, employed by the Department of Defense under the pilot;

(3) an evaluation of the extent to which the findings of the pilot have been translated into actual mitigation of supply chain vulnerabilities;

(4) recommendations for any legislative or administrative action, including recommendations on whether to extend the pilot program's authority beyond January 1, 2028.

Clarification of Commercial Solicitation Restrictions During Basic Combat Training

The committee is aware that the Army has applied the commercial solicitation restrictions of Army Regulation 210-7 and 32 C.F.R. 552.60(d) in a manner that may prevent trainees in Basic Combat Training (BCT) and One Station Unit Training (OSUT) from obtaining cycle-commemorative merchandise, that the trainees have organized and arranged. The committee is concerned this may prevent Soldiers from exercising their own initiative to produce merchandise commemorating their service and unit identity.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on current Army policies governing commercial solicitation during BCT and OSUT and the implementation of such policies. The briefing should include the following:

(1) the current interpretation and application of Army Regulation 210-7 and 32 C.F.R. 552.60(d) with respect to cycle-commemorative and unit-branded merchandise transactions initiated by trainees or their families during BCT and the first half of the OSUT cycle;

(2) an assessment of whether the current interpretation of the commercial solicitation prohibition is consistent with the original intent of such restrictions and any unintended effects on trainee morale, unit identity, and recruiting; and

(3) any recommendations based on the findings of this briefing. for any clarifications to implementing guidance that would distinguish between predatory outside commercial solicitation and merchandise transactions organized at the initiative of trainees or their families.

Comptroller General Review of Certain Contracts and Awards to Small Business Concerns

The committee is concerned by Department of Defense reporting that contracts awarded by the Department to non-small businesses accounted for more than a quarter of Department spending below the simplified acquisition threshold. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of Department contracts awarded with a value at or below the

simplified acquisition threshold (as defined in section 3015 of title 10, United States Code) to determine if the Department is ensuring full consideration and application of requirements relating to small business concerns (as defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)). The review should include:

(1) the total dollar amount of contracts awarded with a value at or below the simplified acquisition threshold during the 5-year period preceding the date of the report, including the percentage of such contracts and the aggregate dollar amount of such contracts awarded to small business concerns;

(2) an overview of the types of contracts with a value at or below the simplified acquisition threshold, and a description of the products or services, that were not awarded to small business concerns; and

(3) an overview of the reasons why a contract with a value at or below the simplified acquisition threshold may not be set aside for small business concerns.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on the following:

(1) any trends, themes, or patterns of contracts with a value at or below the simplified acquisition threshold that were awarded to entities that are not small business concerns when such contracts should have been subject to a requirement to be set aside for small business concerns; and

(2) any recommendations for changes to statute, regulation, policy, or guidance that would ensure full consideration and application of requirements to set aside contracts for small business concerns, particularly contracts with a value at or below the simplified acquisition threshold.

Copper-Free Antifouling Coatings Supply Assurance

The committee recognizes the increasing reliance of the Department of Defense, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Transportation on copper-free antifouling coatings to meet environmental compliance requirements, sustain ship readiness, and support domestic shipbuilding and repair activities.

The committee notes that the manufacture of copper-free antifouling coatings relies on a limited number of specialized precursor chemicals, binders, resins, and performance additives, many of which are sourced from fragile domestic or international supply chains that may be vulnerable to disruption. The availability of these manufacturing inputs is essential to meeting fleet maintenance schedules, new ship construction timelines, and lifecycle sustainment requirements across multiple Federal maritime stakeholders.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of Transportation, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the sufficiency, resilience, and domestic availability of key manufacturing inputs required for copper-free antifouling coatings used by vessels oper-

ated, owned, chartered, or procured by the Federal Government. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) the critical manufacturing inputs necessary to produce copper-free antifouling coatings that meet military, transportation, and environmental specifications, with special consideration for coatings that have been vetted for efficacy and are used by the United States Navy, the United States Coast Guard, Military Sealift Command (MSC), Maritime Administration (MARAD), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the United States Army, the United States Marine Corps, and the Environmental Protection Agency;

(2) current domestic and foreign sourcing of such inputs, including production capacity, lead times, single-point-of-failure risks, and dependency on adversarial or high-risk supply chains;

(3) whether current market conditions can reliably support a minimum of five years of supply of such inputs sufficient to meet projected shipbuilding, repair, and sustainment requirements across the Department of Defense, Department of Commerce, Department of Homeland Security, and Department of Transportation;

(4) the feasibility and cost of strategies to ensure sustainable supply continuity, including domestic manufacturing expansion, long-term contracting mechanisms, strategic material reserves, demand signal aggregation, or public-private partnerships; and

(5) any statutory, regulatory, or acquisition barriers that may impede the establishment or maintenance of assured access to these inputs.

The committee emphasizes that ensuring predictable access to these materials is critical to fleet readiness, environmental compliance, shipyard workload stability, and the long-term health of the domestic maritime industrial base.

Critical Chemistries in Supporting the Defense Industrial Base

The committee recognizes the vital role that critical chemistries play in supporting the defense industrial base and underscores the importance of maintaining a resilient domestic supply of chemicals used in products and applications essential to national security. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, the Chemical and Material Risk Management Program, and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment to submit a brief to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than June 30, 2027, that assesses the supply chain resiliency and vulnerabilities associated with chemical substances currently undergoing risk evaluation or risk management by the Environmental Protection Agency under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). Such brief shall specifically include an analysis of the potential impacts on supply chains for critical chemistries, critical applications, and national security, including effects on the defense industrial base, associated with each type of regulatory restriction on the chemical substance authorized under section 6(a) of TSCA.

Critical Minerals Workforce Development and Mining Education

The committee welcomes the Department of Defense's efforts to expand domestic critical mineral production capacity. These efforts are essential to strengthening the defense industrial base and reducing reliance on foreign sources. However, the committee is aware that workforce shortages in mining engineering, metallurgy, and other specialized fields may limit the Department's ability to effectively execute and sustain these investments.

The committee notes that workforce development has not been consistently integrated into these investments and believes that greater alignment, including through targeted partnerships with accredited mining schools and work-based learning opportunities, is necessary to ensure that production capacity expansion is supported by a qualified workforce.

Therefore, elsewhere in this Act, the committee includes a provision that would direct the Secretary of Defense to ensure that workforce development initiatives support the mining industry and to assess opportunities to better integrate workforce development into critical mineral production investments.

Defense Industrial Base AI-Enabled Risk Response and Manufacturing Readiness

The committee remains concerned that persistent manufacturing supply chain disruptions, single-point failures, and foreign vulnerabilities and dependencies continue to pose unacceptable risks to the national security of the United States. The committee notes that section 1841 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60) requires the Secretary of Defense to develop recommendations for the establishment and operation of a Civil Reserve Manufacturing Network, including the creation of a National Manufacturing Registry to inventory the manufacturing capabilities of the United States, and the development of a Materiel Compatibility Index to identify where existing equipment, capabilities, and skill sets of commercial manufacturing could be converted to support requirements of the Department of Defense.

The committee believes that the use of available digital and artificial intelligence (AI) capabilities can aid the Department in implementing the requirements of section 1841. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's efforts establish and execute an AI-enabled manufacturing risk response capability. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) an update on progress made in identifying, prioritizing, and responding to manufacturing supply chain vulnerabilities, including improving discoverability of small and mid-sized domestic manufacturers;

- (2) an update on progress made in the assessment of critical readiness items of supply that could be produced by advanced manufacturing required by section 1842(a) of Public Law 119–60;

(3) an assessment of commercially available digital marketplace platforms that improve discoverability of and access to U.S.-manufactured products; and

(4) an assessment of existing AI-enabled platforms capable of assisting the Department's manufacturing risk response capability by mapping domestic manufacturing capacity, interpreting technical data packages and part schematics, and matching identified capability and capacity with Department needs.

Department of Defense Scrap Feedstock to Private Sector Process

The committee believes it is essential to accelerate domestic commercial-scale recycling of rare earth element containing and other strategic materials and to retain value from Department of Defense scrap assets within the United States. The committee believes that the Department should take the steps to establish public-private partnerships that provide scrap feedstock to qualified domestic processors and recyclers and advance commercial-scale recovery, separation, and refinement.

Domestic Manufacturing Capability for ISO Containers

The committee is concerned by the Department of Defense's reliance on foreign-sourced International Organization for Standardization (ISO) intermodal shipping containers and related components critical to military logistics and sustainment operations. The committee notes that the United States currently lacks sufficient domestic manufacturing capability for ISO containers and key structural components, with supply chains heavily dependent on foreign sources, including the People's Republic of China.

The committee is further concerned that current procurement practices may complicate oversight of compliance with domestic sourcing requirements under Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement 252.225-7001 and related statutes. The committee believes continued reliance on foreign sources for critical logistics infrastructure presents risks to supply chain resilience and operational readiness.

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's reliance on foreign-sourced ISO containers and related components. The briefing should include:

(1) an assessment of the Department's reliance on foreign-sourced ISO containers and related components;

(2) an assessment of compliance with Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement 252.225-7001 and related domestic sourcing requirements;

(3) an assessment of risks associated with reliance on foreign-manufactured ISO containers and related components;

(4) an assessment of the feasibility of establishing domestic manufacturing capability for ISO containers and critical components; and

(5) a description of actions the Department is taking, or plans to take, to strengthen the domestic industrial base and reduce reliance on foreign sources.

Domestic Network-Enabled Systems and Supply Chain Risk Assessment

The committee recognizes that Department of Defense retail systems, including Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentalities such as the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, Navy Exchange Service Command, and Marine Corps Exchange, sell network-enabled consumer technology products to servicemembers and their families on U.S. military installations worldwide. The committee is concerned that certain consumer electronics products manufactured by entities headquartered in or subject to the jurisdiction, direction, or control of foreign adversaries may present cybersecurity, data exfiltration, supply chain, or counterintelligence risks, particularly when sold in proximity to U.S. military personnel and installations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment and the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than May 1, 2027, on such risks. The report should include:

- (1) an identification of network-enabled consumer technology products sold through retail systems operated by the Department of Defense that are manufactured by entities headquartered in countries of concern;
- (2) an assessment of cybersecurity and data security risks associated with such products;
- (3) an evaluation of the applicability of existing federal restrictions, including the Commerce Entity List, the Department's Chinese Military Companies list, and the Federal Communications Commission's Covered Equipment list; and
- (4) recommendations on whether statutory prohibition or mitigation measures are necessary to protect servicemembers and installation security.

Domestic Preference for Critical Mineral Alloy Powder Furnace Equipment

The committee recognizes the importance of powder alloy materials derived from critical minerals for mission-critical applications across the Department of Defense, including the development and advancement of hypersonic capabilities. The committee is concerned that reliance on foreign suppliers for highly specialized furnace equipment used in the production of such materials presents significant supply chain risks and potential security vulnerabilities.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on the Department's use of foreign-produced furnace equipment for the production of metal alloy powders derived from critical minerals. The briefing should include:

- (1) an assessment of current domestic production capabilities for such furnace equipment;
- (2) risks associated with reliance on foreign suppliers; and
- (3) recommendations to increase the use of domestically produced furnace equipment within the defense industrial base.

Domestic Production of Short-Wave Infrared Quantum Dot Materials

The committee recognizes that short-wave infrared sensor systems are increasingly important to maintaining battlefield awareness and information superiority in contested environments. Such systems can enhance visibility in low-light conditions, improve performance through smoke, dust, haze, and other obscurants, and support detection of certain laser designators and rangefinders. The committee further recognizes that infrared-absorbing quantum dot materials may be a critical enabling technology for next-generation short-wave infrared photodetectors and sensor systems.

The committee is concerned that the domestic supply chain for photodetector-grade infrared-absorbing quantum dot materials may be insufficient to meet projected defense industrial base demand, and that the Department may lack adequate visibility into domestic production capacity, supplier ownership, qualification requirements, and scale-up timelines for such materials.

Therefore, the committee directs the Principal Director, Microelectronics, in coordination with the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy, to submit to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 31, 2027, a report on the domestic supply chain for infrared-absorbing quantum dot materials used, or anticipated for use, in short-wave infrared sensor systems for defense applications. The report shall include the following:

- (1) an assessment of current and projected Department of Defense demand for photodetector-grade infrared-absorbing quantum dot materials through fiscal year 2030;
- (2) an assessment of the domestic supply base for such materials, including supplier ownership, production capacity, manufacturing readiness, qualification and testing requirements, and scale-up timelines;
- (3) an identification of supply chain risks and opportunities to expand domestically owned production, including through existing authorities and programs such as the Defense Production Act, the Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment program, the Small Business Innovation Research program, and the Small Business Technology Transfer program; and
- (4) a recommended course of action for establishing a sufficient domestically owned and domestically produced supply of infrared-absorbing quantum dot materials to meet projected defense demand by fiscal year 2030.

Domestic Rare-Earth-Free Permanent Magnet Manufacturing Capability

The committee recognizes the substantial investments that the Department of Defense has made in establishing a reliable domestic supply chain for rare earth permanent magnets. The committee continues to believe these efforts are crucial to national security, but the committee remains concerned that the demand for rare earth magnets still far exceeds the domestic capacity that may be brought online with the success of initiatives to date. The Committee believes that a comprehensive approach, including the integration of rare earth-free permanent magnets, is needed. Therefore,

the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing and plan to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the integration of permanent magnets, which are composed of materials such as iron nitride, iron-nickel, or manganese bismuth. The plan shall include the following information:

- (1) an update on progress being made by the Manufacturing Technology Program in the Defense Logistics Agency related to nanostructured iron nitride permanent magnets;

- (2) an overview of the planned investment in these rare-earth-free technologies;

- (3) an overview of the impediments to integrating such magnets into the supply chains of the Department; and

- (4) planned and recommended additional investments the Department will make in rare-earth-free permanent magnet technology, including the domestic sourcing of essential component materials like high-purity iron.

Ensuring Mature-node Semiconductor Availability

The committee is concerned that domestic fabrication of mature-node semiconductors remains limited, as U.S. Government investments in semiconductors have been primarily focused on resourcing next-generation semiconductor production. Mature-node semiconductors are, and will remain, essential components in weapon systems procured by the Department of Defense, yet little has been done to ensure that the Department and companies across the defense industrial base have assured access to these essential components.

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense is investing in stockpiling critical components, such as mature-node semiconductors, expanding trusted foundry partnerships, and developing alternatives through reverse-engineering. However, sustaining military readiness in an era of shrinking mature-node semiconductor availability will require long-term policy and funding commitments to ensure secure and reliable semiconductor access.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on efforts to address risk in the availability of mature-node semiconductors to support the sustainment of military equipment in the inventory of the Department of Defense. The committee is specifically interested in the Department's efforts related to semiconductors for use in anti-drone, anti-armor, anti-missile, and anti-mortar munitions.

Expanding the Defense Industrial Base through Balanced Compliance

The committee remains concerned that compliance burdens are a significant barrier to entry for potential defense contractors, particularly small- and medium-sized businesses. Companies are increasingly forced to choose between investing in innovation and maintaining compliance, contributing to attrition from the defense

industrial base and reduced resilience across defense supply chains. At the same time, the committee emphasizes that the expansion of the defense industrial base must not come at the expense of security, accountability, or oversight.

The committee further notes that many compliance frameworks rely on episodic audits and point-in-time certifications that do not provide continuous insight into contractor readiness or supply chain risk. The committee encourages the Department to evaluate the use of qualified and trusted third-party commercial solutions to support continuous assessment and monitoring of contractor compliance, improve portfolio-level visibility into supply chain health, and enable more efficient attainment and maintenance of cybersecurity, workforce security, and cloud accreditation requirements.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Principal Director, Defense Pricing, Contracting, and Acquisition Policy, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the Department's approach to expanding and sustaining the defense industrial base while maintaining strong compliance and accountability standards. The briefing should include:

- (1) an assessment of how current compliance regimes impact innovation, sustainment, and the long-term viability of small- and medium-sized businesses, including an evaluation of the extent to which companies exit the defense ecosystem due to compliance requirements, security requirements, or other administrative burdens unique to participation in the defense industrial base;

- (2) a description of steps the Department is taking to encourage and sustain affordable compliance across prime contractors, sub-contractors, and lower-tier suppliers; and

- (3) options for improving visibility into contractor and supply chain readiness without creating duplicative administrative burdens.

Expansion of Domestic Ultra-High Molecular Weight Polyethylene Production Capacity

The committee remains concerned about documented capacity shortfalls in the domestic ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene (UHMWPE) fiber industrial base. There are concerns that domestic UHMWPE production may be insufficient to meet national security requirements under surge conditions. There is also the possibility that facility utilization may exceed 100 percent as early as fiscal year 2026. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's strategy to address UHMWPE fiber capacity shortfalls. The briefing shall include the following:

- (1) an assessment of current and projected UHMWPE fiber requirements across all services for soft armor vests, hard armor plates, ballistic helmets, and vehicle protection systems through fiscal year 2030;

- (2) an evaluation of domestic manufacturing capacity gaps and the Department's plan to achieve capacity sufficient to meet 100 percent of requirements plus 30 percent surge capacity;

- (3) the advisability of designating UHMWPE fiber as a critical material under Defense Production Act Title I authorities;

(4) the status of Berry Amendment compliance among domestic UHMWPE suppliers and the availability of PFAS-free armor solutions; and

(5) any legislative authorities required to achieve capacity targets or address industrial base vulnerabilities.

Flame Resistant Textile Industrial Base

The committee notes that maintaining a stabilized flame-resistant technical textile industrial base is critical to the Department of the Army's ability to support overseas operations, Large Scale Combat Operations (LCSO), and Defense Support of Civil Authorities.

Additionally, the committee recognizes the 2024 Defense Logistics Agency CAMOLAND Clothing and Textile Industrial Base Wargame Report concluded that any disruption to the supply chain that supports the production of combat uniforms would compromise the already weakened clothing and textile industrial base's ability to produce flame-resistant military uniforms during surge conditions. As such, the committee considers rapidly improving the resilience and production capacity of this segment of the defense industrial base as imperative.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2027, that includes the following:

(1) a 5-year notional budget to stabilize the flame-resistant textile industrial base;

(2) an assessment of wider distribution of the flame-resistant military uniform to soldiers exposed to enhanced thermal risk both domestically and overseas; and

(3) estimated flame resistant uniform procurement costs, usage rates, and surge requirements needed to support LCSO.

Foreign Entity of Concern Evaluation of Processing and Production Machinery for Critical Technologies

The committee emphasizes that U.S. national security depends not only on access to critical materials and components, but also on the processing and production machinery required to manufacture defense-relevant products. Advanced equipment used in semiconductor fabrication, critical mineral processing and refining, and battery materials and cell production increasingly rely on embedded electronics, software, sensors, and remote servicing. The committee is concerned that machinery manufactured by, serviced by, or otherwise dependent upon foreign entities of concern (FEOCs), including Chinese companies operating in the U.S. that are linked to the People's Republic of China's (PRC) Military-Civil Fusion strategy, may introduce unacceptable risk to the defense industrial base through cyber and data exploitation, operational disruption via proprietary software and service dependencies, quality manipulation affecting yield and reliability, and loss of sensitive process know-how. The committee also notes that the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering recently revised the list of critical technology areas.

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide a report to the House Com-

mittee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on the Department's strategy to monitor and mitigate supply chain risk associated with processing and production machinery for critical technologies. The report should include:

- (1) Critical technology areas where FEOCs pose the greatest risk to the Department's supply chain security;
- (2) Specific types of equipment at higher risk of dependency on FEOCs; and
- (3) Steps taken by the Department to mitigate such risks in manufacturing associated with critical technology areas.

Foreign-Made Small Arms and Light Weapons

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 15, 2027, on small arms and light weapons that are used by members of the Armed Forces in performance of official duties. The report should include:

- (1) the prevalence of Government-issued small arms and light weapons that are used by members of the Armed Forces in performance of official duties, and parts for such small arms and light weapons that were manufactured outside of the United States;
- (2) the prevalence of Government-issued small arms and light weapons that are used by members of the Armed Forces in performance of official duties, and parts for such small arms and light weapons that were manufactured in the United States by a subsidiary of a foreign-owned entity; and
- (3) any recommendations the Secretary has to change policies related to domestic sourcing preferences for the procurement of Government-issued small arms and light weapons.

Imported Army Uniforms

The committee reaffirms its long-term support for the Department of Defense's commitment to giving preference in procurement to domestically produced fabrics, including American-made military uniforms, as required by the Berry Amendment. The committee notes that it has received reports of Army Green Service Uniforms (AGSU) being offered to Active Duty soldiers and Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) cadets for use in official military duties that are not Berry Amendment compliant and have not been certified by the U.S. Army Natick Soldier Systems Center as required by AR 670-1. The committee is concerned that, if these reports are accurate, future officers may begin their service wearing uncertified, unauthorized, and visibly different uniforms from those produced under the Army's Uniform Quality Control Program. The committee is also concerned that the importation of uncertified, foreign-made uniforms could undermine authorized manufacturers and erode the domestic industrial base.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with Army Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1 (Personnel) and the Natick Soldier Systems Center, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2027, on:

- (1) the prevalence and scope of imported, uncertified AGSU uniforms being offered by outside vendors on military installations and ROTC programs;
- (2) current requirements for Berry Amendment certification of Army uniforms;
- (3) the current process for inspecting and ensuring soldier-owned uniforms are Berry-compliant and authorized for official use; and
- (4) any recommendations for additional instructions or guidance, such as an All Army Activities or similar directive, to ensure that only certified uniform items are authorized.

Industrial Workforce for Composite Materials Manufacturing

The committee recognizes the importance of the Department of Defense's ongoing efforts to expand production capacity for precision-guided munitions and stresses that sustaining these efforts will require a sufficient pipeline of skilled industrial workers. The committee notes that advanced composite materials are a critical component of many precision-guided munition systems and is concerned that current workforce pipelines may not be producing enough technicians with the specialized skills required for modern composite fabrication.

The committee further notes that the Department has undertaken workforce development efforts through existing authorities, including within the Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment program, to strengthen critical manufacturing skills. The committee underscores that the joint explanatory material accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 (Committee Print No. 2) encouraged the Department to assess the advisability and feasibility of establishing advanced technology centers at community colleges to support training in critical skills, including advanced composite material layup.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2027, on the Department's efforts to address workforce shortages in advanced composite materials manufacturing relevant to precision-guided munition production. The briefing shall include the following:

- (1) an assessment of current workforce gaps in advanced composite materials manufacturing relevant to precision-guided munition production;
- (2) a description of existing Department of Defense programs, partnerships, and authorities being used to address such gaps;
- (3) an assessment of the effectiveness of those efforts to date; and
- (4) any additional actions the Department considers necessary to strengthen the pipeline of qualified technicians needed to support production requirements.

Leveraging Regional STEM Ecosystems

The committee recognizes that U.S. national security depends on a robust, clearable STEM workforce. Yet attracting and retaining qualified talent remains a challenge for both the Department of Defense and the defense industrial base.

The committee is aware that regional STEM ecosystems exist across the United States and bring together education, industry, government, and community partners to develop talent pipelines aligned with regional workforce needs. The committee believes these ecosystems may provide a scalable model to support coordinated workforce development efforts aligned with defense industrial base requirements.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2027, on a strategic approach to leveraging regional STEM ecosystems to support defense workforce needs. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an identification of regional STEM ecosystems that could be leveraged to support the Department of Defense and defense industrial base workforce requirements;
- (2) an assessment of how such regional STEM ecosystems could be leveraged to support the Department of Defense and defense industrial base workforce requirements; and
- (3) recommendations for a pilot effort to leverage and scale regional STEM ecosystems, including potential implementation approaches and resource considerations.

Manufacturing Analytics for Industrial Surge Readiness

The committee recognizes ongoing Department of Defense efforts to strengthen industrial base resilience, supply chain risk assessment, and surge production readiness, including related activities referred to elsewhere in this Act. The committee further recognizes the importance of manufacturing-oriented analytic capabilities that can support identification of production bottlenecks, throughput constraints, and industrial dependencies affecting readiness for priority defense systems.

Accordingly, the committee encourages the Department to pursue targeted pilot or demonstration activities focused on manufacturing analytics and industrial surge planning capabilities that leverage existing Department data, tools, interoperable analytic environments, commercially available capabilities, and industrial base initiatives, including opportunities for participation by small businesses and nontraditional defense contractors with demonstrated experience in manufacturing analytics and industrial surge planning.

In addition, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027. The briefing should include:

- (1) a description of ongoing efforts to support manufacturing-oriented industrial surge analysis;
- (2) recommendations to improve identification of production bottlenecks, supplier dependencies, and manufacturing constraints affecting surge readiness;
- (3) identification of opportunities to leverage existing industrial base, logistics, and manufacturing data environments to support industrial resilience analysis; and
- (4) recommendations regarding potential pilot activities or implementation approaches that could improve surge production planning and sustainment readiness for priority defense systems.

Military Service Trademark Royalty Waiver Feasibility Study

The committee is aware that small businesses partnering with military exchanges to produce branded merchandise, are subject to trademark royalty payments to the Military Departments under the general licensing authority of section 2260 of title 10, United States Code. The committee has questions about whether the current royalty structure may impose costs that are prohibitive for small businesses operating in this space, with downstream effects on the affordability and accessibility of military-branded merchandise for servicemembers and their families.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, regarding the feasibility and advisability of establishing a reduced-royalty or fee-waiver mechanism for small businesses that produce military-branded merchandise sold exclusively through military exchanges. The report shall include the following:

- (1) an assessment of the current royalty fee structures applicable to small businesses licensing military trademarks under section 2260 of title 10, United States Code, including the range of fees charged, the basis for fee determinations, and an estimate on the price increase caused by the royalty fee structure on the typical small business's wares (expressed in both monetary value and a percentage);
- (2) an analysis of the feasibility of a reduced-fee or waiver category for small businesses, as defined under the Small Business Act (section 632 of title 15, United States Code), whose licensed products are sold exclusively through military exchanges;
- (3) an evaluation of the potential impact of such a mechanism on royalty revenue currently flowing to Morale, Welfare, and Recreation programs, and options for offsetting any revenue reduction;
- (4) an assessment of the potential recruiting and community engagement benefits associated with increased civilian access to affordable military-branded merchandise; and
- (5) any legislative or regulatory changes necessary to implement such a mechanism.

Photovoltaic Modules from Foreign Entities of Concern

The committee is concerned that the Department has issued Buy America waivers to purchase photovoltaic modules from foreign sources when domestic supplies exist. The committee continues to support the purchase of energy infrastructure, including photovoltaic modules with domestically made cells and inverters, from domestic sources that are not foreign entities of concern (FEOC). The Build America, Buy America Act requires these systems to be procured domestically, and section 847 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119-60) further prohibits the Department from purchasing photovoltaic modules and inverters from any foreign entity of concern. The committee further recognizes the national security benefits of using non-FEOC and domestic energy infrastructure when it acquires electricity through power purchase agreements and energy savings contracts.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2026, that includes the following elements:

(1) the Buy America and FEOC waivers that have been granted in the last two calendar years for photovoltaic modules and inverters;

(2) the steps the Department has taken to assess the availability of domestic sources of modules with domestically made cells and inverters;

(3) the Department's progress in implementing section 847 of Public Law 119-60; and

(4) the steps the Department is taking to ensure third-party sourced energy is not reliant upon FEOC energy infrastructure, including photovoltaic modules and inverters.

Practical Application of Authorities Related to Certain Critical Minerals

The committee commends investments by the Department of Defense in the mining and processing of critical minerals in order to diversify sourcing and shore up the availability of critical minerals for the defense industrial base. To help mitigate the impact of China's current ban and restrictions on exports of critical minerals, the committee believes the Secretary of Defense must take additional steps to secure available heavy rare earth elements, particularly samarium.

Through recent amendments to section 4872 of title 10, United States Code, Congress provided the Secretary the flexibility to grant waivers to certain statutory sourcing restrictions when necessary for the national security interest of the United States or to exercise an exception when satisfactory quality and quantity of a covered material are not available. With respect to samarium, the committee believes current circumstances and availability of the material from an allied nation justify either a waiver or that an exception be exercised to acquire samarium.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 1, 2026, on the status of a national security waiver or the non-availability determination related to samarium.

Procurement Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program

The committee supports the APEX Accelerator Program as a critical tool to foster innovation, strengthen and revitalize the defense industrial base, and advance efforts to place the acquisition system and industrial base on a wartime footing. APEX Accelerators provide confidential, no-cost technical assistance to businesses seeking to participate in defense and other government contracting.

The committee is aware of, and supports, current efforts by the APEX Accelerator Program to focus on key technology areas, improve cybersecurity, increase awareness of foreign ownership, control, or influence (FOCI) risk, and strengthen defense supply chains. The committee also encourages the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to identify ways to improve operational efficiency and program effectiveness of the APEX Accelerator Program, including consideration of multiyear contracting

mechanisms where appropriate. The committee further encourages the Under Secretary to work with an association identified in section 4954e of title 10, United States Code, to identify strategies to facilitate consistent services and continuous improvement for the APEX Accelerator Program.

Production-Readiness Option Contracts for sUAS Manufacturing

The committee recognizes that demand for sUAS for reconnaissance, logistics, and strike missions has become an enduring operational requirement across multiple theaters. The committee further recognizes that meeting future operational demand will require continuing private-sector investment in resilient industrial capacity and scalable production infrastructure. A clear and credible demand signal from the Department of Defense. Effective and efficient acquisition approaches are also needed to support this desired investment.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026 on options to establish an approach to contracting that recognizes private-sector investment in technology development and provides a production-readiness option that would provide the Department the right, but not the obligation, to procure domestically produced sUAS at pre-negotiated prices within a defined multi-year period. The report shall include:

- (1) an evaluation of existing barriers within the Department's requirements and budget processes that impede clear and credible demand signals for domestic sUAS production;
- (2) options for acquisition strategies that enable pre-negotiated options to support a contractor's production-readiness or other incentive mechanisms to support private-sector investment in domestic design and production capacity;
- (3) an assessment of how such mechanisms could improve affordability, surge production capacity, and supply chain resilience; and
- (4) recommendations for legislative or policy changes needed to enable rapid implementation of such authorities across the military departments.

Promoting American-made Textiles

The committee recognizes that untangling American supply chains from adversarial nations is a priority of Congress and the Department of Defense, specifically in the domain of goods used for the U.S. military. In service of supporting the domestic textile industrial base and leveraging partnerships with allied nations, section 865 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (P.L. 119-60) provides allowable investments for the Textile Automation to Enhance Domestic Military Production program and directly supports the domestic military production and industrial base for textiles and footwear.

To further expand efforts aimed at securing domestic supply chains and revitalizing American industries essential to national security and economic growth, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to submit a

report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, which includes the following:

(1) an assessment of the feasibility of narrowing the exception for Berry Amendment small purchases from \$150,000 to \$20,000, both broadly and specifically for textiles;

(2) a status update on efforts by the Department of Defense to implement Section 865 of Public Law 119–60; and

(3) any proposed strategies for strengthening the Berry Amendment and countering malign actors, including the People’s Republic of China, as they seek to contaminate textile supply chains for U.S. military uniforms.

Reducing Facility Access Barriers for Small and New-Entrant Defense Manufacturers

The committee is concerned that small and new-entrant manufacturers face significant barriers to accessing qualified facilities necessary to support defense industrial base production requirements. Unlike established prime contractors, smaller manufacturers often lack the financial standing to independently secure leases on facilities that meet applicable security, environmental, and operational standards, limiting their ability to scale production capacity in support of defense needs. The committee notes that existing Federal loan and guarantee programs are generally structured to assist manufacturers that already occupy qualified facilities and do not adequately address the barrier of securing such a facility in the first place.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than April 1, 2027, on existing barriers to facility access for small and new-entrant defense manufacturers and potential mechanisms to address those barriers. The report should include the following:

(1) an assessment of the extent to which facility access constraints limit the ability of small and new-entrant manufacturers to enter or expand within the defense industrial base, including an identification of sectors and supply chains most affected;

(2) a review of existing Federal loan, grant, and guarantee programs and their adequacy in addressing facility access barriers for manufacturers that have not yet secured a qualified facility, including an identification of gaps not addressed by current authorities;

(3) an evaluation of potential mechanisms, including lease guarantee structures, credit instruments, and public-private partnership authorities, that could reduce facility access barriers in a fiscally sound manner consistent with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990; and

(4) recommendations for any legislative or administrative actions necessary to implement the preferred mechanism, including identification of existing authorities that could be leveraged and any additional authority that may be required.

Rulemaking Progress for Elimination of Reliance on Chinese-Made Printed Circuit Boards

The committee is concerned by the delays and lack of progress in establishing Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement

(DFARS) rulemaking for section 841 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) and section 851 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81). Congress directed the Department of Defense to largely eliminate the use of Chinese-made printed circuit boards (PCBs) and substrates in military systems by 2027. The statute sets deadlines of not later than January 1, 2026, for minimum security requirements, and January 1, 2027, for broader elimination. Absent issuance of the associated DFARS changes, implementation of the policy will continue to be stymied. This is of concern to the committee as continued use of and reliance on Chinese PCBs in defense systems pose risks to U.S. national security.

Therefore, elsewhere in this Act, the committee includes a provision that would require the Principal Director, Defense Pricing, Contracting, and Acquisition Policy, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to establish a team of experts to address the backlog of open cases related to the DFARS. That provision would also require the Principal Director to provide a monthly briefing to the congressional defense committees on progress made in reducing the backlog.

Secure Manufacturing and Integration Capability

The committee notes that the Department of Defense faces persistent challenges transitioning advanced technologies into production due to limited access to secure manufacturing environments and a shortage of clearance-ready manufacturing personnel. As modernization efforts increasingly require classified production settings, secure facilities remain limited and concentrated among a small number of prime contractors.

The committee also recognizes the critical role of land-grant universities in advancing applied research, technology maturation, and workforce development in support of national security. However, many land-grant institutions lack access to secure, production-relevant infrastructure necessary to accelerate transition and integration of defense capabilities.

The committee encourages the Department to prioritize public-private partnership models that leverage private-sector investment to establish secure, program-agnostic manufacturing space in collaboration with land-grant universities. Such efforts would reduce Federal capital costs, expand domestic production capacity, strengthen the defense industrial base, and grow a clearance-ready workforce to support long-term defense modernization priorities.

Securing Strategic Radioisotope Supply Chains

The committee is aware that radioisotopes are key material components for several critical national security technologies, including radioisotope power systems, radiation detection equipment, and non-destructive material analysis. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 15, 2027. The briefing shall include:

(1) an assessment of strategic radioisotope supply chains, including domestic production and availability across the full lifecycle from feedstock access through recovery, purification, processing, and preparation of radioisotopes, and an identification of existing vulnerabilities in such supply chains;

(2) a description of the development and deployment of radioisotope technologies by foreign adversaries, including an assessment of the strategic radioisotope supply chains that support such technologies;

(3) an evaluation of projected Department of Defense demand for strategic radioisotopes necessary to sustain existing capabilities and enable advanced energy and power technologies to support operations in austere environments; and

(4) recommendations to strengthen domestic strategic radioisotope supply chains, including recommendations regarding the use of existing authorities, investments (including through the Defense Industrial Base Fund), and legislative actions necessary to strengthen the supply chains of strategic radioisotopes for defense needs.

Short-Wave Infrared Quantum Dot Materials for Defense Applications

The committee is concerned that the dominant commercial suppliers of short-wave infrared (SWIR) quantum dot materials are entities physically located in or owned by the People's Republic of China, and that the committee is not aware of any domestically owned producer operating at a scale sufficient to meet defense industrial base demand. The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to prioritize U.S.-owned entities that have demonstrated synthesis and characterization capability for SWIR photodetector-grade infrared-absorbing quantum dot materials and have active or proposed manufacturing scale-up toward commercial production volumes. The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Principal Director, Microelectronics, to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2027, on the domestic supply chain for infrared-absorbing quantum dot materials used, or anticipated for use, in short-wave infrared sensor systems for defense applications. The briefing shall include a recommended course of action for establishing sufficient domestically owned and domestically produced supply of infrared-absorbing quantum dot materials to meet projected demand by fiscal year 2030.

Small Turbojet Engine Industrial Base

The committee remains concerned that the domestic industrial base for small turbojet engines lacks the capacity, supplier depth, and production scale required to support the Department of Defense's growing demand for cruise missiles, one-way attack unmanned aircraft systems, autonomous systems, and other long-range precision strike capabilities. The committee notes that only a limited number of domestic manufacturers currently produce these engines and that critical portions of the supply chain remain

dependent on foreign sources, including sources located in adversarial nations.

The committee further recognizes that small turbojet engines are a critical enabling technology for attritable, mass-produced weapon systems and distributed long-range strike operations. Given the increasing operational reliance on these capabilities, the committee believes the Department must take additional steps to strengthen and expand the domestic small turbojet engine industrial base to meet anticipated scale and surge requirements in future conflicts.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2027, a report that includes:

- (1) an assessment of current and projected Department of Defense programs, weapon systems, and operational requirements that depend upon small turbojet engine technology;
- (2) ongoing and planned contracting, investment, and acquisition efforts intended to increase production capacity and achieve greater manufacturing scale; and
- (3) a strategy to increase the capacity of domestic suppliers of small turbojet engines and critical subcomponents.

Supply Chain Visibility for Industrial Surge Readiness

The committee notes that Congress established the Manufacturing Technology Program (ManTech) in 1965 to advance American manufacturing technology. Revised and eventually codified in section 4841 of title 10, United States Code, ManTech's purpose today is "to further the national security objectives through the development and application of advanced manufacturing technologies and processes that will reduce the acquisition and supportability costs of defense weapon systems and reduce manufacturing and repair cycle times across the life cycles of such systems."

The committee also notes that the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60) included several provisions to further efforts to improve and expand manufacturing capabilities across all aspects of the defense industrial base (DIB), including section 1833, which requires the establishment of a Civil Reserve Manufacturing Network; section 1844, which requires the establishment of a collaborative forum to address challenges to and limitations of the DIB; section 1846, which makes improvements to several existing sections of public law related to advanced manufacturing; and section 1847, which requires analysis related to surge capacity in the DIB. The committee views the ManTech program as having an essential role in all these efforts. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on ManTech program activities supporting the implementation of the sections of Public Law 119–60 related to supply chain visibility for industrial surge readiness.

Support for Aircraft Propulsion Industrial Base

The committee is concerned over supply chain constraints in the aircraft propulsion industrial base that risk impacting aircraft cost and delivery. The committee recognizes numerous causes, including raw material availability, training and retention issues, and chal-

allenges posed by the defense acquisition system particularly on small- and medium-sized businesses. The committee is further concerned that an increasingly consolidated supply chain for aircraft propulsion drives up the price of products, limits competition, and reduces industrial capacity to surge in times of need.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the state of the aircraft propulsion industrial base, including suppliers at all tiers that support such industrial base. The assessment should identify risks such as access to needed materials, availability of a certified workforce, reliance on single sources of supply, and obstacles in qualification of additional suppliers due to unique aspects of aerospace certification. The committee directs the Assistant Secretary to provide a report to congressional defense committees by April 1, 2027, on the findings of the assessment along with any actions taken or recommended to be taken to address aircraft propulsion supply chain challenges that could threaten the long-term viability of the aircraft propulsion industrial base in the United States. The report should specifically identify near-term solutions, including allocation of funds from the Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment (IBAS) program or amounts available under the Defense Production Act and the Industrial Base Fund, to reduce supply chain risk in areas that would have the greatest impact on aircraft engine cost and delivery such as raw metals availability, castings, forgings, advanced machining, and special process houses.

Trusted Microelectronics Supply Chains

The committee remains concerned about keeping the defense microelectronics supply chains secure and protected from adversarial influence, particularly as a significant portion of global semiconductor foundry production is located outside the United States. The committee notes the important role of the Defense Microelectronics Activity (DMEA) and the Trusted Access Program in accrediting secure suppliers and ensuring access to trusted microelectronics for mission-critical defense applications. These efforts help ensure the Department of Defense maintains access to cutting-edge microelectronics and trusted suppliers, even as portions of the global microelectronics industry have increasingly relied on low-cost Chinese products and supply chains that may lack trusted and assured verification.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide an unclassified briefing to the House Armed Services Committee no later than December 1, 2026, on the use of trusted foundries. The briefing should include:

- (1) How DMEA will continue validating requirements for trusted semiconductors;
- (2) How the Department will continue to maintain and resource DMEA and Trusted Foundries in future years;
- (3) How the Department will expand access to, and research and development opportunities associated with the Trusted Access Program;

(4) How access to suppliers participating in the Trusted Access Program can be broadened to include adjacent markets requiring secure and assured supply chains;

(5) How the Department will invest in their ability to source trusted legacy semiconductors to support the sustainment of anti-drone, anti-armor (tank), anti-missile, and anti-mortar munitions; and

(6) How the Department will leverage broad scale, readily available, commercial applications that bring a new and reconfigurable source of trusted legacy semiconductors to the Department.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—PROVISIONS TO PROTECT AND STRENGTHEN SUPPLY CHAINS

Sec. 1801—Requirements for Information Relating to Supply Chain Risk

This section would amend section 3252 of title 10, United States Code, by requiring the head of a covered agency to establish certain notification procedures in cases where a non-FOCI entity (defined as a domestic source, or entity that has not been identified to be operating under foreign ownership, control, or influence pursuant to a Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency review) is being considered for a covered action. This section would also provide an exception to the required procedures if the head of agency determines that an imminent national security threat requires immediate action.

Sec. 1802—Oversight of Specialty Metals Procurements Under Exception Relating to Agreements with Foreign Governments

This section would amend section 4863 of title 10, United States Code, by including a new subsection to limit the total value of specialty metals acquired under the exception relating to agreements with foreign governments to not more than 30 percent of the total value of specialty metals procured by the Department of Defense during a fiscal year.

Sec. 1803—Critical Materials: Tiered Sourcing Restrictions and Requirements

This section would amend section 4872 of title 10, United States Code, to comprehensively restructure restrictions related to the sourcing of certain critical materials. This section would establish a tiered framework for sourcing restrictions and implementation timelines based on the availability of supply from sources not subject to restriction. This section would also streamline and enhance waiver authorities, provide for expedited qualification of new domestic and allied-nation sources, and establish a preferred status for contractors that manufacture covered materials in the United States or that meet certain criteria related to compliance with the requirements of this section. This section would also add niobium oxides, metals, and alloys as covered materials.

Sec. 1804—Changes with Respect to the Federal Acquisition
Security Council

This section would make amendments to chapter 13 of title 41, United States Code, to strengthen the organization, function, and authorities of the Federal Acquisition Security Council. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to notify the congressional defense committees of the designation of the Department of Defense officials who will serve on the Council pursuant to section 1322(b)(1)(C)(ii) of title 41, United States Code. This section would further require the Secretary to ensure such officials regularly participate in Council activities and provide requested information to the Council in a timely manner. In addition, this section would require the Secretary to establish procedures to ensure appropriate Department of Defense officials are informed of Council activities in a timely manner, including the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the role as Chair of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council, and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy.

Sec. 1805—Modifications to Strategy to Eliminate Sourcing of
Computer Displays from Certain Nations

This section would amend section 835 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60) by requiring the Secretary of Defense to submit certifications related to the implementation of such section.

Sec. 1806—Extension of Comptroller General Assessments and Reports on Compliance with Procurement Requirements Relating to
Rare Earth Elements and Strategic and Critical Materials

This section would amend section 857 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) by requiring the Comptroller General to provide recommendations in the mandated report on compliance with contracting requirements of such section, and to extend the periodic reporting requirement to 12 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Sec. 1807—Requirements Related to Detection and Avoidance of
Counterfeit Electronic Parts

This section would amend section 818 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81), as amended, to require that certain electronic parts purchases made below the simplified acquisition threshold or the micro-purchase threshold be procured exclusively from the original manufacturer or an authorized dealer.

Sec. 1808—Analysis and Report on Sourcing of Certain Items

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct additional analyses and take actions to address sourcing and industrial capacity for high-priority goods and services needed by the De-

partment of Defense. Such actions may include increasing domestic production, diversifying sources of supply, restricting purchases from certain countries, expanding stockpiles, and promoting recycling or reuse to improve supply chain resilience. This section would also make a conforming repeal of section 849 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283).

Sec. 1809—Assessment and Implementation Plan for Sourcing of Synthetic Diamond and Super Abrasive Materials Used in Defense Applications

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct an assessment of the extent to which the Department of Defense relies on foreign sources for synthetic diamond materials and related super abrasive materials used in defense-critical applications, and to provide to the congressional defense committees an implementation plan to increase the use of capable domestic sources of such materials.

Sec. 1810—Defense Supply Chain Intelligence and Risk Response Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to establish a Department of Defense-wide program to provide a coordinated, holistic framework to enhance the Department's ability to illuminate, assess, anticipate, and respond to risks across the defense industrial base supply chain.

Sec. 1811—Identification of Supply Chain Dependencies

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees an annual report on the extent to which supply chains of the Department of Defense for biotechnology equipment and services contain certain dependencies. This section would require a report not later than March 1, 2028, and annually thereafter until 2032.

Sec. 1812—Federal Acquisition Security Council Exclusion Orders for Chinese Military Company Designees

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to transmit a written referral to the Federal Acquisition Security Council recommending the Council issue an exclusion order for covered articles produced or provided by an entity named to the list of Chinese military companies operating in the United States required by section 1260H of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283). Such a referral would be required within 90 days of the Secretary making the determination to add an entity to such list. This section would also address entities already appearing on the list for which no exclusion order is in effect.

Sec. 1813—Domestic Preference in the Procurement of Professional Services

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to revise the Department of Defense Supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulation to provide that contracting officers give preference to offerors that are United States companies for contracts for professional services. This preference could be waived in limited circumstances as determined by the Secretary of Defense and supported by a documented justification.

Sec. 1814—Prohibition on the Use of Chinese-Manufactured Optical Fiber by the Department of Defense

This section would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from procuring or obtaining optical fiber and optical fiber cable produced, manufactured, or assembled by an entity that is owned by, controlled by, or subject to the jurisdiction or direction of the People's Republic of China for use in Department of Defense information networks or communications systems. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to formally recommend that the Federal Acquisition Security Council evaluate optical fiber and optical fiber cable sourcing, and determine whether to issue a recommended order with respect to a source of concern or any covered article sold, produced, or developed by a source of concern.

Sec. 1815—Report on Primary Aluminum Sector Industrial Base Assessment

This section would require the Department of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees the Defense Contract Management Agency Industrial Analysis Division's 2025 report titled "Primary Aluminum Sector Industrial Base Assessment Report" and to provide a briefing on aluminum supply chain security.

Sec. 1816—Assessment of Risk Related to Adversarial Capital in the Defense Industrial Base

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to designate an office within the Office of Industrial Base Policy with primary responsibility for assessing and mitigating risks related to adversarial capital in the national technology and industrial base (NTIB). This section would also require the designated office to establish and maintain an Economic Security Risk Assurance capability to consolidate and analyze information related to adversarial capital flows to entities in the NTIB and support risk analysis and visualization for program managers, acquisition officials, and other appropriate Department of Defense personnel.

Sec. 1817—Integration of Demand for Foreign Military Sales into Industrial Base Planning

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to include demand for foreign military sales into industrial base planning.

Sec. 1818—Report on the Feasibility of Requiring Bills of Materials for Defense Acquisition

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the feasibility of adjusting existing Department of Defense policy to include requirements for Bills of Materials, the expected value of information gained through Bills of Materials, and the necessity of establishing a new or existing system to house such Bills of Materials.

SUBTITLE B—PROVISIONS RELATING TO DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE MANUFACTURING

Sec. 1831—Clarification of Eligible Uses of Defense Industrial Base Fund

This section would amend section 4817 of title 10, United States Code, to clarify that the Industrial Base Fund can be used for private-sector drydock and ship repair infrastructure components and systems, as well as for advanced microelectronics packaging.

Sec. 1832—Inclusion of Biotechnology in Uses of the Industrial Base Fund

This section would amend section 4817g of title 10, United States Code, to include biotechnology and biomanufacturing as an eligible use of authority of the Industrial Base Fund.

Sec. 1833—Development and Application of Alternative Material Sources

This section expands the purpose of the Defense Modernization Account to include the development of alternative material technologies including reverse engineering and advanced manufacturing to meet operational requirements. This section also expands the life cycle planning of a covered system to include a consideration as to alternative methods to support sustainment including reverse engineering and advanced manufacturing.

Sec. 1834—Report and Implementation of Plan for Advanced Manufacturing for Certain Critical Readiness Items of Supply

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to submit the plan for advanced manufacturing of critical readiness items of supply required by section 1842 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60) to the collaborative forum established under section 1844 of such Act and to the Defense Logistics Agency. This section would also require the collaborative forum to use the plan to develop or identify advanced manufacturing solutions to increase the production of critical readiness items of supply. In addition, this section would require the Defense Logistics Agency to update the No Bid Solicitation List to identify items on the list designated as critical readiness items of supply.

Sec. 1835—Additional Guidance Related to Advanced
Manufacturing

This section would amend section 1846 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60) by ensuring required guidance on the use of advanced manufacturing capabilities addresses risk-based policies and best practices to prevent the dissemination of information or capabilities that enable adversarial foreign influence over the production of defense parts, including a preference for the use of parts produced through secure domestic additive manufacturing in the United States.

Sec. 1836—Modifications to Advanced Manufacturing Policy
Review and Guidance

This section would amend section 1846 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119–60) by changing the deadline for issuance of required guidance related to advanced manufacturing policy from September 30, 2027, to February 28, 2027, and inserting additional matters to be included in such guidance.

Sec. 1837—Enhanced Domestic Content Requirement for
Shipbuilding Programs

This section would amend section 835(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) to exclude shipbuilding programs from major defense acquisition programs that can consider articles from a country with a reciprocal defense agreement as domestically produced.

Sec. 1838—Triennial Review of Merger and Acquisition Activity
Associated with Major Defense Suppliers

This section would require the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy, not later than December 31, 2027, and triennially thereafter, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on merger and acquisition activity associated with major defense suppliers.

Sec. 1839—Multiyear Procurement Authority for Certain Munitions

This section would provide multiyear procurement authority for certain munitions.

Sec. 1840—Multiyear Procurement Authority for Platforms and
Components Systems

This section would provide multiyear procurement authority for certain platforms, components, and systems.

Sec. 1841—Managing and Mitigating Risks in Major Munitions
Programs

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to consider alternative designs, including designs such as low-cost, mass-produced munitions or other capabilities that could complement existing munitions capabilities in meeting the Department's requirements for major munitions programs.

Sec. 1842—Comptroller General Assessment on Improving Weapon Systems and Technology Procurement

This section would require the Comptroller General of the United States to assess how the Department of Defense can improve procurement of weapon systems and technologies, including whether the acquisition workforce has the skills, data, and tools needed to negotiate favorable outcomes, oversee contractor performance, manage data rights, monitor industrial base trends, and address supply chain risks.

SUBTITLE C—ORGANIC INDUSTRIAL BASE

Sec. 1861—Modification to Annual Report on Depot-Level Maintenance and Repair Workloads by Public and Private Sectors

This provision modifies section 2466 of title 10, United States Code, and requires a workload assessment at each covered depot.

Sec. 1862—Authority to Write Off Capital Expenditures for Certain Depots of Department of Defense

This section authorizes the Secretary of Defense to adjust the Working Capital Fund for a covered depot that generates debt as a result of a Government-directed mission change.

Sec. 1863—Reforms Relating to Army Organic Industrial Base

This section requires the Secretary of the Army to take certain steps to accelerate the modernization of the organic industrial base of the Army. Additionally, this section limits the Secretary of the Army from decreasing workload at an Army depot by more than 10% unless the Secretary provides notice to the congressional defense committees as to a plan to shift other workload requirements of the Army to the Army depot.

Sec. 1864—Exclusion of Manufacturing Arsenal Workload from Depot Carryover Calculation

This section requires the Secretary of Defense to specifically exclude manufacturing arsenal workload from the Army's carryover calculation.

Sec. 1865—Temporary Authority for Use of Operation and Maintenance Funds to Provide Training for Certain Employees Performing Services or Work Funded by Working-Capital Funds

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense and the service secretaries to use operations and maintenance appropriations to train prevailing rate employees who perform working capital fund services.

Sec. 1866—Demonstration and Prototyping Program for Qualification of Organic Industrial Base as Alternate Source for Manufacture of Casts and Forged Components for Legacy Aircraft

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a program to develop, test, and qualify the organic industrial base

as an alternate source for the manufacture of casts and forged components for fixed wing or rotary wing legacy aircraft.

Sec. 1867—Briefing and Report on Defense Industrial Base
Chokepoints and Organic Industrial Base Modernization

This section would require the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy to provide a briefing and report to the congressional defense committees on supply chain chokepoints.

SUBTITLE D—SMALL BUSINESS MATTERS

Sec. 1871—Exception to Contract Price Requirement Relating to
Use of Test and Evaluation Installations by Commercial Entities

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to allow a small business or a covered non-traditional defense contractor to reimburse the Department of Defense for a cost that is less than the amount of all direct costs to the United States associated with the test and evaluation activities conducted by such contractor using a Major Range and Test Facility Installation. This section would require the Secretary to determine and certify in writing that the activities are for a promising science and technology concept with a low technology readiness level; the contract is expected to yield to the Department of Defense a significant, long-term technological benefit or benefit relating to the defense industrial base; and that such test and evaluation activities will not delay or displace previously scheduled test activities associated with an existing program of record.

Sec. 1872—Amendments to the Procurement Technical Assistance
Cooperative Agreement Program

This section would amend chapter 388 of title 10, United States Code, to improve the Procurement Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program by ensuring client confidentiality and providing program centers with more flexibility in funding limits so they can better meet growing demand from small and nontraditional businesses seeking technical assistance with Department of Defense contracts.

Sec. 1873—Pilot Program on Digital Engineering and Advanced
Manufacturing to Address No-Bid Solicitations

This section would require the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to establish a pilot program to leverage small businesses to address supply chain gaps associated with certain parts, products, and components listed on the Defense Logistics Agency No Bid Solicitation List.

Sec. 1874—Pilot Program to Improve Participation by Small
Business Concerns in Certain Department of Defense Contracts

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a pilot program to improve participation by small business con-

cerns seeking to submit offers for Department of Defense contracts relating to artificial intelligence, software modernization, cybersecurity, quantum technologies, autonomous systems, advanced software development, and related dual-use technologies.

Sec. 1875—Guidance to Ensure Protection of Covered Information During Covered Preaward Engagements

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to establish a process to provide timely guidance to small businesses and nontraditional defense contractors to ensure protection of covered information during discussions where sensitive technical, operational, or security information may be shared prior to the award of a contract, grant, or agreement.

SUBTITLE E—DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE WORKFORCE MATTERS

Sec. 1881—Skills-Based Requirements for Department of Defense Contractor Personnel

This section would establish a new section in chapter 223 of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit the Department of Defense from stipulating minimum education requirements for contractor personnel in a solicitation unless the contracting officer provides written justification that the needs of the Department cannot be met without such requirements. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to consider encouraging the use of alternatives to education requirements, such as skills, work experience, certifications, apprenticeships, and demonstrated abilities when revising the Department of Defense Supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulation to carry out the new section. This section would also make a conforming repeal of section 813 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106-398), as this section would update the requirements for the Department to justify minimum education requirements for contractor personnel currently established in section 813.

Sec. 1882—Modification of Working Group on the Advanced Manufacturing Workforce

This section would amend section 1843 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119-60) to expand the responsibilities of the Department of Defense working group on the advanced manufacturing workforce to include identifying barriers to recruiting, developing, training, and certifying a sufficient workforce. This section would also require a report assessing the success of related pilot programs and initiatives, such as the Accelerated Training in Defense Manufacturing program, among other things.

Sec. 1883—Workforce Development Initiatives to Support Mining of Critical Minerals

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to use authorities under title III of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4531) and section 4817 of title 10, United States Code, to support workforce development initiatives for the mining, processing, refin-

ing, recycling, and production of critical minerals. Eligible initiatives may consist of partnerships with institutions of higher education, scholarships or tuition assistance, and work-based learning opportunities aligned to defense industrial base workforce needs. The section would also require an assessment of the feasibility of conditioning certain related awards on participation in one or more eligible workforce development initiatives.

SUBTITLE F—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 1891—Exemption from Trademark Licensing Fees for Certain Military Exchange Contractors

This section would exempt certain military exchange contractors from trademark licensing fees.

Sec. 1892—Major System Cost Growth Oversight

This section would amend section 4374 of title 10, United States Code, to require a notification to Congress of a breach of a significant cost growth threshold or a critical cost growth threshold to be provided not later than 30 days after the relevant unit cost report was submitted to the service acquisition executive. This section would also amend section 4203 of title 10, United States Code, by requiring the Secretary of Defense to designate an end item as a major subprogram for the purposes of acquisition reporting if the eventual total expenditure for the end item is estimated to exceed \$500,000,000.

This section would also amend section 4214 of title 10, United States Code, to require the baseline cost estimate to apply to the lifecycle of major defense acquisition programs or designated major subprograms. In addition, this section would amend section 4376 of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit the Secretary of Defense from delegating authority and responsibility for the termination of a program and to expand the matters that must be considered when developing a termination plan for a terminated program.

Sec. 1893—Inapplicability of Berry Amendment Exceptions to Certain Seafood Purchases

This section would amend section 4862 of title 10, United States Code, to eliminate existing exceptions to the Berry Amendment for seafood purchases within the Department of Defense.

Sec. 1894—Clarification of Commercial Solicitation Restrictions during Initial Entry Training for Memorabilia and Photography

This section would clarify commercial solicitation restrictions during initial entry training for memorabilia and photography.

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

PURPOSE

Division B provides military construction, family housing, and related authorities in support of the military departments during fiscal year 2027. As recommended by the committee, division B would

authorize appropriations in the amount of \$28,565,682,000 for construction in support of the Active Forces, Reserve Components, defense agencies, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program for fiscal year 2027.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND FAMILY HOUSING OVERVIEW

The Department of Defense requested \$25,450,959,000 for military construction, \$372,317,000 for Base Realignment and Closure activities and \$2,129,724,000 for military housing for fiscal year 2027. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of \$25,459,959,000 for military construction, \$422,317,000 for Base Realignment and Closure activities, and \$2,070,724,000 for military housing in fiscal year 2027.

Sec. 2001—Short Title

This section would cite division B of this Act as the “Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027.”

Sec. 2002—Expiration of Authorizations and Amounts Required to be Specified by Law

This section would ensure that the authorizations provided in titles XXI through XXVII of this Act shall expire on October 1, 2029, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2030, whichever is later.

Sec. 2003—Effective Date

This section would provide that titles XXI through XXVII of this Act would take effect on October 1, 2026, or the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever is later.

TITLE XXI—ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The budget request contained \$1,931,638,000 for Department of the Army military construction and \$708,902,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2027. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of \$2,002,978,000 for military construction and \$649,902,000 for family housing for the Army in fiscal year 2027.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Feasibility Study on Establishing Technology Integration Complex at the United States Military Academy

The committee recognizes the significant and ongoing efforts at the United States Military Academy to integrate emerging technologies into cadet education, applied research, and operational experimentation. The committee also recognizes the importance of ensuring that the facilities and infrastructure of the United States Military Academy keep pace with evolving educational, operational, and technological requirements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy, and Environment, to conduct a feasibility study on opportunities to expand the physical test and evaluation infrastructure for emerging technologies at the United States Military Academy and to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026. The report shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) an evaluation of available land suitable for development within and around the Academy;
- (2) a review of existing infrastructure capacity, including utilities, transportation networks, communications systems, energy resilience, and range control authorities, and identification of upgrades necessary to support expansion;
- (3) a concept of operations for the development of a technology proving ground; and
- (4) a time-phased plan and funding profile required across the Future Years Defense Program to support potential developments.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 2101—Authorized Army Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize new construction and planning and design of family housing units for the Army for fiscal year 2027.

Sec. 2102—Family Housing

This section would authorize new construction and planning and design of family housing units for the Army for fiscal year 2027.

Sec. 2103—Authorization of Appropriations, Army

This section would authorize appropriations for Army military construction levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

Sec. 2104—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2021 Project at Fort Gillem, Georgia

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2021 project until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2105—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2022 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2022 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2106—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2022 Project at Fort Stewart, Georgia

This section would modify the authorization for a fiscal year 2022 project.

Sec. 2107—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal
Year 2023 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2023 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2108—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal
Year 2024 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2024 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2109—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2025
Project at Grafenwoehr, Germany

This section would modify the authorization for a fiscal year 2025 project.

Sec. 2110—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2026
Project at Joint Region Marianas, Guam

This section would modify an authorization for a fiscal year 2026 project.

TITLE XXII—NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SUMMARY

The budget request contained \$8,266,703,000 for Department of the Navy military construction and \$747,479,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2027. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of \$8,107,873,000 for military construction and \$747,479,000 for family housing for the Department of the Navy in fiscal year 2027.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 2201—Authorized Navy Construction and Land Acquisition
Projects

This section would authorize a list of Department of the Navy construction projects for fiscal year 2027. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Sec. 2202—Family Housing

This section would authorize planning and design of family housing units for the Department of the Navy for fiscal year 2026.

Sec. 2203—Authorization of Appropriations, Navy

This section would authorize appropriations for Department of Navy military construction levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

Sec. 2204—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2023 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2023 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2205—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2024 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2024 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2206—Extension and Modification of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2024 Project at Marine Corps Base Quantico, Virginia

This section would extend and modify the authorization of certain fiscal year 2024 project until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2207—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2026 Project at Pacific Missile Range Facility Barking Sands, Hawaii

This section would modify the authorization for a fiscal year 2026 project.

Sec. 2208—Transfer of Amounts for Mitigation for Projects Located at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Washington

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to transfer authorized funds to a mitigation account for the Multi-Mission Drydock and Pier 2 projects at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard within 1 year of enactment.

TITLE XXIII—AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SUMMARY

The budget request contained \$10,601,180,000 for Department of the Air Force military construction and \$609,778,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2027. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of \$10,298,050,000 for military construction and \$609,778,000 for family housing for the Department of the Air Force in fiscal year 2027.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 2301—Authorized Air Force Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize a list of Air Force construction projects for fiscal year 2027. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Sec. 2302—Family Housing

This section would authorize new construction and planning and design of family housing units for the Department of the Air Force for fiscal year 2027.

Sec. 2303—Authorization of Appropriations, Air Force

This section would authorize appropriations for Air Force military construction levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

Sec. 2304—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2019 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2019 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2305—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2020 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2020 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2306—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2023 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2023 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2307—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2024 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2024 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2308—Authority to Carry Out Project at Eglin Air Force Base,
Florida

This section would provide authorization to use funds available for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation to execute a certain project at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida.

**TITLE XXIV—DEFENSE AGENCIES MILITARY
CONSTRUCTION**

SUMMARY

The budget request contained \$3,402,951,000 for defense agency military construction and \$63,064,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2027. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of \$3,278,671,000 for military construction and \$63,064,000 for family housing for defense agencies in fiscal year 2027.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 2401—Authorized Defense Agencies Construction and Land
Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize a list of defense agency construction projects for fiscal year 2027. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Sec. 2402—Authorized Energy Resilience and Conservation
Investment Program Projects

This section would contain a list of authorized energy resilience and conservation investment projects for fiscal year 2027. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Sec. 2403—Authorization of Appropriations, Defense Agencies

This section would authorize appropriations for defense agencies' military construction at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

Sec. 2404—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal
Year 2023 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2023 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2405—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal
Year 2024 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2024 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

TITLE XXV—INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

SUMMARY

The budget request contained \$604,270,000 for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program (NSIP) for fiscal year 2027. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of \$604,270,000 NSIP for fiscal year 2027.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

Sec. 2501—Authorized NATO Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to make contributions to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) construction and land acquisition projects using amounts appropriated in the funding table in section 4601 and any reimbursements from NATO for prior United States-funded construction.

Sec. 2502—Authorization of Appropriations, NATO

This section would authorize appropriations for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

SUBTITLE B—HOST COUNTRY IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

Sec. 2511—Republic of Korea Funded Construction Projects

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to accept seven military construction projects totaling \$416.5 million pursuant to agreement with the Republic of Korea for required in-kind contributions.

Sec. 2512—Republic of Poland Funded Construction Projects

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to accept two military construction projects totaling \$134.0 million pursuant to agreement with the Republic of Poland for required in-kind contributions.

TITLE XXVI—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

SUMMARY

The budget request contained \$1,248,487,000 for National Guard and Reserve facilities military construction for fiscal year 2027. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of \$1,772,387,000 for National Guard and Reserve facilities military construction for fiscal year 2027.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 2601—Authorized Army National Guard Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize a list of Army National Guard construction projects for fiscal year 2027. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Sec. 2602—Authorized Army Reserve Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize a list of Army Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2027. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Sec. 2603—Authorized Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize a list of Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2027. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Sec. 2604—Authorized Air National Guard Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize a list of Air National Guard construction projects for fiscal year 2027. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Sec. 2605—Authorized Air Force Reserve Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize a list of Air Force Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2027. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Sec. 2606—Authorization of Appropriations, National Guard and Reserve

This section would authorize appropriations for National Guard and Reserve military construction at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

Sec. 2607—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2023 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2023 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an

Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2608—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2024 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2024 projects until October 1, 2027, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Sec. 2609—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2026 Project at Colonie, New York

This section would modify the authorization for a fiscal year 2026 project.

TITLE XXVII—BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

SUMMARY

The budget request contained \$372,317,000 for activities related to Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) activities in fiscal year 2027. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of \$422,317,000 for BRAC activities in fiscal year 2027.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 2701—Authorization of Appropriations for Base Realignment and Closure Activities Funded through Department of Defense Base Closure Account

This section would authorize appropriations for ongoing activities that are required to implement the Base Realignment and Closure activities authorized by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510), at the levels identified in section 4601 of division D of this Act.

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Access to Military Installation Fitness Facilities for Veterans with Service-Connected Disabilities

The committee recognizes the physical rehabilitation needs of veterans with service-connected disabilities. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the feasibility of expanding access to non-specialized fitness facilities on military installations to veterans with a disability rating of 20 percent or higher as determined by the Department of Veterans Affairs. The briefing should include the following:

(1) an assessment of current policies governing veteran access to non-specialized fitness facilities on military installations;

- (2) identification of any legal, operational, or resource constraints that would affect implementation;
- (3) an estimate of the number of veterans who would be eligible under such an expansion; and
- (4) recommendations for implementation, including any pilot programs or phased approach.

Air Force Base Security

The committee understands the increasing security risks facing domestic military installations from the ground, air, and sea. As the United States Air Force continues to emphasize Agile Combat Employment, homeland defense, Integrated Base Defense Security Systems modernization, and Joint All-Domain Command and Control (JADC2), the committee notes that many Air Force installations continue to rely upon fragmented, legacy emergency response systems that lack modern geolocation, real-time situational awareness, and integrated multimedia reporting capabilities.

The committee further notes the nature of domestic installation threats, including unauthorized drone incursions, insider threats, active shooter incidents, and coordinated disruptions targeting critical infrastructure and military personnel. These evolving security risks require modernized installation-level command-and-control capabilities capable of rapidly fusing data from multiple sources and improving decision-making for security forces personnel and installation leadership.

The committee notes the Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center (AFIMSC) has piloted real-time, geolocated incident reporting and situational awareness capabilities at Joint Base Andrews, Maxwell Air Force Base (AFB), Tinker AFB and Joint Base Anacostia Bolling to enhance installation situational awareness for Base Defense Operations Centers. The committee understands that such capabilities are designed to integrate with existing Air Force systems and contribute to installation resiliency, emergency response modernization, and Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) operations.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Chief of Staff of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, on:

- (1) The role base security technologies may play in supporting counter-UAS detection using a “whole-of-installation” approach to reporting and response at Air Force installations;
- (2) the Air Force’s assessment of installation-level modernization efforts of this nature to address current and emerging threats against military installations and the families who reside on them; and
- (3) the Air Force’s plan for integrating JADC2 capabilities at the installation level into existing platforms, including the strategy for programming and expanding such capabilities across the Future Years Defense Plan.

Alternative Construction Methods for Indo-Pacific Infrastructure

The committee notes that U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) faces urgent infrastructure requirements that may not be met within operationally relevant timelines through

traditional military construction processes. The committee is aware that alternative construction methods, including pre-engineered modular facilities, tension fabric structures, and factory-manufactured buildings, can deliver operational infrastructure faster than traditional construction. The committee notes that alternative construction solutions are widely available in the commercial marketplace, yet their utilization by the Department remains limited.

The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the use of alternative construction methods to address USINDOPACOM infrastructure requirements. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of USINDOPACOM critical infrastructure requirements that could be met through alternative construction methods;
- (2) identification of policy, regulatory, or statutory barriers that limit the procurement of alternative construction solutions;
- (3) a comparison of acquisition timelines and projected costs between traditional military construction and alternative construction approaches;
- (4) an evaluation of whether existing authorities, including the unspecified minor military construction threshold, adequately support the integration of site preparation and foundation work with alternative construction equipment procurement; and
- (5) recommendations for policy changes that would streamline the procurement of alternative construction solutions and address barriers related to associated site preparation and construction work.

Apra Harbor Port Infrastructure in Guam

Apra Harbor in Guam serves as a critical logistics hub for military operations in the western Pacific. The committee is concerned that deteriorating waterfront infrastructure at Apra Harbor poses a risk to military readiness and the ability of the Department of Defense to sustain operations in the region. Sustained investment in port infrastructure is essential to ensuring the United States maintains a credible and capable forward presence in the Indo-Pacific.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on ways the Department of Defense can support port infrastructure in Guam. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of using Defense Community Infrastructure Program grants and other authorities to support the replacement of aging gantry cranes in Guam;
- (2) a description of technical challenges facing local partners in applying for Federal funds to support port infrastructure;
- (3) the timeline and funding required to address the most critical waterfront infrastructure deficiencies at Apra Harbor;
- (4) coordination efforts between the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies to support port infrastructure investment in Guam; and
- (5) other matters deemed relevant by the Secretary.

Comptroller General Review of Military Barracks Policies,
Funding, and Conditions

Hundreds of thousands of servicemembers live in military barracks and concerns about living conditions and how the Department of Defense is managing the barracks go back decades. In September 2023, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) found that barracks were in poor condition, including safety risks, and some barracks buildings did not meet the Department requirements for privacy or amenities (GAO-23-105797). GAO made 31 recommendations to improve the Department and military service management of barracks programs.

The Department and the military services have taken steps to address many of GAO's recommendations from its 2023 report. However, important recommendations from GAO's 2023 report still remain open and unimplemented, such as the need for the Department to develop a method to track and report complete funding information for barracks housing programs. Additionally, full implementation of strengthened policies across the Department's large portfolio of barracks facilities will require continued oversight and focus of senior leaders.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to reassess the Department's efforts to address the conditions of the barracks across the military services. The assessment should include an evaluation of:

- (1) the extent to which the military services have implemented improvements regarding health and safety as well as privacy and configuration in the barracks across their respective installations;
- (2) the extent to which the Department has taken steps to better identify funding needs for barracks programs; and
- (3) the extent to which the Department has increased its oversight of the military services' barracks programs.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing by March 31, 2027, to the House Committee on Armed Services, with the results of the review to follow in a mutually agreed upon format and timeframe.

Comptroller General Review of Military Housing Privatization
Initiative Financial Stability

Private-sector companies own and operate about 99 percent of homes at U.S. military installations. The committee is concerned about the Department of Defense's oversight of the financial sustainability of these military housing privatization initiative (MHPI) projects, which are critical for providing safe and quality housing for servicemembers and their families. Since the mid-1990s, private real estate companies have entered into over 70 business agreements with the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. These agreements outline the project funding structures and ownership responsibilities for these projects. Since 2018, questions have been raised about the Department's oversight of MHPI project finances. While the Department has recently made some improvements to its oversight and reporting of project finances, in some instances project revenues have not kept pace with expenses such as rising maintenance and property insurance costs. This has resulted

in the financial restructuring of some projects and raised concerns about the overall financial sustainability of MHPI in the long-term.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to evaluate the extent to which the Department has:

(1) identified factors, such as private insurance rates, that have contributed to changes in the revenue and expenses of MHPI projects;

(2) assessed the future financial sustainability of the privatized housing program and identified projects at risk of financial failure; and

(3) taken steps to financially restructure or modify MHPI projects to address these risks.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by April 30, 2027, with the results of the review to follow in a mutually agreed upon format and time-frame.

Construction Project Management Software Utilization and Cost Transparency

The committee recognizes the importance of maximizing taxpayer dollars when it comes to construction and facility projects managed by the Department of Defense, which help to realize operational and national defense priorities of the United States. The committee is aware that inconsistent data capture and a lack of enterprise-wide standardization across Department of Defense construction programs may contribute to project delays, cost overruns, and reduced accountability. The committee encourages the Department to evaluate commercially available construction management systems that standardize data capture enterprise-wide and increase transparency, efficiency, and accountability so that projects are completed on-time and the risk of unforeseen cost increases is mitigated.

The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the feasibility of utilizing commercially available construction management systems enterprise-wide. The briefing shall include, at a minimum:

(1) an assessment of connected construction management systems that facilitate the seamless flow of information between project phases and disparate teams, including the extent to which updates to field data, financial records, and project schedules can be synchronized in real-time; and

(2) an evaluation of how such systems can establish the necessary “digital thread” to support the integration of emerging technologies essential to modernizing defense infrastructure, including the implementation of artificial intelligence for risk mitigation.

Defense Access Roads Flood Mitigation

The committee recognizes the Defense Access Roads program as an important tool for sustaining military readiness and community relations in Guam. The committee is aware that Guam’s unique ge-

ography and weather make its road infrastructure particularly vulnerable to flooding and storm damage, which can disrupt military access and logistics during severe weather events. The committee is concerned that flood vulnerability along key corridors such as Marine Corps Drive on the western side of Guam may undermine the long-term effectiveness of Defense Access Roads investments in the region.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on ways ongoing and future Defense Access Roads projects in Guam can incorporate flood mitigation measures. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of Defense Access Roads corridors in Guam most vulnerable to flooding and the operational impact of flood-related disruptions on military access and readiness;
- (2) existing or planned flood mitigation measures being incorporated into current Defense Access Roads projects and any gaps in authority or funding that limit such efforts; and
- (3) recommendations for incorporating flood resilience standards into future Defense Access Roads project planning and design in Guam.

Department of Defense Identification of and Mitigation for Critical Housing Areas

The committee notes that a 2024 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report found that the Department of Defense has not used its housing assessments to identify areas where service members and their families are most severely affected by housing supply or affordability challenges—or critical housing areas. The committee further notes GAO's recommendation that the Department develop a comprehensive list of critical housing areas that accounts for unique market conditions, including high-cost and seasonal rental markets. While the Department has initiated corrective actions, including a structured analysis to develop a comprehensive list of critical housing areas and development of guidance to support servicemembers and families moving to challenging markets, the committee is concerned about impacts in the interim.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the status of efforts to identify areas with constrained housing markets. The briefing shall include:

- (1) the methodology and criteria used to identify critical housing areas, including consideration of unique market conditions;
- (2) the current status and timeline for completion of the Department's analysis;
- (3) any preliminary list of installations or areas identified as having constrained housing markets;
- (4) mitigation measures in place or planned for affected areas or installations; and
- (5) any challenges affecting completion of the analysis.

Digital Twin Modeling for Civilian Infrastructure Vulnerability at Military Installations

The committee notes that military installations depend on surrounding civilian infrastructure to sustain day-to-day operations and support mission readiness. The committee understands that disruptions to such civilian infrastructure can produce cascading effects on installation systems that are difficult to anticipate using traditional planning tools. The committee notes that emerging artificial intelligence-enabled digital twin technologies offer a potential means of simulating disruption scenarios before they occur.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, on the feasibility of using artificial intelligence-enabled digital twin models to assess civilian infrastructure vulnerabilities affecting military installation operations. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of whether existing tools and methodologies are sufficient to identify risks arising from disruptions to civilian infrastructure supporting installation operations;
- (2) the feasibility of developing artificial intelligence-enabled digital twin models to simulate interdependencies between installation systems and surrounding civilian infrastructure, including estimated costs and technical requirements;
- (3) whether a pilot program applying such modeling at a limited number of installations would provide sufficient data to evaluate the approach's utility for broader adoption; and
- (4) any ongoing efforts within the Department to apply digital twin or similar modeling methodologies to installation resilience planning.

Dining Facility Health and Performance Transparency

The committee is concerned that servicemembers often lack access to clear, timely information regarding the health, safety, and performance of dining facilities on military installations, including facilities operated by contractors. The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 5, 2027, on the Department of Defense plan to require servicemember-accessible disclosure of health, safety, and performance inspection ratings for all dining facilities located on military installations. The report shall include the following information:

- (1) a description of the policy framework for public, proactive disclosure of inspection ratings for both Department-operated and contractor-operated dining facilities;
- (2) the methods by which inspection ratings will be displayed at dining facilities and published on a publicly accessible Department website;
- (3) a timeline for implementation and compliance across all military installations; and
- (4) identification of any statutory, regulatory, or contractual barriers to implementation, along with recommendations to address such barriers.

Economic Adjustment Committee in Guam

The committee supports activities undertaken by the Department of Defense in preparation for an Economic Adjustment Committee in Guam and encourages further Department of Defense collaboration with local partners. The committee is aware that the significant military buildup on Guam presents both opportunities and challenges for the local economy, workforce, and infrastructure, and that meaningful coordination with the Government of Guam and local stakeholders is essential to ensuring that defense-related growth benefits the broader community. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2027, on the status of activities supporting an Economic Adjustment Committee in Guam. The briefing should include the following information:

- (1) the current status of Department of Defense planning and coordination efforts in support of establishing an Economic Adjustment Committee in Guam, including any interagency or intergovernmental coordination undertaken to date;
- (2) an assessment of the anticipated economic impacts of the military buildup in Guam on local employment, housing, and infrastructure, and the extent to which those impacts have been communicated to the Government of Guam and local stakeholders; and
- (3) a description of planned or ongoing efforts to partner with local Guamanian businesses, workforce development programs, and community organizations to maximize economic benefit from defense-related construction and basing activities.

Enhancing Speed and Efficiency in Military Construction Delivery

The committee recognizes that timely delivery of military construction projects is critical to readiness, force posture, and mission success, particularly as the Department of Defense strengthens infrastructure in the Indo-Pacific and advances nuclear and homeland defense modernization. However, the committee is concerned that traditional design-bid-build approaches often produce delays, fragmented accountability, and higher costs for mission-critical infrastructure.

The committee supports the Department's efforts to modernize project delivery processes to emphasize speed, flexibility, mission-focused outcomes, and improved cost certainty. The committee believes military construction presents a key opportunity to advance these objectives through broader adoption of innovative delivery methods, including design-build, progressive design-build, early contractor involvement, and integrated project delivery, which have demonstrated the ability to compress schedules, improve constructability, and better align delivery with mission requirements.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026, on the Department's plan to accelerate military construction delivery through innovative project delivery methods, including:

- (1) current use of innovative delivery methods and barriers to broader adoption;

- (2) opportunities to expand these methods for complex, high-security, or time-sensitive projects;
- (3) whether additional statutory authorities or policy changes are needed to enable wider use of such approaches;
- (4) plans to incorporate early contractor involvement to improve constructability and cost and schedule performance;
- (5) efforts to build acquisition workforce capability, including the role of the Defense Acquisition University in developing relevant competencies;
- (6) the role of formal partnering practices with industry and whether additional authorities or guidance are needed to institutionalize such practices;
- (7) Department goals, performance measures, or benchmarks for the use of innovative project delivery strategies in military construction;
- (8) the organization and oversight of contracting officers, including whether current structures align with mission urgency, risk acceptance, and operational outcomes; and
- (9) any other matters the Secretary deems relevant.

Evaluation of Standards for Electromagnetic Pulse Protection

The Department of Defense has established standards for protection against high-altitude electromagnetic pulse (HEMP) attacks and geomagnetic disturbances (GMD) through MIL-STD-188-125-1. The committee recognizes the importance of hardening military installations against these threats but notes uncertainty regarding the current state of compliance with existing standards and the costs and feasibility of achieving full compliance within a defined timeframe.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on the Department of Defense's compliance with MIL-STD-188-125-1. The briefing should include:

- (1) a description of current efforts to harden military installations and infrastructure assets against HEMP attacks and GMD;
- (2) an assessment of compliance with MIL-STD-188-125-1, including identification of known gaps and challenges; and
- (3) an assessment of the feasibility of achieving full compliance across all military installations within 5 years.

Feasibility of Expanding Army Real Estate Pilot Program

The Department of the Army has developed an online real estate inventory tool to identify existing space available at Army installations, with the goal of reducing unnecessary military construction and off-post lease agreements. The committee recognizes the potential value of this tool as a model for broader Department-wide application and seeks to assess whether expansion to the remaining military departments is operationally and technically feasible.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the feasibility of expanding the Army's online real estate inventory tool to Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Space Force installations. The briefing should address the following:

(1) an assessment of the Army pilot program's performance to date, including utilization rates and reductions in military construction or lease activity;

(2) the technical and administrative feasibility of adapting the Army's tool for use across the remaining military departments, including any interoperability or data standardization challenges;

(3) estimated resources required to develop and sustain an expanded tool across all military departments; and

(4) the Secretary's recommendation on whether the Army tool should be adopted department-wide, modified for service-specific use, or developed as a unified platform.

Feasibility of Expanding Description of Window Fall Devices in Military Family Housing Units

The committee is aware that window opening control devices (WOCDs) represent a category of window fall prevention technology designed to limit the distance a window can open, reducing the risk of falls among children. Section 2857(a)(3) of title 10, United States Code, currently requires the installation of window fall prevention devices in military family housing units upon request by a housing occupant with a child under the age of six, but references only "a window screen or guard" as an eligible device.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on window fall prevention devices in military family housing. The briefing should include the following information:

(1) an assessment of the comparative safety efficacy of WOCDs relative to other window safety devices, including window screens and guards;

(2) a legal assessment of whether WOCDs are compliant with section 2857(a)(3) of title 10, United States Code;

(3) an inventory of window fall prevention devices currently installed across military family housing units, disaggregated by device type and installation component;

(4) an assessment of the cost differential between WOCDs and other window safety devices, including any lifecycle maintenance cost considerations; and

(5) an assessment of whether current Department of Defense policy and installation-level guidance adequately address window fall prevention in military family housing, and any recommendations for policy updates.

Feasibility of Expanding for Broadband Access at Middle East Installations

The committee is concerned that military personnel stationed at some overseas installations may lack reliable access to high-speed, secure, and resilient internet services, either due to the absence of commercial options or inadequacy of available services for servicemembers' basic connectivity needs. This connectivity gap could create a meaningful quality of life disparity between servicemembers stationed overseas and those at installations in the continental United States. The committee notes that section 651 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 (Pub-

lic Law 118–159) authorized the Secretary of a military department to provide no-cost broadband internet access to servicemembers residing in unaccompanied housing within the United States, and believes that servicemembers stationed overseas deserve the same consideration.

The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, on the state of broadband internet access at installations outside the continental United States and the feasibility of expanding no-cost broadband access to such installations. The briefing should include the following information:

- (1) an assessment of current broadband connectivity at overseas installations, including where access is adequate and those where access is insufficient or nonexistent;
- (2) the feasibility of expanding the no-cost broadband program authorized under section 651 of Public Law 118–159 to overseas installations;
- (3) potential security risks associated with expanding commercial broadband access at overseas installations and how the Department would mitigate those risks;
- (4) candidate installations that would be prioritized for expanded access and the criteria used to identify them; and
- (5) how such an expansion would be funded and the cost of extending broadband access at overseas installations where connectivity is currently inadequate.

Governance and Integration of AI-Enabled Shipyard Modernization Tools

The committee recognizes the Department of the Navy's increasing use of artificial intelligence, digital engineering, data analytics, and digital workflow tools to improve shipyard planning, maintenance execution, and infrastructure modernization activities associated with public and private shipyard operations.

The committee further recognizes that effective implementation of digital modernization capabilities requires disciplined engineering integration, cybersecurity compliance, interoperability, and government control of technical baselines and operational data in order to translate digital recommendations into measurable fleet readiness outcomes.

The committee is concerned that rapid adoption of enterprise digital platforms absent clear governance and integration discipline may increase cybersecurity risks, reduce transparency into decision processes, complicate sustainment activities, and create vendor lock-in that limits future competition and government oversight.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the Department's governance and integration framework supporting AI-enabled shipyard modernization initiatives.

The briefing shall include:

- (1) the Department's approach to maintaining government control of data rights, interfaces, and technical baselines associated with shipyard modernization efforts;

(2) efforts to ensure interoperability and modular open systems approaches across shipyard digital modernization initiatives;

(3) cybersecurity and Risk Management Framework considerations associated with AI-enabled shipyard tools integrated into shipyard, shipboard, and fleet sustainment networks;

(4) measures being taken to mitigate vendor lock-in and preserve future competition for digital shipyard capabilities;

(5) methods used to ensure traceability between AI-assisted recommendations and certified engineering actions; and

(6) metrics used to assess the contribution of digital modernization initiatives to fleet readiness, maintenance performance, and ship availability outcomes.

Housing Capacity for Junior Enlisted Personnel in High Cost Areas

The committee remains concerned about military installations where the number of junior enlisted personnel exceeds available unaccompanied housing capacity, particularly in high cost-of-living areas. The committee notes that enlisted members in the grade of E-4 and below are disproportionately affected by housing shortages and rising rental costs in surrounding communities. Improved visibility into installation-level unaccompanied housing capacity shortfalls and mitigation strategies is necessary to support servicemember financial readiness and quality of life.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on military installations located where the number of enlisted members in the grade of E-4 and below assigned to the installation exceeds available unaccompanied housing capacity by 1,000 or more members. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) identification of each affected installation and the total number of enlisted members in the grade of E-4 and below assigned to the installation, the available unaccompanied housing capacity, and the resulting shortfall;

(2) the duration of the housing capacity shortfall for each affected installation;

(3) an assessment of the availability and affordability of housing in the surrounding civilian community;

(4) a description of mitigation measures currently in place to address unaccompanied housing shortfalls; and

(5) a plan to address identified shortfalls, including projected timelines and any required military construction, facility sustainment, restoration, and modernization investments, privatized housing expansion, or other infrastructure solutions.

Improvement of Military Unaccompanied Housing

The committee notes that the quality and availability of military unaccompanied housing remains a significant concern, with many facilities failing to meet acceptable standards of habitability and capacity. The committee notes ongoing Department of Defense efforts to improve the quality, condition, and availability of military unaccompanied housing, including the Barracks Task Force. The committee further notes that section 2827 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 119-60) and

section 2001(c) of “An act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of H. Con. Res. 14” (Public Law 119–21) have established new tools and requirements intended to improve the Department’s management and modernization of unaccompanied housing. The committee believes it is important to understand how the military departments intend to use these authorities and resources to address outstanding deficiencies in a systematic and prioritized manner.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretaries of the military departments to each submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, on progress to improve military unaccompanied housing under their respective jurisdictions, including:

(1) an estimate of the total number of beds that will be required for military unaccompanied housing at each installation under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned through the year 2035;

(2) a ranking of the status of military unaccompanied housing facilities for all installations under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned, utilizing the facility assessment calculations required under section 2827(b)(2) of Public Law 119–60;

(3) a description of actions taken to improve military unaccompanied housing under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned, including the amount of Basic Allowance for Housing funds available for such improvements pursuant to section 2827(c)(2) of Public Law 119–60, and the amount of appropriated funds required to execute such actions, including for long-term sustainment;

(4) a plan for utilizing the temporary authorities for the acquisition or construction of privatized military unaccompanied housing granted under section 2001(c) of Public Law 119–21 to address capacity and condition deficiencies identified under paragraphs (1) and (2);

(5) any identified challenges or barriers to execution of barracks improvements due to staffing shortages and a detailed list of resources required to resolve such challenges or barriers; and

(6) any additional legislative or budgetary authorities the Secretary concerned believes are necessary to fully execute the improvements described under paragraph (3).

Indoor Air Quality in Unaccompanied Housing

The committee recognizes that indoor air quality is a critical component of servicemember health, biosecurity resilience, facility habitability, and operational readiness. The committee notes that persistent deficiencies in aging infrastructure, particularly in military barracks, have resulted in mold contamination, inadequate ventilation, and failing heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems that negatively affect quality of life and force readiness.

The committee supports the Department of Defense’s ongoing barracks repair and modernization efforts and expects indoor air quality considerations, including ventilation performance, filtration standards, moisture control, and air disinfection capabilities, to be fully integrated into such investments. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on:

(1) the current state of indoor air quality in military barracks;

- (2) standards and metrics used to assess ventilation and environmental health conditions;
- (3) the extent to which modernization funding addresses identified deficiencies; and
- (4) actions being taken to improve habitability, mitigate health risks, and strengthen biosecurity across installations.

Infrastructure and Security Modernization at Joint-Use Arizona Military Airfields

The committee recognizes the importance of joint-use military airfields in Arizona, including Marine Corps Air Station Yuma and Libby Army Airfield at Fort Huachuca, in supporting military aviation training, unmanned aircraft systems operations, border support activities, emergency response, general aviation, and other current and emerging mission requirements. The committee is concerned that aging airfield infrastructure, including air traffic control, aircraft rescue and firefighting, perimeter security, and electronic monitoring systems, may not be sufficient to support current operational tempo, shared-use airfield activity, and projected mission growth at joint-use installations closest to the southern border.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2027, on airfield infrastructure and security modernization requirements at joint-use military airfields in Arizona. The briefing should include:

- (1) an assessment of airfield infrastructure deficiencies at Marine Corps Air Station Yuma and Libby Army Airfield, including air traffic control facilities, aircraft rescue and firefighting facilities, perimeter fencing, vehicle denial measures, and electronic monitoring systems;
- (2) an assessment of the impact of such deficiencies on military aviation operations, joint-use airfield operations, emergency response, unmanned aircraft systems operations, installation security, and projected mission growth;
- (3) a description of planned, programmed, or proposed projects to modernize airfield security and infrastructure at such installations;
- (4) an assessment of barriers to timely execution, including funding, approval processes, environmental review, contractor availability, material transportation, and construction phasing; and
- (5) a prioritized plan to address airfield infrastructure and security modernization requirements, including estimated cost, schedule, funding source, and sequencing.

Installation Access Control Point Traffic Congestion and Defense Access Roads Review

The committee recognizes that traffic congestion at access control points (ACPs) and installation entry gates may degrade mission readiness, delay training and deployment timelines, and create force protection vulnerabilities. In several instances, roadway infrastructure outside military installations has not kept pace with installation growth, resulting in chokepoints that impair operational flexibility. While the Defense Access Roads (DAR) program provides a mechanism to address certain off-installation transpor-

tation deficiencies, the committee understands that not all qualifying projects are currently prioritized in a systematic, Department-wide manner. The committee believes improved visibility into installation-related traffic bottlenecks would assist in identifying readiness risks and informing infrastructure planning.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2026, on traffic congestion and infrastructure deficiencies affecting access to military installations. The report shall include:

- (1) identification of military installations where traffic congestion at or near installation ACPs adversely affects mission readiness, mobilization timelines, or force protection;
- (2) an assessment of current and projected impacts of such congestion on operational capability;
- (3) a prioritized list of infrastructure projects, including roadway expansion, intersection improvements, bridge construction, or other mitigation measures, necessary to address identified bottlenecks;
- (4) estimated cost ranges and projected timelines for each identified project; and
- (5) an evaluation of the applicability of the DAR program or other Department authorities to address such deficiencies.

Installation Tornado Warning Dissemination and Emergency Notification Readiness

The committee is concerned by failures in tornado warning dissemination and emergency notification at Department of Defense installations located in high-risk severe weather corridors, including instances of delayed notification and human error that pose risks to personnel safety, aircraft survivability, and mission continuity. The committee notes that installation emergency notification systems should be consistently integrated, maintained, and evaluated across the Department.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on the status of installation tornado warning dissemination and emergency notification readiness, including:

- (1) an assessment of the reliability, coverage, redundancy, and activation procedures of installation siren systems and mass notification platforms, including backup power and communications resilience;
- (2) vulnerabilities related to manual activation requirements, staffing gaps, training deficiencies, unclear command authorities, and inconsistent alerting thresholds;
- (3) instances of delayed, degraded, or failed warning dissemination during severe weather events within the past 18 months, including root-cause analysis and corrective actions taken;
- (4) the extent to which National Weather Service warnings and Integrated Public Alert and Warning System-enabled alerts are integrated into installation emergency operations centers and mass notification systems, including any technical, policy, or cybersecurity barriers;

(5) an assessment of the impacts of warning failures on personnel accountability, aircraft and critical asset protection, continuity of operations, and recovery time, including any resulting operational disruptions or material losses;

(6) opportunities to automate alerting, reduce reliance on manual processes, and standardize performance expectations across the military departments; and

(7) recommendations to improve coordination and interoperability with State, local, Tribal, and territorial emergency management systems, particularly for installations sharing geography or response responsibilities with surrounding jurisdictions.

Intergovernmental Support Agreements for PFAS Remediation and Clean-up

The committee is aware that Intergovernmental Support Agreements (IGSAs) strengthen the relationship between installations and the surrounding communities, support mission readiness, and generate cost savings. The committee also recognizes the use of IGSAs between the Department of Defense and relevant government agencies could assist in efficiently performing environmental remediation associated with contamination caused by per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2026, on the use of intergovernmental support agreements for PFAS remediation and restoration activities. The report should include the following information:

(1) documented use of IGSAs between the Department and state, regional, or local government agencies to assess and conduct PFAS remediation and restoration at and around Department of Defense installations;

(2) the number of existing such agreements, including a listing of the parties to each agreement;

(3) the cost of such agreements, including projected departmental cost savings;

(4) any identified limitations of the arrangements, including policy limitations or legal authorities; and

(5) potential opportunities for using such agreements at and around additional Department of Defense

Land Procurement in Guam

The committee notes that land procurement by the Department of Defense in Guam is of particular interest to local stakeholders and can affect community relations across the Indo-Pacific. The committee is concerned that adequate information has not been provided to Congress in support of planned land procurements in Guam for fiscal year 2027. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on land procurement activities in Guam. The briefing should include the following information:

(1) a description of any military construction projects requested for fiscal year 2027 that involve land procurement in Guam, includ-

ing the acreage, location, proposed use, and estimated cost of each parcel;

(2) a description of activities conducted by the Department of Defense to inform the Government of Guam of planned land procurements intended for fiscal year 2027, including any consultations with local elected officials or community representatives; and

(3) the Department of Defense's procedures for notifying Congress and local stakeholders of future land procurement activities in Guam, and any planned improvements to those procedures.

Mapping Foreign Entities of Concern Owned Property Near Military Installations

Foreign ownership of real property near U.S. military installations presents potential risks to operational security, force protection, and critical infrastructure resilience. The Department of Defense currently lacks a comprehensive, standardized, and continuously updated geospatial capability to identify ownership patterns linked to foreign entities of concern (FEOC) and assess associated national security risk indicators.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the development of a geospatial mapping and analytic capability that integrates property ownership records, corporate affiliation data, and proximity analysis for U.S. military installations, ranges, and critical supporting infrastructure to identify FEOC-linked ownership and associated national security risk indicators. The briefing should include the following information:

(1) the current state of the Department's ability to identify and track foreign ownership of real property in proximity to military installations;

(2) a plan and timeline for developing or acquiring a standardized, authoritative geospatial capability to support this mission;

(3) the roles and responsibilities of relevant offices, combatant commands, and interagency partners in producing and consuming such products;

(4) any legal, regulatory, or resource constraints that affect the Department's ability to develop or operationalize this capability; and

(5) an assessment of whether an organic or commercial-based capability would best support this mission, to include a review of current commercial capabilities available to obtain the relevant data.

Military Construction and Facility Maintenance Backlogs at Fort Bragg

The committee is aware of degraded infrastructure and facilities maintenance and military construction (MILCON) backlogs at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The committee is concerned this backlog may affect operational readiness of tenant commands and units on the installation and their ability to conduct critical mission sets aligned with national strategic interests.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy, and Environment, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 1, 2026,

detailing Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization requirements at Fort Bragg. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

(1) regulatory, statutory, and funding barriers impeding the Army's and installations' ability to meet infrastructure and facility requirements;

(2) operational impacts of infrastructure and facilities maintenance backlogs, to include safety, readiness, and operational risks;

(3) an assessment of long-term effects on both readiness and cost growth associated with continued deferral of maintenance and MILCON projects; and

(4) recommendations for addressing these deficiencies, including how the Army can prioritize MILCON projects and deferred maintenance for operations-related facilities through its Unfunded Priorities List and Future Years Defense Program.

Military Construction in Joint Region Marianas

The committee notes the importance of military construction within the Joint Region Marianas area of responsibility, and notes that specific unaddressed needs exist to support readiness. The committee has authorized design funding for grid resiliency, medical readiness, family housing, and Defense Access Roads projects.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Commander of Joint Region Marianas and the Commander of Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Marianas, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2027, on possible project proposals. The briefing shall include:

(1) an assessment of potential military construction projects executed using authorities under section 2815 of title 10, United States Code, to support power grid resilience;

(2) a list of power grid infrastructure owned by the Department of Defense leased to or operated by Guam Power Authority, and potential projects to improve this infrastructure using operation and maintenance or military construction funds;

(3) identification of possible military construction projects for servicemember and family housing within the Joint Region Marianas area of responsibility not previously identified in the Future Years Defense Program;

(4) identification of future projects under the Defense Access Roads program;

(5) possible projects to support warehousing for U.S. Naval Hospital Guam; and

(6) other matters deemed relevant by the Secretary.

Military Housing Office Staffing Assessment

The committee is concerned that Military Housing Offices (MHO) at the installation-level are under-resourced for their level of responsibility. MHOs are responsible for providing housing services for servicemembers and their families and are a key component in ensuring quality of life. MHOs have oversight over barracks and dormitories, including Certificate of Non-Availability processing, Military Housing Privatization Initiative partners, and quality assurance of on-base housing. MHOs further serve as a primary ad-

vocate for servicemembers and their families, providing support for off-base housing searches, mediation of landlord-tenant disputes, and counseling on lease terms.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the following:

- (1) an assessment of staffing requirements at MHOs at each installation to meet the mission requirements;
- (2) for the last five fiscal years, a list of installations that have not met the MHO staffing requirements;
- (3) identified barriers to resolving staffing shortages;
- (4) an assessment of which billets are under-resourced by job category; and
- (5) a plan, including budgetary requirements, to fully staff MHOs at each installation.

Naval Surface Warfare Center—Corona Potential Encroachment

The Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC)—Corona provides warfighting readiness through data analytics and assessment, engineering the Fleet's Live-Virtual-Constructive training environment, and assuring the accuracy of measurements. With over 1,800 civilian personnel, a small contingent of Sailors and more than 2,000 contractors executing several different disciplines in support of the warfighter, NSWC Corona is a leader in data, analytics, visualizations, digital environments, engineering, and leveraging technology to bridge and integrate the Navy's data silos, enabling informed decision-making by the warfighter.

The committee notes that approximately 84 acres of previous Federal Government land is currently owned by the State of California and hosts the California Rehabilitation Center (CRC). The State recently announced that they are closing the CRC and are considering land development which could lead to encroachment issues with the activities at NSWC.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2026, as to the Secretary's plans to prevent encroachment at NSWC Corona. The briefing shall include:

- (1) incompatible development adjoining NSWC Corona and efforts the Secretary is seeking to ensure compatible development; and
- (2) a specific assessment as to options that are available to the Secretary to ensure compatible development with the NSWC Corona mission and local community.

Other Transaction Authority for Advanced Technology Facilities

The committee is aware of the Department of the Navy's efforts to use Other Transaction Authority for the construction of an advanced shielded anechoic chamber to provide increased capacity for secure indoor range testing, installed systems testing, classified modeling and simulation, and advanced interoperability testing for next-generation mission systems. The committee is encouraged that the Navy is considering use of this authority for a technologically advanced and complex test and evaluation facility, but notes the

limited response to the Broad Agency Announcement and indications that the Navy may be pursuing the project in a manner more consistent with traditional military construction processes.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 1, 2026, on the Navy's plan to use Other Transaction Authority for the construction of advanced test and evaluation facilities, including:

- (1) an assessment of the Navy's current business plan for the advanced shielded anechoic chamber;
- (2) an evaluation of why the Broad Agency Announcement received limited responses from potential bidders;
- (3) options to improve industry participation and reduce cost, schedule, and performance risk for similar facilities;
- (4) an assessment of alternative business models, including lease-back arrangements or the use of existing funds to reduce project risk; and
- (5) recommendations for using this authority as a roadmap for future construction of advanced test and evaluation facilities that do not fit well within the traditional military construction process.

Pacific Islands Military Construction Capability Threshold Study

The committee notes the Department of Defense is planning and executing a significant portfolio of military construction projects across Guam and other Pacific island locations, including Tinian, Rota, Saipan, Palau, Yap, and Kwajalein. The committee understands that Joint Region Marianas currently uses the Guam Construction and Capacity Synchronization tool (GCAPS) to evaluate construction demand and capacity on Guam. However, many of the constraints affecting military construction in the region, including limited contractor availability, reliance on imported labor and materials, shipping constraints, and logistics limitations, apply across multiple Pacific island locations that may draw from the same industrial base and supply chains.

The committee believes it is important to understand whether the Department is assessing construction capacity across the broader Indo-Pacific island ecosystem when planning and sequencing major military construction investments. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Commander of U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, on:

- (1) how the Department determines the amount of military construction that is realistically executable each year across Pacific island locations;
- (2) whether current planning tools account for shared labor pools, contractors, shipping capacity, and supply chains across Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Freely Associated States, and other Pacific island locations;
- (3) whether GCAPS could be expanded to incorporate construction demand across the broader Indo-Pacific island network;
- (4) the availability of construction contractors, skilled labor, and logistics capacity to support planned military construction investments across these locations;

(5) key risks to construction execution across Pacific island locations, including labor, port capacity, and material supply constraints; and

(6) any steps the Department is taking to improve coordination and sequencing of military construction projects across the Indo-Pacific theater.

Pavement Rehabilitation at Yuma Proving Ground

The committee notes that Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona, presents unique construction challenges due to its remote and geographically isolated location, limited contractor base, and elevated mobilization and material transportation costs, which may significantly increase the cost and schedule of traditional pavement rehabilitation and replacement projects.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 15, 2027, on options to accelerate durable and cost-effective pavement rehabilitation at Yuma Proving Ground, including Pole Line Road. The briefing should include:

(1) an assessment of pavement conditions, structural deficiencies, recurring failure modes, and operational impacts on Pole Line Road;

(2) an evaluation of conventional and alternative pavement rehabilitation approaches, including full-depth reclamation, in-place pavement recycling, rubber-modified asphalt surface courses, mill-and overlay, and remove-and-replace methods, consistent with applicable Unified Facilities Criteria;

(3) a comparative life-cycle cost, schedule, durability, and maintenance assessment of such approaches, including costs associated with mobilization, material transportation, contractor availability, and execution at remote installations;

(4) an assessment of any statutory, regulatory, environmental, funding, contracting, or approval process barriers to executing alternative methods compared with traditional methods;

(5) an assessment of the minimum project scale, segment aggregation, or phased execution needed to attract competitive industry participation and achieve cost-effective mobilization; and

(6) recommendations, including a preferred technical approach, proposed funding source, approval pathway, and timeline for execution to address recurring pavement failures on Pole Line Road and whether similar techniques may be applicable to other arid installations in the Southwestern United States with primary roads subject to heavy vehicle traffic and repeated base failure.

Quality of Life Assessment at Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans

The committee is aware of quality-of-life and infrastructure challenges at Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans (NAS JRB New Orleans) that could affect the readiness and well-being of permanent, temporary, and Reserve personnel assigned to or supported by the installation. The committee recognizes the critical role NAS JRB New Orleans plays in supporting the readiness of the total force and is committed to ensuring the installation has the resources necessary to support its mission.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than January 1, 2027, assessing quality of life issues at NAS JRB New Orleans. The report shall include, at a minimum:

(1) the adequacy and availability of on-installation dining facilities and food vendors for permanent, temporary, and Reserve personnel, including identification of service gaps and corrective actions;

(2) the condition, capacity, and resiliency of potable water systems, including required repairs to elevated water storage infrastructure, mitigation of single points of failure, cost estimates, and recommended funding mechanisms;

(3) the scope, cost, and timeline for repair of the Aquatic Recreation and Training Facility that sustained structural damage in 2023 due to soil subsidence, including identification of funding sources;

(4) the status of disaster recovery funding for Navy Reserve facilities at the installation, including an assessment of any disparities in the distribution of such funding between Operations and Maintenance, Navy and Operations and Maintenance, Navy Reserve accounts, and recommended corrective actions; and

(5) the status of Flight Surgeon staffing, impacts on readiness, costs associated with off-installation medical travel, and a plan to address any vacancies.

Repair by Replacement Authority for Unaccompanied Housing Assessment

The committee recognizes that section 2835 of title 10, United States Code, provides the military departments authority to carry out repair by replacement projects for certain facilities, including unaccompanied housing, when such projects are determined to be more cost-effective than traditional repair approaches. The committee further recognizes that the military departments have begun utilizing this authority to address aging barracks infrastructure. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 5, 2027, regarding implementation and use of the repair by replacement authority under section 2835 of title 10, United States Code, for unaccompanied housing projects. The report shall include the following elements:

(1) identification of unaccompanied housing projects carried out, underway, or planned to utilize the repair by replacement authority under section 2835 of title 10, United States Code, including project locations, project scope, and military department responsible for execution;

(2) an assessment of the extent to which use of the authority has improved project delivery timelines, facility condition and habitability improvements, or cost effectiveness compared to traditional repair or military construction approaches;

(3) identification of any cost savings or efficiencies associated with projects executed using the authority, where practicable;

(4) identification of any legal, budgetary, planning, contracting, design, or execution challenges associated with implementation of the authority;

- (5) identification of any best practices or lessons learned associated with use of the authority;
- (6) an assessment of the effectiveness of the authority in supporting unaccompanied housing modernization and quality-of-life improvement efforts; and
- (7) recommendations regarding whether Congress should clarify, modify, expand, or otherwise revise the authority.

Report on Intergovernmental Support Agreements

The committee recognizes that Intergovernmental Support Agreements (IGSAs) strengthen the relationship between installations and the surrounding communities, support mission readiness, and generate cost savings.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2026, on evaluating the use of IGSAs between state, regional, and local government entities to meet demand for military unaccompanied housing at installations identified as operating at greater than 100 percent of unaccompanied housing capacity and having limited off-base housing supply for unaccompanied servicemembers within a 50 mile radius of the installation.

Report on Modernization of Major Range and Test Facility Bases

The committee recognizes that Major Range and Test Facility Bases (MRTFBs) serve to develop, test, and validate defense technologies critical to national security. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to continue modernizing and remediating infrastructure at MRTFBs to ensure that the Department is able to continually advance effective defense technologies. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2026, on the following:

- (1) a description of modernization efforts currently planned or underway at MRTFB, including the status of each effort;
- (2) an identification of MRTFBs that require upgrades or repairs to maintain proficient operability;
- (3) a prioritized list of upgrades or repairs that need to be completed at each MRTFBs, including its impact on testing and evaluation operations and the military department responsible for execution; and
- (4) a plan to address required upgrades or repairs at each MRTFB, including estimated timeline, cost, and the extent to which such requirements are reflected in the Future Years Defense Program and supported by sufficient funding to address identified deficiencies within a reasonable timeframe.

Report on Use of Military Family Housing

The committee notes that several administration officials were moved into military housing in late 2025. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than May 1, 2027, on any political appointees residing in military housing during the period

of January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2026. The report should include the following:

- (1) the number of senior political appointees authorized to live in military housing;
- (2) the factual justification for such individuals to reside in military housing, broken out by each individual authorized to reside in military housing;
- (3) how long each such individual resided in military housing;
- (4) the legal authority relied upon to permit each such individual to reside in military housing;
- (5) a description of the credible threats to the individuals listed under (1) that necessitated housing with enhanced security;
- (6) historical average monthly costs in the last five years paid by law enforcement agencies to provide security at senior political appointees' private residences due to credible threats;
- (7) whether each such individual was subject to a lease consistent with the one required for the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 2838 of title 10, United States Code; and
- (8) whether each such individual was subject to the same rental rate as the one imposed upon the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 2838 of title 10, United States Code, and if not, details regarding the variance in rental rate and the justification for such a variance.

Rivanna Station Infrastructure Improvements

The committee recognizes the role of Rivanna Station in supporting intelligence and defense missions across the national security enterprise. The committee notes that the installation hosts sensitive analytic, technical, and operational capabilities that require secure, modern, and resilient infrastructure. The committee further notes that projected mission growth at Rivanna Station includes work aligned with AUKUS Pillar II, such as advanced data integration, artificial intelligence, cyber capabilities, and other enabling technologies that support deeper cooperation with allied partners.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on planned and ongoing infrastructure improvements at Rivanna Station. The briefing shall include:

- (1) a description of current and planned facility modernization efforts and associated timelines;
- (2) an assessment of secure and resilient utilities, digital infrastructure, and mission-support requirements associated with projected mission growth, including activities related to AUKUS Pillar II; and
- (3) any identified gaps, risks, or resource constraints that could affect the installation's ability to support current and future mission demands.

SAOC Transitional Facilities

The committee is aware of the Department's plan to acquire the Survivable Airborne Operations Center (SAOC) to replace the legacy National Airborne Operations Center (NAOC). However, given that this will include a transition period between the NAOC and

SAOC becoming mission-qualified, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2027, including the following:

- (1) any interim, temporary, or transitional basing requirements necessary to ensure uninterrupted operational capability of airborne strategic command and control aircraft during the reconstruction or modernization of facilities at Offutt Air Force Base (AFB);
- (2) an assessment of locations outside of Offutt AFB that supports the construction of these facilities;
- (3) an assessment of public-private partnerships that can accelerate delivery timelines and ensure uninterrupted mission capability; and
- (4) the cost and security requirements of the temporary options.

Severe Weather Threats and Early Warning Capabilities at Military Installations

The committee notes that severe weather events—including extreme heat, wildfires, high winds, and flash flooding—pose acute risks to Department of Defense installations, personnel, families, and civilian employees. Such events can threaten personnel safety, disrupt training and testing, and damage equipment, buildings, and critical base infrastructure. The committee believes that the Department should assess the benefits of investing in more comprehensive severe weather detection, early warning, forecasting, and alerting systems to improve preparedness, reduce risk to personnel and property, and strengthen mission resilience.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2027, on the feasibility and value of enhanced severe weather early warning capabilities at military installations, including:

- (1) an assessment of installations that face elevated risk from severe weather, wildfire, or flooding—particularly those hosting critical mission capabilities, high-value infrastructure, or significant population concentrations whose loss would have disproportionate national security impact;
- (2) an assessment of desired core capabilities of such systems, including real-time multi-hazard detection using onsite sensors and commercial and federal data streams, advanced short- and medium-range forecasting, and automated role-based alerting to installation commanders, emergency managers, and first responders;
- (3) available commercial solutions and estimated costs for implementing such capabilities, including hardened communications, cybersecurity protections, and redundancy appropriate to defense installation standards;
- (4) an assessment of whether enhanced non-operational detection and alerting capabilities would indirectly strengthen existing operationally-focused forecasting and warning systems; and
- (5) an assessment of the workforce and resources required to implement and sustain enhanced severe weather detection and early warning capabilities across the Department, including an identification of costs by funding line and any gaps between current resourcing and investment levels required.

Support for Innovative Water and Power Solutions

The committee supports the Department of Defense's efforts to ensure operational and installation resilience. The committee is aware that water and power solutions are critical to readiness and that not all installations have readily available, reliable, or resilient sources. The committee is also aware that achieving space dominance and securing a readiness posture in the Indo-Pacific theater requires water and power solutions that are protected from natural disasters, geopolitical disruption, and intentional acts. The committee believes that innovative technologies, such as sub-sea desalination, can provide this security for operational and installation water and power needs.

The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on innovative water and power solutions for operational and installation resilience. The briefing should include the following information:

- (1) an identification of installations in the Indo-Pacific theater that lack readily available, reliable, or resilient sources of water or power, including an assessment of their vulnerability to natural disasters, geopolitical disruption, and intentional acts;
- (2) an assessment of innovative water and power technologies, including subsea desalination, that could improve installation and operational resilience, and the feasibility of deploying such technologies at prioritized installations;
- (3) a description of any existing programs or funding mechanisms within the Department of Defense that could be used to advance the deployment of such technologies.

Trainee Barracks Complex at Fort Jackson

The committee is concerned by reports of substandard living conditions in trainee barracks at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, including deficiencies affecting habitability, sanitation, and the basic quality of life of soldiers undergoing initial entry training. Fort Jackson serves as the Army's largest initial entry training installation, and the committee finds it unacceptable that soldiers beginning their military service are housed in facilities that fail to meet basic standards. The condition of barracks at Fort Jackson reflects broader deficiencies in the Army's management of its facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization requirements, and the committee expects the Army to treat this as a matter of urgency.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2026, on the current condition of trainee barracks at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, and the Army's plan to address identified deficiencies. The briefing should include the following information:

- (1) an assessment of current barracks conditions at Fort Jackson, including any deficiencies affecting habitability, safety, or training readiness;
- (2) the Army's near- and long-term plan to address barracks deficiencies at the installation, including funding sources, projected timelines, and milestones; and

(3) any obstacles or resource constraints affecting the Army's ability to execute planned improvements, including any congressional assistance required to address them.

Unexploded Ordnance and Munitions and Explosives of Concern Remediation on Guam

The committee recognizes the ongoing costs associated with unexploded ordnance (UXO) and munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) remediation activities on Guam. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on Department of Defense expenditures related to UXO and MEC identification, remediation, disposal, and environmental restoration activities on Guam during fiscal years 2020 through 2026. The briefing should include the following information:

- (1) annual obligations and expenditures for UXO and MEC activities on Guam, by military department and Defense Agency;
- (2) projected future UXO and MEC remediation requirements and associated costs on Guam; and
- (3) any additional challenges or impediments affecting the pace or cost of UXO and MEC remediation on Guam, including issues related to land access, detection technology, or interagency coordination.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Military Construction Programs

Sec. 2801—Execution of Projects Under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program

This section would provide for execution of projects under the NATO Security Investment Program.

Sec. 2802—Inclusion of Tribal Governments in Defense Community Infrastructure Program

This section would add Indian tribes as eligible entities to apply for and receive Defense Community Infrastructure Program grants.

Sec. 2803—Briefing Required for Certain Basing Actions of the Department of the Air Force

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to Congress on any basing action that is not approved by the strategic basing panel and strategic basing executive steering group.

Sec. 2804—Unspecified Minor Military Construction Dollar Thresholds

This section would raise the unspecified minor military construction dollar thresholds under section 2805 of title 10, United States Code.

Sec. 2805—Repeal of Limitation on Available Funds for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation Military Construction Projects

This section would remove the cap on funding for the Defense Lab Modernization Program.

Sec. 2806—Modification of Approval and Notification Thresholds for Repair Projects on Military Facilities

This section would modify the approval and notification thresholds for repair projects on military facilities.

Sec. 2807—Department of Defense Military Installation Stormwater Project Acceleration Program

This section would establish a program to accelerate planning for military construction projects addressing stormwater management, installation resilience, and defense access road preservation.

Sec. 2808—Expansion of Annual Report on Unfunded Requirements for Certain Military Construction Projects

This section would modify annual reporting requirements for unfunded laboratory construction projects, including additional justification, risk assessment, and certification requirements.

SUBTITLE B—MILITARY HOUSING REFORMS

Sec. 2811—Congressional Notification of Window Fall Incidents in Certain Privatized Military Housing

This section would amend section 2857 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to notify Congress within 72 hours of any window fall incident in covered military housing and provide basic details regarding the date, location, circumstances, and resulting harm.

Sec. 2812—Expansion of Protections Against Reprisal or Retaliation For Certain Tenants of Privatized Military Housing

This section would expand whistleblower protections for tenants of privatized military housing who report housing related issues.

Sec. 2813—Treatment of Nondisclosure Agreements with Respect to Privatized Military Housing

This section would prohibit a landlord from asking a tenant, former tenant, or prospective tenant of a military housing unit to sign a nondisclosure agreement.

Sec. 2814—Expansion of Pilot Program to Include Authority to Replace Certain Department of Defense Laboratories

This section would expand an existing replacement pilot program to cover Department of Defense laboratories conducting science and technology research or test and evaluation activities, in addition to military unaccompanied housing facilities.

Sec. 2815—Modification to Pilot Program for Military Construction Projects to Replace Certain Military Unaccompanied Housing Facilities

This section would broaden the Army's "Repair by Replacement" pilot program to also cover facilities in the Army's Organic Industrial Base.

Sec. 2816—Establishment of Timeliness Standards With Respect to Maintenance Work Orders for Covered Military Unaccompanied Housing; Annual Report

This section would require the Department of Defense to establish timeliness standards for resolution of work orders for unaccompanied housing and expand the annual report on unaccompanied housing to include data on compliance with work order timeliness standards.

Sec. 2817—Expansion of Elements Included in Annual Reports on the Condition of Covered Military Unaccompanied Housing

This section would expand the annual report on unaccompanied housing to include data on compliance with the Department of Defense's minimum habitability standards, the cost to meet standards, and a 5-year plan for carrying out such improvements.

Sec. 2818—Modification to Required Investments in Improving Military Unaccompanied Housing

This section would extend and expand the minimum facility sustainment spending requirement for improvements to unaccompanied housing, establish Department-wide standard for tracking use of facilities sustainment for barracks, and require the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on compliance.

SUBTITLE C—REAL PROPERTY AND FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 2821—Authorization for Certain Planning, Design, and Construction Contracts in Support of Military Service Academies

This section would authorize Service Academy superintendents to contract with affiliated nonprofit organizations for campus modernization projects.

Sec. 2822—Exemption of Certain Military Installations from Guidance with Respect to Aggregate Square Footage Requirements

This section would allow for an exclusion of the 1-to-1 square footage provision for installations undergoing mission transition.

Sec. 2823—Matching Requirement for the Public Schools on Military Installations

This section would limit the required matching contribution for certain federally supported school projects on military installations to no more than 20 percent of total project costs and require the implementing agency to update relevant regulations.

Sec. 2824—Improvement to Procedures for Processing Visitors to
Department of Defense Military Installations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to implement certain procedures regarding the processing of visitors to Department of Defense military installations.

Sec. 2825—Restrictions on Data Facility Equipment Placed on
Facilities Leased from the Department of Defense

This section would restrict equipment for data facilities on land leased from the Department of Defense.

Sec. 2826—Name of Department of the Army Military Installation,
Augusta, Georgia

This section would require a military installation located in Augusta, Georgia to be known as Fort Shughart Gordon.

Sec. 2827—Name of the Department of the Army Military Installation Located in Muscogee County and Chattahoochee County,
Georgia

This section would designate a military installation located in Muscogee County and Chattahoochee County, Georgia to be known as Fort Moore.

Sec. 2828—Military Installation Renamings

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to rename certain military installations.

SUBTITLE D—LAND CONVEYANCES AND WITHDRAWALS

Sec. 2831—Report on Land Withdrawal at Yuma Proving Ground,
Arizona

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to report on the land withdrawal at Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona.

Sec. 2832—Land Conveyance, State Armory Board, Utah National
Guard, Camp Williams State Military Reservation, Lehi, Utah

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Army to transfer unused Federal land inside Camp Williams in Lehi, Utah, to the Utah National Guard.

Sec. 2833—Land Conveyance, Milan Army Ammunition Plant,
Tennessee

This section would provide for a land conveyance, Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee.

SUBTITLE E—PILOT PROGRAMS

Sec. 2841—Digital Twin Models at Certain Military Installations

This section would establish a pilot program to develop and implement “digital twin” models at not fewer than five military installations.

Sec. 2842—Pilot Program on Wastewater Monitoring and Pathogen-Agnostic Monitoring System of Certain Military Installations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a pilot program to develop and implement a wastewater monitoring system at not fewer than four military installations to identify the prevalence of infectious diseases among members of the Armed Forces at the installation.

Sec. 2843—Department of Defense Pilot Program for Development and Use of Online Real Estate Inventory Tool

This section would create a pilot program to expand the Army's online real estate inventory tool pilot program to all military service branches.

Sec. 2844—Pilot Program to Provide Integrated Connectivity Service

This section would authorize a pilot program for accessible Wi-Fi at bases in the Middle East.

SUBTITLE F—MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORITIES

Sec. 2851—Authority for the Secretary of Defense to Acquire Real Property and Facilities in the National Capital Region and to Administer Such Property as Part of the Pentagon Reservation

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to acquire certain real property and facilities in the National Capital Region for Department of Defense components and treat such property as part of the Pentagon Reservation.

Sec. 2852—Establishment of a Dashboard for Military Construction Projects for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation Facilities

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with each Secretary of a military department, to establish a central dashboard to monitor and track research, development, test, and evaluation facility data related to military construction.

Sec. 2853—Additional Authority for Defense Site Reimbursement in the Federated States of Micronesia

This section would provide additional authority for Defense Site Reimbursement in the Federated States of Micronesia.

Sec. 2854—Recognition of Certain Aspects of the National Navy UDT-Seal Museum in Fort Pierce, Florida, as a National Memorial, National Memorial Garden, and National K9 Memorial

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to recognize the National Navy UDT-SEAL Museum in Fort Pierce, Florida, as a National Memorial, National Memorial Garden, and National K9 Memorial as a national memorial, national memorial garden, and national K9 memorial, respectively, of the Navy SEALs.

SUBTITLE G—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 2861—Annual Report on Supervision, Inspection, and Overhead Costs for Military Construction Projects

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit annual reports to Congress on supervision, inspection, and overhead costs for military construction projects, disaggregated by military department and construction agent.

Sec. 2862—Requirements Relating to the Multi-Mission Dry Dock Military Construction Project at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Washington

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to designate the Multi-Mission Dry Dock at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Washington, as a subprogram of a major defense acquisition program and require the Secretary to establish a baseline estimate and include quarterly Selected Acquisition Reports on this effort.

Sec. 2863—Comptroller General Review of Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program

This section would require the Comptroller General to annually review the costs, progress, and project status of the Navy's Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program.

Sec. 2864—Conditions on Transfer of Department of Defense Power Grid Infrastructure in Guam

This section would condition any Department of Defense transfer of power generation and transmission infrastructure in Guam to the Guam Power Authority.

Sec. 2865—Annual Report on Military Construction Projects Supporting Readiness and Public Interest in Guam

This section would require the Commander of Joint Region Marianas to submit annual report for 5 years on military construction projects in Guam that support readiness and public interests.

Sec. 2866—Annual Report on Effects of Extreme Weather on Department of Defense Military Installations and Combatant Commander Requirements

This section would require an annual report from the Department of Defense on vulnerabilities to military installations and combatant commander requirements resulting from extreme weather.

Sec. 2867—Reports to Census Bureau with Respect to Military and Civilian Personnel on Military Installations

This section would direct the Department of Defense to report to the U.S. Census Bureau the number of military and civilian personnel residing on military installations to support efficient and accurate counting for congressional apportionment and community representation.

DIVISION C—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY AUTHORIZATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE XXXI—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Cost Growth Notifications for National Nuclear Security Administration Projects

The committee directs the Administrator for Nuclear Security to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on the status of the National Nuclear Security Administration's efforts to improve processes and establish guidance for reporting cost growth and conducting root cause analyses, to include actions taken in response to recommendation from the September 2025 Report from the Government Accountability Office on the cost growth notification process. The briefing should also include any recommended statutory or process changes that could promote timelier reporting of cost growth in the future.

Material Staging Capability

The committee notes that the budget request included \$22.5 million to support preliminary design activities for the Material Staging Capability project at the Pantex Plant. The committee supports the National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) renewed focus on this project, which will address documented mission needs to improve security and operations for stockpile modernization, surveillance, and dismantlement activities at the site. While the committee appreciates that the NNSA continues to refine its conceptual design, in support of establishing a cost and schedule baseline for the project, the committee is concerned by the absence of resources for this effort in the Future Years Nuclear Security Program.

Therefore, the committee directs the Administrator for Nuclear Security to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 15, 2027, on the status of the Material Staging Capability project, including a finalized conceptual design and initial cost estimate.

National Nuclear Security Administration Operational Area at Rick Husband International Airport

The committee notes that the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and the City of Amarillo have had a successful partnership for the use of Rick Husband Amarillo International Airport (AMA) since 1967. The committee understands that changes in NNSA's security posture and operational tempo continue to evolve and appreciates NNSA's ongoing engagement with local officials to consider options to keep pace with these changes and further enhance the strong partnership between the Amarillo community and the Pantex Plant.

Therefore, the committee directs the Administrator for Nuclear Security to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than November 1, 2026, on options to improve security and operational flexibility of NNSA activities at AMA, including the potential relocation of NNSA operations within the AMA boundary. The briefing shall also include an assessment of whether additional authorities, if any, are necessary in connection with the options under consideration, as well as a discussion of any interagency coordination or approval that may be required.

Next-Generation Pulsed Power Capabilities

The committee recognizes the ongoing cooperation between the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and commercial industry with respect to next-generation fusion technologies and high-yield experimentation capabilities. The committee encourages NNSA to continue to look for opportunities to increase this collaboration as it works to define technical requirements related to future high-yield experimentation needs. Accordingly, the committee directs the Administrator for Nuclear Security to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2027, on NNSA's long-term experimentation requirements in high-yield physics regimes and related partnership opportunities with commercial industry.

Procurement of U.S.-Origin Uranium

The committee remains concerned about domestic capacity to supply unobligated and unencumbered uranium to meet national security mission needs. Therefore, the committee directs the Administrator for Nuclear Security to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2027, on the National Nuclear Security Administration's plans with respect to the availability and procurement of U.S.-origin unobligated and unencumbered uranium for defense mission needs. The briefing shall include the following:

- (1) a summary of current and projected domestic uranium mining and conversion capacity;
- (2) an analysis of projected requirements for unobligated, unencumbered, domestic uranium to meet national security missions;
- (3) an assessment of how projected increases in domestic and global commercial demand for mined uranium and conversion services may affect availability of U.S.-origin uranium;
- (4) an overview of NNSA's ongoing coordination with other relevant government stakeholders on domestic uranium availability; and
- (5) options and recommendations for procurement of U.S.-origin uranium and conversion services, including consideration of a strategic uranium reserve concept.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

Sec. 3101—National Nuclear Security Administration

This section would authorize appropriations for the National Nuclear Security Administration of the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2027 at the levels specified in the funding table in division D of this Act and authorize a new plant project.

Sec. 3102—Defense Environmental Cleanup

This section would authorize appropriations for defense environmental cleanup for the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2027 at the levels specified in the funding table in division D of this Act.

Sec. 3103—Other Defense Activities

This section would authorize appropriations for other defense activities for the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2027 at the levels specified in the funding table in division D of this Act.

Sec. 3104—Nuclear Energy

This section would authorize appropriations for nuclear energy for the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2027 at the levels specified in the funding table in division D of this Act.

SUBTITLE B—PROGRAM AUTHORIZATIONS, RESTRICTIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

Sec. 3111—Modifications to Requirements for Plutonium Pit Production Capacity

This section would amend section 6128 of title 10, United States Code, to update long-term production goals for plutonium pits.

Sec. 3112—Modification to Implementation of Programs for Acceleration of Replacement of Cesium Blood Irradiation Sources

This section would amend section 6156 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Cesium Irradiator Replacement Project to pay the full cost of replacing blood irradiation devices covered by the program.

Sec. 3113—Other Transaction Authority

This section would authorize the Administrator for Nuclear Security to utilize other transaction authority available elsewhere in title 10, United States Code.

Sec. 3114—Extension of Alternative Personnel System of the National Nuclear Security Administration

This section would extend the National Nuclear Security Administration's current Pay Banding and Performance-Based Pay Adjustment Demonstration Project in use since 2007, and codify the project as section 3242 of title 50, United States Code.

Sec. 3115—Deadline for Commencement of High Explosive
Synthesis, Formulation, and Production Facility

This section would amend section 3127 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) to accelerate the deadline for commencement of operations for Project 21–D–510, the High Explosive Synthesis, Formulation, and Production facility.

Sec. 3116—Contracting Authority to Acquire Commercial Testing
Services for Effects of Radiation

This section would authorize the Administrator for Nuclear Security, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, to seek to enter into agreements for radiation effects testing.

Sec. 3117—Prohibition Relating to Reclassification of High-Level
Waste

This section would limit funds from being used to reclassify certain radioactive waste.

SUBTITLE C—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 3121—Technical and Conforming Amendments Relating to
Codification of Atomic Energy Defense Provisions

This section would make certain technical corrections to chapter XX of title 10, United States Code.

Sec. 3122—Modification of Submission Deadline for Certain
Selected Acquisition Reports

This section would amend section 6125 of title 10, United States Code, to require certain acquisition reports be submitted within 30 days after the date on which the President transmits the budget to Congress.

TITLE XXXII—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES
SAFETY BOARD

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 3201—Authorization

This section would authorize \$45.0 million for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

TITLE XXXIV—NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 3401—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would authorize \$13.0 million for fiscal year 2027 for operation and maintenance of the Naval Petroleum Reserves.

TITLE XXXV—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

State Maritime Academy Training Infrastructure

The committee recognizes the increasing importance of resilient maritime logistics, sealift readiness, and mariner workforce development, especially in support of future operations in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM). The committee notes that state maritime academies play a critical role in training licensed mariners, engineers, and maritime professionals who support both commercial and defense maritime requirements, including surge sealift and contested logistics. The committee encourages the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Secretary of Transportation and the Maritime Administrator, to prioritize investments that enhance training infrastructure, vessel access, simulator capacity, pier and waterfront facilities, and instructional capabilities at state maritime academies. Such investments should be aligned with anticipated operational demands in the Indo-Pacific region and support increased throughput, modernized training, and interoperability with the Navy, Military Sealift Command, and commercial maritime operators.

The committee further encourages the Department of Defense to ensure that these efforts are coordinated, where appropriate, with existing maritime industrial base initiatives, sealift recapitalization efforts, and workforce development programs, in order to strengthen the maritime ecosystem aligned with USINDOPACOM interests.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 3501—Authorization of Appropriations for Maritime Administration

This section would authorize funds for the Maritime Administration.

SUBTITLE B—MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

Sec. 3511—Transferring the Administration of the United States Merchant Marine Academy to the Department

This section would amend chapter 513 of title 46, United States Code, to transfer responsibility for direction of the United States Merchant Marine Academy from the Maritime Administrator to the Secretary of Transportation.

Sec. 3512—Establishment of the United States Merchant Marine Academy as an Office Within the Office in the Department

This section would establish the United States Merchant Marine Academy as an office within the Department of Transportation with the Superintendent as head of Office and reporting directly to the Secretary of Transportation.

Sec. 3513—Support for Athletic Programs of the United States
Merchant Marine Academy

This section would authorize the Secretary of Transportation to establish a nonprofit corporation to support the athletic programs of the United States Merchant Marine Academy.

SUBTITLE C—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 3521—Limitation on Waiver of Navigation and Vessel-
Inspection Laws to Address Foreign Entities of Concern

This section would amend section 501 of title 46, United States Code, to limit the operation of a vessel under a waiver until the owner or operator submits to the Maritime Administrator, and the Maritime Administrator confirms, sufficient proof that the vessel is not owned, operated, or crewed by a foreign entity of concern as defined in section 10612 of the CHIPS Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–62).

Sec. 3522—Financing of Fishing Vessels

This section would improve and update the Federal Ship Financing Program by making construction of new commercial fishing vessels in the United States eligible under the statute in chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code.

Sec. 3523—Cranes; Shore Power

This section would amend the Port Infrastructure Development Program to make upgrading cranes at U.S. port facilities, including updating associated software, eligible for funding under the statute. Port cranes and associated software made in the Peoples Republic of China are a security risk and amending section 54301 of title 46, United States Code, will help expedite addressing a critical supply chain vulnerability. This section also makes shore power infrastructure projects that support cargo and passenger vessels eligible for funding under the program.

Sec. 3524—Cargoes Procured, Furnished, or Financed by United
States Government

This section would support the commercial U.S. flag fleet by expanding the pool of government cargoes subject to requirements stipulated in section 55305 of title 46, United States Code.

Sec. 3525—Assistance for Small Shipyards

This section would amend section 54101 of title 46, United States Code, to clarify that commercially available digital manufacturing hardware and software products used in the design, construction, and maintenance of, and digital tools and platforms that can train workers in shipbuilding skills, are eligible for funding under the Assistance for Small Shipyards program.

Sec. 3526—Committee on the Marine Transportation System

This section would amend existing statute by redesignating and transferring authorities in section 50401 of title 46, United States

Code, to section 102(j) of title 49, United States Code. This redesignation would make clear that the Executive Director of the Committee on the Marine Transportation System shall report to the Deputy Secretary of Transportation. This section would also establish a requirement for an annual work plan and an Executive Secretariat to support the Executive Director.

Sec. 3527—Assessment of Channel Depths and Placement of Aids to Navigation

This section would require the President to provide the relevant committees with a plan detailing how the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the U.S. Coast Guard will improve coordination amongst each other in making available information on depths, real time physical oceanographic data, and timely marking of navigation channels.

Sec. 3528—Waiver

This section would amend section 501 of title 46, United States Code, to make clear the Secretary of Defense shall provide as part of a Submittal of Explanation to Congress the waiver issued using this authority.

Sec. 3529—National Maritime Workforce Advisory Committee

This section would amend chapter 151 of title 46, United States Code, to establish a National Workforce Advisory Committee comprised of not more than 25 representatives of the maritime industrial base workforce. The Committee would advise the Secretary of Transportation on matters related to the skills, training, and numbers of workers necessary to maintain the U.S. maritime industrial base workforce ashore and afloat. This section would also identify the categories of experience and expertise that shall be represented on National Maritime Workforce Advisory Committee.

Sec. 3530—Enhancing United States Maritime Workforce

This section would require the President to submit to relevant committees proposals to implement workforce provisions from the Maritime Action Plan issued by the White House.

Sec. 3531—Enhancing United States Shipyards and Shipbuilding

This section would require the President to submit proposals to the relevant congressional committees to implement recommendations related to domestic shipbuilding included in the Maritime Action Plan issued by the White House.

TITLE XXXVI—SHIPS FOR AMERICA

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 3601—Report on Privilege

This section would require the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, Chair of the Federal Maritime Commission, and the Director of the Office of Manage-

ment and Budget, to submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on ways to ensure vessels of the United States operating in foreign commerce are privileged in regulation, taxation, fees, insurance, and policy compared to foreign vessels conducting trade with a United States domiciled entity.

Sec. 3602—Fleet Testing and Briefing Requirement

This section would require the Commander of United States Transportation Command, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy and Maritime Administrator, to devise a tabletop exercise to test the effective control of the Maritime Security Fleet and Tanker Security Fleet. This section would also require a briefing after completion of the exercise and to conduct that exercise annually.

Sec. 3603—Assessment of the Use of Commercial Best Practices for Navy Shipbuilding

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy in coordination with the Secretary of Transportation and the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating to conduct an assessment of best practices for ship construction and repair as well as identify opportunities for the Navy and Coast Guard to leverage those best practices.

Sec. 3604—Military Sealift Command

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to offer Government merchant mariners employed by Military Sealift Command paid leave accrual at a faster rate than provided pursuant to the standard General Schedule system. Additionally, this section would require a report from the Secretary of the Navy on recruiting and retention efforts for government civilian mariners.

Sec. 3605—Assessment on Maritime Infrastructure Readiness

This section would require the Maritime Administrator to submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on the status, resources, and authorities needed to complete maritime infrastructure improvements in the interest of national security and the commerce of the United States.

Sec. 3606—United States Merchant Marine Academy Infrastructure and Facilities Modernization

This section would express findings that the United States Merchant Marine Academy, as one of the five Federal service academies, plays a critical role in training service-obligated licensed merchant mariners needed for national security and economic interests of the United States. It would further express a finding that the infrastructure at the United States Merchant Marine Academy has not been modernized and rehabilitating the campus infrastructure is necessary to support current and future generations of Midshipmen.

Sec. 3607—United States Merchant Marine Academy

This section would express the sense of Congress about the importance of the United States Merchant Marine Academy, the need

for sufficient funding for campus infrastructure modernization, and the importance of rotational presidential attendance at graduation. Additionally, this section would require a report on the resources required to increase enrollment at the United States Merchant Marine Academy.

Sec. 3608—State Maritime Academies

This section would require the Maritime Administrator to submit a report to Congress detailing the additional resources required to support increased enrollment at the State maritime academies. The required report would also assess whether there is a need for additional State maritime academies.

Sec. 3609—Enforcement of Service Obligation Requirements

This section would require the Maritime Administrator to ensure that each cadet that signs a commitment agreement at the United States Merchant Marine Academy and each individual that signs a student incentive payment agreement at a State maritime academy meets service obligation requirements of those agreements. Additionally, this section would require the Maritime Administrator to establish an electronic system to support individuals meeting their service obligations and notify individuals if they are in violation. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Maritime Administrator would be required to submit a report to Congress on the status of all service-obligated mariners.

Sec. 3610—State Maritime Academy Sea Term Scholarship Programs

This section would amend chapter 515 of title 46, United States Code, to add a new section that would require the Maritime Administrator to work with private entities in the maritime industry to establish a sea term scholarship program.

Sec. 3611—Implementation Plan

This section would require the Maritime Administrator and the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating to each submit an implementation plan of the sections in this title and provide a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees on the implementation plans. Additionally, this section would require biannual updates on the implementation of such plans and a comptroller general review of the efforts carried out pursuant to this title.

DIVISION D—FUNDING TABLES

Sec. 4001—Authorization of Amounts in Funding Tables

This section would provide for the allocation of funds among programs, projects, and activities in accordance with the tables in division D of this Act, subject to reprogramming guidance in accordance with established procedures.

Consistent with the previously expressed views of the committee, this section would also require that a decision by an agency head

to commit, obligate, or expend funds to a specific entity on the basis of such funding tables be based on merit-based selection procedures in accordance with the requirements of sections 3201 and 4024 of title 10, United States Code, and other applicable provisions of law.

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
National Defense Funding, Base Budget Request			
Function 051, Department of Defense-Military			
Division A: Department of Defense Authorizations			
Title I—Procurement			
Aircraft Procurement, Army	1,933,769	523,783	2,457,552
Missile Procurement, Army	12,130,430	–70,000	12,060,430
Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	3,728,159	186,000	3,914,159
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	5,469,588	150,000	5,619,588
Other Procurement, Army	12,667,053	–745,000	11,922,053
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	26,947,023	–173,394	26,773,629
Weapons Procurement, Navy	11,769,111	–64,000	11,705,111
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps	1,958,597	–10,000	1,948,597
Shipbuilding & Conversion, Navy	60,176,117	285,000	60,461,117
Other Procurement, Navy	18,866,679	93,000	18,959,679
Procurement, Marine Corps	6,288,905	–5,000	6,283,905
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	26,985,236	582,144	27,567,380
Missile Procurement, Air Force	6,811,174		6,811,174
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	910,116		910,116
Other Procurement, Air Force	39,199,963	–141,500	39,058,463
Procurement, Space Force	9,645,353		9,645,353
Procurement, Defense-Wide	10,354,868	568,279	10,923,147
National Guard & Reserve Equipment	1,000,000		1,000,000
Defense Strategic Capital Credit Program	216,000		216,000
Subtotal, Title I—Procurement	257,058,141	1,179,312	258,237,453
Title II—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation			
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army	18,708,826	493,017	19,201,843
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy	32,386,619	318,350	32,704,969
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force	73,075,614	–480,895	72,594,719
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Space Force	38,373,489	–201,400	38,172,089
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense- Wide	55,736,724	334,356	56,071,080
Golden Dome for America Fund	397,971		397,971
Operational Test & Evaluation, Defense	112,365	223,778	336,143
Subtotal, Title II—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	218,791,608	687,206	219,478,814
Title III—Operation and Maintenance			
Operation & Maintenance, Army	64,114,683	–353,800	63,760,883

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Operation & Maintenance, Army Reserve	3,112,634	–3,700	3,108,934
Operation & Maintenance, Army National Guard	8,703,824	–68,500	8,635,324
Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund	303,099	–50,000	253,099
Operation & Maintenance, Navy	82,568,546	–130,667	82,437,879
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps	15,988,817	–80,300	15,908,517
Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve	1,477,216	–20,600	1,456,616
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	404,680	–7,000	397,680
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force	74,039,636	–425,800	73,613,836
Operation & Maintenance, Space Force	9,265,917	–54,400	9,211,517
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	4,748,987	–48,100	4,700,887
Operation & Maintenance, Air National Guard	8,130,689	–50,800	8,079,889
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide	64,251,581	236,401	64,487,982
United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces	21,698		21,698
DOD Acquisition Workforce Development Fund	37,478	60,000	97,478
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid	78,187	37,148	115,335
Cooperative Threat Reduction Account	221,332		221,332
Environmental Restoration, Army	282,444		282,444
Environmental Restoration, Navy	305,246		305,246
Environmental Restoration, Air Force	320,060		320,060
Environmental Restoration, Defense	8,957		8,957
Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Sites	238,927	8,000	246,927
Subtotal, Title III—Operation and Maintenance	338,624,638	–952,118	337,672,520
Title IV—Military Personnel			
Military Personnel Appropriations	190,771,931	–750,000	190,021,931
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contributions ...	14,349,269		14,349,269
Subtotal, Title IV—Military Personnel	205,121,200	–750,000	204,371,200
Title XIV—Other Authorizations			
Working Capital Fund, Army	20,563		20,563
Working Capital Fund, Navy	266,212		266,212
Working Capital Fund, Air Force	4,440,414		4,440,414
National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund	5,700		5,700
Working Capital Fund, Defense-Wide	1,273,760	–400,000	873,760
Working Capital Fund, DECA	1,501,344		1,501,344
Chemical Agents & Munitions Destruction	55,972		55,972
Drug Interdiction and Counter Drug Activities	918,002	3,000	921,002
Office of the Inspector General	506,343		506,343
Combat and Operational Medicine Program	20,341,643	249,600	20,591,243
Private Sector Care Program	22,175,472		22,175,472
Subtotal, Title XIV—Other Authorizations	51,505,425	–147,400	51,358,025
Total, Division A: Department of Defense Authoriza-			
tions	1,071,101,012	17,000	1,071,118,012
Division B: Military Construction Authorizations			
Military Construction			
Army	1,931,638	71,340	2,002,978
Navy	8,266,703	–158,830	8,107,873

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Air Force	10,601,180	–303,130	10,298,050
Defense-Wide	3,402,951	–124,280	3,278,671
Army National Guard	358,909	116,500	475,409
Army Reserve	209,913		209,913
Navy and Marine Corps Reserve	132,272		132,272
Air National Guard	525,221	407,400	932,621
Air Force Reserve	22,172		22,172
NATO Security Investment Program	604,270		604,270
Subtotal, Military Construction	26,055,229	9,000	26,064,229
Family Housing			
Construction, Army	240,495	–59,000	181,495
Operation & Maintenance, Army	468,407		468,407
Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	361,870		361,870
Operation & Maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps	385,609		385,609
Construction, Air Force	243,022		243,022
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force	366,756		366,756
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide	63,064		63,064
Family Housing Improvement Fund	8,412		8,412
Unaccompanied Housing Improvement Fund	501		501
Subtotal, Family Housing	2,138,136	–59,000	2,079,136
Base Realignment and Closure			
Base Realignment and Closure—Army	151,293		151,293
Base Realignment and Closure—Navy	108,325	50,000	158,325
Base Realignment and Closure—Air Force	111,381		111,381
Base Realignment and Closure—Defense-wide	1,318		1,318
Subtotal, Base Realignment and Closure	372,317	50,000	422,317
Total, Division B: Military Construction Authoriza- tions	28,565,682	0	28,565,682
Total, 051, Department of Defense-Military	1,099,666,694	17,000	1,099,683,694
Division C: Department of Energy National Security Authorization and Other Authorizations			
Function 053, Atomic Energy Defense Activities			
Environmental and Other Defense Activities			
Nuclear Energy	160,000		160,000
Defense Uranium Enrichment D&D	253,000	–253,000	0
Weapons Activities	27,441,159	145,000	27,586,159
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,389,595		2,389,595
Naval Reactors	2,393,692	–150,000	2,243,692
Federal Salaries and Expenses	577,097		577,097
Defense Environmental Cleanup	6,983,318	211,000	7,194,318
Other Defense Activities	1,184,721		1,184,721
Subtotal, Environmental and Other Defense Activi- ties	41,382,582	–47,000	41,335,582

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Independent Federal Agency Authorization			
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	45,000		45,000
Subtotal, Independent Federal Agency Authorization	45,000	0	45,000
Subtotal, 053, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	41,427,582	–47,000	41,380,582
Function 054, Defense-Related Activities			
Other Agency Authorizations			
Maritime Security Program	400,500		400,500
Tanker Security Program	167,600		167,600
Cable Security Fleet		30,000	30,000
Subtotal, Other Agency Authorizations	568,100	30,000	598,100
Subtotal, 054, Defense-Related Activities	568,100	30,000	598,100
Subtotal, Division C: Department of Energy National Security Authorization and Other Authorizations ..	41,995,682	–17,000	41,978,682
Total, National Defense	1,141,662,376	0	1,141,662,376
MEMORANDUM: NON-DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS	675,960	1,516,400	2,192,360
Title XIV—Armed Forces Retirement Home (Function 700)	77,000		77,000
Title XXXIV—Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves (Function 270)	13,000		13,000
Title XXXV—Maritime Administration (Function 400) ..	585,960	1,516,400	2,102,360
MEMORANDUM: TRANSFER AUTHORITIES (NON-ADD)			
Title X—General Transfer Authority	[10,000,000]	[–4,000,000]	[6,000,000]
MEMORANDUM: DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS NOT UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARMED SERVICES COM- MITTEE (NON-ADD)			
Defense Production Act	477,287		477,287

NATIONAL DEFENSE BUDGET AUTHORITY IMPLICATION

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
SUBTOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (051)	1,099,666,694	17,000	1,099,683,694
SUBTOTAL, ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE PROGRAMS (053)	41,427,582	-47,000	41,380,582
SUBTOTAL, DEFENSE-RELATED ACTIVITIES (054)	568,100	30,000	598,100
TOTAL, NATIONAL DEFENSE	1,141,662,376		1,141,662,376
Scoring adjustments			
Transfers to non-Defense budget functions (051)	-189,000		-189,000
Subtotal, Scoring Adjustments	-189,000		-189,000
National Defense Discretionary Programs not In the Jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee or Do Not Require Additional Authorization			
Defense Production Act Purchases	477,287		477,287
Indefinite Account: Disposal of DOD Real Property	7,799		7,799
Indefinite Account: Lease of DOD Real Property	37,220		37,220
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 051	522,306		522,306
Corps of Engineers—Civil Works, Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program	200,000		200,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 053	200,000		200,000
Other Discretionary Programs	11,347,900		11,347,900
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 054	11,347,900		11,347,900
Total Defense Discretionary Adjustments (050)	11,881,206		11,881,206
Budget Authority Implication, National Defense Discretionary			
Department of Defense—Military (051)	1,100,000,000	17,000	1,100,017,000
Atomic Energy Defense Activities (053)	41,627,582	-47,000	41,580,582
Defense-Related Activities (054)	11,916,000	30,000	11,946,000
Total BA Implication, National Defense Discre- tionary	1,153,543,582		1,153,543,582
National Defense Mandatory Programs, Current Law (CBO Baseline)			
Concurrent receipt accrual payments to the Military Retirement Fund	34,344,000		34,344,000
Revolving, trust and other DOD Mandatory	1,756,000		1,756,000
Offsetting receipts	-1,802,000		-1,802,000
Mandatory sequestration estimate	-5,585,000		-5,585,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 051	28,713,000		28,713,000
Energy employees occupational illness compensation programs	4,188,000		4,188,000
CDC-Wide Activities and Program Support	91,000		91,000
Mandatory sequestration estimate	-55,000		-55,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 053	4,224,000		4,224,000
Payment to CIA retirement fund	514,000		514,000
Payment to Radiation exposure compensation trust fund	950,000		950,000
Submarine Security Activities	22,000		22,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 054	1,486,000		1,486,000

NATIONAL DEFENSE BUDGET AUTHORITY IMPLICATION—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Total National Defense Mandatory (050)	34,423,000		34,423,000
Budget Authority Implication, National Defense Discretionary and Mandatory			
Department of Defense—Military (051)	1,128,713,000	17,000	1,128,730,000
Atomic Energy Defense Activities (053)	45,851,582	–47,000	45,804,582
Defense-Related Activities (054)	13,402,000	30,000	13,432,000
Total BA Implication, National Defense Discretionary and Mandatory	1,187,966,582		1,187,966,582

TITLE XLI—PROCUREMENT

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT.

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SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2027 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY							
FIXED WING							
003	SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS		291,472		15,000		306,472
	Fiber Optic Drone Procurement				[5,000]		
	Program decrease				[−5,000]		
	Solid Oxide Powered Long Range Reconnaissance Aircraft Procurement				[15,000]		
004	UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (UAS)		52,398				52,398
005	HADES PLATFORM, PAYLOADS/PED, AND INTEGRATION		227,569				227,569
ROTARY							
007	AH-64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN		1,552				1,552
009	FUTURE VERTICAL LIFT FAMILY OF SYSTEMS AP		127,217		−127,217		0
	Program realignment for operational test aircraft				[−127,217]		
010	UH-60 BLACKHAWK M MODEL (MYP)	1	39,257	6	250,000	7	289,257
	6 additional aircraft			[6]	[250,000]		
012	CH-47 HELICOPTER	5	210,645	7	381,000	12	591,645
	7 additional aircraft			[7]	[381,000]		
MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT							
015	MQ-1 PAYLOAD		53,190				53,190
016	GRAY EAGLE MODS2		2,556				2,556
017	AH-64 MODS		251,645				251,645

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2027 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
018	SCALABLE CONTROL INTERFACE (SCI)		2,061				2,061
019	CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (MYP)		108,408				108,408
020	UTILITY HELICOPTER MODS		120,013		5,000		125,013
	UH-72 Limited User Test for ARNG helicopters				[5,000]		
021	NETWORK AND MISSION PLAN		29,235				29,235
022	COMMS, NAV SURVEILLANCE		14,384				14,384
024	AVIATION ASSURED PNT		55,055				55,055
	GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS						
027	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT		125,050				125,050
028	CMWS		21,511				21,511
029	COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRCM)	36	140,636			36	140,636
	OTHER SUPPORT						
030	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT		29,778				29,778
031	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS		15,229				15,229
032	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL		11,044				11,044
033	LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET		3,864				3,864
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	42	1,933,769	13	523,783	55	2,457,552
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
	SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM						
001	LOWER TIER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AMD) SEN		2,036,358				2,036,358
002	TERMINAL HIGH ALTITUDE AREA DEFENSE (THAAD)	27	907,162			27	907,162
003	M-SHORAD—PROCUREMENT	14	712,690			14	712,690
004	MSE MISSILE	244	1,297,528			244	1,297,528
005	PRECISION STRIKE MISSILE (PRSM)	680	1,226,526			680	1,226,526
006	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INC 2-I		1,626,004		-70,000		1,556,004

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SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2027 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
009	BRADLEY PROGRAM (MOD)		161,979				161,979
010	M109 FOV MODIFICATIONS		74,070				74,070
011	PALADIN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT (PIM)		84,193		176,000		260,193
	Program increase				[176,000]		
012	IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88 HERCULES)	10	106,036			10	106,036
013	JOINT ASSAULT BRIDGE	18	163,354			18	163,354
014	ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM	22	654,969			22	654,969
015	VEHICLE PROTECTION SYSTEMS (VPS)		16,134				16,134
	WEAPONS & OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES						
019	MORTAR SYSTEMS		3,575		10,000		13,575
	Modular Turreted Mortar System				[10,000]		
020	LOCATION & AZIMUTH DETERMINATION SYSTEM (LADS)		10,420				10,420
024	NEXT GENERATION SQUAD WEAPON		372,641				372,641
	MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEH						
028	M777 MODS		1,569				1,569
030	M119 MODIFICATIONS		4,453				4,453
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES						
031	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)		512				512
032	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)		308,110				308,110
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY.	265	3,728,159		186,000	265	3,914,159
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY						
	SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION						
001	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES		114,418		20,000		134,418
	Program decrease				[-30,000]		

002	Program increase			
	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES	41,356	[50,000]	66,356
	Program decrease		25,000	
	Program increase		[-15,000]	
003	Program increase		[40,000]	
	NEXT GENERATION SQUAD WEAPON AMMUNITION	536,695	20,000	556,695
	6.8mm		[20,000]	
004	CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES	6,719		6,719
005	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES	50,861	65,000	115,861
	Program increase		[65,000]	
006	CTG, 20MM, ALL TYPES	9,427		9,427
007	CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES	34,038		34,038
008	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES	164,116		164,116
009	CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES	146,105		146,105
010	CTG, 50MM, ALL TYPES	58,221		58,221
	MORTAR AMMUNITION			
011	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	67,727		67,727
012	81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	123,745		123,745
013	120MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	192,826		192,826
	TANK AMMUNITION			
014	CARTRIDGES, TANK, 105MM AND 120MM, ALL TYPES	421,735		421,735
	ARTILLERY AMMUNITION			
015	ARTILLERY CARTRIDGES, 75MM & 105MM, ALL TYPES	48,841		48,841
016	ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES	120,703		120,703
018	ARTILLERY PROPELLANTS, FUZES AND PRIMERS, ALL	431,328		431,328
	MINES			
019	MINES & CLEARING CHARGES, ALL TYPES	47,012		47,012
021	MINE, AT, VOLCANO, ALL TYPES	4,026		4,026
	ROCKETS			
022	SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	50,235		50,235
023	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES	92,772		92,772
	OTHER AMMUNITION			
024	CAD/PAD, ALL TYPES	11,615		11,615

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2027 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
025	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES		21,691				21,691
026	GRENADES, ALL TYPES		66,845				66,845
027	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES		44,927				44,927
028	SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES		11,508				11,508
	MISCELLANEOUS						
030	AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES		4,109				4,109
031	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION (AMMO)		16,290				16,290
032	AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT		14,007				14,007
033	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO)		18,712				18,712
034	CLOSEOUT LIABILITIES		101				101
	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT						
035	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		2,331,763		20,000		2,351,763
	6.8mm equipping support				[10,000]		
	6.8mm facilities				[10,000]		
036	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS DEMILITARIZATION		161,179				161,179
037	ARMS INITIATIVE		3,935				3,935
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY		5,469,588		150,000		5,619,588
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
	TACTICAL VEHICLES						
001	FAMILY OF SEMITRAILERS		129,602				129,602
003	GROUND MOBILITY VEHICLES (GMV)		526,796				526,796
004	ARMG HMMWV MODERNIZATION PROGRAM				100,000		100,000
	HMMWV ABS/ESC Rollover Mitigation				[100,000]		
006	TRUCK, DUMP, 20T (CCE)		17,030				35,030
	M917A3 Heavy Dump Truck for the ARNG				18,000		
					[18,000]		

007	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)	283,344	283,344
008	FAMILY OF COLD WEATHER ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE (C)	38,294	38,294
009	FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIP	40,203	40,203
010	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)	169,404	169,404
011	FAMILY OF COMMON TACTICAL TRUCKS	80,187	80,187
013	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP	60,000	60,000
	Ground combat vehicle Organic Industrial Base	[60,000]	[60,000]
	NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES		
014	NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER	12,029	12,029
	COMM—JOINT COMMUNICATIONS		
016	C2 INFRASTRUCTURE	1,293,203	933,203
	Program decrease	—360,000	—360,000
017	C2 TRANSPORT	1,581,863	1,121,863
	Program decrease	—460,000	—460,000
018	JCSE EQUIPMENT (USRDECOM)	39	39
	COMM—SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS		
021	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYSTEMS	73,959	73,959
022	ASSURED POSITIONING, NAVIGATION AND TIMING	243,303	243,303
	COMM—COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS		
025	HANDHELD MANPACK SMALL FORM FIT (HMS)	516,045	516,045
026	ARMY LINK 16 SYSTEMS	33,711	33,711
027	UNIFIED COMMAND SUITE	20,187	20,187
028	COTS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	5,188	5,188
030	ARMY COMMUNICATIONS & ELECTRONICS	54,428	54,428
	COMM—INTELLIGENCE COMM		
031	CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE-INTEL	16,382	16,382
032	MULTI-DOMAIN INTELLIGENCE	243,732	208,732
	Program decrease	—35,000	—35,000
	INFORMATION SECURITY		
033	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP	853	853
034	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC)	145,507	145,507
035	BIOMETRIC ENABLING CAPABILITY (BEC)	65	65

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2027 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
COMM—BASE COMMUNICATIONS							
036	INFORMATION SYSTEMS		133,046		−6,000		127,046
	Unjustified growth				[−6,000]		
037	BASE EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION		50,644				50,644
038	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM		335,050		−9,000		326,050
	Program decrease				[−9,000]		
ELECT EQUIP—TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)							
042	TITAN		368,672		−10,000		358,672
	Program decrease				[−10,000]		
043	TERRESTRIAL LAYER SYSTEMS (TLS)		172,558		−25,000		147,558
	Program decrease				[−25,000]		
044	COLLECTION CAPABILITY		5,914				5,914
046	DCGS-A-INTEL		1,075				1,075
047	TROJAN		48,885				48,885
048	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT)		12,441				12,441
ELECT EQUIP—ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)							
050	AIR VIGILANCE (AV)		106,497				106,497
052	ELECTRONIC WARFARE PLANNING & MGMT TOOLS (EWP)		46,570				46,570
053	FAMILY OF PERSISTENT SURVEILLANCE CAP.		163				163
054	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES		8,427				8,427
ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)							
056	SENTINEL MODS		485,840				485,840
059	BASE EXPEDITARY TARGETING AND SURV SYS		1,818				1,818
060	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION FAMILY OF SYSTEMS		18,000				18,000
061	FAMILY OF WEAPON SIGHTS (FWS)		15,340				15,340
062	ENHANCED PORTABLE INDUCTIVE ARTILLERY FUZE SE		13,228				13,228

063	SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS	9,848		9,848
064	FORWARD LOOKING INFRARED (FLIR)	84,134		84,134
065	COUNTER SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM (C-SUAS)	994,127	15,000	1,009,127
	Non-kinetic c-UAS swarm solutions		[15,000]	
067	JOINT EFFECTS TARGETING SYSTEM (JETS)	7,663		7,663
068	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMCB XM32	6,382		6,382
069	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM	2,391		2,391
070	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEMS MODIFICATIONS	7,139		7,139
071	COUNTERFIRE RADARS	196,522	-20,000	176,522
	Program decrease		[-10,000]	
	Unjustified growth		[-10,000]	
072	ADVANCED SITUATIONAL AWARENESS SYSTEMS	397,286		397,286
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS			
074	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY	3,559		3,559
075	AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS	61,127		61,127
076	IAAMD BATTLE COMMAND SYSTEM	1,052,868	-70,000	982,868
	Unjustified growth		[-70,000]	
077	AIAMD FAMILY OF SYSTEMS (FOS) COMPONENTS	16,446		16,446
078	LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)	5,265		5,265
082	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (ENFIRE)	16,673		16,673
	ELECT EQUIP—AUTOMATION			
083	ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION	4,303		4,303
084	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	99,039		99,039
086	HIGH PERF COMPUTING MOD PGM (HPCMP)	75,004		75,004
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS			
087A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,577		1,577
	CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT			
088	BASE DEFENSE SYSTEMS (BDS)	143		143
089	CBRN DEFENSE	65,020		65,020
	BRIDGING EQUIPMENT			
090	TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON	35,806		35,806
	ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT			

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2027 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
092	ROBOTICS AND APPLIQUE SYSTEMS		84,303		-15,000		69,303
	Program decrease				[-15,000]		
093	RENDER SAFE SETS KITS OUTFITS		12,461				12,461
094	FAMILY OF BOATS AND MOTORS		8,028				8,028
	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
095	HEATERS AND ECU'S		15,021				15,021
097	GROUND SOLDIER SYSTEM		193,491				193,491
101	CARGO AERIAL DEL & PERSONNEL PARACHUTE SYSTEM		39,505				39,505
103	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (ENG SPT)		4,129				4,129
	PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT						
104	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER		133,881				133,881
	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT						
105	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL		93,705		10,000		103,705
	Modernization of field deployed mobile X-rays				[10,000]		
	MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT						
106	MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS		58,997				58,997
	CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT						
107	CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT		72,582				72,582
	RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT						
108	ARMY WATERCRAFT ESP		75,717				75,717
109	MANEUVER SUPPORT VESSEL (MSV)		104,705		62,000		166,705
	Army Autonomous Resupply Vessel				[62,000]		
110	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (FLOAT/RAIL)		22,021				22,021
	GENERATORS						
111	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP		79,456				79,456
	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT						

112	FAMILY OF FORKLIFTS					6,238	
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT						
113	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS SUPPORT					141,848	
114	TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM					140,860	
115	SYNTHETIC TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (STE)					115,535	
116	GAMING TECHNOLOGY IN SUPPORT OF ARMY TRAINING					4,180	
	TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD)						
117	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)					18,570	
118	TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD)					53,597	
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
119	PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3)					137,271	
120	BASE LEVEL COMMON EQUIPMENT					19,889	
121	MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA-3)					41,358	
122	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (OTH)					362,356	
123	BUILDING, PRE-FAB, RELOCATABLE					10,878	
124	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR TEST AND EVALUATION					88,721	
	OPA2						
126	INITIAL SPARES—C&E					7,323	
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY					11,922,053	
							-745,000
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT						
001	F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET					49,088	
002	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER CV	8				995,707	8
003	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER CV AP					651,081	
004	JSF STOVL					62,363	
005	JSF STOVL AP					77,963	
006	CH-53K (HEAVY LIFT)	22				3,044,450	22
007	CH-53K (HEAVY LIFT) AP					429,295	
009	H-1 UPGRADES (UH-1Y/AH-1Z)					5,974	
010	P-8A POSEIDON	12				4,227,350	12
011	E-2D ADV HAWKEYE	6				1,725,025	6
							-350,000

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2027 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
012	E-2D Multi-Year Procurement Cost Savings						
	E-2D ADV HAWKEYE AP		550,000		[-350,000]		495,000
	Excess to need				[-55,000]		
	OTHER AIRCRAFT						
015	KC-130J	11	1,601,906			11	1,601,906
016	MQ-4 TRITON		104,326				104,326
017	MQ-25	3	771,177			3	771,177
018	MQ-25 AP		80,965				80,965
019	MARINE GROUP 5 UAS	5	118,600			5	118,600
020	OTHER SUPPORT AIRCRAFT	10	204,476			10	204,476
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT						
021	F-18 A-D UNIQUE		36,951				36,951
022	F-18E/F AND EA-18G MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINM		563,832				563,832
023	MARINE GROUP 5 UAS SERIES		179,603				179,603
024	AEA SYSTEMS		37,125				37,125
026	INFRARED SEARCH AND TRACK (IRST)		171,345				171,345
027	ADVERSARY		24,732				24,732
028	F-18 SERIES		858,716				858,716
029	H-53 SERIES		91,903				91,903
030	MH-60 SERIES		236,555				236,555
031	H-1 SERIES		304,267				304,267
032	E-2 SERIES		96,428				96,428
033	TRAINER A/C SERIES		12,359				12,359
034	C-130 SERIES		185,266				185,266
036	CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES		20,100				20,100
037	E-6 SERIES		270,832				270,832

038	EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES	57,319		57,319
039	T-45 SERIES	191,139		191,139
040	POWER PLANT CHANGES	23,765		23,765
041	JPATS SERIES	28,059		28,059
043	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	365,990		365,990
044	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES	246,728	-24,672	222,056
	Program decrease		[-24,672]	
045	COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM	11,028		11,028
046	ID SYSTEMS	3,199		3,199
047	P-8 SERIES	381,014		381,014
048	MAGTF EW FOR AVIATION	20,686		20,686
049	V-22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY	641,715		641,715
050	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ)	458,658		458,658
051	F-35 STOVL SERIES	428,881		428,881
052	F-35 CV SERIES	135,612		135,612
053	QRC	27,686		27,686
054	MQ-4 SERIES	157,849		157,849
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS			
058	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	4,511,417		4,811,417
	F-35B Spare Parts		300,000	
	F-35C Spare Parts		[150,000]	
			[150,000]	
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIP & FACILITIES			
059	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	666,140	-33,307	632,833
	Program decrease		[-33,307]	
060	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	113,513		113,513
061	WAR CONSUMABLES	56,577		56,577
062	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	61,970		61,970
063	SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	218,318	-10,415	207,903
	Program decrease		[-10,415]	
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	77	-173,394	77
		26,947,023		26,773,629
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY			

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2027 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	BALLISTIC MISSILES						
001	CONVENTIONAL PROMPT STRIKE	12	750,387			12	750,387
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES						
002	TRIDENT II MODS		3,912,267				3,912,267
	STRATEGIC MISSILES						
004	TOMAHAWK	58	1,015,106			58	1,015,106
	TACTICAL MISSILES						
005	AMRAAM	106	167,439			106	167,439
006	SIDEWINDER	306	174,750			306	174,750
007	JOINT ADVANCE TACTICAL MISSILE (JATM)		557,806				557,806
008	STANDARD MISSILE	106	733,159			106	733,159
010	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB II	512	166,688			512	166,688
011	RAM	116	119,166			116	119,166
012	MSE MISSILE	23	97,835			23	97,835
013	JOINT AIR GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	282	73,226			282	73,226
015	AERIAL TARGETS		179,931				179,931
016	OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT		3,877				3,877
017	LRASM	129	670,456		-64,000	129	606,456
	Transfer to RDN-95				[-64,000]		
018	NAVAL STRIKE MISSILE (NSM)	32	75,972			32	75,972
019	NAVAL STRIKE MISSILE (NSM) AP		2,103				2,103
021	PRECISION ATTACK STRIKE MUNITION (PASM)	4	4,019			4	4,019
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES						
022	TOMAHAWK MODS		799,139				799,139
023	ESSM	290	521,006			290	521,006
024	AARGM-ER		20				20

025	AARGM-ER AP	5,210		5,210
026	STANDARD MISSILES MODS	69,579		69,579
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES			
027	WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	62,403		62,403
028	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	640		640
	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT			
029	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	43,261		43,261
	TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP			
030	SSTD	3,969		3,969
031	MK-48 TORPEDO	571,274	141	571,274
032	ASW TARGETS	47,277		47,277
	MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP			
033	MK-54 TORPEDO MODS	112,126		112,126
034	MK-48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS	67,279		67,279
035	MARITIME MINES	251,724		251,724
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT			
036	TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	160,445		160,445
037	ASW RANGE SUPPORT	4,438		4,438
	DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION			
038	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	6,011		6,011
	GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS			
039	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS	13,946		13,946
	MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS			
040	CWS MODS	7,939		7,939
041	COAST GUARD WEAPONS	49,537		49,537
042	GUN MOUNT MODS	84,004		84,004
043	LCS MODULE WEAPONS	2,190	10	2,190
044	AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS	14,265		14,265
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS			
046	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	167,242		167,242
	TOTAL WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	2,127	2,127	11,705,111
		-64,000		

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2027 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS							
NAVY AMMUNITION							
001	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS		45,607				45,607
002	JDAM	1,292	96,935			1,292	96,935
003	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES		92,145				92,145
004	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION		14,832				14,832
005	PRACTICE BOMBS		46,782				46,782
006	CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES		63,064				63,064
007	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES		121,059				121,059
008	JATOS		8,179				8,179
009	5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION		44,136				44,136
010	INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMUNITION		40,095				40,095
011	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION		43,106				43,106
012	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO		48,801				48,801
013	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION		9,510				9,510
015	AMMUNITION LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		1,692				1,692
016	EXPEDITIONARY LOTTERING MUNITIONS		165,662				165,662
MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION							
017	MORTARS		181,464				181,464
018	DIRECT SUPPORT MUNITIONS		29,715				29,715
019	INFANTRY WEAPONS AMMUNITION		142,179				142,179
020	COMBAT SUPPORT MUNITIONS		12,510				12,510
021	AMMO MODERNIZATION		19,009				19,009
022	ARTILLERY MUNITIONS		723,278				713,278
	Unjustified growth				-10,000		
					[-10,000]		
023	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		8,837				8,837

TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS					
	1,292	1,958,597	–10,000	1,292	1,948,597
SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY					
FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SHIPS					
001 COLUMBIA CLASS SUBMARINE	1	10,233,832		1	10,233,832
002 COLUMBIA CLASS SUBMARINE AP		4,763,342	125,000		4,888,342
Additive manufacturing planning for submarine industrial base resilience.					
Scaling of Low-Cost Titanium Manufacturing for Submarine Construction					
Submarine Workforce Pipeline					
OTHER WARSHIPS					
003 CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM		641,907			641,907
004 CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM AP		1,940,566			1,940,566
005 CVN-81		1,447,882			1,447,882
006 VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	2	8,402,316		2	8,402,316
007 VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE AP		4,143,618			4,143,618
009 BBG(X) AP		1,000,000			1,000,000
010 CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS		4,418,902			4,418,902
011 CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS AP		53,070			53,070
012 DDG 1000		66,516			66,516
013 DDG-51	1	2,954,238	1,000,000	2	3,954,238
Incremental funding for an additional DDG-51					
017 FF(X)	1	1,429,000	[1,000,000]	1	1,429,000
AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS					
018 LPD FLIGHT II	1	2,188,700		1	2,188,700
019 LPD FLIGHT II AP		355,950			355,950
021 LHA REPLACEMENT	1	3,850,319		1	3,850,319
AUXILIARIES, CRAFT AND PRIOR YR PROGRAM COST					
026 AS SUBMARINE TENDER	2	4,444,000	–880,000	2	3,564,000
Program decrease					
Reduction for incremental funding of submarine tender contract					
028 TAO FLEET OILER	2	1,946,063	[–500,000]	2	1,946,063

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2027 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
031	TAGOS SURTASS SHIPS	1	610,664		-30,000	1	580,664
	Program decrease				[-30,000]		
035	STRATEGIC SEALIFT	1	450,000			1	450,000
036	OUTFITTING		741,270				741,270
037	SHIP TO SHORE CONNECTOR	4	733,895			4	733,895
038	SERVICE CRAFT		177,079	2	82,000	2	259,079
	Additional Yard, Repair, Berthing and Messing Barges			[2]	[82,000]		
039	AUXILIARY PERSONNEL LIGHTER		83,000				83,000
040	BULK FUEL VESSEL	1	450,000			1	450,000
043	LCAC SLEP	2	37,998			2	37,998
045	COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS		2,611,990		-12,000		2,599,990
	Program decrease				[-12,000]		
	TOTAL SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY	20	60,176,117	3	285,000	23	60,461,117
OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY							
SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT							
001	SURFACE POWER EQUIPMENT		22,668				22,668
GENERATORS							
002	SURFACE COMBATANT HM&E		103,871				103,871
NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT							
003	OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT		83,510				83,510
OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT							
004	SUB PERISCOPE, IMAGING AND SUPT EQUIP PROG		344,885				344,885
005	DDG MOD		1,000,278				1,000,278
006	FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT		177,708				177,708
007	COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD		2,259				2,259

008	LHA/LHD MIDLIFE	131,315			131,315
009	LCC 19/20 EXTENDED SERVICE LIFE PROGRAM	766			766
010	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	22,506			22,506
011	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	330,951			330,951
012	VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	83,297			83,297
013	LCS CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	15,815			15,815
014	SUBMARINE BATTERIES	26,211			26,211
015	LPD CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	213,723			213,723
016	DDG 1000 CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	58,284			58,284
017	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	72,163			72,163
018	DSSP EQUIPMENT	7,440			7,440
019	SMALL UNMANNED SURFACE VEHICLES	585			585
020	LCAC	22,515			22,515
021	UNDERWATER EOD EQUIPMENT	20,575			20,575
022	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	69,425			69,425
023	CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS	2,425			2,425
	REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT				
024	SHIP MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND MODERNIZATION	2,737,140			2,737,140
025	REACTOR COMPONENTS	519,821			519,821
	OCEAN ENGINEERING				
026	DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT	33,013			33,013
	SMALL BOATS				
027	MEDIUM UNMANNED SURFACE VEHICLE (MUSVS)	121,130			121,130
028	STANDARD BOATS	97,746			152,746
	Additional 40ft Patrol Boats		12	55,000	
	PRODUCTION FACILITIES EQUIPMENT				
029	OPERATING FORCES IPE	492,100			492,100
	OTHER SHIP SUPPORT				
030	LCS COMMON MISSION MODULES EQUIPMENT	30,565			30,565
031	LCS MCM MISSION MODULES	65,113			65,113
032	LCS SUW MISSION MODULES	1,719			1,719
033	LCS IN-SERVICE MODERNIZATION	315,272			125,272
				-190,000	
				[12]	
				[55,000]	

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2027 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	Insufficient justification				[-35,000]		
	Program decrease				[-155,000]		
034	SMALL & MEDIUM UUV		110,955				110,955
035	LARGE UUV		222,998		34,000		256,998
	Procurement of dual modality large displacement unmanned undersea vehicles.				[34,000]		
036	EXTRA LARGE UUV		135,802				135,802
	LOGISTIC SUPPORT						
037	LSD MIDLIFE & MODERNIZATION		240				240
	SHIP SONARS						
039	AN/SQQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM		142,355				142,355
040	SSN ACOUSTIC EQUIPMENT		454,161				454,161
	ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
042	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM		68,881				68,881
043	SSTD		14,857				14,857
044	FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM		490,548				490,548
045	SURTASS		72,190				72,190
	ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT						
046	AN/SIQ-32		653,483				653,483
	RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT						
047	SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT		701,667				701,667
048	MARITIME BATTLESPACE AWARENESS		8,652				8,652
	OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
049	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY		33,932				33,932
050	NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTCSS)		10,108				10,108
051	ATDLS		52,758				52,758

052	NAVY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NCCS)	16,167	16,167	
053	MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	14,879	14,879	
054	NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)	43,097	43,097	
055	AMERICAN FORCES RADIO AND TV SERVICE	289	289	
	AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT			
056	ASHORE ATC EQUIPMENT	83,057	83,057	
057	AFLOAT ATC EQUIPMENT	62,581	62,581	
058	ID SYSTEMS	35,620	35,620	
059	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEM (.....	2,976	2,976	
060	NAVAL MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	54,487	54,487	
	OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT			
062	TACTICAL/MOBILE C4I SYSTEMS	48,262	48,262	
063	INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE AND RECONNAISSANCE (ISR)	11,824	11,824	
064	CANES	493,046	486,046	-7,000
	Program decrease			[-7,000]
065	RADIAC	38,000	38,000	
066	CANES-INTELL	43,028	43,028	
067	GPETE	31,462	31,462	
068	MASF	5,822	5,822	
069	INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY	6,454	6,454	
070	EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION	3,435	3,435	
071	IN-SERVICE RADARS AND SENSORS	338,946	338,946	
	SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS			
072	BATTLE FORCE TACTICAL NETWORK	125,661	125,661	
073	SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS	50,350	50,350	
074	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION	156,605	156,605	
075	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER \$5M	15,097	15,097	
	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS			
076	SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT	173,069	173,069	
077	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	88,071	88,071	
	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS			
078	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	57,961	57,961	

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2027 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
079	NAVY MULTIBAND TERMINAL (NMT)		57,768				57,768
080	MOBILE ADVANCED EHF TERMINAL (MAT)		202,305				202,305
	CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT						
082	INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)		349,099				349,099
083	MIO INTEL EXPLOITATION TEAM		1,063				1,063
	CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT						
084	CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP		7,419				7,419
	OTHER ELECTRONIC SUPPORT						
091	COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT		67,106				67,106
	DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT						
092	OTHER DRUG INTERDICTION SUPPORT		57,568				57,568
	SONOBUOYS						
093	SONOBUOYS—ALL TYPES		300,151		250,000		550,151
	Additional Procurement of Sonobuoys				[250,000]		
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
094	MINOTAUR		4,831				4,831
095	WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		119,900				119,900
096	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		69,065				69,065
097	ADVANCED ARRESTING GEAR (AAG)		23,551				23,551
098	ELECTROMAGNETIC AIRCRAFT LAUNCH SYSTEM (EMALS)		36,908				36,908
099	METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT		7,477				7,477
100	AIRBORNE MCM		9,507				9,507
101	AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		116,873				116,873
102	UMCS-UNMAN CARRIER AVIATION(UCA)MISSION CNTRL		211,216				211,216
	SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT						
103	SHIP GUN SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT		6,962				6,962

104	SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT			
105	HARPOON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	195	195	
	SHIP MISSILE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	431,069	416,069	
	Insufficient justification		-15,000	
106	TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	116,208	116,208	
	FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT			
107	CPS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	188,430	188,430	
108	STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP	327,941	327,941	
	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT			
109	SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS	165,416	165,416	
110	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	25,105	25,105	
	OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT			
111	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP	48,252	48,252	
113	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	2,592	2,592	
	OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE			
114	ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM	606,241	606,241	
115	SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS	73,681	73,681	
116	SURFACE TRAINING EQUIPMENT	218,181	218,181	
	CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT			
117	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	3,567	3,567	
118	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS	4,801	4,801	
120	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP	91,269	91,269	
121	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT	17,107	17,107	
122	TACTICAL VEHICLES	46,796	46,796	
123	AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT	53,916	53,916	
124	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	3,586	3,586	
125	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	131,449	131,449	
126	PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES	998	998	
	SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT			
127	SUPPLY EQUIPMENT	67,828	67,828	
128	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	4,732	4,732	
129	SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS	323,644	323,644	

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2027 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	TRAINING DEVICES						
130	TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		10,608				10,608
131	TRAINING AND EDUCATION EQUIPMENT		331,016				331,016
	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
132	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		55,202				55,202
133	MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		54,862				54,862
135	NAVAL MIP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		5,213				5,213
136	OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		15,107				15,107
137	C4ISR EQUIPMENT		33,975				33,975
138	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		60,467				60,467
139	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT		218,037		-27,000		191,037
	Insufficient justification				[-27,000]		
140	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY		40,490				40,490
	OTHER						
142	NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE SERVICE		223,647		-7,000		216,647
	Unjustified growth				[-7,000]		
143	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES		7,131				7,131
143A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		42,813				42,813
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
144	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		765,711				765,711
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		18,866,679	12	93,000	12	18,959,679
	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS						
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
002	AMPHIBIOUS COMBAT VEHICLE FAMILY OF VEHICLES		237,336				237,336

003	LAV PIP	68,825		68,825
	ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS			
004	155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER	5,709		5,709
005	ARTILLERY WEAPONS SYSTEM	341,085		341,085
006	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER \$5 MILLION	50,299		50,299
	GUIDED MISSILES			
008	NAVAL STRIKE MISSILE (NSM)	204,639	103	204,639
009	NAVAL STRIKE MISSILE (NSM) AP	14,391		14,391
010	GROUND BASED AIR DEFENSE	1,274,446		1,254,446
	Unjustified growth		-20,000	
			[-20,000]	
011	ANTI-ARMOR MISSILE-JAVELIN	63,020	193	63,020
012	FAMILY ANTI-ARMOR WEAPON SYSTEMS (FOAAWS)	808		808
013	ANTI-ARMOR MISSILE-TOW	1,265		1,265
014	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	61,355		61,355
	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT			
016	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT	65,665		65,665
	OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)			
017	MODIFICATION KITS	1,047		1,047
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NON-TEL)			
018	ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)	140,929		140,929
	RADAR + EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)			
020	GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR (GATOR)	55,622		60,622
	Program increase		5,000	
			[5,000]	
	INTEL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)			
021	ELECTRO MAGNETIC SPECTRUM OPERATIONS (EMSO)	79,269		79,269
022	GCSS-MC	3,435		3,435
023	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	136,070		146,070
	Fiber Optic Drone Procurement		10,000	
			[10,000]	
024	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	395,854		395,854
026	UNMANNED AIR SYSTEMS (INTEL)	262,815		262,815
028	UAS PAYLOADS	14,834		14,834
	OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)			

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2027 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
029	MARINE CORPS ENTERPRISE NETWORK (MCEN)		190,282				190,282
030	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES		15,950				15,950
031	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS		442,308				442,308
032	RADIO SYSTEMS		764,001				764,001
034	COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT		37,640				37,640
035	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES		19,854				19,854
036	UNMANNED EXPEDITIONARY SYSTEMS		1,001				1,001
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
039A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		2,029				2,029
	ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES						
040	COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES		27,582				27,582
	TACTICAL VEHICLES						
041	MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS		22,460				22,460
042	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE	341	244,941			341	244,941
043	TRAILERS		136,438				136,438
	ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT						
044	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS		112,197				112,197
045	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED		34,219				34,219
046	AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		29,042				29,042
047	EOD SYSTEMS		24,297				24,297
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
048	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT		151,740				151,740
	GENERAL PROPERTY						
049	FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT		227,761				227,761
050	TRAINING DEVICES		136,639				136,639
051	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT		115,681				115,681

052	ULTRA-LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (ULTV)	972	972	
	OTHER SUPPORT			
053	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	54,228	54,228	
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS			
054	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	18,925	18,925	
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	637	6,288,905	637
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE			
	STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE			
001	B-21 RAIDER	2,230,615	2,230,615	
002	B-21 RAIDER AP	1,005,667	1,005,667	
	TACTICAL FORCES			
003	F-35	24	2,393,723	24
004	F-35 AP		738,103	
005	COLLABORATIVE COMBAT AIRCRAFT		996,528	
006	COLLABORATIVE COMBAT AIRCRAFT AP		150,500	
007	F-15EX	24	2,656,716	24
009	JOINT SIMULATION ENVIRONMENT		52,695	
	TACTICAL Airlift			
010	KC-46A MDAP	15	3,520,530	15
	BTAR early to need			
	OTHER Airlift			
011	C-130J		636,680	
	Additional C-130J weapon system trainer			
	Two additional aircraft	2	280,000	2
		[2]	[20,000]	[260,000]
	UPT TRAINERS			
012	ADVANCED PILOT TRAINING T-7A	23	529,464	23
013	ADVANCED PILOT TRAINING T-7A AP		69,690	
	HELICOPTERS			
014	MH-139A	4	252,949	4
	Four additional aircraft			
015	COMBAT RESCUE HELICOPTER			

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2027 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT							
016	C-37A	1	208,000			1	208,000
018	CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C		3,219				3,219
OTHER AIRCRAFT							
020	TARGET DRONES	10	31,912			10	31,912
021	COMPASS CALL	3	660,000			3	660,000
024	RQ-208 PUMA	6	15,513			6	15,513
STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT							
025	B-2A		178,668				178,668
026	B-1B		146,862		-40,000		106,862
	Excessive growth				[-40,000]		
027	B-52		422,399				422,399
028	LARGE AIRCRAFT INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES		66,638				66,638
TACTICAL AIRCRAFT							
029	COLLABORATIVE COMBAT AIRCRAFT MODS		822				822
031	F-15		140,204				140,204
032	F-15EX		214,176				214,176
033	F-16 MODIFICATIONS		946,747				946,747
034	F-22A		1,052,088				1,052,088
035	F-35 MODIFICATIONS		335,973				335,973
036	F-15 EPAW		141,233				141,233
037	KC-46A MDAF		85,515				85,515
AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT							
038	C-5		10,308				10,308
039	C-17A		59,867				59,867
042	OSA-EA MODIFICATIONS		136,786				136,786

043	TRAINER AIRCRAFT			
044	GLIDER MODS	164	164	
046	T-6	131,747	131,747	
	T-38	84,452	84,452	
047	OTHER AIRCRAFT			
	U-2 MODS	297	10,000	10,297
	Program increase		[10,000]	
050	C-130	23,546	23,546	
051	C-130J MODS	315,308	315,308	
052	C-135	158,715	-10,000	148,715
	Slow execution		[-10,000]	
053	COMPASS CALL	506,265	506,265	
054	CVR (COMMON ULF RECEIVER) INC 2	18	18	
055	RC-135	252,846	252,846	
056	E-3	841	841	
057	E-4	30,779	30,779	
058	H-1	17,872	17,872	
059	MH-139A MOD	5,021	5,021	
061	HH60W MODIFICATIONS	46,662	46,662	
062	HC/MC-130 MODIFICATIONS	257,742	257,742	
063	OTHER AIRCRAFT	102,052	-10,205	91,847
	Program decrease		[-10,205]	
064	MQ-9 MODS	105,966	105,966	
065	SOFTWARE DEFINED USER EQUIPMENT	25,847	25,847	
066	SENIOR LEADER C3 SYSTEM—AIRCRAFT	32,654	32,654	
067	CV-22 MODS	168,042	168,042	
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS			
068	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	1,441,052	300,000	1,741,052
	F-35A Spare Parts		[300,000]	
	COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT			
071	AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIP	252,808	-25,280	227,528
	Program decrease		[-25,280]	

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2027 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT						
073	B-2B		95,457				95,457
074	B-52		114				114
075	C-17A		3,027				3,027
076	CV-22 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT		5,088				5,088
079	F-15EX		16,930				16,930
080	F-16 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT		57,781				57,781
081	HC/MC-130 POST PROD		20,415				20,415
083	MQ-9 POST PROD		15,365				15,365
	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS						
084	INDUSTRIAL RESPONSIVENESS		20,590				20,590
	WAR CONSUMABLES						
085	WAR CONSUMABLES		85,387				85,387
	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES						
086	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		2,528,401				2,528,401
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
088A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	110	15,800				15,800
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		26,985,236	6	582,144	116	27,567,380
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT—BALLISTIC						
001	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC		27,006				27,006
	BALLISTIC MISSILES						
003	GROUND BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT		107,602				107,602
	STRATEGIC						
005	LONG RANGE STAND-OFF WEAPON		506,047				506,047

006	LONG RANGE STAND-OFF WEAPON AP	456,810	456,810	
	TACTICAL			
007	REPLAC EQUIP & WAR CONSUMABLES	23,575	23,575	
009	AGM-183A AIR-LAUNCHED RAPID RESPONSE WEAPON	452,035	452,035	
010	FAMILY OF AFFORDABLE MASS MISSILE (FAMM)	55,000	55,000	
011	HYPERSONIC ATTACK CRUISE MISSILE	403,974	403,974	
012	JOINT AIR-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE	491	967,866	491
013	JOINT ADVANCED TACTICAL MISSILE		608,743	
014	JOINT STRIKE MISSILE	100	384,607	100
015	LRASMO	111	500,916	111
016	SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X)	648	419,238	648
017	AMRAAM	38	115,856	38
019	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	220	44,596	220
020	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB II	373	194,509	373
021	STAND-IN ATTACK WEAPON (SIAW)	155	401,607	155
	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES			
022	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS/POL PREVENTION	931		931
	CLASS IV			
023	ICBM FUZE MOD	169,747	169,747	
025	MM III MODIFICATIONS	9,865	9,865	
026	AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	30,407	30,407	
	MISSILE SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS			
027	MSL SPRS/REPAIR PARTS (INITIAL)	15,621	15,621	
028	MSL SPRS/REPAIR PARTS (REPLEN)	123,224	123,224	
	SPECIAL PROGRAMS			
030	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS	168,578	168,578	
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS			
030A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	622,814	622,814	
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	2,136	6,811,174	2,136
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE			
	ROCKETS			

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2027 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
001	ROCKETS		102,059				102,059
	CARTRIDGES						
002	CARTRIDGES		157,508				157,508
	BOMBS						
003	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS		168,469				168,469
004	MASSIVE ORDNANCE PENETRATOR (MOP)		755				755
005	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	1,150	129,568			1,150	129,568
006	B61-12 TRAINER		24,226				24,226
	OTHER ITEMS						
007	CAD/PAD		45,448				45,448
008	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)		7,168				7,168
009	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		626				626
010	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		2,873				2,873
011	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000		5,468				5,468
	FLARES						
013	EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES		99,180				99,180
	FUZES						
014	FUZES		141,149				141,149
	SMALL ARMS						
015	SMALL ARMS		25,619				25,619
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	1,150	910,116			1,150	910,116
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES						
005	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE		103,304				103,304
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT						

009	MATERIALS HANDLING VEHICLES	2,132	2,132
	MISSION SUPPORT VEHICLES		
012	MISSION SUPPORT VEHICLES	439,892	439,892
	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)		
014	COMSEC EQUIPMENT	374,613	374,613
	INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS		
016	INTERNATIONAL INTEL TECH & ARCHITECTURES	19,060	19,060
017	INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT	5,531	5,531
018	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIPMENT	37,717	37,717
	ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS		
019	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL & LANDING SYS	58,313	58,313
021	BATTLE CONTROL SYSTEM—FIXED	3,391	3,391
022	THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPROVEMEN	11,640	11,640
023	3D EXPEDITIONARY LONG-RANGE RADAR	430,607	430,607
024	WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST	33,111	33,111
025	STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL	89,931	89,931
026	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX	7,434	7,434
027	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	23,927	23,927
028	STRATEGIC MISSION PLANNING & EXECUTION SYSTEM	9,435	9,435
	SPCL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS		
029	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	234,417	234,417
033	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM	1,770,698	1,660,698
	Program decrease	-110,000	-110,000
		[1,500]	[1,500]
034	SAMTEC COMMUNICATIONS	17,641	17,641
035	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	94,378	95,878
	BMGR LMR Upgrades		
036	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMM N	279,516	279,516
037	WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE (WAS)	17,000	17,000
038	C3 COUNTERMEASURES	163,127	163,127
040	THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYSTEM	460	460
041	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	23,778	23,778
	AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS		

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2027 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
042	BASE INFORMATION TRANSPORT INFRAST (BITI) WIRED		125,702				125,702
043	AFNET		325,839		-3,000		322,839
	Unjustified growth				[-3,000]		
044	JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT (JCSE)		16,267				16,267
045	USCENTCOM		15,328				15,328
046	USSTRATCOM		5,013				5,013
047	USSPACECOM		195,370				195,370
	ORGANIZATION AND BASE						
048	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT		162,835				162,835
049	NEXT GENERATION SURVIVAL RADIO (NGSR)		80,321				80,321
051	RADIO EQUIPMENT		36,874				36,874
052	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE		158,113				158,113
	MODIFICATIONS						
053	COMM ELECT MODS		220,855				220,855
	PERSONAL SAFETY & RESCUE EQUIP						
054	PERSONAL SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIPMENT		87,994				87,994
	DEPOT PLANT+MTRLS HANDLING EQ						
055	POWER CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT		14,444				14,444
056	MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP		24,594				24,594
	BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
057	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT		81,686				81,686
058	ENGINEERING AND EOD EQUIPMENT		247,989				247,989
059	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT		288,930				268,930
	Program decrease				-20,000		
					[-20,000]		
060	FUELS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (FSE)		81,066				81,066
061	BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		68,127				68,127

SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS			
063	DARP RC135	31,496	31,496
064	DCGS-AF	316,157	306,157
	Unjustified growth	-10,000	
066	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM		5,099,420
066A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		27,241,704
067	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
068	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS (CYBER)	8,657	8,657
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	14,129	14,129
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	-141,500	39,058,463
PROCUREMENT, SPACE FORCE			
SPACE PROCUREMENT, SF			
001	AF SATELLITE COMM SYSTEM	54,391	54,391
003	AUXILIARY PAYLOADS	241,076	241,076
005	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	459,466	459,466
007	EVOLVED STRATEGIC SATCOM (ESS) AP	139,700	139,700
011	GROUND MOVING TARGET INDICATOR (GMTI)	1,016,612	1,016,612
013	GENERAL INFORMATION TECH—SPACE	14,895	14,895
014	GPSIII FOLLOW ON	680,875	680,875
017	SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)	95,061	95,061
018	MILSATCOM	38,067	38,067
020	SPECIAL SPACE ACTIVITIES	2,021,299	2,021,299
021	MOBILE USER OBJECTIVE SYSTEM	50,640	50,640
022	NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE LAUNCH	3,370,958	3,370,958
024	PTES HUB	12,046	12,046
025	SPACE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY LAUNCH	835,197	835,197
026	SPACE DIGITAL INTEGRATED NETWORK (SDIN)	5,119	5,119
027	SPACE MODS	448,674	448,674
028	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE	64,885	64,885
029	WIDEBAND SATCOM OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	81,483	81,483

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2027 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	SPARES						
030	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		971				971
	NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES						
031	USSF VEHICLES		6,032				6,032
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
033	POWER CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT		7,906				7,906
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, SPACE FORCE	24	9,645,353			24	9,645,353
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE						
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD						
002	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD		213,031		-5,000		208,031
	Program decrease				[-5,000]		
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS						
006	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS		453				453
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA						
007	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY		27,652				27,652
008	TELEPORT PROGRAM		93,512				93,512
009	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		24,013				24,013
010	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM NETWORK		392,650				392,650
012	WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATION AGENCY		611,216				611,216
013	SENIOR LEADERSHIP ENTERPRISE		81,584				81,584
015	JOINT SERVICE PROVIDER		53,596				53,596
016	FOURTH ESTATE NETWORK OPTIMIZATION (4ENO)		60,808				60,808
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA						
022	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		19,707				19,707
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS						

024	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS	11,689			11,689
025	COUNTER-SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS	800,000			800,000
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY				
029	BMDs AN/TPY-2 RADARS				17,840
030	SM-3 IAS	22		22	778,964
031	ARROW 3 UPPER TIER SYSTEMS	1		1	150,000
032	SHORT RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE (SRBMD)	1		1	30,000
035	IRON DOME	1		1	20,000
036	AEGIS BMD HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE	39,256			39,256
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHRA				
037	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	82,438			82,438
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY				
040	VEHICLES	99			99
041	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT	8,963			8,963
042	DTRA CYBER ACTIVITIES	900			900
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DMACT				
044	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	6,854			6,854
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, USCYBERCOM				
045	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	103,855			103,855
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS				
045A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	3,587,405			3,587,405
	AVIATION PROGRAMS				
050	ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT	185,930			185,930
051	SKYRAIDER II	2		12	279,894
	Program Increase		10	220,000	
	Non-Standard Aviations (NSAv)		[10]	[220,000]	
053	NON-STANDARD AVIATION	72,650	2	37,640	110,290
	Non-Standard Aviations (NSAv)		[2]	[37,640]	
055	MH-47 CHINOOK	168,411			168,411
056	CV-22 MODIFICATION	9,479			9,479
057	MQ-9 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE	75,841			75,841
059	AC/MC-130J	366,857			366,857
	SHIPBUILDING				

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2027 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
060	UNDERWATER SYSTEMS		76,879				76,879
	AMMUNITION PROGRAMS						
061	ORDNANCE ITEMS <\$5M		237,153		143,530		380,683
	Ground Organic Precision Strike Systems (GOPSS)				[25,519]		
	Munitions War Reserves				[118,011]		
	OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS						
062	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS		319,241				319,241
064	OTHER ITEMS <\$5M		119,047				119,047
065	COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS		33,858				33,858
066	SPECIAL PROGRAMS		130,462				130,462
067	TACTICAL VEHICLES		36,983				36,983
068	WARRIOR SYSTEMS <\$5M		511,016		124,109		635,125
	Advanced Tactical Pants				[5,000]		
	Electromagnetic Warfare (EW) Family of Systems				[79,945]		
	Ground Infil Protection Systems(GIPS)				[39,164]		
069	COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS		4,988				4,988
070	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE		28,074				28,074
071	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS		360,595		48,000		408,595
	Accelerated Fielding of Group 3 Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) Capa- bility.				[36,000]		
	Ground Infil Protection Systems(GIPS)				[12,000]		
	CBDP						
072	CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL SITUATIONAL AWARENESS		223,166				223,166
073	CB PROTECTION & HAZARD MITIGATION		117,859				117,859
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	27	10,354,868	12	568,279	39	10,923,147

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT					
ARMY RESERVE					
001	MISC EQUIPMENT—ARMY RESERVE	155,000			155,000
NAVY RESERVE					
002	MISC EQUIPMENT—NAVY RESERVE	57,000			57,000
MARINE CORPS RESERVE					
003	MISC EQUIPMENT—MARINE CORPS RESERVE	23,000			23,000
AIR FORCE RESERVE					
004	MISC EQUIPMENT—AF RESERVE	155,000			155,000
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD					
005	MISC EQUIPMENT—ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	305,000			305,000
AIR NATIONAL GUARD					
006	MISC EQUIPMENT—AIR FORCE NATIONAL GUARD	305,000			305,000
	TOTAL NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT	1,000,000			1,000,000
DEFENSE STRATEGIC CAPITAL CREDIT PROGRAM					
DEFENSE STRATEGIC CAPITAL CREDIT PROGRAM					
001	OFFICE OF STRATEGIC CAPITAL LOAN PROGRAM	216,000			216,000
	TOTAL DEFENSE STRATEGIC CAPITAL CREDIT PROGRAM	216,000			216,000
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT	11,153	257,058,141	46	1,179,312
				11,199	258,237,453

TITLE XLII—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION.

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION (In Thousands of Dollars)					
Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY					
BASIC RESEARCH					
001	0601102A	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	215,322	10,000	225,322
		Program increase		[10,000]	
002	0601103A	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	63,102	20,000	83,102
		Program increase		[20,000]	
003	0601104A	UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS	53,598	17,500	71,098
		Foundational Research for biotechnology		[5,000]	
		Program increase		[10,000]	
		Research Center of Excellence Partnership		[2,500]	
005	0601275A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE BASIC RESEARCH	64,031		64,031
006	0601601A	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING BASIC RESEARCH		2,500	2,500
		Army AI Integration Center		[2,500]	
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	396,053	50,000	446,053
APPLIED RESEARCH					
009	0602135A	COUNTER SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS (C-SUAS) APPLIED RESEARCH	26,523	2,500	29,023
		Enhanced Acoustic UAS Detection and Tracking		[2,500]	
010	0602141A	LETHALITY TECHNOLOGY	232,046	7,500	

011	0602143A	Applied Armaments Tech for Distributed Lethality	[2,500]		
		Dynamic Digital Definition of Armaments Systems	[2,500]		
		Program decrease	[-2,500]		
		Rapid Apt Processing Technologies for Hypersonics	[5,000]		90,518
		SOLDIER LETHALITY TECHNOLOGY	22,500		
		Advance Medical Simulation Science and Technologies for Warfighters	[15,000]		
		Isostatic Pressure Advanced Armor Development	[2,500]		
		Next Generation Ballistic Plate	[2,500]		
		Pathfinder Air Assault	[2,500]		
012	0602144A	GROUND TECHNOLOGY	2,500	44,146	46,646
		Research on the Soil-Structure Interaction of Buildings Subjected to Blast Loading from Hypersonic Strike Vehicles	[2,500]		
013	0602145A	NEXT GENERATION COMBAT VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY	5,000	70,540	75,540
		Standardized Army Battery for Enhanced Performance and Safety	[5,000]		
014	0602146A	NETWORK C3I TECHNOLOGY	17,500	53,373	70,873
		Autonomous EMS Dominance & Edge Resilience	[2,500]		
		Distributed Aperture Spectrum Dominance	[5,000]		
		Enhancing Planning and Rehearsal for Large-Scale Combat Operations	[5,000]		
		Group 3 autonomous operations in RF-contested environments	[5,000]		
015	0602147A	LONG RANGE PRECISION FIRES TECHNOLOGY	7,500	24,086	31,586
		Digital Arsenal for Solid Rocket Motors	[2,500]		
		PRESTO-Fires Testbed	[5,000]		
016	0602148A	FUTURE VEHICLE LIFT TECHNOLOGY	2,500	17,727	20,227
		UxS Platform Agnostic Intelligent Robotic Core	[2,500]		
017	0602150A	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY	7,500	36,113	43,613
		AI Integration and Security for IBCS	[5,000]		
		C-UAS Testing and Research Center	[2,500]		
021	0602183A	AIR PLATFORM APPLIED RESEARCH	10,000	43,700	53,700
		Ion-trap quantum computing systems	[10,000]		
022	0602184A	SOLDIER APPLIED RESEARCH		2,429	2,429
023	0602213A	C3I APPLIED CYBER		63	63
024	0602275A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	-5,000	51,184	46,184

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
025	0602276A	Unjustified growth		[-5,000]	9,857
026	0602345A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE CYBER APPLIED RESEARCH	9,857		22,871
027	0602386A	UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS LAUNCHED EFFECTS APPLIED RESEARCH	22,871		14,979
		BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR MATERIALS—APPLIED RESEARCH	14,979		
		Program decrease		[-2,500]	
		Program increase		[2,500]	
029	0602785A	MANPOWER/PERSONNEL/TRAINING TECHNOLOGY	14,275		14,275
030	0602787A	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	149,221	-7,000	142,221
		Program decrease		[-7,000]	
030A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	32,883		32,883
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	914,034	73,000	987,034
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
031	0603002A	MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	17,876		17,876
		Unjustified growth		[-5,000]	
		Wearable Blast Overpressure Monitoring System		[5,000]	
032	0603007A	MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	11,113		11,113
033	0603025A	ARMY AGILE INNOVATION AND DEMONSTRATION	3,325	2,500	5,825
		Army EW Sensing and Hunting UAS Payload		[2,500]	
035	0603041A	ALL DOMAIN CONVERGENCE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	3,575		3,575
036	0603042A	C3I ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	1,211	2,500	3,711
		Imaging Cold Environments using Multispectral Airborne Networks		[2,500]	
037	0603043A	AIR PLATFORM ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	23,471	-3,000	20,471
		Program decrease		[-3,000]	
038	0603044A	SOLDIER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	3,951		3,951
039	0603116A	LETHALITY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	31,812	7,500	39,312
		Drone Netting Enclosure System for Counter UAS Testing		[2,500]	

040	0603118A	Future Armaments Scalable Technologies	[2,500]		
		Secure Hypersonic Prototype Manufacturing	[2,500]		
		SOLDIER LETHALITY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	-5,000	120,121	
		Automated Paragliders for Paratroopers	[5,000]		
		Program decrease	[-10,000]		
041	0603119A	GROUND ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	15,000	40,043	
		Fuel cell multi-modular use development	[10,000]		
		Intelligent Runway Technology Program	[2,500]		
		Next Generation Cracked Armor Laminated Patch Repair Technology	[2,500]		
043	0603135A	COUNTER SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS (C-SUAS) ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	-2,500	154,020	
		Program decrease	[-2,500]		
044	0603275A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	-7,000	149,326	
		Unjustified growth	[-7,000]		
045	0603276A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE CYBER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	15,278	15,278	
046	0603345A	UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS LAUNCHED EFFECTS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	33,129	33,129	
047	0603386A	BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR MATERIALS—ADVANCED RESEARCH	22,402	22,402	
048	0603457A	C3I CYBER ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	8,509	8,509	
049	0603461A	HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	215,090	210,090	
		Program decrease	[-5,000]		
050	0603462A	NEXT GENERATION COMBAT VEHICLE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	25,400	143,607	
		Advanced Passive Fire Protection Technologies	[5,400]		
		Discontinuous thermoplastic materials	[10,000]		
		Ground Vehicle Systems Center	[10,000]		
051	0603463A	NETWORK C3I ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	45,300	93,790	
		Development and demonstration of prototype communications solutions at overseas installations.	[15,000]		
		Modular Radio Frequency (RF) Communications Technology	[7,000]		
		OTM SATCOM Terminals	[23,300]		
052	0603464A	LONG RANGE PRECISION FIRES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	7,500	430,090	
		Missile Delivered Launched Effects- Virtual Test Range	[7,500]		
053	0603465A	FUTURE VERTICAL LIFT ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	5,000	19,984	
		Program increase	[5,000]		

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
054	0603466A	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	63,924	15,000	78,924
		CWS Enhanced Swarm Defeat Capability		[15,000]	
056	0603920A	HUMANITARIAN DEMINING	7,619		7,619
056A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	80,717		80,717
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	1,610,283	103,200	1,713,483
ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES					
058	0603305A	ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	8,367	4,000	12,367
		High Power Microwave (HPM) Against Lethal Threats (HALT)		[4,000]	
059	0603308A	ARMY SPACE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	59,573	32,000	91,573
		Gliding Offensive Lightweight Unmanned Munition (GOLUM)		[32,000]	
061	0603619A	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER—ADV DEV	31,374		31,374
062	0603627A	SMOKE, OBSCURANT AND TARGET DEFEATING SYS-ADV DEV	5,596		5,596
063	0603639A	TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION	277,248	–20,000	257,248
		Unjustified growth		[–20,000]	
064	0603645A	ARMORED SYSTEM MODERNIZATION—ADV DEV	23,594		23,594
065	0603747A	SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	4,109		4,109
066	0603766A	TACTICAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM—ADV DEV	98,331	15,000	113,331
		Harsh Environment Microelectronics Innovation		[15,000]	
067	0603774A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	5,310		5,310
068	0603779A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY—DEMOVAL	19,499		19,499
069	0603790A	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	5,145		5,145
071	0603804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ADV DEV	12,822		12,822
072	0603807A	MEDICAL SYSTEMS—ADV DEV	1,017		1,017
073	0603827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	56,122		56,122
074	0604017A	ROBOTICS DEVELOPMENT	20,290		20,290
075	0604019A	EXPANDED MISSION AREA MISSILE (EMAM)	235,593	–25,000	210,593

077	0604035A	Program decrease	319	[-25,000]	319
078	0604036A	LOW EARTH ORBIT (LEO) SATELLITE CAPABILITY	99,471		99,471
079	0604037A	MULTI-DOMAIN SENSING SYSTEM (MDSS) ADV DEV	4,123		4,123
080	0604100A	TACTICAL INTEL TARGETING ACCESS NODE (TITAN) ADV DEV	10,077		10,077
084	0604114A	ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES	162,074		162,074
085	0604115A	LOWER TIER AIR MISSILE DEFENSE (LTAMD) SENSOR	314,671		304,271
		TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES			
		3D printed non-traditional battery manufacturing			
		Program decrease			
086	0604117A	MANEUVER—SHORT RANGE AIR DEFENSE (M-SHORAD)	460,980		460,980
087	0604120A	ASSURED POSITIONING, NAVIGATION AND TIMING (PNT)	18,993		18,993
088	0604121A	SYNTHETIC TRAINING ENVIRONMENT REFINEMENT & PROTOTYPING	219,137		219,137
089	0604129A	ADVANCED POWER APPLICATIONS	48,000		48,000
091	0604135A	STRATEGIC MID-RANGE FIRES	211,848		211,848
092	0604182A	HYPERSONICS	82,939		82,939
099	0305251A	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS FORCES AND FORCE SUPPORT	22,889		21,889
		Unjustified growth			
099A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	261,466		261,466
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	2,780,977	-5,400	2,775,577
SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION					
100	0604201A	AIRCRAFT AVIONICS	30,658	5,000	35,658
		Enhancing Cyber Resilience for Mission Assurance and Supply Chain Security		[5,000]	
101	0604270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	2,807		2,807
102	0604601A	INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS	55,296	9,000	64,296
		Combat Aviation Aircrew Enhancement—Safety and Lethality		[4,000]	
		Operational evaluation of an omnidirectional tactical throwable camera		[5,000]	
103	0604604A	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES	23,763		23,763
104	0604611A	JAVELIN	10,217		10,217
105	0604622A	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES	43,003		43,003
108	0604642A	LIGHT TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES	6,142		6,142
110	0604710A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	418,427		418,427

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
111	0604713A	COMBAT FEEDING, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT	6,701		6,701
112	0604715A	NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES—ENG DEV	29,685	2,000	31,685
		AI-Enabled Weapon Sensor Integration for Training		[2,000]	
113	0604741A	AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE—ENG DEV	14,276		14,276
114	0604742A	CONSTRUCTIVE SIMULATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	5,618		5,618
115	0604746A	AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	9,625		9,625
116	0604760A	DISTRIBUTIVE INTERACTIVE SIMULATIONS (DIS)—ENG DEV	7,883		7,883
117	0604798A	BRIGADE ANALYSIS, INTEGRATION AND EVALUATION	26,602		26,602
118	0604802A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS—ENG DEV	124,881	50,000	174,881
		Battalion Mortar System Modernization		[10,000]	
		Development of 120mm APFSDS Propellant		[10,000]	
		Medium Caliber Ammunition Fuzing		[5,000]	
		Solid Rocket Second Source Qualification Increase		[25,000]	
119	0604804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV	65,238		65,238
120	0604805A	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	5,541		5,541
121	0604807A	MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV	9,744		9,744
122	0604808A	LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER—ENG DEV	17,586		17,586
123	0604818A	ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	42,584		42,584
124	0604820A	RADAR DEVELOPMENT	58,260		58,260
126	0604827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—WARRIOR DEMVAL	5,663		5,663
127	0604852A	SUITE OF SURVIVABILITY ENHANCEMENT SYSTEMS—EMD	78,331		78,331
128	0604854A	ARTILLERY SYSTEMS—EMD	709,192	–57,500	651,692
		Program decrease		[–7,500]	
		Unjustified growth		[–50,000]	
129	0605013A	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	121,525		116,525
		Program decrease		[–5,000]	
130	0605018A	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (IPPS-A)	102,694	[–5,000]	102,694

131	0605030A	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK CENTER (JTNC)	21,561	21,561
132	0605031A	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK (JTN)	50,390	50,390
133	0605035A	COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRCW)	11,573	11,573
134	0605036A	COMBATING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (CWMD)	5,605	5,605
135	0605037A	EVIDENCE COLLECTION AND DETAINEE PROCESSING	5,513	5,513
136	0605038A	NUCLEAR BIOLOGICAL CHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE VEHICLE (NBCRV) SENSOR SUITE	13,864	13,864
137	0605041A	DEFENSIVE CYBER TOOL DEVELOPMENT	3,519	3,519
138	0605042A	TACTICAL NETWORK RADIO SYSTEMS (LOW-TIER)	3,804	3,804
139	0605047A	CONTRACT WRITING SYSTEM	4,777	4,777
141	0605051A	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY DEVELOPMENT	106,621	96,621
		Program decrease	–10,000	
		INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INC 2—BLOCK 1	[–10,000]	
142	0605052A	GROUND ROBOTICS	175,352	175,352
143	0605053A	Low expenditure rates	192,185	182,185
144	0605054A	EMERGING TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES	147,881	164,881
		Vertically integrated advanced processes		
145	0605058A	TERMINAL HIGH ALTITUDE AREA DEFENSE (THAAD) RDTE	1,053,983	1,053,983
146	0605144A	NEXT GENERATION LOAD DEVICE—MEDIUM	2,380	2,380
147	0605148A	TACTICAL INTEL TARGETING ACCESS NODE (TITAN) EMD	35,769	35,769
151	0605224A	MULTI-DOMAIN INTELLIGENCE	49,594	49,594
152	0605231A	PRECISION STRIKE MISSILE (PRSM)	288,304	288,304
153	0605232A	HYPersonics EMD	446,616	446,616
154	0605233A	ACCESSIONS INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT (AIE)	33,770	33,770
155	0605235A	STRATEGIC MID-RANGE CAPABILITY	82,550	82,550
157	0605241A	FUTURE LONG RANGE ASSAULT AIRCRAFT DEVELOPMENT	2,140,569	2,267,786
		Program realignment for operational test aircraft	127,217	
159	0605244A	JOINT REDUCED RANGE ROCKET (JR3)	[127,217]	
161	0605275A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	16,014	16,014
162	0605330A	C2 TRANSPORT	99,691	99,691
163	0605331A	C2 APPLICATIONS	45,370	45,370
164	0605332A	C2 DATA	488,401	488,401
165	0605333A	C2 INFRASTRUCTURE	306,019	306,019
			64,849	64,849

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
166	0605345A	UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS LAUNCHED EFFECTS SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	816,433		816,433
167	0605347A	COUNTER UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS (UAS) DEVELOPMENT	359,182		359,182
169	0605457A	ARMY INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AAMD)	126,623		126,623
170	0605531A	COUNTER—SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS SYS DEV & DEMONSTRATION	695		695
172	0605625A	MANNED GROUND VEHICLE	290,069		290,069
173	0605766A	NATIONAL CAPABILITIES INTEGRATION (MIP)	17,211		17,211
174	0605812A	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (ULTV) ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT PHASE (EMD)	2,749		2,749
175	0605830A	AVIATION GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	951		951
176	0303032A	TROJAN—RH12	3,946		3,946
178	0304270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	125,301		125,301
178A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	89,121		89,121
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	9,760,747	127,717	9,888,464
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT					
179	0604256A	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	60,233		60,233
180	0604258A	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	16,488		16,488
181	0604759A	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	106,140		106,140
182	0605103A	RAND ARROYO CENTER	10,737		10,737
183	0605301A	ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL	7,051		7,051
184	0605326A	CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM	55,596		55,596
186	0605601A	ARMY TEST RANGES AND FACILITIES	469,723	10,000	479,723
		Space Layer Representation to Enhance Near-Peer Readiness		[10,000]	
187	0605602A	ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS	62,303		62,303
188	0605604A	SURVIVABILITY/LETHALITY ANALYSIS	31,283		31,283
189	0605606A	AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION	1,983		1,983
190	0605706A	MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	19,013		19,013

191	0605709A	EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN ITEMS	10,481		10,481
192	0605712A	SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING	60,733		60,733
193	0605716A	ARMY EVALUATION CENTER	65,565		65,565
194	0605718A	ARMY MODELING & SIM X-CMD COLLABORATION & INTEG	15,608		15,608
195	0605801A	PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES	52,978		52,978
196	0605803A	TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	27,004		27,004
197	0605805A	MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY	17,500		62,351
		Demilitarization Process for White Phosphorus Ammunition Items	[10,000]		
		Production of Critical Chemicals in a Flexible Manufacturing Facility	[7,500]		
198	0605857A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY MGMT SUPPORT	3,256		3,256
199	0605898A	ARMY DIRECT REPORT HEADQUARTERS—R&D—MHA	54,276		54,276
200	0606002A	RONALD REAGAN BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST SITE	118,585		118,585
201	0606003A	COUNTERINTEL AND HUMAN INTEL MODERNIZATION	5,802		5,802
202	0606118A	AIAMD SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT & INTEGRATION	653,653		646,653
		Program decrease	–7,000		
		ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS CYBER VULNERABILITIES	[–7,000]		
203	0606942A	SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	6,468		58,585
			1,959,810		1,980,310
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT			
205	0603778A	MLRS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	17,780		17,780
206	0605024A	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	6,613		16,613
		Secure Microelectronics for Anti-Tamper and Resilient Technology		10,000	
207	0607101A	COMBATING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (CWMD) PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT	488		488
208	0607131A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	21,553		21,553
209	0607136A	BLACKHAWK PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	35,147		35,147
210	0607137A	CHINOOK PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	7,277		7,277
211	0607139A	IMPROVED TURBINE ENGINE PROGRAM	100,000		100,000
		Program increase	[100,000]		
213	0607145A	APACHE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT	30,759		30,759
214	0607148A	AN/TPQ–53 COUNTERFIRE TARGET ACQUISITION RADAR SYSTEM	90,981		80,981
		Unjustified growth	–10,000		
215	0607150A	INTEL CYBER DEVELOPMENT	13,694		13,694
			[–10,000]		

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
216	0607212A	TENCAP ENHANCEMENTS	20,982		20,982
219	0607665A	FAMILY OF BIOMETRICS	1,640		1,640
220	0607865A	PATRIOT PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT	219,046		219,046
221	0203728A	JOINT AUTOMATED DEEP OPERATION COORDINATION SYSTEM (JADOCs)	11,255		11,255
222	0203735A	COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	492,364	10,000	502,364
		Development and qualification of AGT1500 Abrams tank engine parts		[10,000]	
224	0203752A	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	239		239
225	0203758A	DIGITIZATION	1,615		1,615
226	0203801A	MISSILE/AIR DEFENSE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	2,054		2,054
229	0205778A	GUIDED MULTIPLE-LAUNCH ROCKET SYSTEM (GMLRS)	73,639		73,639
232	0303140A	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	15,932		15,932
234	0303142A	SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT (SPACE)	4,870		4,870
237	0305179A	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (IBS)	6,870		6,870
238	0305219A	MQ-1 GRAY EAGLE UAV	2,590		2,590
239	0708045A	END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES	68,097	17,000	85,097
		Army depot directed energy readiness		[5,000]	
		Digital Forge		[12,000]	
239A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	47,342		47,342
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	1,192,827	127,000	1,319,827
SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS					
240	0608041A	DEFENSIVE CYBER—SOFTWARE PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT	94,095	–3,000	91,095
		Program decrease		[–3,000]	
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	94,095	–3,000	91,095
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY	18,708,826	493,017	19,201,843

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

BASIC RESEARCH

001	0601103N	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES			47,500	47,500
		Artificial Intelligence Maritime Maneuvering			[2,500]	[2,500]
		Multi-Frequency Satellite Data Reception and Technological Upgrades			[5,000]	[5,000]
		Program increase			[40,000]	[40,000]
002	0601153N	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	525,399	525,399	2,500	527,899
		Physiological Stress Response Program			[2,500]	[2,500]
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	525,399	525,399	50,000	575,399

APPLIED RESEARCH

003	0602114N	POWER PROJECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	38,838	38,838	5,000	43,838
		Hypersonics Correlation Modeling and Simulation			[5,000]	[5,000]
004	0602123N	FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	137,779	137,779	7,500	145,279
		Arctic Unmanned Resilient Offshore Reconnaissance Asset (AURORA) USV Study			[5,000]	[5,000]
005	0602131M	Talent and Technology for Navy Power Systems	57,567	57,567	[2,500]	[2,500]
		MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY			2,500	60,067
		Unmanned Logistics			[2,500]	[2,500]
006	0602235N	COMMON PICTURE APPLIED RESEARCH	40,433	40,433		40,433
007	0602236N	WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	60,350	60,350		60,350
008	0602271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS APPLIED RESEARCH	74,603	74,603		74,603
009	0602435N	OCEAN WARFIGHTING ENVIRONMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	64,693	64,693		64,693
010	0602651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS APPLIED RESEARCH	4,105	4,105		4,105
011	0602747N	UNDERSEA WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	52,515	52,515	2,500	55,015
		Academic Partnerships for Submarine and Undersea Vehicle Research and Manufacturing			[2,500]	[2,500]
012	0602750N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES APPLIED RESEARCH	305,357	305,357	-5,000	300,357
		Program decrease			[-5,000]	[-5,000]
013	0602782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	24,634	24,634	10,000	34,634
		Procurement of undersea attritable systems			[10,000]	[10,000]
015	0602861N	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT—ONR FIELD ACTIVITIES	74,378	74,378		74,378
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	935,252	935,252	22,500	957,752

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ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT					
016	0603123N	FORCE PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	50,869		50,869
017	0603271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	8,635		8,635
018	0603273N	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY FOR NUCLEAR RE-ENTRY SYSTEMS	114,767		114,767
019	0603640M	USMC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)	287,897	5,000	292,897
		Advanced Technology Demonstration		[5,000]	
020	0603651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	8,727		8,727
021	0603673N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	445,977	-5,000	440,977
		Program decrease		[-5,000]	
022	0603680N	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	79,132	37,500	116,632
		Pilot Program for Adaptive Electronic Warfare-Resilient and Quantum-Secure Autonomy small UAS Architecture Testing.		[2,500]	
		Solid Rocket Second Source Qualification Increase		[25,000]	
		Trusted Radiation-hardened integrated electronics		[10,000]	
024	0603758N	NAVY WARFIGHTING EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS	66,395	10,000	76,395
		Deployable data centers that deliver remote and resilient edge computing		[10,000]	
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	1,062,399	47,500	1,109,899
ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES					
027	0603128N	UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM	35,706		35,706
029	0603207N	AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS	76,141		76,141
030	0603216N	AVIATION SURVIVABILITY	20,010		20,010
031	0603239N	NAVAL CONSTRUCTION FORCES	7,726		7,726
032	0603254N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	20,070		20,070
033	0603261N	TACTICAL AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE	3,239		3,239
034	0603382N	ADVANCED COMBAT SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY	32,263	6,000	38,263
		C-C Embedded Hypersonics Alternative PNT		[6,000]	

035	0603502N	SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES	32,451	32,451
036	0603506N	SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE	9,920	9,920
037	0603512N	CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	8,806	8,806
038	0603525N	PILOT FISH	1,339,052	1,339,052
039	0603536N	RETRACT JUNIPER	275,300	275,300
040	0603542N	RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL	704	704
042	0603561N	UNDERSEA WARFARE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	132,885	132,885
		Automated System Operational Verification Test Capability for AN/BYG-1	6,000	6,000
044	0603563N	SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN	353,893	353,893
		Hybrid Robotic Automation Demonstration	[10,000]	[10,000]
045	0603564N	SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES	666,640	666,640
046	0603570N	ADVANCED NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	392,426	392,426
047	0603573N	ADVANCED SURFACE MACHINERY SYSTEMS	269,961	269,961
		Integration of Insulated Bus Pipe (IBP) Into Warship Designs	5,000	5,000
048	0603576N	CHALK EAGLE	149,351	149,351
049	0603581N	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS)	12,576	12,576
		Insufficient justification	-5,000	-5,000
050	0603582N	COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	18,819	18,819
051	0603595N	OHIO REPLACEMENT	331,577	331,577
		Large-Scale Superstructures Cooperative Processing	15,000	15,000
052	0603596N	LCS MISSION MODULES	[15,000]	[15,000]
		Insufficient justification	-30,000	-30,000
053	0603597N	AUTOMATED TEST AND RE-TEST (ATRT)	46,239	46,239
054	0603598N	ATRT ENTERPRISE RAPID CAPABILITY	18,070	18,070
		Digital Combat Console Capability for Aegis Low Altitude Air Defense Integration	87,585	87,585
055	0603599N	FRIGATE DEVELOPMENT	212,041	212,041
056	0603609N	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	10,216	10,216
057	0603635M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM	521,995	501,995
		Unjustified growth	-20,000	-20,000
058	0603654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	43,568	43,568
059	0603713N	OCEAN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	15,903	15,903
		Expeditionary Lock-Out Dive Trainer	[10,000]	[10,000]

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060	0603721N	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	19,347		19,347
061	0603724N	NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	59,591	97,000	156,591
		Program increase		[97,000]	
062	0603725N	FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT	13,738	5,000	18,738
		Robotic Navy Firefighting		[5,000]	
063	0603734N	CHALK CORAL	995,658		995,658
064	0603739N	NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY	929		929
065	0603746N	RETRACT MAPLE	655,551		655,551
066	0603748N	LINK PLUMERIA	498,853		498,853
067	0603751N	RETRACT ELM	87,999		87,999
068	0603764M	LINK EVERGREEN	593,835		593,835
069	0603790N	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	5,513		5,513
070	0603795N	LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY	985		985
071	0603851M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TESTING	14,152		14,152
072	0603860N	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS—DEM/VAL	73,813		73,813
073	0603889N	COUNTERDRUG RDT&E PROJECTS	6,500		6,500
074	0603925N	DIRECTED ENERGY AND ELECTRIC WEAPON SYSTEMS	94,825	2,500	97,325
		Containerized High Energy Laser with Integrated Optical-dazzler and Surveillance		[5,000]	
		Containerized Maritime High Energy Laser Weapon System		[2,500]	
		Unjustified growth		[–5,000]	
076	0604027N	DIGITAL WARFARE OFFICE	182,205	–6,000	176,205
		Unjustified growth		[–6,000]	
077	0604028N	SMALL AND MEDIUM UNMANNED UNDERSEA VEHICLES	24,598		24,598
078	0604029N	UNMANNED UNDERSEA VEHICLE CORE TECHNOLOGIES	62,460		62,460
081	0604112N	GERALD R. FORD CLASS NUCLEAR AIRCRAFT CARRIER (CVN 78—80)	111,241		111,241
082	0604127N	SURFACE MINE COUNTERMEASURES	17,762		17,762
083	0604272N	TACTICAL AIR DIRECTIONAL INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (TADIRCM)	14,974		14,974

084	0604286N	NAVY ADVANCED MANUFACTURING	10,016	10,016	
085	0604289M	NEXT GENERATION LOGISTICS	24	24	
086	0604292N	FUTURE VERTICAL LIFT (MARITIME STRIKE)	5,314	5,314	
087	0604295M	MARINE AVIATION DEMONSTRATION/VALIDATION	47,152	47,152	
		Vertical Takeoff and Landing Development for autonomous logistics in contested environments			
088	0604320M	RAPID TECHNOLOGY CAPABILITY PROTOTYPE	125,999	125,999	
089	0604454N	LX (R)	18,574	18,574	
090	0604536N	ADVANCED UNDERSEA PROTOTYPING	164,512	164,512	
091	0604545N	ADVANCED SHIP BUILDING INDUSTRIAL BASE AND FUTURE SHIP EXPERIMENTAL	20,000	20,000	
		Fielding of Uncrewed Surveillance Systems		[20,000]	
092	0604636N	COUNTER UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (C-UAS)	20,833	20,833	
093	0604659N	PRECISION STRIKE WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	206,873	206,873	
094	0604707N	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING SUPPORT	8,657	8,657	
095	0604786N	OFFENSIVE ANTI-SURFACE WARFARE WEAPON DEVELOPMENT	104,527	104,527	
		Transfer from WPN-17		64,000	
097	0605513N	UNMANNED SURFACE VEHICLE ENABLING CAPABILITIES	255,135	255,135	
098	0605514M	GROUND BASED ANTI-SHIP MISSILE	16,307	16,307	
100	0605518N	CONVENTIONAL PROMPT STRIKE (CPS)	1,341,416	1,341,416	
101	0105519N	NUCLEAR-ARMED SEA-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (SLCM-N) SUPPORT		175,000	
		Program adjustment		[175,000]	
102	0207147M	COLLABORATIVE COMBAT AIRCRAFT	213,934	213,934	
104	0303354N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT—MIP	3,206	3,206	
105	0304240M	ADVANCED TACTICAL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM	1,979	1,979	
107	0304797N	UNDERSEA ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE / MACHINE LEARNING (AU/ML)	13,563	13,563	
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	11,237,683	412,500	11,650,183
SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION					
108	0603208N	TRAINING SYSTEM AIRCRAFT	80,617	80,617	
109	0604038N	MARITIME TARGETING CELL	216,514	216,514	
110	0604212N	OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	976	976	
112	0604215N	STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	4,399	4,399	
113	0604216N	MULTI-MISSION HELICOPTER UPGRADE DEVELOPMENT	88,855	88,855	

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
114	0604230N	WARFARE SUPPORT SYSTEM	73,080		73,080
115	0604231N	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS	73,534		73,534
116	0604234N	ADVANCED HAWKEYE	390,260		390,260
117	0604245M	H-1 UPGRADES	66,446		66,446
118	0604261N	ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS	48,875		48,875
119	0604262N	V-22	252,335		252,335
120	0604264N	AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	21,582		21,582
121	0604269N	EA-18	131,683		131,683
122	0604270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	168,985		168,985
123	0604273M	EXECUTIVE HELO DEVELOPMENT	69,438		69,438
124	0604274N	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ)	50,332		50,332
125	0604280N	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM—NAVY (JTRS-NAVY)	409,318	3,000	412,318
		TIMEUly Undersea Communications Network		[3,000]	
126	0604282N	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ) INCREMENT II	497,011	—40,000	457,011
		Program decrease		[—40,000]	
127	0604307N	SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	425,060		425,060
128	0604329N	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	64,428		64,428
129	0604366N	STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS	539,279		539,279
130	0604373N	AIRBORNE MCM	8,567		8,567
131	0604378N	NAVAL INTEGRATED FIRE CONTROL—COUNTER AIR SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	42,177		42,177
132	0604501N	ADVANCED ABOVE WATER SENSORS	67,900		67,900
133	0604503N	SUBMARINE SWFTS MODERNIZATION	195,361		195,361
134	0604504N	AIR CONTROL	41,610		41,610
135	0604512N	SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS	30,970		30,970
136	0604516N	SHIP SURVIVABILITY	7,861		7,861
138	0604522N	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE RADAR (AMDR) SYSTEM	96,642		96,642
139	0604530N	ADVANCED ARRESTING GEAR (AAG)	60,518		60,518

140	0604558N	NEW DESIGN SSN	237,103	237,103
142	0604567N	SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/ LIVE FIRE T&E	19,429	19,429
143	0604574N	NAVY TACTICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES	3,415	3,415
144	0604601N	MINE DEVELOPMENT	158,666	158,666
145	0604610N	LIGHTWEIGHT TORPEDO DEVELOPMENT	102,159	102,159
146	0604654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	8,509	8,509
147	0604657M	USMC GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	69,478	69,478
148	0604703N	PERSONNEL, TRAINING, SIMULATION, AND HUMAN FACTORS	8,316	8,316
149	0604727N	JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON SYSTEMS	1,447	1,447
150	0604755N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (DETECT & CONTROL)	156,167	156,167
151	0604756N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: HARD KILL)	296,261	296,261
152	0604757N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: SOFT KILL/EW)	196,761	196,761
153	0604761N	INTELLIGENCE ENGINEERING	6,426	6,426
154	0604771N	MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	6,900	6,900
155	0604777N	NAVIGATION/ID SYSTEM	3,388	3,388
156	0604850N	SSN(X)	315,914	315,914
157	0605013M	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	14,380	14,380
158	0605013N	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	149,089	149,089
159	0605024N	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	3,459	3,459
160	0605180N	TACAMO MODERNIZATION	1,662,723	1,552,723
		Contract delay	—110,000	
			[—110,000]	
161	0605212M	CH—53K RDTE	139,273	139,273
162	0605215N	MISSION PLANNING	82,618	82,618
163	0605217N	COMMON AVONICS	133,855	133,855
164	0605220N	SHIP TO SHORE CONNECTOR (SSC)	4,519	4,519
165	0605285N	NEXT GENERATION FIGHTER	68,498	68,498
167	0605450M	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	189,866	189,866
168	0605500N	MULTI-MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT (MMA)	87,173	87,173
169	0605504N	MULTI-MISSION MARITIME (MMA) INCREMENT III	52,951	52,951
170	0605516N	LONG RANGE FIRES	186,735	186,735
171	0605611M	MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	12,461	12,461
172	0605813M	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (ULTV) SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	2,413	2,413

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
173	0204202N	DESTROYERS GUIDED MISSILE (DDG-1000)	50,166		50,166
174	0301377N	COUNTERING ADVANCED CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS (CACW)	15,563		15,563
175	0302315N	NON-KINETIC COUNTERMEASURE SUPPORT	23,146		23,146
181	0304785N	ISR & INFO OPERATIONS	274,478		274,478
183	0306250M	CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	8,962		8,962
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	8,977,280	-147,000	8,830,280
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
184	0604256N	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	16,453		16,453
185	0604258N	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	22,653	-5,000	17,653
		Unjustified growth		[-5,000]	
186	0604759N	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	112,458	-8,000	104,458
		Unjustified growth		[-8,000]	
187	0605152N	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—NAVY	4,336		4,336
188	0605154N	CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES	28,310		28,310
191	0605853N	MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	124,898		124,898
192	0605856N	STRATEGIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	4,260		4,260
193	0605863N	ROT&E SHIP AND AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	170,699		170,699
194	0605864N	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	470,492		470,492
195	0605865N	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CAPABILITY	31,902		31,902
196	0605866N	NAVY SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) SUPPORT	21,498		21,498
197	0605867N	SEW SURVEILLANCE/RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT	25,144		25,144
198	0605873M	MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT	70,013		70,013
199	0605898N	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	33,533		33,533
200	0606295M	MARINE AVIATION DEVELOPMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT	19,165		19,165
201	0606355N	WARFARE INNOVATION MANAGEMENT	35,931		35,931
202	0606942N	ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS CYBER VULNERABILITIES	11,282		11,282

203	0305327N	INSIDER THREAT	2,214	2,214	
204	0902498N	MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (DEPARTMENTAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES)	2,054	2,054	
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	1,207,295	1,194,295	-13,000
OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT					
208	0604840M	F-35 C2D2	469,779	469,779	
209	0604840N	F-35 C2D2	428,545	428,545	
210	0605520M	MARINE CORPS AIR DEFENSE WEAPONS SYSTEMS	133,041	133,041	
211	0607658N	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY (CEC)	120,782	120,782	
212	0101221N	STRATEGIC SUB & WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT	1,051,736	1,051,736	
213	0101224N	SSBN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	65,856	65,856	
214	0101226N	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	114,279	114,279	
215	0101402N	NAVY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	88,572	88,572	
216	0204136N	F/A-18 SQUADRONS	271,429	278,429	7,000
		Spiking Neuromorphic Advanced Processing			[7,000]
218	0204229N	TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)	76,653	76,653	
219	0204311N	INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	71,901	71,901	
220	0204313N	SHIP-TOWED ARRAY SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS	954	954	
221	0204413N	AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS (DISPLACEMENT CRAFT)	1,526	1,526	
222	0204460M	GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR (G/ATOR)	66,255	66,255	
223	0204571N	CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	115,839	115,839	
224	0204575N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) READINESS SUPPORT	198,560	198,560	
225	0205601N	ANTI-RADIATION MISSILE IMPROVEMENT	80,491	72,442	-8,049
		Program decrease			[-8,049]
227	0205632N	MK-48 ADCAP	123,011	123,011	
228	0205633N	AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS	108,505	97,655	-10,850
		Program decrease			[-10,850]
229	0205675N	OPERATIONAL NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	252,893	252,893	
230	0206313M	MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	268,983	248,983	-20,000
		Program decrease			[-20,000]
232	0206623M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS	79,031	79,031	
233	0206624M	MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT	19,915	19,915	

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
234	0206625M	USMC INTELLIGENCE/ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS	149,055	-10,000	139,055
		Program decrease		[-10,000]	
235	0207161N	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	122,518	-12,251	110,267
		Program decrease		[-12,251]	
236	0207163N	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	24,675		24,675
237	0207255N	MQ-25 STINGRAY	513,308		513,308
238	0208043N	PLANNING AND DECISION AID SYSTEM (PDAS)	3,491		3,491
242	0303138N	AFLOAT NETWORKS	68,369		68,369
243	0303140N	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	79,128		79,128
244	0305192N	MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (MIP) ACTIVITIES	5,187		5,187
247	0305220N	MQ-4C TRITON	10,515		10,515
248	0305232M	RQ-11 UAV	19,842		19,842
249	0305241N	MULTI-INTELLIGENCE SENSOR DEVELOPMENT	49,898		49,898
250	0305242M	UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS (UAS) PAYLOADS (MIP)	20,750		20,750
251	0305421N	MQ-4C TRITON MODERNIZATION	344,890		344,890
252	0307577N	INTELLIGENCE MISSION DATA (IMD)	787		787
253	0308601N	MODELING AND SIMULATION SUPPORT	16,401		16,401
254	0702207N	DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	8,097		8,097
255	0708730N	MARITIME TECHNOLOGY (MARITECH)	1,710		1,710
255A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	2,755,838		2,755,838
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	8,402,995	-54,150	8,348,845
SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS					
256	0608013N	RISK MANAGEMENT INFORMATION—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	13,017		13,017
257	0608231N	MARITIME TACTICAL COMMAND AND CONTROL (MTC2)—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	25,299		25,299
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	38,316		38,316

		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY	32,386,619	318,350	32,704,969
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE			
		BASIC RESEARCH			
001	0601102F	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	296,535	5,000	301,535
		Program increase		[5,000]	
002	0601103F	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	91,394	5,000	96,394
		Program increase		[5,000]	
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	387,929	10,000	397,929
		APPLIED RESEARCH			
003	0602020F	FUTURE AF CAPABILITIES APPLIED RESEARCH	44,029		44,029
005	0602102F	MATERIALS	139,872	13,000	152,872
		Advanced Composites in Hypersonics and Attritable Aircraft Research		[10,000]	
		Metals Affordability Initiative		[3,000]	
007	0602202F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH	103,170		103,170
008	0602203F	AEROSPACE SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGIES	397,809	5,000	402,809
		Reusable Hypersonics Development and Transition		[5,000]	
009	0602204F	AEROSPACE SENSORS	164,962	5,000	169,962
		Microelectronic manufacturing development		[5,000]	
011	0602298F	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT—MAJOR HEADQUARTERS ACTIVITIES	10,285		10,285
012	0602336F	NUCLEAR DELIVERY SYSTEMS TECH EXPLORATION	27,031		27,031
013	0602602F	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	130,146	—5,000	125,146
		Program decrease		[—5,000]	
014	0602605F	DIRECTED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	91,798		91,798
015	0602788F	DOMINANT INFORMATION SCIENCES AND METHODS	149,174	25,000	174,174
		Autonomous Battle Management Across the full Spectrum of Conflict		[2,500]	
		Distributed Quantum Networking Testbed and Quantum Cloud Computing Environment		[2,500]	
		Future Flag Operational Experimentation Testbed		[2,500]	
		Ion-Trap Quantum Computer for Air Platform Applied Research activities		[5,000]	
		Photonic Quantum Computing		[2,500]	
		Quantum entanglement distribution research		[10,000]	

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		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	1,258,276	43,000	1,301,276
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
016	0603032F	FUTURE AF INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY DEMOS	282,004		282,004
017	0603112F	ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS	32,808	5,000	37,808
		Hypersonics manufacturing development		[5,000]	
018	0603199F	SUSTAINMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T)	13,277		13,277
019	0603203F	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SENSORS	72,149		72,149
020	0603211F	AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY DEV/DEMO	260,212	52,500	312,712
		Advanced High Mach Turbine Engines Using Additive Manufacturing		[2,500]	
		CCA Propulsion Integration		[20,000]	
		Hybrid Integrated Turret for Extended-Capability High-Energy Lasers		[2,500]	
		Solid Rocket Second Source Qualification Increase		[25,000]	
		Turboelectric Adaptive Engine Demonstration		[2,500]	
022	0603273F	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY FOR NUCLEAR RE-ENTRY SYSTEMS	165,949	7,000	172,949
		Smart Thermal Protection Systems (TPS) for Next-Gen Systems		[7,000]	
023	0603456F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	20,338		20,338
024	0603601F	CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	131,397	-3,000	128,397
		Program decrease		[-3,000]	
025	0603605F	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	13,744		13,744
026	0603680F	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	99,908	2,500	102,408
		Virtual, Augmented, and Mixed Reality Readiness		[2,500]	
027	0603788F	BATTLESPACE KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	31,938	15,000	46,938
		Nationwide Integration of Time Resiliency for Operations		[2,500]	
		Scalable Collaborative Autonomy for Unmanned Systems		[2,500]	
		Secure Hardened Architecture for Radiation Environments		[10,000]	
028	0604776F	DEPLOYMENT & DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE R&D	29,109	-5,000	24,109

		Program decrease			
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	1,152,833	74,000	1,226,833
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES			
030	0603036F	MODULAR ADVANCED MISSILE	15,099		15,099
031	0603260F	INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	4,012		4,012
033	0603742F	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY	25,888		25,888
034	0603790F	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	2,320		2,320
035	0603851F	INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE—DEW/VAL	72,112		72,112
036	0604001F	NC3 ADVANCED CONCEPTS	14,394		14,394
037	0604003F	ADVANCED BATTLE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ABMS)	1,040,945	–5,000	1,035,945
		Program decrease		[–5,000]	
039	0604005F	NC3 COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPING	61,355		61,355
041	0604009F	APWERY	3,589	2,500	6,089
		Ultra-Short Takeoff and Landing Aircraft Development		[2,500]	
042	0604010F	NEXT GENERATION ADAPTIVE PROPULSION	513,681	–51,368	462,313
		Program decrease		[–51,368]	
043	0604015F	LONG RANGE STRIKE—BOMBER	2,862,677		2,862,677
046	0604033F	HYPersonics PROTOTYPING	345,769		345,769
047	0604041F	FAMILY OF AFFORDABLE MASS MISSILES (FAMM)	525,223	–52,522	472,701
		Program decrease		[–52,522]	
048	0604060F	NORAD & USNORTHCOM (N&C) EXPERIMENTATION	39,257		39,257
049	0604183F	HYPersonics PROTOTYPING—HYPersonic ATTACK CRUISE MISSILE (HACM)	806,142		806,142
050	0604257F	ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY AND SENSORS	38,756		38,756
052	0604317F	TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	2,196		2,196
053	0604327F	HARD AND DEEPLY BURIED TARGET DEFEAT SYSTEM (HDBTDS) PROGRAM	186,385		186,385
054	0604336F	NUCLEAR DELIVERY SYSTEMS PROTOTYPING	91,550		91,550
055	0604343F	ADVANCED TANKER SYSTEMS	13,036		13,036
056	0604414F	CYBER RESILIENCY OF WEAPON SYSTEMS-ACS	44,377		44,377
057	0604609F	REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS & CONCEPT MATURATION	57,575		57,575
058	0604668F	JOINT TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JTMS)	57,802		57,802
059	0604776F	DEPLOYMENT & DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE R&D	5,136		5,136

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060	0604858F	TECH TRANSITION PROGRAM	166,061	-2,606	163,455
		AI Hardware and Software for Sensors and Countermeasures		[5,000]	
		Critical Additive Advanced Manufacturing		[9,000]	
		Program decrease		[-16,606]	
061	0604860F	OPERATIONAL ENERGY AND INSTALLATION RESILIENCE	61,000	122,000	183,000
		Program increase		[122,000]	
064	0606004F	NUCLEAR ENTERPRISE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT	1,105	25,000	26,105
		B-52 Agile Pod Advanced Sensor Fusion Software Development		[25,000]	
065	0606005F	DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OFFICE	183,398		183,398
067	0207147F	COLLABORATIVE COMBAT AIRCRAFT	1,373,740	-137,374	1,236,366
		Program decrease		[-137,374]	
068	0207179F	AUTONOMOUS COLLABORATIVE PLATFORMS	57,217	-5,721	51,496
		Program decrease		[-5,721]	
069	0207420F	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION	1,692		1,692
071	0207455F	THREE DIMENSIONAL LONG-RANGE RADAR (3DELRR)	22,335		22,335
072	0207522F	AIRBASE AIR DEFENSE SYSTEMS (ABADS)	85,305		85,305
073	0207606F	JOINT SIMULATION ENVIRONMENT (JSE)	302,801		302,801
074	0208030F	WAR RESERVE MATERIEL—AMMUNITION	14,663		14,663
075	0302060F	LOOKING GLASS NEXT	65,277		65,277
076	0303010F	AF ISR DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE	24,455		24,455
077	0305236F	COMMON DATA LINK EXECUTIVE AGENT (CDL EA)	26,401	-2,640	23,761
		Program decrease		[-2,640]	
079	0305913F	PERSISTENT SURVEILLANCE	29,325		29,325
080	0701200F	ENTERPRISE SELECT CLASS II	949		949
081	0708051F	RAPID SUSTAINMENT MODERNIZATION (RSM)	27,475		27,475
082	0808736F	SPECIAL VICTIM ACCOUNTABILITY AND INVESTIGATION	1,652		1,652
083	0808737F	INTEGRATED PRIMARY PREVENTION	4,271		4,271

084	0901410F	CONTRACTING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM	25,815	25,815
085	1206415F	U.S. SPACE COMMAND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	34,719	34,719
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	-107,731	9,231,201
SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION				
086	0604200F	FUTURE ADVANCED WEAPON ANALYSIS & PROGRAMS	35,142	35,142
087	0604201F	PNT RESILIENCY, MODS, AND IMPROVEMENTS	710,780	710,780
088	0604222F	NUCLEAR WEAPONS SUPPORT	86,921	86,921
089	0604270F	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	260,233	220,233
		Program decrease	-40,000	
			[-40,000]	
090	0604281F	TACTICAL DATA NETWORKS ENTERPRISE	110,151	110,151
091	0604287F	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	8,743	8,743
092	0604288F	SURVIVABLE AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (SAOC)	2,218,921	2,218,921
093	0604602F	ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	96,762	87,086
		Program decrease	-9,676	
			[-9,676]	
094	0604604F	SUBMUNITIONS	3,599	3,599
095	0604617F	AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	19,348	19,348
096	0604706F	LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	21,328	21,328
097	0604735F	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	132,783	119,505
		Program decrease	-13,278	
			[-13,278]	
098	0604932F	LONG RANGE STANDOFF WEAPON	565,679	565,679
100	0605056F	OPEN ARCHITECTURE MANAGEMENT	43,482	39,134
		Program decrease	-4,348	
			[-4,348]	
101	0605223F	ADVANCED PILOT TRAINING	72,174	64,957
		Program decrease	-7,217	
			[-7,217]	
102	0605238F	GROUND BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT EMD	4,521,370	4,521,370
103	0605296F	MICROELECTRONICS SECURE ENCLAVE	224,664	220,664
		Unjustified growth	-4,000	
			[-4,000]	
104	0101125F	NUCLEAR WEAPONS MODERNIZATION	23,066	23,066
105	0102417F	OVER-THE-HORIZON BACKSCATTER RADAR	173,975	173,975
106	0207039F	COGNITIVE ELECTROMAGNETIC WARFARE	50,496	50,496
107	0207110F	F-47	5,037,904	4,971,525
			-66,379	

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		Program decrease		[-66,379]	
108	0207279F	ISOLATED PERSONNEL SURVIVABILITY AND RECOVERY	16,001		16,001
109	0207328F	STAND IN ATTACK WEAPON	115,882		115,882
110	0207407F	ELECTROMAGNETIC BATTLE MANAGEMENT (EMBM)	45,322		45,322
111	0207701F	FULL COMBAT MISSION TRAINING	6,501		6,501
112	0303008F	SATURN	4,771		4,771
116	0305282F	JOINT FIRES NETWORK (JFN)	313,982		313,982
117	0401221F	KC-46A TANKER SQUADRONS	543,788	-228,000	315,788
		Program decrease		[-228,000]	
118	0401319F	VC-25B	555,195		555,195
119	0401334F	LARGE AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY SYSTEMS (LASS)	17,996		17,996
120	0701212F	AUTOMATED TEST SYSTEMS	15,900		15,900
121	0804772F	TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS	4,947		4,947
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	16,057,806	-372,898	15,684,908
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
123	0604256F	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	44,526		44,526
124	0604759F	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	235,405	-15,000	220,405
		Program decrease		[-15,000]	
125	0605101F	RAND PROJECT AIR FORCE	13,312		13,312
127	0605712F	INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION	13,562		13,562
128	0605807F	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	1,802,502	-54,700	1,747,802
		Digital Knowledge Model Upgrades		[5,300]	
		Hypersonic Ground Testing Modernization		[30,000]	
		Program decrease		[-90,000]	
131	0605829F	ACQ WORKFORCE—CYBER, NETWORK, & BUS SYS	439,592	-2,000	437,592
		Program decrease		[-2,000]	

132	0605831F	ACQ WORKFORCE—CAPABILITY INTEGRATION	1,206,669		1,206,669
134	0605833F	ACQ WORKFORCE—NUCLEAR SYSTEMS	342,650		342,650
135	0605898F	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	6,209		6,209
136	0605976F	FACILITIES RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	367,369		367,369
137	0605978F	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	298,924		298,924
138	0606017F	REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS AND MATURATION	21,678	-2,167	19,511
		Program decrease		[-2,167]	
139	0606398F	MANAGEMENT HQ—T&E	7,507		7,507
140	0208201F	OFFENSIVE SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (SUAS)	30,187		30,187
141	0303255F	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATION, AND COMPUTERS (C4)—STRATCOM	18,068		18,068
142	0308602F	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION SERVICES (EIS)	80,342		80,342
143	0702806F	ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	12,132	-1,213	10,919
		Program decrease		[-1,213]	
144	0804776F	ADVANCED DISTRIBUTED LEARNING	238		238
145	0901215F	PRODUCTIVITY INVESTMENTS	4,017		4,017
147	1001004F	INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	4,514		4,514
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	4,949,403	-75,080	4,874,323
OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT					
148	0604222F	NUCLEAR WEAPONS SUPPORT	10,029		10,029
149	0604233F	SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE FLIGHT TRAINING	22,071		22,071
150	0604283F	BATTLE MGMT COM & CTRL SENSOR DEVELOPMENT	44,187		44,187
152	0604840F	F-35 C2D2	1,128,748	10,000	1,138,748
		Supply Chain Advanced Manufacturing		[10,000]	
153	0605018F	AF INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM (AF-IPPS)	31,777		31,777
154	0605024F	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE AGENCY	130,610	-13,061	117,549
		Program decrease		[-13,061]	
155	0605117F	FOREIGN MATERIEL ACQUISITION AND EXPLOITATION	4,676		4,676
156	0605229F	HH-60W	87,881		87,881
157	0605278F	HC/MC-130 RECAP RDT&E	34,932		34,932
158	0606018F	NC3 INTEGRATION	36,521		36,521
159	0101113F	B-52 SQUADRONS	1,478,648		1,478,648

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160	0101122F	AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	570		570
161	0101126F	B-1B SQUADRONS	273,552		273,552
162	0101127F	B-2 SQUADRONS	418,178	-20,000	398,178
		Slow execution		[-20,000]	
163	0101213F	MINUTEMAN SQUADRONS	79,313		79,313
164	0101316F	WORLDWIDE JOINT STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	44,424		44,424
165	0101318F	SERVICE SUPPORT TO STRATCOM—GLOBAL STRIKE	56,203		56,203
166	0101328F	ICBM REENTRY VEHICLES	733,182		733,182
168	0102110F	MH-139A	7,046		7,046
169	0102326F	REGION/SECTOR OPERATION CONTROL CENTER MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	709		709
171	0202834F	AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT—GENERAL	1,028		1,028
172	0203345F	OPERATIONS SECURITY (OPSEC)	45,000		45,000
173	0205219F	MQ-9 UAV	16,723		16,723
174	0205671F	JOINT COUNTER RCIED ELECTRONIC WARFARE	2,816		2,816
176	0207133F	F-16 SQUADRONS	527,739		527,739
177	0207134F	F-15E SQUADRONS	322,889		322,889
178	0207136F	MANNED DESTRUCTIVE SUPPRESSION	8,128		8,128
179	0207138F	F-22A SQUADRONS	950,375		950,375
180	0207142F	F-35 SQUADRONS	47,388		47,388
181	0207146F	F-15EX	133,274		133,274
182	0207161F	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	98,861	-4,886	93,975
		Dual Mode APKWS		[5,000]	
		Program decrease		[-9,886]	
183	0207165F	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	53,277		53,277
184	0207172F	JOINT ADVANCED TACTICAL MISSILE (JATM)	500,422		500,422
187	0207242F	SPECIAL PROGRAM APPLICATIONS	35,149		35,149
188	0207247F	AF TENCAP	50,913		50,913

189	0207249F	PRECISION ATTACK SYSTEMS PROCUREMENT	14,602	14,602
190	0207255F	COMPASS CALL	66,514	66,514
191	0207268F	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	205,938	205,938
192	0207325F	JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)	133,092	133,092
193	0207327F	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	25,497	25,497
194	0207410F	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	-15,887	142,984
		Program decrease	[-15,887]	
195	0207412F	CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC)	18,137	18,137
196	0207418F	AFSPECWAR—TACP	5,206	5,206
198	0207431F	COMBAT AIR INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES	33,700	33,700
199	0207438F	THEATER BATTLE MANAGEMENT (TBM) C4I	7,014	7,014
200	0207439F	ELECTROMAGNETIC WARFARE INT REPROG (EWIR)	73,523	73,523
202	0207452F	DCAPES	5,254	5,254
203	0207457F	AIR FORCE SPECIAL WARFARE (SPECWAR)	24,423	24,423
204	0207461F	FLIGHT OPERATIONS SYSTEMS	15,978	15,978
205	0207521F	AIR FORCE CALIBRATION PROGRAMS	2,220	2,220
207	0207590F	SEEK EAGLE	36,710	36,710
208	0207611F	READINESS DECISION SUPPORT ENTERPRISE	6,823	6,823
209	0207697F	DISTRIBUTED TRAINING AND EXERCISES	83,659	73,659
		Program decrease	-10,000	
210	0207701F	FULL COMBAT MISSION TRAINING	[-10,000]	
		AI-enabled maintenance intelligence platforms across air education and training command	22,000	28,644
211	0208006F	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	[22,000]	
		Program decrease	-12,217	109,958
212	0208007F	TACTICAL DECEPTION	[-12,217]	
		Program decrease	-4,885	43,972
213	0208087F	DISTRIBUTED CYBER WARFARE OPERATIONS	[-4,885]	
		Unjustified growth	-2,000	69,868
214	0208088F	AF DEFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	[-2,000]	
218	0208288F	INTEL DATA APPLICATIONS	10,000	76,758
		Firefly algorithm development	[10,000]	17,511
219	0301025F	GEODASE	403	403

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226	0301377F	COUNTERING ADVANCED CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS (CACW)	1,343		1,343
228	0301401F	AF MULTI-DOMAIN NON-TRADITIONAL ISR BATTLESPACE AWARENESS	2,754		2,754
229	0302015F	E-4B NATIONAL AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (NAOC)	50,873		50,873
230	0302315F	NON-KINETIC COUNTERMEASURE SUPPORT	4,024		4,024
233	0303131F	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	254,837		254,837
234	0303133F	HIGH FREQUENCY RADIO SYSTEMS	33,215		33,215
235	0303140F	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	117,658		117,658
236	0303248F	ALL DOMAIN COMMON PLATFORM	71,312		71,312
238	0304100F	STRATEGIC MISSION PLANNING & EXECUTION SYSTEM (SMPEs)	89,663		89,663
239	0304109F	THRESHOL	109		109
242	0304260F	AIRBORNE SIGINT ENTERPRISE	98,319		98,319
243	0304310F	COMMERCIAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	1,713		1,713
246	0304784F	LONG ENDURANCE—AIRBORNE ISR	16,570		16,570
249	0305022F	ISR MODERNIZATION & AUTOMATION DVMIT (IMAD)	16,188		16,188
250	0305099F	GLOBAL AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT (GATM)	4,210		4,210
251	0305103F	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	318		318
252	0305111F	WEATHER SERVICE	29,331		29,331
253	0305114F	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, AND LANDING SYSTEM (ATCALS)	61,895		61,895
254	0305116F	AERIAL TARGETS	1,704		1,704
257	0305128F	SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES	9,642		9,642
258	0305146F	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	2,469		2,469
259	0305155F	THEATER NUCLEAR WEAPON STORAGE & SECURITY SYSTEM	24,364		24,364
261	0305179F	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (IBS)	18,266		18,266
262	0305206F	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	34,273		34,273
263	0305207F	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	17,114		17,114
264	0305208F	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	85,365		85,365
266	0305221F	NETWORK-CENTRIC COLLABORATIVE TARGETING	9,146		9,146

268	0305240F	ISR TRANSPORT AND PROCESSING	312,037	-35,000	277,037
		Program decrease		[-35,000]	
269	0305249F	AF JWICS ENTERPRISE	19,324		19,324
270	0305600F	INTERNATIONAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY AND ARCHITECTURES	62,000		62,000
271	0305836F	C2IMERA	11,393		11,393
272	0305903F	COCOM MOBILE COMMAND AND CONTROL CENTERS (MCCCS)	2,013		2,013
273	0305984F	PERSONNEL RECOVERY COMMAND & CTRL (PRC2)	1,783		1,783
274	0307577F	INTELLIGENCE MISSION DATA (IMD)	3,151		3,151
275	0401119F	C-5 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS (IF)	76,233		76,233
276	0401130F	C-17 AIRCRAFT (IF)	178,130	20,000	198,130
		C-17 Mobility Connectivity increase		[20,000]	
277	0401132F	C-130J PROGRAM	16,628		16,628
278	0401134F	LARGE AIRCRAFT IR COUNTERMEASURES (LAIRCM)	12,323		12,323
279	0401218F	KC-135S	121,742	20,000	141,742
		KC-135 Mobility Connectivity increase		[20,000]	
280	0401318F	CV-22	45,699		45,699
281	0401334F	LARGE AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY SYSTEMS (LASS)	50,111		50,111
283	0708610F	LOGISTICS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (LOGIT)	21,518		21,518
284	0801380F	AF LVC OPERATIONAL TRAINING (LVC-OT)	23,472		23,472
285	0804743F	OTHER FLIGHT TRAINING	1,950		1,950
286	0901202F	JOINT PERSONNEL RECOVERY AGENCY	2,035		2,035
287	0901218F	CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PROGRAM	4,248		4,248
288	0901220F	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	2,678		2,678
289	0901226F	AIR FORCE STUDIES AND ANALYSIS AGENCY	81,252	-16,250	65,002
		Program decrease		[-16,250]	
291	0901538F	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	3,316		3,316
292	0901554F	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE ACNTG AND MGT SYS (DEAMS)	38,301		38,301
293	1201921F	SERVICE SUPPORT TO STRATCOM—SPACE ACTIVITIES	700		700
293A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	29,113,107		29,113,107
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	39,930,435	-52,186	39,878,249
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE	73,075,614	-480,895	72,594,719

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RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, SPACE FORCE					
BASIC RESEARCH					
001	06011102SF	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	20,833		20,833
002	06011103SF	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	14,426		14,426
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	35,259		35,259
APPLIED RESEARCH					
004	1206601SF	SPACE TECHNOLOGY	234,190	22,500	256,690
		Hypersonic weapons advancement		[2,500]	
		In-Space Operational Technologies		[10,000]	
		Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) Quantum System demonstration		[10,000]	
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	234,190	22,500	256,690
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT					
005	1206310SF	SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	313,738		313,738
006	1206616SF	SPACE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT/DEMO	126,427	13,500	139,927
		Operational Spacecraft Capability Bridge Effort		[13,500]	
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	440,165	13,500	453,665
ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES					
007	0604002SF	SPACE FORCE WEATHER SERVICES RESEARCH	3,581	3,000	6,581
		Enhancing U.S. Air Force Academy Rocket Propulsion Curriculum		[3,000]	
008	1203010SF	SPACE FORCE IT, DATA ANALYTICS, DIGITAL SOLUTIONS	45,971		45,971
010	1203622SF	SPACE WARFIGHTING ANALYSIS	128,546		128,546
011	1203710SF	EO/IR WEATHER SYSTEMS	144,434		144,434
012	1203955SF	SPACE ACCESS, MOBILITY & LOGISTICS (SAML)	9,724		9,724

013	1206410SF	SPACE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPING	1,246,316	1,246,316
014	1206427SF	SPACE SYSTEMS PROTOTYPE TRANSITIONS (SSPT)	87,730	87,730
015	1206438SF	SPACE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	62,031	62,031
016	1206458SF	TECH TRANSITION (SPACE)	241,056	241,056
017	1206617SF	OPERATIONAL TEST & TRAINING INFRASTRUCTURE	265,215	265,215
018	1206730SF	SPACE SECURITY AND DEFENSE PROGRAM	102,140	102,140
019	1206760SF	PROTECTED TACTICAL ENTERPRISE SERVICE (PTES)	155,885	155,885
020	1206761SF	PROTECTED TACTICAL SERVICE (PTS)	449,434	449,434
022	1206857SF	SPACE RAPID CAPABILITIES OFFICE	9,950	9,950
023	1206862SF	TACTICALLY RESPONSIVE SPACE	86,306	86,306
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	3,038,319	3,041,319
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION		
024	1203269SF	GPS III FOLLOW-ON (GPS IIIF)	123,793	123,793
025	1206421SF	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	43,702	43,702
026	1206422SF	WEATHER SYSTEM FOLLOW-ON	34,756	34,756
027	1206425SF	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS	1,317,841	1,317,841
028	1206431SF	ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE)	10,157	10,157
030	1206440SF	NEXT-GEN OPIR—GROUND	761,425	761,425
031	1206442SF	NEXT GENERATION OPIR	209,851	209,851
032	1206443SF	NEXT-GEN OPIR—GEO	485,703	485,703
033	1206444SF	NEXT-GEN OPIR—POLAR	415,000	415,000
		Next Generation OPIR, Block 0 Polar	[415,000]	[415,000]
034	1206445SF	COMMERCIAL SATCOM (COMSATCOM) INTEGRATION	68,554	68,554
035	1206446SF	RESILIENT MISSILE WARNING MISSILE TRACKING—LOW EARTH ORBIT (LEO)	3,564,176	3,564,176
036	1206447SF	RESILIENT MISSILE WARNING MISSILE TRACKING—MEDIUM EARTH ORBIT (MEO)	1,413,662	1,413,662
037	1206771SF	COMMERCIAL SERVICES	23,752	73,752
		Program Increase	50,000	50,000
		Program Increase	[50,000]	[50,000]
038	1206855SF	NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)—EMD	2,748	2,748
039	1206855SF	EVOLVED STRATEGIC SATCOM (ESS)	1,838,718	1,838,718
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	465,000	10,363,838

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MANAGEMENT SUPPORT					
042	1206392SF	ACQ WORKFORCE—SPACE & MISSILE SYSTEMS	260,731		260,731
043	1206398SF	SPACE & MISSILE SYSTEMS CENTER—MHA	13,717		13,717
044	1206399SF	SSC ENTERPRISE ENGINEERING & INTEGRATION	230,848		230,848
045	1206759SF	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT—SPACE	65,731		65,731
046	1206860SF	ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)	19,965		19,965
047	1206864SF	SPACE TEST PROGRAM (STP)	29,598		29,598
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	620,590		620,590
OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT					
049	1201212SF	SERVICE-WIDE SUPPORT (NOT OTHERWISE ACCOUNTED FOR)	28,425		28,425
051	1203040SF	DCO-SPACE	481,251		481,251
052	1203109SF	NARROWBAND SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS	855,860		855,860
053	1203110SF	SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SPACE)	92,537		92,537
054	1203154SF	LONG RANGE KILL CHAINS	1,392,025		1,392,025
055	1203155SF	SPACE-BASED MOVING TARGET INDICATOR	253,355		253,355
056	1203156SF	DATA TRANSPORT AND NETWORKING	164,974		164,974
057	1203165SF	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE AND CONTROL SEGMENTS)	115,000		115,000
058	1203173SF	SPACE AND MISSILE TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER	22,487		22,487
059	1203174SF	SPACE INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND RAPID TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	10,538		10,538
060	1203182SF	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM (SPACE)	56,781		56,781
061	1203330SF	SPACE SUPERIORITY ISR	64,290		64,290
064	1203906SF	NCMC—ITW/AA SYSTEM	25,092		25,092
065	1203909SF	BALLISTIC MISSILE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (BMEWS)	128,630		128,630
066	1203913SF	NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM (SPACE)	114,004		114,004
067	1203940SF	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS OPERATIONS	294,902		294,902
068	1206423SF	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM III—OPERATIONAL CONTROL SEGMENT	332,313		332,313

072	1206772SF	RAPID RESILIENT COMMAND AND CONTROL (R2C2)	109,190		109,190
073	1207440SF	AUTOMATE SAT C2	1,524,300	-719,400	804,900
		Program decrease		[-719,400]	
074	1208053SF	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM	92,731		92,731
074A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	17,330,381		17,330,381
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	23,489,066	-719,400	22,769,666
		SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS			
075	1208248SF	SPACE DOMAIN AWARENESS/PLANNING/TASKING SW	617,062	14,000	631,062
		Expanded Commercial Space Domain Awareness		[9,000]	
		Space Command & Control—Software Pilot Program		[5,000]	
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	617,062	14,000	631,062
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, SPACE FORCE	38,373,489	-201,400	38,172,089
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE			
		BASIC RESEARCH			
001	0601000BR	DTRA BASIC RESEARCH	15,070		15,070
003	060110808Z	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH INITIATIVES	17,667		17,667
004	060111008Z	BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVES	87,091	10,000	97,091
		Program increase		[10,000]	
006	060112008Z	NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM	165,488	50,000	215,488
		Pilot Program To Support Advanced Technology Centers At Community Colleges		[50,000]	
007	0601122E	EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES	387,633		387,633
008	060122808Z	HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES/MINORITY INSTITUTIONS	99,706	26,000	125,706
		Program increase		[26,000]	
009	0601384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	27,425		27,425
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	800,080	86,000	886,080
		APPLIED RESEARCH			
011	060200008Z	JOINT MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	32,145		32,145
012	0602023E	ACCESS AND AWARENESS	110,096		110,096

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
013	0602024E	WARFIGHTING PERFORMANCE	364,141		364,141
014	0602025E	MAKING, MAINTAINING, SUPPLY CHAIN AND LOGISTICS	1,624,523		1,624,523
017	060212808Z	PROMOTION AND PROTECTION STRATEGIES	4,260		4,260
018	060223008Z	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION	43,405		43,405
019	060223408Z	LINCOLN LABORATORY RESEARCH PROGRAM	10,045	8,000	18,045
		Program increase		[8,000]	
020	0602251D8Z	APPLIED RESEARCH FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF S&T PRIORITIES	59,560		59,560
022	06023848P	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	207,186	-10,000	197,186
		Program decrease		[-10,000]	
023	060266808Z	CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH	18,575	5,000	23,575
		Pacific Intelligence and Innovation Initiative		[5,000]	
029	06027188R	COUNTER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION APPLIED RESEARCH	157,287		157,287
030	0602751D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE (SEI) APPLIED RESEARCH	7,069		7,069
031	060289008Z	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH	50,408		50,408
032	0602891D8Z	FSRM MODELLING	6,635		6,635
033	1160401BB	SOF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	50,856	5,000	55,856
		Radio Consolidation and Procurement		[5,000]	
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	2,746,191	8,000	2,754,191
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT					
034	0603000D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	64,251		64,251
036	0603055D8Z	OPERATIONAL ENERGY CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENT	165,060	40,000	205,060
		Program increase		[20,000]	
		TRISO development		[20,000]	
038	0603122D8Z	COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	73,618	250,000	323,618
		Emerging Tech Cooperation		[50,000]	
		Israel Counter UXS Program		[100,000]	

039	0603133D8Z	Israel Subterranean Cooperation	24,950	[100,000]	24,950
040	0603142D8Z	FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING	144,454		144,454
041	0603160BR	MISSION ENGINEERING & INTEGRATION (ME&I)	509,160		509,160
043	0603180C	COUNTER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	482,573		545,573
		ADVANCED RESEARCH		63,000	
		Hypersonic and counter-hypersonic testing from unmanned surface vessels		[60,000]	
		power source for directed energy missile defense satellite system		[3,000]	
044	0603183D8Z	JOINT HYPERSONIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT & TRANSITION	424,422	30,000	454,422
		Acceleration of hypersonic system development		[10,000]	
		AI Enhanced Hypersonic Seeker		[10,000]	
		UCAH Classified AI/ML and Quantum Computing Infrastructure Project		[10,000]	
045	0603225D8Z	JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	45,375		45,375
048	0603288D8Z	ANALYTIC ASSESSMENTS	36,917		36,917
049	0603289D8Z	ADVANCED INNOVATIVE ANALYSIS AND CONCEPTS	51,960		51,960
050	0603330D8Z	QUANTUM APPLICATION	60,333		60,333
051	0603331D8Z	FUTURE GENERATION WIRELESS TECHNOLOGIES	5,000		5,000
052	0603342D8Z	DEFENSE INNOVATION UNIT (DIU)	522,559	18,000	540,559
		Off Grid Tactical Power Systems Pilot Program		[10,000]	
		ONRAMP expansion and innovation acceleration activities		[3,000]	
		Operator Embedded National Security Innovation Partnerships		[5,000]	
053	0603375D8Z	TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION	982,694	-65,000	917,694
		Program decrease		[-45,000]	
		Unjustified growth		[-20,000]	
054	0603379D8Z	ADVANCED TECHNICAL INTEGRATION	79,268		79,268
055	0603384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	310,308		310,308
056	0603467E	DARPA ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	1,568,124		1,568,124
057	0603468E	ADVANCED COMPLEX SYSTEMS	540,362		540,362
058	0603469E	ADVANCED ENABLING TECHNOLOGIES	331,007		331,007
059	0603618D8Z	JOINT ELECTRONIC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	49,083		49,083
060	0603662D8Z	NETWORKED COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES	696,297	-35,000	661,297
		Program decrease		[-20,000]	
		Unjustified growth		[-15,000]	

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062	0603680D8Z	DEFENSE-WIDE MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	581,847	17,500	599,347
		Advanced Robotics and Maintenance Automation		[10,000]	
		Manufacturing Advancement for Novel Technology Innovation and Sustainment		[5,000]	
		Manufacturing of advanced composites for hypersonics aided by digital engineering		[2,500]	
063	0603680S	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	49,787	2,500	52,287
		Domestic Tantalum processing capability		[2,500]	
064	0603712S	GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	18,791		18,791
065	0603716D8Z	STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	60,774		60,774
066	0603720S	MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	139,923		139,923
072	0603781D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	10,227		10,227
073	0603834D8Z	BIO SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	9,800		9,800
074	0603838D8Z	DEFENSE INNOVATION ACCELERATION (DIA)	310,977	-17,500	293,477
		Program decrease		[-22,500]	
		UAS Affordable Domestic Propulsion		[5,000]	
075	0603924D8Z	HIGH ENERGY LASER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	201,125	5,000	206,125
		Ultra-Short Pulsed Laser (USPL) Weapons		[5,000]	
076	0603941D8Z	TEST & EVALUATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	3,834,080	-253,778	3,580,302
		Common Enterprise Range Network		[5,000]	
		Hypersonics Testing and Evaluation Workforce Development		[10,000]	
		Program decrease		[-233,778]	
		Unjustified growth		[-35,000]	
077	0603945D8Z	INTERNATIONAL INNOVATION INITIATIVES	158,345	-4,000	154,345
		Program decrease		[-4,000]	
080	1160402BB	SOF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	126,085		126,085
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	12,669,536	50,722	12,720,258

ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES

081	0603161D8Z	NUCLEAR MATTERS, ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	44,685	44,685
082	0603500D8Z	WALKOFF	227,158	227,158
083	0603851D8Z	ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	125,066	125,066
085	0603882C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT	1,360,611	1,360,611
086	0603884BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—DEM/VAL	391,307	391,307
087	0603884C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS	865,420	865,420
		Deep Sentry	3,000	
		[3,000]		
088	0603890C	BMD ENABLING PROGRAMS	1,457,437	1,180,437
		Program decrease	—277,000	
		[—277,000]		
089	0603891C	SPECIAL PROGRAMS—MDA	1,742,778	1,742,778
090	0603892C	AEIS BMD	927,870	979,870
		Aegis Guam Weapon System (AGS) capability enhancements, threat sets	52,000	
		[52,000]		
091	0603896C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND AND CONTROL, BATTLE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS (C2BMC)	939,987	939,987
092	0603898C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE JOINT WARFIGHTER SUPPORT	50,430	50,430
093	0603904C	MISSILE DEFENSE INTEGRATION & OPERATIONS CENTER (MDIOC)	57,892	57,892
094	0603906C	REGARDING TRENCH	29,807	29,807
095	0603907C	SEA BASED X-BAND RADAR (SBX)	274,204	274,204
096	0603913C	ISRAELI COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS	300,000	300,000
097	0603914C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST	1,065,474	1,065,474
098	0603915C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TARGETS	518,506	538,506
		Advanced Target Front End (AIFE) Configuration 3 (C3) Risk Reduction	20,000	
		[10,000]		
		Unmanned sea-based launch platforms	[10,000]	
099	0603923D8Z	COALITION WARFARE	10,082	10,082
101	0604016D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CORROSION PROGRAM	2,675	2,675
102	0604023D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS COMPONENT PROTOTYPING	7,893	7,893
103	0604102C	GUAM DEFENSE DEVELOPMENT	212,413	232,413
		Program acceleration	20,000	
		[20,000]		
104	0604115C	TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES	59,700	84,700
		Solid Rocket Second Source Qualification Increase	25,000	
		[25,000]		
106	0604125D8Z	ADVANCED MANUFACTURING COMPONENTS AND PROTOTYPES	52,122	52,122
107	0604162D8Z	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS ELIMINATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	945	945

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108	0604181C	HYPERSONIC DEFENSE	213,783	50,000	263,783
		GPI Acceleration		[50,000]	
109	0604250D8Z	ADVANCED INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES	2,626,130		2,626,130
110	0604294D8Z	TRUSTED & ASSURED MICROELECTRONICS	156,743	2,500	159,243
		Pilot Program on Semiconductor Antitampering and Authenticity Validation		[2,500]	
111	0604331D8Z	RAPID PROTOTYPING PROGRAM	238,800		308,800
		Multi-Mission Optionally Piloted Vessel prototyping		[70,000]	
114	0604400D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) UNMANNED SYSTEM COMMON DEVELOPMENT	2,024		2,024
115	0604539D8Z	DEFENSE AUTONOMOUS WARFARE GROUP	1,000,000		1,000,000
116	0604551BR	CATAPULT INFORMATION SYSTEM	7,500		7,500
117	0604555D8Z	OPERATIONAL ENERGY PROTOTYPING—NON S&T	53,505	40,000	93,505
		Program increase		[40,000]	
119	0604679D8Z	OFFICE OF STRATEGIC CAPITAL (OSC)	18,955		18,955
120	0604682D8Z	SUPPORT FOR STRATEGIC ANALYSIS	2,802		2,802
122	0604791D8Z	MULTI-DOMAIN JOINT OPERATIONS (MDJO)	32,001		32,001
123	0604797D8Z	JOINT ENERGETIC TRANSITION OFFICE	6,278		6,278
124	0604826J	JOINT C5 CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT, INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY ASSESSMENTS	28,314		28,314
125	0604834D8Z	BIO SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPING	7,000		7,000
126	0604873C	LONG RANGE DISCRIMINATION RADAR (LRDR)	125,074		125,074
127	0604874C	IMPROVED HOMELAND DEFENSE INTERCEPTORS	1,344,824		1,344,824
129	0604878C	AEGIS BMD TEST	61,969		61,969
130	0604879C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSOR TEST	52,919		52,919
131	0604880C	LAND-BASED SM-3 (LBSM3)	25,102		25,102
132	0604887C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE SEGMENT TEST	53,761		53,761
133	0604924D8Z	HIGH ENERGY LASER ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPE	44,485		44,485
134	0202057C	SAFETY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	2,146		2,146
135	0208059CY	CYBERCOM ACTIVITIES	31,735		31,735

137	0208086CY	CYBER TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (CTE)	120,814	-9,000	111,814
		Program decrease		[-9,000]	
139	0305103C	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	2,160		2,160
140	030524508Z	INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES AND INNOVATION INVESTMENTS	15,047		15,047
142	1206895C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SPACE PROGRAMS	95,819		95,819
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	17,094,152	-3,500	17,090,652
SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION					
144	060412308Z	CHIEF DIGITAL AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER (CDAO)—DEMAVAL ACTIVITIES	11,197		11,197
145	060413308Z	ALPHA-1 DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	969,825	-40,000	929,825
		Program decrease		[-10,000]	
		Unjustified growth		[-30,000]	
146	060416108Z	NUCLEAR MATTERS, SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	14,919		14,919
147	06043848P	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—EMD	261,947	-27,500	234,447
		Program decrease		[-27,500]	
148	060477108Z	JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS)	10,200		10,200
149	06050008R	COUNTER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	16,713		16,713
150	06050138L	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	13,620		13,620
151	06050215E	HOMELAND PERSONNEL SECURITY INITIATIVE	9,334		9,334
152	060502208Z	DEFENSE EXPORTABILITY PROGRAM	5,943		5,943
153	060502708Z	OUSDC IT DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES	273,253	-5,000	268,253
		Program decrease		[-5,000]	
154	0605080S	DEFENSE AGENCY INITIATIVES (DAI)—FINANCIAL SYSTEM	51,265		51,265
156	060521008Z	DEFENSE-WIDE ELECTRONIC PROCUREMENT CAPABILITIES	7,918		7,918
157	060529408Z	TRUSTED & ASSURED MICROELECTRONICS	51,202		51,202
158	060531008Z	MILITARY AVIATION AND INSTALLATION ASSURANCE SITING CLEARINGHOUSE	4,072		4,072
159	060564908Z	ACQUISITION INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY (AI2)	92,689		92,689
160	060575508Z	RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR DEFENSE MODERNIZATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	3,090		3,090
161	060577208Z	NUCLEAR COMMAND, CONTROL, & COMMUNICATIONS	2,985		2,985
162	0205401JCA	COUNTER—SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (JIATF-401)	580,348		580,348
164	0305282K	JOINT FIRES NETWORK (JFN)	35,000		35,000

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
165	030530408Z	REAL PROPERTY ANALYTICS	2,573		2,573
166	030531008Z	COUNTERPROLIFERATION ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	12,751		12,751
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	2,430,844	-72,500	2,358,344
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
168	0603829J	JOINT CAPABILITY EXPERIMENTATION	12,332		12,332
169	0604122D8Z	JADC2 DEVELOPMENT AND EXPERIMENTATION ACTIVITIES	2,109,895	-30,000	2,079,895
		Unjustified growth		[-30,000]	
171	060477408Z	DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM (DRRS)	8,921		8,921
172	0604875D8Z	JOINT SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT	11,094		11,094
173	0604940D8Z	CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT (CTEIP)	1,153,754	-40,000	1,113,754
		Program decrease		[-15,000]	
		Unjustified growth		[-25,000]	
175	0605001E	MISSION SUPPORT	108,101		108,101
176	0605100D8Z	JOINT MISSION ENVIRONMENT TEST CAPABILITY (JMETC)	234,700		234,700
177	0605126J	JOINT INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION (JIAMDO)	69,820		69,820
179	0605131D8Z	LIVE FIRE TESTING	9,020		9,020
180	0605142D8Z	SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	21,992		21,992
181	0605151D8Z	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—OSD	5,255		5,255
182	0605161D8Z	NUCLEAR MATTERS MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	21,862		21,862
183	0605170D8Z	SUPPORT TO NETWORKS AND INFORMATION INTEGRATION	26,878		26,878
184	0605200D8Z	GENERAL SUPPORT TO OUSD(INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY)	10,695		10,695
185	0605384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	89,467		89,467
192	0605711D8Z	CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	10,913		10,913
193	0605790D8Z	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH (SBIR)/ SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (STTR) ADMINISTRATION	8,435		8,435
194	0605797D8Z	MAINTAINING TECHNOLOGY ADVANTAGE	35,512		35,512

195	060579808Z	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	165,450		165,450
196	0605801KA	DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC)	57,576		57,576
197	0605803SE	R&D IN SUPPORT OF DOD ENLISTMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION	34,359		34,359
198	0605804D8Z	DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION	35,106		35,106
199	0605898E	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	5,383		5,383
200	060598KA	MANAGEMENT HQ—DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC)	3,489		3,489
201	060600508Z	SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	19,260		19,260
202	0606100D8Z	BUDGET AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS	10,678		10,678
203	0606114D8Z	ANALYSIS WORKING GROUP (AWG) SUPPORT	11,668		11,668
205	0606220D8Z	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR ENTERPRISE TRANSFORMATION AND MODERNIZATION	75,000	2,000	77,000
		Acquisition Workforce Data Analytics Capability		[2,000]	
206	0606225D8Z	ODNA TECHNOLOGY AND RESOURCE ANALYSIS	3,264		3,264
207	0606300D8Z	DEFENSE SCIENCE BOARD	6,307		6,307
208	0606301D8Z	AVIATION SAFETY TECHNOLOGIES	986	15,000	15,986
		Health and Usage Monitoring Systems modernization		[10,000]	
		HUMS		[5,000]	
209	0606771D8Z	CYBER RESILIENCY AND CYBERSECURITY POLICY	30,746		30,746
211	0606775D8Z	JOINT PRODUCTION ACCELERATOR CELL (JPAC)	6,215		6,215
212	0606829D8Z	SUSTAINMENT TRANSITION CAPABILITIES	29,408		29,408
215	0204571J	JOINT STAFF ANALYTICAL SUPPORT	5,088		5,088
216	0207834D8Z	BIO SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM	7,000		7,000
217	0208045K	C4I INTEROPERABILITY	72,581		72,581
218	0303169D8Z	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RAPID ACQUISITION	6,416		6,416
219	0305172K	COMBINED ADVANCED APPLICATIONS	5,566		5,566
221	0305208K	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	2,951		2,951
222	0305248J	JOINT STAFF OFFICE OF THE CHIEF DATA OFFICER (OCDO) ACTIVITIES	67,007		67,007
223	0804768I	COCOM EXERCISE ENGAGEMENT AND TRAINING TRANSFORMATION (CE2T2)—NON-MHA	90,424		90,424
225	0808737SE	INTEGRATED PRIMARY PREVENTION	5,768		5,768
226	0901598C	MANAGEMENT HQ—MDA	31,863		31,863
228A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	36,977		36,977
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	4,775,182	-53,000	4,722,182

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OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT					
229	0604011D8Z	NEXT GENERATION INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (5G)	5,893		5,893
231	0604538D8Z	ECONOMIC DEFENSE UNIT (EDU)	403,903		403,903
232	0607162D8Z	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS ELIMINATION TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT	2,931		2,931
233	0607210D8Z	INDUSTRIAL BASE ANALYSIS AND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT	1,177,356	57,500	1,234,856
		Digital Twin Center of Excellence For Army Ground Vehicles Center and Naval Special Warfare Systems.		[2,500]	
		Domestic manufacturing capability for advanced reactive materials		[40,000]	
		Expanding Engineering Research & Development Capability for Maritime Industrial Base		[5,000]	
		Next Generation Fiber Production Line		[2,500]	
		Program decrease		[-2,500]	
		Public-Private Advanced Manufacturing Initiative in the Indo-Pacific		[10,000]	
234	0607310D8Z	COUNTERPROLIFERATION MODERNIZATION	11,304		11,304
235	0607327I	GLOBAL THEATER SECURITY COOPERATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (G-TSCMIS)	6,010		6,010
236	0607384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT)	82,695		82,695
237	0607385BR	COUNTER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	4,108	5,000	9,108
		Operational Rapid Multi-Pathogen Diagnostic Tool		[5,000]	
238	0607757D8Z	RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR DEFENSE MODERNIZATION OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	2,794		2,794
239	0208085CY	ROBUST INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACCESS	155,613		155,613
240	0208097JCY	CYBER COMMAND AND CONTROL (CYBER C2)	85,958		85,958
241	0208099JCY	DATA AND UNIFIED PLATFORM (D&UP)	84,687		84,687
245	0302019K	DEFENSE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING AND INTEGRATION	13,312		13,312
246	0302609V	COUNTERING THREATS AUTOMATED PLATFORM	11,710		11,710
247	0303126K	LONG-HAUL COMMUNICATIONS—DCS	10,508		10,508
248	0303131K	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	10,307		10,307
250	0303140D8Z	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	35,214		35,214
252	0303140K	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	33,502		33,502

253	0303153K	DEFENSE SPECTRUM ORGANIZATION	49,466	49,466
254	0303171K	JOINT PLANNING AND EXECUTION SERVICES	10,615	10,615
257	0303430V	FEDERAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	50,900	50,900
265	0305104D8Z	DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE (DIB) CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	17,077	17,077
269	0305146V	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	6,751	6,751
270	0305172D8Z	COMBINED ADVANCED APPLICATIONS	18,912	18,912
272	0305186D8Z	POLICY R&D PROGRAMS	11,740	11,740
275	0305199D8Z	NET CENTRICITY	55,673	55,673
282	0305387D8Z	HOMELAND DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM	1,730	1,730
283	0305601K	MISSION PARTNER ENVIRONMENTS	15,464	15,464
293	0306250ICY	CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	1,303,094	1,308,094
		Pathfinder	5,000	5,000
		Unjustified growth	[15,000]	[15,000]
				[-10,000]
294	0307609V	NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (NISS)	19,840	19,840
297	0708012K	LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	2,051	2,051
298	0708012S	PACIFIC DISASTER CENTERS	2,500	2,500
		Program increase	2,500	2,500
				[2,500]
299	0708047S	DEFENSE PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM	2,829	2,829
302	11604038B	AVIATION SYSTEMS	216,781	216,781
303	11604058B	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	109,227	109,227
304	11604088B	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	279,478	310,178
		Ground Infil Protection Systems(GIPS)	30,700	30,700
		Next Generation Geospatial Intelligence Data Awareness	[25,700]	[25,700]
305	1160431BB	WARRIOR SYSTEMS	435,074	468,108
		Electromagnetic Warfare (EW) Family of Systems	33,034	33,034
		Ground Infil Protection Systems(GIPS)	[3,500]	[3,500]
		Ground Organic Precision Strike Systems (GOPSS)	[4,000]	[4,000]
		Low Cost, Platform Agnostic Lethal Packages (Warhead and Electronic Safe and Arm Device (ESAD)) for Group 1 Drones.	[5,000]	[5,000]
		Munitions War Reserves	[12,000]	[12,000]
306	1160432BB	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	25,761	25,761
309	1160483BB	MARITIME SYSTEMS	351,721	351,721
			[8,534]	[8,534]

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
310	11604908B	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	25,747	15,000	40,747
		Hybrid Threats Analytical Platform (HTAP)		[15,000]	
311	1203610K	TELEPORT PROGRAM	22,244		22,244
311A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	8,923,353	178,900	9,102,253
		Foreign Materiel Program		[168,900]	
		Forward Based Theater Foreign Materiel Exploitation		[10,000]	
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	14,093,333	327,634	14,420,967
		SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS			
312	0608140D8Z	ENTERPRISE PLATFORMS AND CAPABILITIES—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	481,775	—6,000	475,775
		Unjustified growth		[—6,000]	
313	0608500D8Z	WEAPONERING CODE SUSTAINMENT	23,071		23,071
314	0608648D8Z	ACQUISITION VISIBILITY—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	64,364		64,364
316	0608776D8Z	DEFENSE INNOVATION UNIT FIELDING	433,867	—3,000	430,867
		Program decrease		[—3,000]	
317	0303150K	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	124,329		124,329
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	1,127,406	—9,000	1,118,406
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE	55,736,724	334,356	56,071,080
		GOLDEN DOME FOR AMERICA FUND			
		RESEARCH, DEV, TEST & EVAL *			
009	0604139D8Z	GOLDEN DOME FOR AMERICA—MDA	367,000		367,000
015	0901159D8Z	GOLDEN DOME FOR AMERICA	30,971		30,971
		SUBTOTAL RESEARCH, DEV, TEST & EVAL *	397,971		397,971
		TOTAL GOLDEN DOME FOR AMERICA FUND	397,971		397,971

		OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE			
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
001	06051180TE	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION	101,365	50,177	151,542
		Program increase		[50,177]	
002	06051310TE	LIVE FIRE TEST AND EVALUATION	11,000	97,109	108,109
		Program increase		[97,109]	
003	06058140TE	OPERATIONAL TEST ACTIVITIES AND ANALYSES		76,492	76,492
		Program increase		[76,492]	
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	112,365	223,778	336,143
		TOTAL OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE	112,365	223,778	336,143
		TOTAL RDT&E	218,791,608	687,206	219,478,814

TITLE XLIII—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Line	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY				
OPERATING FORCES				
010	MANEUVER UNITS	5,309,790		5,309,790
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	375,682		375,682
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	1,193,028		1,193,028
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	2,395,049		2,395,049
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,273,674		1,273,674
060	AVIATION ASSETS	1,930,557		1,930,557
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	7,186,195		7,186,195
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	888,277		888,277
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	2,022,115		2,142,115
	Ground combat vehicle sustainment		120,000	
	MEDICAL READINESS		[120,000]	
100	TC3Sim: Battlefield Trauma Readiness	786,815		796,815
110	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	10,390,174		10,390,174
120	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	5,435,364		5,440,864
	Army National Guard Controlled Humidity Preservation		5,500	
130	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	287,812		287,812
140	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	383,610		383,610
150	RESET	117,880		117,880
160	US AFRICA COMMAND	693,812		835,812
			142,000	

170	COCO ISR		[45,000]	
	Information Operations		[94,000]	
	Technology Experimentation and Demonstration		[3,000]	
	US EUROPEAN COMMAND	510,862	3,000	513,862
	<i>including amount for Classified Program</i>			[40,000]
180	Technology Experimentation and Demonstration		[3,000]	
	US SOUTHERN COMMAND	464,769	3,000	467,769
190	Technology Experimentation and Demonstration		[3,000]	
200	US FORCES KOREA	77,775		77,775
	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	366,311		358,311
	Unjustified growth		—8,000	
210	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	579,954	[—8,000]	579,954
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	42,669,505	275,500	42,945,005
	MOBILIZATION			
220	STRATEGIC MOBILITY	53,602		53,602
230	ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS	1,125,709		1,125,709
	<i>including amount for maintenance of APS-2 in the USEUCOM AOR</i>			[380,000]
240	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	3,172		3,172
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	1,182,483		1,182,483
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
250	OFFICER ACQUISITION	193,530		193,530
260	RECRUIT TRAINING	70,431		70,431
270	ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	96,115		96,115
280	SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	503,896		503,896
290	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	1,204,230		1,204,230
300	FLIGHT TRAINING	1,381,437		1,381,437
310	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	201,481		201,481
320	TRAINING SUPPORT	609,925		609,925
330	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	712,092		712,092
350	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	216,256		216,256

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
360	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	218,683		218,683
370	JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS	218,598		218,598
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	5,626,674		5,626,674
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
390	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	1,483,938	-172,500 [-172,500]	1,311,438
	Program decrease			
400	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	703,829		703,829
410	LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	634,879		634,879
420	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	525,732		525,732
430	ADMINISTRATION	402,276	-9,000 [-9,000]	393,276
	Program decrease			
440	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	2,252,914	-30,000 [-30,000]	2,222,914
	Program decrease			
450	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	324,069		324,069
460	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	961,851		961,851
470	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	2,179,562		2,179,562
480	ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	139,480		139,480
490	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	308,271		308,271
500	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND AUDIT READINESS	434,778		434,778
510	DEF ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT	37,654		37,654
520	INTERNATIONAL MILITARY HEADQUARTERS	760,520		760,520
530	MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	28,681		28,681
590A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	3,457,587		3,457,587
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	14,636,021	-211,500	14,424,521
	UNDISTRIBUTED			

600	UNDISTRIBUTED	—417,800	—417,800
	Historical unobligated balances	[—417,800]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	—417,800	—417,800
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY	—353,800	63,760,883
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	15,213	15,213
020	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	674,766	674,766
030	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	121,223	121,223
040	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	664,612	664,612
050	AVIATION ASSETS	37,490	72,490
	Aviation force structure	35,000	
		[35,000]	
060	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	380,473	380,473
070	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	41,301	41,301
080	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	37,429	37,429
090	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	577,337	577,337
100	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	411,093	411,093
110	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	27,810	27,810
120	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	2,725	2,725
130	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	19,422	19,422
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	35,000	3,045,894
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES		
140	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	—4,000	11,237
	Program decrease	[—4,000]	
150	ADMINISTRATION		11,708
160	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS		4,165
170	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT		7,300
180	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT		63,330
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	—4,000	97,740

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
210	UNDISTRIBUTED		-34,700	
	Historical unobligated balances		[-34,700]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-34,700	
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE	3,112,634	-3,700	3,108,934
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MANEUVER UNITS	807,777		807,777
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	233,114		233,114
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	1,143,423		1,143,423
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	84,598		84,598
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	344,161		344,161
060	AVIATION ASSETS	1,096,948		1,096,948
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	864,172	9,500	873,672
	GAMER live training capability		[9,500]	
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	93,367		93,367
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	171,055		171,055
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,326,854		1,326,854
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,065,363		1,065,363
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	1,116,559		1,116,559
130	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	6,831		6,831
140	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	24,785		24,785
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	8,379,007	9,500	8,388,507

150	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	6,604		6,604
160	ADMINISTRATION	50,221	5,000	55,221
	Center for the Study of the National Guard		[5,000]	
170	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	24,846		24,846
180	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	239,142		239,142
190	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	4,004		4,004
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	324,817	5,000	329,817
200	UNDISTRIBUTED			
	UNDISTRIBUTED		-83,000	-83,000
	Historical unobligated balances		[-83,000]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-83,000	-83,000
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	8,703,824	-68,500	8,635,324
010	COUNTER-ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND SYRIA TRAIN AND EQUIP			
	COUNTER-ISIL TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)			
	COUNTER-ISIL TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)	303,099	-50,000	253,099
	Program decrease		[-50,000]	
	SUBTOTAL COUNTER-ISIL TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)	303,099	-50,000	253,099
	TOTAL COUNTER-ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND SYRIA TRAIN AND EQUIP	303,099	-50,000	253,099
010	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY			
	OPERATING FORCES			
	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	8,324,572		8,324,572
	FLEET AIR TRAINING	3,128,764		3,128,764
	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	1,469,165		1,469,165
	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	2,219,583		2,219,583
	AVIATION LOGISTICS	2,664,360		2,664,360
	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	7,424,752		7,424,752

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
070	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	1,713,065		1,713,065
080	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	14,292,873		14,292,873
090	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,597,722	-30,000	2,567,722
	Program decrease		[-45,000]	
	Small Shipyard Grants		[15,000]	
100	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE	1,821,744		1,821,744
110	MEDICAL READINESS	661,800		661,800
120	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	572,000		572,000
130	WARFARE TACTICS	1,038,456		1,038,456
140	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	496,272		496,272
150	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	2,476,987		2,476,987
160	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	62,570		62,570
170	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	105,379		105,379
180	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	1,994,139		1,994,139
190	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	662,040	-9,000	653,040
	Unjustified growth		[-9,000]	
200	STRATEGIC AND REGIONAL STRIKE DETERRENCE	2,220,083		2,220,083
210	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	1,833,006		1,833,006
220	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	834,752		834,752
230	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	2,196,932	-11,000	2,185,932
	Unjustified growth		[-11,000]	
240	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	4,891,828		4,891,828
250	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	6,069,456		6,069,456
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	71,772,300	-50,000	71,722,300
	MOBILIZATION			
260	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	378,073		378,073

270	READY RESERVE FORCE	881,029		881,029
280	SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	831,641	125,000	956,641
	Platform Supply Vessel		[125,000]	
300	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	27,729		27,729
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	2,118,472	125,000	2,243,472
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
310	OFFICER ACQUISITION	198,743		198,743
320	RECRUIT TRAINING	17,813	10,000	27,813
	U.S. Naval Sea Cadets		[10,000]	
330	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	193,797		193,797
340	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	1,163,755	10,000	1,173,755
	Generative AI and Spatial Computing for Warfighter Performance		[10,000]	
350	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	280,521		280,521
360	TRAINING SUPPORT	504,282		504,282
370	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	261,140		261,140
380	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	75,600		75,600
390	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	60,191		60,191
400	JUNIOR ROTC	60,219		60,219
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	2,815,061	20,000	2,836,061
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
410	ADMINISTRATION	1,396,823	82,233	1,479,056
	Integrated Data Management Systems for Military Personnel Harmful Behaviors Prevention		[5,000]	
	Support for Navy Tuition Assistance Funding		[77,233]	
430	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	244,308		244,308
450	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	642,260		642,260
470	FOREIGN CURRENCY FLUCTUATION	5,517		5,517
480	DEF ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT	60,440		60,440
490	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	279,134		279,134
510	PLANNING, ENGINEERING, AND PROGRAM SUPPORT	605,530		605,530
520	ACQUISITION, LOGISTICS, AND OVERSIGHT	822,580		822,580

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Line	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
530	INVESTIGATIVE AND SECURITY SERVICES	1,076,664		1,076,664
760A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	728,457		728,457
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	5,861,713	82,233	5,943,946
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
770	UNDISTRIBUTED		-307,900	-307,900
	Historical unobligated balances		[-307,900]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-307,900	-307,900
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY	82,568,546	-130,667	82,437,879
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	3,113,102		3,113,102
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	2,807,429		2,807,429
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	344,750		344,750
040	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	280,543		280,543
050	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	351,199		351,199
060	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	3,629,008		3,629,008
070	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	3,175,027		3,175,027
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	13,701,058		13,701,058
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
080	RECRUIT TRAINING	45,521		45,521
090	OFFICER ACQUISITION	1,346		1,346
100	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	242,438		242,438
110	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	64,994		64,994

120	TRAINING SUPPORT	838,526	838,526
130	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	363,287	363,287
140	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	47,840	47,840
150	JUNIOR ROTC	33,292	33,292
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	1,637,244	1,637,244
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES		
180	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	154,026	154,026
190	ADMINISTRATION	416,349	416,349
300A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	80,140	80,140
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	650,515	650,515
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
310	UNDISTRIBUTED	-80,300	-80,300
	Historical unobligated balances	[-80,300]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	-80,300	-80,300
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	-80,300	15,908,517
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	787,622	787,622
020	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	9,733	9,733
030	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	215,547	215,547
040	AVIATION LOGISTICS	27,703	27,703
050	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	19,652	19,652
060	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	196,376	196,376
070	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	288	288
080	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	30,811	30,811
090	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	59,386	59,386
100	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	111,177	111,177
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	1,458,295	1,458,295

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Line	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
110	ADMINISTRATION	2,747		2,747
120	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	14,944		14,944
130	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	1,230		1,230
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	18,921		18,921
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
150	UNDISTRIBUTED		-20,600	
	Historical unobligated balances		[-20,600]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-20,600	
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE	1,477,216	-20,600	1,456,616
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	OPERATING FORCES	142,416		142,416
020	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	23,213		23,213
030	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	100,709		100,709
040	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	128,902		128,902
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	395,240		395,240
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
050	ADMINISTRATION	9,440		9,440
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	9,440		9,440
	UNDISTRIBUTED			

070	UNDISTRIBUTED	-7,000		
	Historical unobligated balances	[-7,000]		
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	-7,000		
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE	-7,000	397,680	
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES		1,798,263	1,798,263
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES		3,117,205	3,117,205
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	10,000	2,770,832	2,780,832
	Point Defense Battle Lab Program	[10,000]		
040	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE		6,092,998	6,092,998
050	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	5,000	6,100,395	6,105,395
	Advanced Nuclear Energy Demonstration Project	[5,000]		
060	CYBERSPACE SUSTAINMENT		320,297	320,297
070	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT		11,647,415	11,647,415
080	FLYING HOUR PROGRAM		7,265,480	7,265,480
090	BASE SUPPORT		11,318,037	11,318,037
100	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING		1,214,408	1,214,408
110	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	-25,000	2,146,977	2,121,977
	Program decrease	[-25,000]		
120	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	-9,000	1,155,815	1,146,815
	Unjustified growth	[-9,000]		
130	TACTICAL INTEL AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES		1,992,280	1,992,280
140	MEDICAL READINESS		561,626	561,626
150	US NORTHCOM/NORAD		746,165	746,165
160	US STRATCOM		656,448	656,448
170	US CENTCOM		405,438	405,438
180	US SOCOM		42,261	42,261
190	US TRANSCOM		694	694
210	USSPACECOM		555,147	555,147

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
210A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	81,694		81,694
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	59,989,875	-19,000	59,970,875
	MOBILIZATION			
220	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	3,782,668		3,782,668
230	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	321,889		321,889
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	4,104,557		4,104,557
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
240	OFFICER ACQUISITION	267,971		267,971
250	RECRUIT TRAINING	70,462		70,462
260	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	143,686		143,686
270	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	589,549		589,549
280	FLIGHT TRAINING	1,122,297		1,122,297
290	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	280,908		280,908
300	TRAINING SUPPORT	192,608		192,608
310	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	254,720		254,720
320	EXAMINING	7,261		7,261
330	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	232,768		232,768
340	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	354,678		354,678
350	JUNIOR ROTC	114,790		114,790
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	3,631,698		3,631,698
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
360	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	1,124,763		1,124,763
370	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	159,721		159,721
380	ADMINISTRATION	1,292,758	2,000	1,294,758

	Integrated Data Management Systems for Military Personnel Harmful Behaviors Prevention			
	Program decrease		[5,000]	
			[-3,000]	
390	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	43,892		43,892
410	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	1,666,547		1,666,547
420	CIVIL AIR PATROL	32,984		32,984
430	DEF ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT	58,936		58,936
440	SECURITY PROGRAMS	202,400		202,400
450	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	77,853		77,853
450A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,653,652		1,653,652
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	6,313,506	2,000	6,315,506
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
460	UNDISTRIBUTED		-408,800	-408,800
	Historical unobligated balances		[-408,800]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-408,800	-408,800
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	74,039,636	-425,800	73,613,836
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	GLOBAL C3I & EARLY WARNING	1,056,824		1,056,824
020	SPACE LAUNCH OPERATIONS	415,322		415,322
030	SPACE OPERATIONS	1,266,939		1,266,939
040	EDUCATION & TRAINING	783,168		783,168
050	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	733,761		733,761
060	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	83,803		83,803
070	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,384,326		1,384,326
080	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	2,096,381		2,096,381
090	SPACE OPERATIONS—BOS	551,196		551,196
100	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	289,958		289,958
100A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	118,478		118,478
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	8,780,156		8,780,156

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
110	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	36,164		36,164
120	ADMINISTRATION	449,597		449,597
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	485,761		485,761
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
130	UNDISTRIBUTED		-54,400	-54,400
	Historical unobligated balances		[-54,400]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-54,400	-54,400
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE	9,265,917	-54,400	9,211,517
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	2,138,964		2,138,964
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	217,542	4,000	221,542
	Program increase		[4,000]	
030	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	787,861		787,861
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	187,022		187,022
050	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	654,233		654,233
060	BASE SUPPORT	632,638		632,638
070	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	1,655		1,655
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	4,619,915	4,000	4,623,915
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
080	ADMINISTRATION	100,998		100,998

090	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	11,620	11,620	
100	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERS MGMT (ARPC)	15,893	15,893	
110	AUDIOVISUAL	561	561	
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	129,072	129,072	
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
120	UNDISTRIBUTED	-52,100	-52,100	
	Historical unobligated balances	[-52,100]		
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	-52,100	-52,100	
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE	-48,100	4,700,887	
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	2,744,277	2,744,277	
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	663,367	663,367	
030	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	1,210,460	1,210,460	
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	531,241	531,241	
050	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	1,632,461	1,632,461	
060	BASE SUPPORT	1,128,729	1,128,729	
070	CYBERSPACE SUSTAINMENT	26,354	26,354	
080	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	81,720	81,720	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	8,018,609	8,018,609	
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
090	ADMINISTRATION	64,249	64,249	
100	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	47,831	47,831	
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	112,080	112,080	
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
110	UNDISTRIBUTED	-50,800	-50,800	
	Historical unobligated balances	[-50,800]		

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Line	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-50,800	-50,800
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD	8,130,689	-50,800	8,079,889
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	534,218		534,218
020	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF—JTEP	1,393,798		1,393,798
030	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF—CYBER	9,103		9,103
040	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE—PSYOP	325,609	15,000	340,609
	AI-based IO agentic Assessment		[15,000]	
050	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND COMBAT DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	2,589,383	428,600	3,017,983
	Accelerated Fielding of Group 3 Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) Capability		[3,600]	
	Maritime Mission Support Vessel		[425,000]	
060	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND MAINTENANCE	1,388,865	48,764	1,437,629
	Electromagnetic Warfare (EW) Family of Systems		[1,286]	
	Ground Infil Protection Systems(GIPS)		[15,340]	
	Ground Organic Precision Strike Systems (GOPSS)		[3,639]	
	Munitions War Reserves		[2,888]	
	Non-Standard Aviators (NSAv)		[15,611]	
	USASOC Dive Tank and Compression Chamber		[10,000]	
070	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND MANAGEMENT/OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	180,691		180,691
080	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND THEATER FORCES	3,695,859	10,763	3,706,622
	Cognitive Performance Initiative		[7,500]	
	Manpower for TSOC Next		[3,263]	
090	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	78,512		78,512
100	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND INTELLIGENCE	1,130,849	8,000	1,138,849

110	Identity and Signature Management	1,796,851	[8,000]	1,812,851
	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT		16,000	
	Identity and Signature Management		[11,000]	
	USSOCOM Lessons Learned Program		[5,000]	
120	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	1,880,381	—8,000	1,872,381
	Unjustified growth		[—8,000]	
130	USCYBERCOM HEADQUARTERS	303,726		303,726
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	15,307,845	519,127	15,826,972
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
140	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	193,017		193,017
150	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	173,748		173,748
160	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND/PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	30,040		30,040
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	396,805		396,805
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
170	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	118,488	256,000	374,488
	National Guard Youth Challenge Program (NGYCP)		[198,000]	
	Senator Robert J. Dole Greatest Generation Education Program		[5,000]	
	STARBASE		[53,000]	
180	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY—CYBER	3,825		3,825
190	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	611,600		611,600
200	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	1,462,988		1,462,988
210	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY—CYBER	42,367		42,367
220	DEFENSE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY	1,035,974		1,035,974
240	DEFENSE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY—CYBER	16,885		16,885
250	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY—CYBER	49,611		49,611
260	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	1,505,352	5,000	1,510,352
	Modernization of DOD Drug Testing		[5,000]	
290	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	3,873,222		3,873,222
300	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY—CYBER	602,017		602,017
310	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	147,620		147,620

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
320	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	585,610		585,610
330	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	207,551		207,551
340	DEFENSE POW/MIA OFFICE	160,358		160,358
350	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	3,780,757	613,077	4,393,834
	Additional International Security Cooperation Programs—EUCOM		[210,000]	
	<i>including amount for Baltic Security Initiative</i>		[175,000]	
	Defense Institute for International Legal Studies		[1,396]	
	Institute for Security Governance		[1,681]	
	Prior-year authorization		[400,000]	
360	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	47,101		47,101
370	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	637,514		637,514
390	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY—CYBER	73,477		73,477
400	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY	3,493,232	70,000	3,563,232
	Impact Aid		[50,000]	
	Impact Aid Students with Disabilities		[20,000]	
410	MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY	487,235		487,235
420	OFFICE OF THE LOCAL DEFENSE COMMUNITY COOPERATION	142,597	10,000	152,597
	Program increase		[10,000]	
430	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF—JIATF	431,652		431,652
470	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE—CYBER	81,163	43,000	124,163
	DIB Cybersecurity		[4,000]	
	Enterprise Unified Data Library		[15,000]	
	Senior Military College DoD Cyber Institutes		[24,000]	
480	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	3,832,831	43,000	3,875,831
	Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration Program (REPI)		[30,000]	
	Legacy Resource Management Program		[8,000]	
	Native American Lands Environmental Mitigation Program (NALEMP)		[5,000]	

510	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	536,546		536,546
510A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	24,579,358		24,637,358
	Automated Man-made Vertical Obstruction/Obstacle Detection Software Integration		58,000	
	Forward Based Theater Foreign Materiel Exploitation		[15,000]	
	Machine Speed Intelligence Fusion		[21,100]	
	Personnel adjustments		[8,000]	
	Personnel adjustments		[13,900]	
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	48,546,931	1,098,077	49,645,008
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
	Foreign currency fluctuations		-1,380,803	-1,380,803
	Historical unobligated balances		[-900,000]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		[-480,803]	-1,380,803
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	64,251,581	236,401	64,487,982
	UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES			
	ADMINISTRATION AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES			
010	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE	21,698		21,698
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES	21,698		21,698
	TOTAL UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES	21,698		21,698
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND			
	ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT			
010	ACQ WORKFORCE DEV FD	37,478	60,000	97,478
	Defense Civilian Training Corps		[30,000]	
	IP cadre		[30,000]	
	SUBTOTAL ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT	37,478	60,000	97,478
	TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND	37,478	60,000	97,478

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)					
Line	Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized	
	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID				
	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE				
010	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID	78,187	37,148	115,335	
	Program increase		[37,148]		
	SUBTOTAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	78,187	37,148	115,335	
	TOTAL OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID	78,187	37,148	115,335	
	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT				
	FSU THREAT REDUCTION				
010	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	221,332		221,332	644
	SUBTOTAL FSU THREAT REDUCTION	221,332		221,332	
	TOTAL COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT	221,332		221,332	
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY				
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY				
050	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	282,444		282,444	
	SUBTOTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY	282,444		282,444	
	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	282,444		282,444	
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY				
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY				
060	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	305,246		305,246	
	SUBTOTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	305,246		305,246	

	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	305,246	305,246	
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE			
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	320,060	320,060	320,060
070	SUBTOTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE	320,060	320,060	320,060
	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	320,060	320,060	320,060
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE			
	DEFENSE-WIDE			
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	8,957	8,957	8,957
080	SUBTOTAL DEFENSE-WIDE	8,957	8,957	8,957
	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	8,957	8,957	8,957
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES			
	DEFENSE-WIDE			
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES	238,927	238,927	246,927
	Program increase		8,000	
	SUBTOTAL DEFENSE-WIDE	238,927	8,000	246,927
090	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES	238,927	8,000	246,927
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	338,624,638	-952,118	337,672,520

TITLE XLIV—MILITARY PERSONNEL

SEC. 4401. MILITARY PERSONNEL.

SEC. 4401. MILITARY PERSONNEL (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized	
Military Personnel	190,771,931	-750,000	190,021,931	
Historical unobligated balances		[-750,000]		
MERHCF	14,349,269		14,349,269	

TITLE XLV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS.

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized	
INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS	20,563		20,563	
SUPPLY MANAGEMENT—ARMY				
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY	20,563		20,563	
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, NAVY				
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTERS	266,212		266,212	
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, NAVY	266,212		266,212	
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE				
TRANSPORTATION				
CRITICAL SPARES	4,245,563		4,245,563	
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	194,851		194,851	
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE	4,440,414		4,440,414	
NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION FUND				
DEFENSE STOCKPILE	5,700		5,700	
TOTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION FUND	5,700		5,700	
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE				
DEFENSE FINANCE OPERATIONS—DIRECT	273,760		273,760	
DOD MARKET FLUCTUATION ACCOUNT (FUEL)	1,000,000		1,000,000	

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized	
UNDISTRIBUTED				
WCF cash balances		—400,000	—400,000	
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE	1,273,760	[—400,000] —400,000	873,760	
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY				
COMMISSARY OPERATIONS	1,501,344		1,501,344	
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY	1,501,344		1,501,344	
CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE				
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE				
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION	55,972		55,972	648
TOTAL CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE	55,972		55,972	
DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE				
COUNTER-NARCOTICS SUPPORT	658,191		658,191	
DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAM	135,745		135,745	
NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG PROGRAM	117,418		117,418	
NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG SCHOOLS			6,648	
TOTAL DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE			918,002	
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL				
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	501,371		501,371	
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL—CYBER	2,073		2,073	
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION	1,506		1,506	
PROCUREMENT	1,393		1,393	
TOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	506,343		506,343	

COMBAT AND OPERATIONAL MEDICINE PROGRAM			
IN-HOUSE CARE	10,863,317	131,000	10,994,317
Dental Readiness		[131,000]	
CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT	2,375,175		2,375,175
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	2,600,177		2,600,177
MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	304,382		304,382
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	349,460		349,460
BASE OPERATIONS/COMMUNICATIONS			
R&D RESEARCH	41,924	25,000	2,463,042
Endometrial cancer research		[25,000]	66,924
R&D EXPLORATORY DEVELOPMENT	185,153		185,153
R&D ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	361,241	67,600	428,841
Blast Overpressure		[6,000]	
Cryopreserved Platelet Development		[5,000]	
Freeze-Dried Platelet Hemostatics		[5,000]	
Joint Neuroscience Demonstration Program		[10,000]	
Musculoskeletal resilience		[7,000]	
Pathogen Reduced Freeze-Dried Cryoprecipitate Manufacturing Technology		[7,600]	
Pathogen reduction technology Funding		[7,000]	
Physics-based Neutralizations of Threats to Human tissues and Organs Research		[5,000]	
Resilient Optimization of Load & Integrated Neuromusculoskeletal Anabolism Research		[15,000]	
R&D DEMONSTRATION/VALIDATION	186,018	15,000	201,018
Thermal Burn and Concurrent Pulmonary Therapies		[15,000]	
R&D ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT	124,662		124,662
R&D MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT	100,912		100,912
R&D CAPABILITIES ENHANCEMENT	19,452	11,000	30,452
Advanced Vital Intervention Airborne Training for Emergencies (AVIATE)		[11,000]	
PROC INITIAL OUTFITTING	25,555		25,555
PROC REPLACEMENT & MODERNIZATION	231,382		231,382
PROC JOINT OPERATIONAL MEDICINE INFORMATION SYSTEM	31,203		31,203
PROC MILITARY HEALTH SYSTEM—DESKTOP TO DATACENTER	78,588		78,588
TOTAL COMBAT AND OPERATIONAL MEDICINE PROGRAM	20,341,643	249,600	20,591,243

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Item	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized	
PRIVATE SECTOR CARE PROGRAM				
PRIVATE SECTOR CARE	22,175,472		22,175,472	
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR CARE PROGRAM	22,175,472		22,175,472	
TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	51,505,425	-150,400	51,355,025	

TITLE XLVI—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Agreement
Army	Alabama	Anniston Army Depot	Access Control Point (INC)	0	53,000	53,000
Army	Alabama	Anniston Army Depot	Consolidated Shipping and Receiving Facility (Design).	0	5,400	5,400
Army	Alabama	Anniston Army Depot	Welding Shop (Design)	0	4,940	4,940
Army	Alaska	Fort Wainwright	Barracks (INC 2)	24,000		24,000
Army	Florida	Naval Air Station Key West	Command and Control Facility (INC 2)	160,000		160,000
Army	Germany	Grafenwoehr	Underground Electric Lines	12,800		12,800
Army	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	PDI: Guam Def Sys, EIAMD, PH 2 (INC 2)	190,000		190,000
Army	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	PDI: Guam Def Sys, EIAMD, PH 3	155,000	–95,000	60,000
Army	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	PDI: Land Acquisition	29,000	–29,000	0
Army	Hawaii	Fort Shafter	CTC: Clearwell and Booster Pump	71,000		71,000
Army	Hawaii	Helemano	CTC: Wells and Storage Tanks	72,000		72,000
Army	Hawaii	Schofield Barracks	CTC: Elevated Tank and Distribution Lines	26,000		26,000
Army	Hawaii	Schofield Barracks	CTC: Water Storage Tank	21,000		21,000
Army	Hawaii	Schofield Barracks	Fire Station	30,000		30,000
Army	Hawaii	Wheeler Army Air Field	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar (INC 1)	90,000		90,000
Army	Italy	Caserma Renato Del Din	Access Control Point	17,000		17,000
Army	Japan	Kadena Air Base	CTC: Vehicle Maintenance Shop	69,000		69,000
Army	Louisiana	Fort Polk	Rotational Unit Billeting Area	0	157,000	157,000
Army	New York	Fort Drum	Automated Record Fire Plus Range	25,000		25,000
Army	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	CTC: Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	31,000		31,000
Army	Oklahoma	Fort Sill	Automated-Aided Instruction Building	0	94,000	94,000

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Agreement
Army	Texas	Fort Bliss	Shipping and Receiving Building	35,000		35,000
Army	Texas	Fort Hood	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	0	81,000	81,000
Army	Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	Adv Ind Training Barracks-METC (INC)	303,000	-200,000	103,000
Army	Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	Airfield Fire and Rescue Station	89,000		89,000
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	173,421		173,421
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Host Nation Support	53,521		53,521
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Minor Construction	178,626		178,626
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PDI: Minor Construction	76,270		76,270
Military Construction, Army Total				1,931,638	71,340	2,002,978
Navy	Australia	Royal Australian Air Force Base Darwin	PDI: Aircraft Maintenance Hangar (INC)	46,958		46,958
Navy	Australia	Royal Australian Air Force Base Darwin	PDI: Maintenance Support Facs (INC)	33,955		33,955
Navy	California	Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Fire/Emergency Response Station (53 Area) Replace	43,000		43,000
Navy	California	Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Landfill Liner Phase III and IV	53,150		53,150
Navy	California	Naval Base Coronado	Ford Class CVN Infrastructure Upg., Pier Lima (INC)	33,000		33,000
Navy	California	Naval Air Station Lemoore	Strike Fighter Center of Excellence Pacific (INC)	155,939		155,939
Navy	California	Naval Support Activity Monterey	Naval Innovation Center (INC)	50,000		50,000
Navy	California	Naval Base Ventura County	Community & Airfield Area Flood Protection	164,000		164,000
Navy	Connecticut	Point Mugu	Submarine Pier 8 Replacement (INC)	142,124		142,124
Navy	Connecticut	Naval Submarine Base New London	Weapons Magazine & Ordnance Operations Fac. (INC).	79,600		79,600

Navy	District Of Columbia	Naval Research Laboratory	Biomolecular Science & Synthetic Biology Lab	157,000		157,000
Navy	Federated States of Micro-nesia	Yap	PDI: Yap Port and Harbor Improvements (INC)	142,235		142,235
Navy	Florida	Marine Corps Support Facility	Communications Infrastructure (INC)	46,075		46,075
Navy	Florida	Blount Island	Cape Canaveral Railroad & Transfer Facilities	60,990		60,990
Navy	Florida	Station				
Navy	Florida	Naval Air Station Whiting Field	Child Development Center (Design)	0	4,135	4,135
Navy	Florida	Naval Air Station Jacksonville	Multi Aircraft Paint & Strip (Design)	0	28,225	28,225
Navy	Georgia	Albany	Consolidated Communication Facility	86,350		86,350
Navy	Georgia	Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay	Transit Protection Program Facility (INC)	100,000		100,000
Navy	Georgia	Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay	Trident Refit Fac. Expansion (Columbia Sub) (INC)	30,000		30,000
Navy	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	PDI: Joint Consolidated Communications Center (INC).	132,416		132,416
Navy	Guam	Apra Heights	PDI: Inner Apra Harbor Resiliency (INC)	13,400		13,400
Navy	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	PDI: Defense Access Roads III (INC)	0	16,500	16,500
Navy	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	PDI: Joint Communication Upgrade (INC)	60,000		60,000
Navy	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	PDI: Polaris Point Electrical Capacity Upgrade	122,000	-100,000	22,000
Navy	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	PDI: Polaris Point Submarine Pier (INC)	171,800		171,800
Navy	Hawaii	Ford Island	Pacific Warfighting Center Expansion	183,760		183,760
Navy	Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	Dry Dock 3 Replacement (INC)	507,453		507,453
Navy	Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	Water Treatment Plant (INC)	248,170		248,170
Navy	Hawaii	Marine Corps Base Kaneoche Bay	3d Mir Armory Expansion	76,550		76,550
Navy	Hawaii	Marine Corps Base Kaneoche Bay	ATC CO M Compound	134,090	-100,000	34,090
Navy	Hawaii	Marine Corps Base Kaneoche Bay	Main Gate Entry Control Point	49,260		49,260
Navy	Hawaii	Kauai	PDI: Airfield Pavement Upgrades (INC)	142,470		142,470
Navy	Japan	Kadena Air Base	Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Facility	31,780		31,780
Navy	Maine	Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	Multi-Mission Drydock #1 Extension (INC)	50,755		50,755
Navy	Maine	Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	Power Reliability & Water Resilience Upgrade (INC)	138,875		138,875
Navy	Maryland	United States Naval Academy	Storm Water Management Facilities	0	86,020	86,020

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Agreement
Navy	Nevada	Naval Air Station Fallon	Range Training Complex Improvements	387,570		387,570
Navy	North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	Amphibious Combat Vehicle (ACV) Shelters (INC)	0	24,140	24,140
Navy	North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	10th Marines Operational Complex (INC)	77,520		77,520
Navy	North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	Ammunition Supply Point Upgrade Phase II (INC)	15,451		15,451
Navy	North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	Combat Water Survival Training Facility	141,880		141,880
Navy	North Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	CTC: Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	47,560		47,560
Navy	North Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	CTC: CH-53K Gearbox Repair and Test Facility	17,941		17,941
Navy	North Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	F-35 Aircraft Sustainment Ctr (INC)	89,181		89,181
Navy	North Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	Maintenance Facility & Marine Air Group HQS (INC)	62,575		62,575
Navy	North Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	2D LAAD Maintenance and Operations Facilities (Design).	0	19,390	19,390
Navy	Federated States of Micro- nesia	Palau	PDI: Palau Port and Harbor Improvements (INC)	384,560		384,560
Navy	Pennsylvania	Mechanicsburg	Machinery Control Development Center (INC)	79,140		79,140
Navy	Rhode Island	Naval Station Newport	Consolidated RDT&E Integration Laboratory	40,000		40,000
Navy	Rhode Island	Naval Station Newport	Next Generation Submarine Platform Facility	73,000		73,000
Navy	Rhode Island	Naval Station Newport	Submarine Payload Integration Laboratory	40,000		40,000
Navy	South Carolina	Charleston Air Force Base	Nuclear Power Training Fac Simulation Expan (INC)	161,700		161,700
Navy	Spain	Rota	UH for Permanent Party	64,080		64,080
Navy	Virginia	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek—Ft Story	Child Development Center	65,640		65,640
Navy	Virginia	Naval Station Norfolk	Pier 10 Replacement (Design)	0	15,800	15,800
Navy	Virginia	Naval Station Norfolk	Child Development Center	93,040	-83,040	10,000

Navy	Virginia	Naval Station Norfolk	Child Development Center	84,940	84,940
Navy	Virginia	Naval Station Norfolk	Electrical Distribution System Upgrades (INC)	124,965	124,965
Navy	Virginia	Naval Station Norfolk	MQ-25 Aircraft Laydown Facilities (INC)	54,622	54,622
Navy	Virginia	Oceana Naval Air Station	Child Development Center	104,340	-70,000
Navy	Virginia	Portsmouth	Dry Dock 3 Modernization (INC)	189,353	189,353
Navy	Virginia	Naval Weapons Station Yorktown	CTC: Containerized Long Weapons Storage Magazine	16,170	16,170
Navy	Virginia	Naval Weapons Station Yorktown	CTC: Conventional Prompt Strike Test Facility	13,710	13,710
Navy	Virginia	Naval Weapons Station Yorktown	Weapons Magazines (INC)	100,782	100,782
Navy	Washington	Naval Base Kitsap-Bangor	Columbia Submarine Repair Facility Expansion (INC)	64,000	64,000
Navy	Washington	Naval Base Kitsap-Bangor	Columbia Submarine Training Facility Expansion	90,900	90,900
Navy	Washington	Naval Base Kitsap-Bremerton	Missile Assembly Building Replacement	195,227	195,227
Navy	Washington	Puget Sound Naval Shipyard	Multi-Mission Dry Dock (INC)	245,000	245,000
Navy	Washington	Naval Air Station Whidbey Island	EA-18G Aircraft Regional Service Facility	202,000	202,000
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	1,163,477	1,163,477
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	142,764	142,764
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	146,460	146,460
Military Construction, Navy Total				8,266,703	-158,830
AF	Alabama	Redstone Arsenal	Space Force Operational Facility	250,000	250,000
AF	Alabama	Redstone Arsenal	USSPACECOM HQ	450,000	450,000
AF	Alaska	Elieison Air Force Base	Jparc Range Operations Center	91,000	-41,000
AF	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	Joint Integrated Test and Training Ctr (INC)	42,000	42,000
AF	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	FTR—ADAL Field Training Detachment (Ftd)	56,000	56,000
AF	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	FTR—Conventional Munitions Complex	132,300	132,300
AF	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	FTR—Dormitory	451,500	451,500

SEC. 4601, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Agreement
AF	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	FTR—Flight Simulator	93,800		93,800
AF	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	FTR—Fuel Cell Maintenance	31,250		31,250
AF	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	FTR—Infrastructure & Utilities	422,100		422,100
AF	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	FTR—Low Observable Aircraft Structural Maintenance.	63,250		63,250
AF	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	FTR—Operations and Generation Hangar	127,500		127,500
AF	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	FTR—PGM Relocation	359,100		359,100
AF	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	FTR—Public Traffic Route Realignment	50,000		50,000
AF	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	FTR—Squadron 1–1 Airfield Pavements	125,250		125,250
AF	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	FTR—Squadron 1–1 Flowthrough Hangars	154,000		154,000
AF	Arizona	Davis–Monthan Air Force Base	Hangar/Aircraft Maintenance Unit	15,000		15,000
AF	Arkansas	Little Rock Air Force Base	Child Development Center	27,000		27,000
AF	California	Edwards Air Force Base	Construct Vehicle Search Area Afrl Gate Ecp	0	4,500	4,500
AF	California	Beale Air Force Base	Multi-Domain Operations Complex	126,000		126,000
AF	Colorado	Schriever Space Force Base	Space Force Operational Facility	250,000		250,000
AF	Dibouti	Chabelley Airfield	Chabelley Power Plant and Primary Dist	27,000		27,000
AF	Federated States of Micronesia	Yap Airfield	PDI: Runway Extension (INC)	27,000		27,000

AF	Florida	Cape Canaveral Space Force Station	Base Support Warehouse	64,000	64,000
AF	Florida	Cape Canaveral Space Force Station	Command Facility	85,000	85,000
AF	Florida	Cape Canaveral Space Force Station	Communications Plant Warehouse	48,400	48,400
AF	Florida	Cape Canaveral Space Force Station	Launch Support Facility	84,000	84,000
AF	Florida	Cape Canaveral Space Force Station	LRS Vehicle Maintenance Facility	80,400	80,400
AF	Florida	Cape Canaveral Space Force Station	Security Forces Operations Facility	48,000	48,000
AF	Florida	Tyndall Air Force Base	AFCEC RDT&E Facilities and Gate	160,000	80,000
AF	Georgia	Moody Air Force Base	Military Working Dog Flight Operations Facility	0	-80,000
AF	Hawaii	Maui	Secure Integration Support Lab W/ Land Acq	3,600	15,870
AF	Japan	Kadena Air Base	Theater Strategic Communications Hub	99,000	3,600
AF	Mississippi	Columbus Air Force Base	T-7A Allied Support	11,800	60,000
AF	Missouri	Whiteman Air Force Base	B-21 ADAL Field Training Detachment, B152	89,000	11,800
AF	Missouri	Whiteman Air Force Base	B-21 Weapons Loader Trainer	80,000	89,000
AF	Montana	Malmstrom Air Force Base	Sentinel Land Acquisition (INC)	43,500	80,000
AF	Montana	Malmstrom Air Force Base	Sentinel Operations & Maint. Complex (INC)	95,000	43,500
AF	Nevada	Creech Air Force Base	RPA Reconnaissance Operations/Training Facility ...	0	95,000
AF	Nevada	Creech Air Force Base	Mission Support Facility	0	36,000
AF	Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	F-47 2-Bay Fuel Cell (F-35)	52,000	55,000
AF	Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	F-47 Age Washrack	500	52,000
AF	Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	F-47 Aircraft Washrack & Support Facility	4,000	500
AF	Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	F-47 Apron Complex	192,500	4,000
AF	Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	F-47 Combined Operations Maintenance Hangar (Comb)	177,800	192,500
AF	Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	F-47 Consolidated Maintenance Facility	32,000	177,800
AF	Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	F-47 Fuel Cell	28,000	32,000
AF	Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	F-47 Fuel Station	10,000	28,000
					10,000

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Agreement
AF	Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	F-47 Low Observable Corrosion Repair Facility	38,700		38,700
AF	Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	F-47 Maintenance Training Facility	29,000		29,000
AF	Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	F-47 R-11 East Side Shade Structure	1,800		1,800
AF	Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	F-47 Repair Munitions Admin Facility	4,600		4,600
AF	Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	F-47 Re-Programming Lab	61,000		61,000
AF	Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	F-47 Simulator Facility	62,000		62,000
AF	Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	F-47 Weapons Load Training Facility	34,000		34,000
AF	Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	F-47 Weapons Storage Facility	2,800		2,800
AF	New Jersey	Joint Base McGuire-Dix- Lakehurst	Well No.6 and Wellhouse	0	11,500	11,500
AF	New Jersey	Joint Base McGuire-Dix- Lakehurst	Well No.5 and Wellhouse	0	11,000	11,000
AF	New Mexico	Cannon Air Force Base	Dormitory	10,000		10,000
AF	New Mexico	Kirtland Air Force Base	Space Force Operational Facility	250,000		250,000
AF	North Dakota	Grand Forks Air Force Base	Space Force Operational Facility	250,000		250,000
AF	North Dakota	Minot Air Force Base	Sentinel Consolidated Vehicle Maintenance Complex	124,000	-75,000	49,000
AF	North Dakota	Minot Air Force Base	Sentinel Security Forces Operations Complex	108,000	-40,000	68,000
AF	Ohio	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	Human Performance Wing Laboratory (INC)	0	21,000	21,000
AF	Ohio	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	Advanced Materials Research Lab (Design)	0	9,000	9,000
AF	Oklahoma	Tinker Air Force Base	E-7 AWACS Squadron Operations Facility	0	55,000	55,000
AF	Oklahoma	Tinker Air Force Base	Bomber Agile Common Hangar (INC)	112,000		112,000
AF	Oregon	Mountain Home Air Force Base	Homeland Defense Over-the-Horizon Radar (INC)	33,650		33,650
AF	Spain	Moron	Parking Apron	75,500		75,500
AF	Tennessee	Arnold Air Force Base	Installation Access Control Point Gate 2 Upgrade ...	0	20,000	20,000
AF	Texas	Dyess Air Force Base	B-21 Flight Simulator Facility	63,000		63,000
AF	Texas	Dyess Air Force Base	B-21 Low Observable Corrosion Control Fac	74,000		74,000
AF	Texas	Dyess Air Force Base	B-21 Utilities Site Improvements Electric	23,000		23,000

AF	Texas	Fort Sam Houston	METC—Barracks/Ships/Dorms #1 (INC)	308,000		308,000
AF	Texas	Goodfellow Air Force Base	Pipeline Student Dormitory	12,000		12,000
AF	Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	MWD Large Capacity Kennel	180,000	—100,000	80,000
AF	Texas	Lackland Air Force Base	91 Cyber Operations Center	96,000	—56,000	40,000
AF	Utah	Hill Air Force Base	F-35 Maintenance Facility, Phase 1 (INC)	100,000		100,000
AF	Utah	Hill Air Force Base	T-7A Depot Maintenance Complex (INC)	72,000		72,000
AF	Virginia	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	Fuel System Maintenance Dock	49,000		49,000
AF	Wake Island	Wake Island	PDI: Aircraft Park. Apron (Wake) Phase 1 (INC)	129,000		129,000
AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	1,820,607	29,000	1,849,607
AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	670,005		670,005
AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Military Construction	315,810		315,810
AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	GBSD Operations Group Facility	171,000	—140,000	31,000
AF	Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	GBSD Utility Corridor (INC)	461,158		461,158
AF	Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base				
				10,601,180	—303,130	10,298,050

Military Construction, Air Force Total

Def-Wide	Alabama	Maxwell Air Force Base	Maxwell Elementary/Middle School Addition	44,000		44,000
Def-Wide	Alabama	Redstone Arsenal	Power Generation and Microgrid	0	90,000	90,000
Def-Wide	Bahrain	Naval Support Activity Bahrain	Power Generation	0	5,900	5,900
Def-Wide	Belgium	Brussels	Brussels Unit School Annex	33,000		33,000
Def-Wide	California	Camp Roberts	Power Generation and Microgrid	0	79,000	79,000
Def-Wide	Colorado	Def Reutil and Mktg Ofc-Colo-rado Springs	General Purpose Warehouse	85,000		85,000
Def-Wide	Florida	Eglin Air Force Base	Power Generation and Microgrid	0	43,000	43,000
Def-Wide	Florida	Homestead Air Reserve Base	SOF Climate Controlled Tactical Storage Warehouse	33,000		33,000
Def-Wide	Florida	Naval Air Station Jacksonville	Ambulatory Care Center Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Program (SARP) Replacement	40,000		40,000
Def-Wide	Germany	Army Garrison Ansbach	Power Generation and Microgrid	0	72,000	72,000
Def-Wide	Germany	Baumholder	Baumholder Middle/High School	140,000	—120,000	20,000
Def-Wide	Germany	Ramstein Air Base	Vehicle Fueling Facility	20,500		20,500
Def-Wide	Germany	Rhine Ordnance Barracks	Medical Center Replacement (INC 13)	95,002		95,002
Def-Wide	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	PDI: GDS, Command Center (INC)	99,700		99,700
Def-Wide	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	PDI: GDS, EIAMD, Ph1 (INC)	75,113		75,113

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Agreement
Def-Wide	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	PDI: GDS, EIAMD, PH3	179,446		179,446
Def-Wide	Japan	Camp Butler	PDI: Truck Offload Facilities	37,900		37,900
Def-Wide	Japan	Yokota Air Base	PDI: Bulk Storage Tanks PH 2	88,200		88,200
Def-Wide	Kentucky	Fort Knox	Scott Middle School	117,000	-80,000	37,000
Def-Wide	Korea	Kunsan Air Base	Ambulatory Care Center Replacement	65,000		65,000
Def-Wide	Maryland	Bethesda Naval Hospital	MEDCEN Addition/Alteration (INC 10)	87,275		87,275
Def-Wide	Maryland	Bethesda Naval Hospital	Support Facilities Replacement (INC)	55,000		55,000
Def-Wide	Maryland	Fort Meade	Cyber National Mission Force Mission Operations Facility (INC)	98,411		98,411
Def-Wide	Maryland	Fort Meade	NSAW East Campus Building #5 (INC 2)	180,000		180,000
Def-Wide	Maryland	Fort Meade	NSAW East Campus Site Infrastructure	52,000		52,000
Def-Wide	Nevada	Creach Air Force Base	Ambulatory Care Center Addition/Alteration	25,381		25,381
Def-Wide	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	SOF Operations Ammunition Supply Point Phase 2 ..	0	65,000	65,000
Def-Wide	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	SOF Battalion Operations Facility (Design)	0	6,400	6,400
Def-Wide	North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	SOF Marine Raider Battalion Operations Facility	80,000		80,000
Def-Wide	North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	SOF Operational Support Facility	72,000		72,000
Def-Wide	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	SOF Operational Training Facility	50,000		50,000
Def-Wide	Pennsylvania	Defense Distribution Center, Susquehanna	Microgrid	0	58,000	58,000
Def-Wide	Puerto Rico	Fort Buchanan	Emergency Water Treatment System	0	33,500	33,500
Def-Wide	Texas	Brooks Army Medical Center	Power Generation and Energy Upgrades	0	55,500	55,500
Def-Wide	United Kingdom	Menwith Hill Station	Fire Station Replacement	35,000		35,000
Def-Wide	United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Lakenheath	Hospital Replacement, Phase 2 (INC)	78,000		78,000
Def-Wide	Utah	Camp Williams	Nsaw Consolidation—Mission Facility (INC)	50,000		50,000
Def-Wide	Virginia	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek—Ft Story	SOF Launch & Recovery Facility	36,000		36,000
Def-Wide	Wake Island	Def Fuel Spt Point Wake Island	PDI: Fueling Facilities	100,000		100,000

Def-Wide	Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	SOF Tactical Equipment Maintenance Facility	35,000		35,000
Def-Wide	Washington	Yakima Training Center	Power Generation and Microgrid	0	73,000	73,000
Def-Wide	Washington	Naval Base Kitsap	Power Generation and Microgrid	0	132,690	132,690
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design (OHA)	45,813		45,813
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design (DODEA)	26,625		26,625
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design (MDA)	42,846		42,846
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design (SOCOM)	81,628		81,628
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design (DLA)	100,511		100,511
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	16,783		16,783
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design (NSA)	33,700		33,700
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design—Joint Analysis Center of Excellence	5,000		5,000
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Energy Resilience & Conservation Investment Program	694,307	—694,307	0
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design (ERCIP)	39,346		39,346
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Exercise Related Minor Construction	13,328	4,320	17,648
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	INDOPACOM Military Construction Pilot Program	27,740		27,740
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Minor Construction (SOCOM)	24,500		24,500
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PAX System Support	13,000		13,000
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UFC System Support	12,000		12,000
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction (DODEA)	10,000		10,000
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction (DLA)	14,237		14,237
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	3,000		3,000
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction (NSA)	9,000		9,000
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction (MDA)	2,659		2,659
Def-Wide	Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	Power Generation and Microgrid With Geothermal Heating and Cooling	0	51,717	51,717
Military Construction, Defense-Wide Total				3,402,951	—124,280	3,278,671
NATO	Worldwide Unspecified	Nato Security Investment Program	NATO Security Investment Program	604,270		604,270
NATO Security Investment Program Total				604,270	0	604,270

SEC. 4601, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Agreement
Army NG	Florida	Camp Blanding	Automated Multi Purpose Training Range	28,000		28,000
Army NG	Guam	Barrigada	National Guard Readiness Center Alteration	0	20,000	20,000
Army NG	Idaho	Orchard Training Area	Mission Training Complex (Small)	27,000		27,000
Army NG	Indiana	Shelbyville Army	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar Addition/Alteration (INC).	0	27,500	27,500
Army NG	Louisiana	Abbeville	National Guard Readiness Center	23,000		23,000
Army NG	Massachusetts	Camp Edwards	National Guard Readiness Center	43,000		43,000
Army NG	New York	Colonie Readiness Center	National Guard Readiness Center	90,000		90,000
Army NG	North Carolina	Salisbury Readiness Complex	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar Addition/Alteration (INC).	0	69,000	69,000
Army NG	Oklahoma	Tulsa Army Aviation Support Facility	Aircraft Maintenance Bay	18,500		18,500
Army NG	Washington	Yakima Training Center	Dining Facility	18,000		18,000
Army NG	West Virginia	Martinsburg Readiness Center	National Guard Readiness Center Add/Alt	20,000		20,000
Army NG	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	71,909		71,909
Army NG	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	19,500		19,500
Military Construction, Army National Guard Total				358,909	116,500	475,409
Army Res	Colorado	Fort Carson	Equipment Concentration Site	92,000		92,000
Army Res	Illinois	Fort Sheridan	Area Maintenance Support Activity	38,000		38,000
Army Res	Virginia	Richmond Reserve Center	Army Reserve Center	48,000		48,000
Army Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	10,413		10,413
Army Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	21,500		21,500
Military Construction, Army Reserve Total				209,913	0	209,913
N/MC Res	Florida	Naval Air Station Jacksonville	Ramp Expansion & Rtc	47,000		47,000
N/MC Res	Texas	Fort Worth	Hangar 1050 Modernization (INC)	56,870		56,870

N/MC Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MCNR Design	6,578	6,578
N/MC Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MCNR Unspecified Minor Construction	2,522	2,522
N/MC Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	USMCR Design	19,302	19,302
Military Construction, Naval Reserve Total				132,272	132,272
Air NG	Alaska	Eielson Air Force Base	BCE Pavements and Grounds Facility	0	16,000
Air NG	Iowa	Sioux City	Repair Runway 13-31 (INC)	0	38,500
Air NG	Michigan	Selfridge Air National Guard Base	Mitigate Runway Encroachment	110,000	110,000
Air NG	Michigan	Selfridge Air National Guard Base	Taxiway Alpha Extension	28,000	28,000
Air NG	Michigan	Selfridge Air National Guard Base	Taxiway Bravo Extension	24,000	24,000
Air NG	Michigan	Selfridge Air National Guard Base	F-15EX Maintenance Complex Phase 3	0	60,000
Air NG	Michigan	Selfridge Air National Guard Base	F-15EX Maintenance Complex Phase 2	0	65,000
Air NG	Michigan	Selfridge Air National Guard Base	Mecca KC-46 ADAL Aircrew Training Facility	0	35,000
Air NG	Michigan	Selfridge Air National Guard Base	KC-46 ASE Complex (Design)	0	4,300
Air NG	Michigan	Selfridge Air National Guard Base	KC-46 ADAL Parking Apron (Design)	0	1,400
Air NG	Michigan	Selfridge Air National Guard Base	Mecca KC-46 ADAL SQ Ops B17	0	38,000
Air NG	Michigan	Selfridge Air National Guard Base	F-15EX Maintenance Complex Phase 1	0	65,000
Air NG	Michigan	Selfridge Air National Guard Base	KC-46 Dual Bay Hangar (Design)	0	21,200
Air NG	Missouri	Rosecrans Air National Guard Base	Aircraft Parking Apron	0	63,000
Air NG	Oregon	Kingsley Air Force Base	F-35 FTU Academic Training Center	80,000	80,000

SEC. 4601, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Agreement
Air NG	Texas	Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth	C-130J ADAL Maintenance Hangar B1676	27,000		27,000
Air NG	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	110,656		110,656
Air NG	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	136,565		136,565
Air NG	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	9,000		9,000
Military Construction, Air National Guard Total				525,221	407,400	932,621
AF Res	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh Air Reserve Station	Communications Facility	19,500		19,500
AF Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	1,347		1,347
AF Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Military Construction	1,325		1,325
Military Construction, Air Force Reserve Total				22,172	0	22,172
FH Con Army	Germany	South Camp Vilseck	FH Replacement Construction (44 Units)	95,060	-59,000	36,060
FH Con Army	Japan	Camp Zama	FH Improvement Construction (68 Units)	106,356		106,356
FH Con Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Family Housing Design	39,079		39,079
Family Housing Construction, Army Total				240,495	-59,000	181,495
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings	18,177		18,177
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leased Housing	132,820		132,820
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance of Real Property Facilities	172,866		172,866
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management Account	42,802		42,802
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Military Housing Privatization Initiative	42,026		42,026
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Miscellaneous	92		92
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services	10,130		10,130
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities	49,494		49,494
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Army Total				468,407	0	468,407

FH Con Navy	District Of Columbia	Marine Barracks Washington (8th Street & I)	CTC: W/H Revitalization, Quarters #1 (1 Units)	1,532	1,532
FH Con Navy	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	CTC: Replace Andersen Housing PH V (74 Units)	25,876	25,876
FH Con Navy	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	CTC: Replace Andersen Housing PH VI (52 Units) ...	44,920	44,920
FH Con Navy	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	CTC: Replace Andersen Housing Phase 8 (62 Units)	33,771	33,771
FH Con Navy	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	Replace Andersen Housing PH 9 (149 Units) (INC) ..	144,495	144,495
FH Con Navy	Japan	Yokosuka Naval Base	W/H & Utility Revit. Ikego Th Ph6 (32 Units)	44,128	44,128
FH Con Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	14,971	14,971
FH Con Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Navy Southeast MHPI (2nd Restructure) (100 Units)	52,177	52,177
Family Housing Construction, Navy And Marine Corps Total				361,870	361,870
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings	17,252	17,252
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Housing Privatization Support	60,997	60,997
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	66,242	66,242
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance	119,152	119,152
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management	54,612	54,612
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Miscellaneous	445	445
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services	14,394	14,394
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities	52,515	52,515
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Navy And Marine Corps Total				385,609	385,609
FH Con AF	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	MHPI Restructure—JBER Phase II (1,194 Units)	156,964	156,964
FH Con AF	Japan	Yokota Air Base	Yokota PAIP 10 PH 1 (32 Units)	36,100	36,100
FH Con AF	United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Croughton	Croughton (Replacement) (12 Units)	24,104	24,104
FH Con AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	25,854	25,854
Family Housing Construction, Air Force Total				243,022	243,022
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings	28,691	28,691
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Housing Privatization	40,627	40,627
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	5,523	5,523
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance	160,528	160,528

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Agreement
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management	64,841		64,841
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Miscellaneous	2,492		2,492
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services	12,957		12,957
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities	51,097		51,097
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Air Force Total				366,756	0	366,756
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings	93		93
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings	566		566
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing (NSA)	14,320		14,320
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing (DIA)	34,693		34,693
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing (DSCA)	8,792		8,792
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance	37		37
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities (DIA)	4,548		4,548
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities (NSA)	15		15
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Defense-Wide Total				63,064	0	63,064
FHIF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Administrative Expenses—FHIF	8,412		8,412
DOD Family Housing Improvement Fund Total				8,412	0	8,412
UHIF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Administrative Expenses—UHIF	501		501
Unaccompanied Housing Improvement Fund Total				501	0	501
BRAC	Worldwide Unspecified	Base Realignment & Closure, Army	Base Realignment and Closure	151,293		151,293
Base Realignment and Closure—Army Total				151,293	0	151,293
BRAC	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Base Realignment & Closure	108,325	50,000	158,325

	Base Realignment and Closure—Navy Total	108,325	50,000	158,325
BRAC	Worldwide Unspecified			
	Unspecified Worldwide Locations			
	DOD BRAC Activities—Air Force			
	Base Realignment and Closure—Air Force Total	111,381	0	111,381
BRAC	Worldwide Unspecified			
	Unspecified Worldwide Locations			
	INT-4: DLA Activities			
	Base Realignment and Closure—Defense-wide Total	1,318	0	1,318
	Military Construction, Total	28,565,682	0	28,565,682

TITLE XLVII—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS.

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS (In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Energy And Water Development, And Related Agencies			
Appropriation Summary:			
Nuclear Energy	160,000	0	160,000
Defense Uranium Enrichment D&D	253,000	-253,000	0
			668
Atomic Energy Defense Activities			
National nuclear security administration:			
Weapons activities	27,441,159	145,000	27,586,159
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	2,389,595	0	2,389,595
Naval reactors	2,393,692	-150,000	2,243,692
Federal salaries and expenses	577,097	0	577,097
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration	32,801,543	-5,000	32,796,543
Environmental and other defense activities:			
Defense environmental cleanup	6,983,318	211,000	7,194,318
Other defense activities	1,184,721	0	1,184,721
Total, Environmental & other defense activities	8,168,039	211,000	8,379,039
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	40,969,582	206,000	41,175,582
Total, Discretionary Funding	41,382,582	-47,000	41,335,582

Nuclear Energy			
Idaho sitewide safeguards and security	160,000		160,000
Total, Nuclear Energy	160,000	0	160,000
Defense Uranium Enrichment D&D			
Defense Uranium Enrichment D&D Program	253,000	-253,000	0
Program decrease		[-253,000]	
Total, Defense Uranium Enrichment D&D	253,000	-253,000	0
Weapons Activities			
Stockpile Management			
Stockpile Major Modernization			
B61-13	46,428		46,428
W80-4 LEP	1,048,340		1,048,340
W80-5 Modification Program	0	50,000	50,000
Program adjustment		[50,000]	
W87-1 Modification Program	913,231		913,231
W93 Program	1,106,106		1,106,106
Future Programs	99,794		99,794
Total, Stockpile Major Modernization	3,213,899	50,000	3,263,899
Stockpile services			
Stockpile Operations	1,885,290		1,885,290
Weapons Dismantlement and Disposition	90,760		90,760
Production Operations	1,146,586		1,146,586
Nuclear Enterprise Assurance	121,015		121,015
Subtotal, Stockpile Services	3,243,651	0	3,243,651
Total, Stockpile Management	6,457,550	50,000	6,507,550
Production Modernization			
Primary Capability Modernization			

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Plutonium Modernization			
Los Alamos Plutonium Modernization			
Los Alamos Pit Production	1,460,791		1,460,791
21-D-512 Plutonium Pit Production Project, LANL	812,100		812,100
07-D-220-04 Transuranic Liquid Waste Facility, LANL	10,000		10,000
04-D-125 Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement Project, LANL	110,000		110,000
Subtotal, Los Alamos Plutonium Modernization	2,392,891	0	2,392,891
Savannah River Plutonium Modernization			
Savannah River Pit Production	302,000		302,000
21-D-511 Savannah River Plutonium Processing Facility, SRS	1,946,523		1,946,523
Subtotal, Savannah River Plutonium Modernization	2,248,523	0	2,248,523
Enterprise Pit Production Support	270,897		270,897
Total, Plutonium Modernization	4,912,311	0	4,912,311
High Explosives and Energetics			
High Explosives & Energetics	251,765		251,765
Total, High Explosives and Energetics	251,765	0	251,765
Total, Primary Capability Modernization	5,164,076	0	5,164,076
Secondary Capability Modernization			
Secondary Capability Modernization	1,728,546		1,728,546
06-D-141 Uranium Processing Facility, Y-12	290,000	75,000	365,000
Commissioning risk reduction and early casting demonstration		[75,000]	
Total, Secondary Capability Modernization	2,018,546	75,000	2,093,546
Tritium and Defense Fuels Program			
Tritium and Defense Fuels Program	880,781		880,781
Total, Tritium and Defense Fuels Program	880,781	0	880,781

Non-Nuclear Capability Modernization			
Non-Nuclear Capability Modernization	258,008	258,008	
26-D-511 MESA Photolithography Capability (MPC), SNL	51,000	51,000	
22-D-513 Power Sources Capability, SNL	140,000	140,000	
Total, Non-Nuclear Capability Modernization	449,008	449,008	0
Capability Based Investments	203,163	203,163	
Warhead Assembly Modernization	47,965	47,965	
18-D-680 Material Staging Capability, PX	22,500	22,500	20,000
Program acceleration			[20,000]
Total, Production Modernization	8,786,039		95,000
8,881,039			
Stockpile Research, Technology, and Engineering			
Assessment Science			
Assessment Science	1,243,267	1,243,267	
26-D-512 LANSCE Modernization Project (LAMP), LANL	15,200	15,200	
24-D-513 Z-pinch Experimental Underground System (ZEUS) Test Bed Facilities Improvement (ZTBFI), NNSS	91,700	91,700	
17-D-640 Ula Complex Enhancements Project, NNSS	154,142	154,142	
Total, Assessment Science	1,504,309		0
Engineering			
Engineering	230,043	230,043	
26-D-513 Combined Radiation Environments for Survivability Testing, SNL	105,000	105,000	
Total, Engineering	335,043		0
Rapid & Advanced Capabilities	499,209	499,209	
Inertial Confinement Fusion			
Inertial Confinement Fusion	829,736	829,736	
26-D-514 NIF Enhanced Fusion Yield Capability, LLNL	84,000	84,000	
Total, Inertial Confinement Fusion	913,736		0
Advanced Simulation and Computing	909,765	909,765	
Weapon Technology and Manufacturing Maturation	405,413	405,413	
Total, Stockpile Research, Technology, and Engineering	4,567,475		0
4,567,475			

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(in Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Infrastructure and Operations			
Operations of facilities	1,752,310		1,752,310
Safety and environmental operations	217,902		217,902
Maintenance and repair of facilities	1,384,323		1,384,323
Recapitalization	1,203,127		1,203,127
Construction:			
27-D-512 Plutonium Engineering Support Building, LANL	88,700		88,700
25-D-511 PULSE New Access, NNSS	50,000		50,000
23-D-517 Electrical Power Capacity Upgrade, LANL	65,000		65,000
Total, Construction	203,700	0	203,700
Total, Infrastructure and operations	4,761,362	0	4,761,362
Secure transportation asset			
Operations and equipment	443,075		443,075
Program direction	143,996		143,996
Total, Secure transportation asset	587,071	0	587,071
Defense Nuclear Security			
Operations and Maintenance	1,305,793		1,305,793
Total, Defense nuclear security	1,305,793	0	1,305,793
Information technology and cybersecurity	935,000		935,000
Legacy contractor pensions	40,869		40,869
Total, Weapons Activities	27,441,159	145,000	27,586,159

Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation			
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs			
Material management and minimization			
Reactor Conversion and Uranium Supply	117,820	117,820	
Nuclear Material Removal and Elimination	68,945	68,945	
Plutonium Disposition	79,039	79,039	
Total, Material management & minimization	265,804	0	265,804
Global material security			
International nuclear security	61,013		61,013
Radiological security	193,104		193,104
Nuclear smuggling detection and deterrence	136,457		136,457
Total, Global material security	390,574	0	390,574
Nonproliferation and arms control	214,494		214,494
Defense nuclear nonproliferation R&D			
Proliferation Detection	296,170		296,170
Nuclear Detonation Detection	318,447		318,447
Forensics R&D	30,000		30,000
Nonproliferation Stewardship Program	174,383		174,383
Total, Defense nuclear nonproliferation R&D	819,000	0	819,000
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs	1,689,872	0	1,689,872
Nuclear counterterrorism and incident response program			
Emergency Management	35,045		35,045
Counterterrorism and Counterproliferation	650,550		650,550
Total, Nuclear Counterterrorism and Incident Response Program	685,595	0	685,595
Legacy contractor pensions	14,128		14,128
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,389,595	0	2,389,595

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Program	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized	
Naval Reactors				
Naval reactors operating	1,551,574		1,551,574	
Program direction	71,841		71,841	
Construction:				
25-D-530 Naval Examination Acquisition Project	80,000		80,000	
14-D-901 Spent Fuel Handling Recapitalization Project, NRF	691,953	-150,000	541,953	
Program decrease		[-150,000]		
Total, Construction	771,953	-150,000	621,953	
Use of prior-year balances	-1,676		-1,676	
Total, Naval Reactors	2,393,692	-150,000	2,243,692	
Federal Salaries And Expenses				
Program Direction	577,097		577,097	
Total, Federal Salaries And Expenses	577,097	0	577,097	
Defense Environmental Cleanup				
Closure sites:				
Closure sites administration	500		500	
Richland:				
River corridor and other cleanup operations	69,000	65,000	134,000	
Project increase		[65,000]		
Central plateau remediation	795,124		795,124	
Richland community and regulatory support	12,000		12,000	

Construction:				0	
24-D-401 Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility Supercell 11 Expansion Proj			0	6,000	
Project increase				[6,000]	
Total, Construction—Richland			0	6,000	
Total, Richland			876,124	71,000	947,124
Office of River Protection:					
Waste Treatment Immobilization Plant Commissioning			466,000		466,000
Rad liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition			984,000		984,000
Construction:					
01-D-16D High-Level Waste Facility			330,000	100,000	430,000
Project increase				[100,000]	
15-D-409 Low Activity Waste Pretreatment System			75,000		75,000
23-D-403, Hanford 200 West Area Tank Farms Risk Management Project			90,000		90,000
Total, Construction—Office of River Protection			495,000	100,000	595,000
Total, Office of River Protection			1,945,000	100,000	2,045,000
Idaho National Laboratory:					
Idaho cleanup and waste disposition			472,726		472,726
Idaho community and regulatory support			3,295		3,295
Construction:					
22-D-403 Idaho Spent Nuclear Fuel Staging Facility			2,000		2,000
23-D-402—Calcine Construction			2,000		2,000
Total, Construction—Idaho			4,000	0	4,000
Total, Idaho National Laboratory			480,021	0	480,021
NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites					
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory			1,955		1,955
Nuclear facility D & D					
Separations Process Research Unit			950		950
Nevada Site			64,835		64,835

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Sandia National Laboratories	1,030		1,030
Los Alamos National Laboratory	293,937		293,937
Total, NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites	362,707	0	362,707
Oak Ridge Reservation:			
OR Nuclear facility D & D	289,297		289,297
Total, OR Nuclear facility D & D	289,297	0	289,297
U233 Disposition Program	70,000		70,000
OR cleanup and disposition	85,800		85,800
Construction:			
17-D-401 On-site waste disposal facility	57,828		57,828
Total, Construction—Oak Ridge	57,828	0	57,828
Total, OR cleanup and waste disposition	213,628	0	213,628
OR community & regulatory support	5,100		5,100
OR technology development and deployment	3,500		3,500
Total, Oak Ridge Reservation	511,525	0	511,525
Savannah River Sites:			
Savannah River risk management operations	465,620		465,620
Total, Savannah River Risk Management Operations	465,620	0	465,620
SR Community and Regulatory Support	5,450		5,450
Savannah River National Laboratory Operations & Maintenance	90,719		90,719
Radioactive Liquid Tank Waste Stabilization and Disposition	1,066,000	40,000	1,106,000
Program increase		[40,000]	

Construction:				
20-D-401 Saltstone Disposal Unit #10, 11, 12	82,500			82,500
Total, Construction—Savannah River sites	82,500	0		82,500
Total, Savannah River sites	1,710,289	40,000		1,750,289
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant				
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	400,020			400,020
Construction:				
21-D-401 Hoisting Capability Project	72,000			72,000
Total, Construction—Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	72,000	0		72,000
Total, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	472,020	0		472,020
Program Direction	297,318			297,318
Program Support	20,320			20,320
Safeguards and Security	291,482			291,482
Technology Development and Deployment	16,012			16,012
Total, Defense Environmental Cleanup	6,983,318	211,000		7,194,318
Other Defense Activities				
Environment, health, safety and security				
Program direction	81,179			81,179
Environment, Health, Safety & Security	150,761			150,761
Total, Environment, Health, safety and security	231,940	0		231,940
Office of Enterprise Assessments				
Program direction	56,632			56,632
Enterprise Assessments	32,183			32,183
Total, Office of Enterprise Assessments	88,815	0		88,815
Specialized security activities	471,082			471,082
Office of Legacy Management				

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Program	FY 2027 Request	House Change	House Authorized	
Legacy management	177,716		177,716	
Program direction	22,670		22,670	
Total, Office of Legacy Management	200,386	0	200,386	
Defense-related administrative support	187,475		187,475	
Office of hearings and appeals	5,023		5,023	
Subtotal, Other Defense Activities	1,184,721	0	1,184,721	
Total, Other Defense Activities	1,184,721	0	1,184,721	

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2027 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL SAVINGS (Dollars in Thousands)
AIR FORCE	KC-46A MDAP, BTAR EARLY TO NEED	-50,000
AIR FORCE	B-1B	-40,000
AIR FORCE	C-135	-10,000
AIR FORCE	OTHER AIRCRAFT	-10,205
AIR FORCE	AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIP	-25,280
AIR FORCE	JOINT REGION MARIANAS PDI: LAND ACQUISITION	-29,000
AIR FORCE	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	-25,000
AIR FORCE	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	-9,000
AIR FORCE	ADMINISTRATION	-3,000
AIR FORCE	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE, HISTORICAL UNOBLIGATED BALANCES	-408,800
AIR FORCE	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE, HISTORICAL UNOBLIGATED BALANCES	-52,100
AIR FORCE	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM	-110,000
AIR FORCE	AFNET	-3,000
AIR FORCE	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT	-20,000
AIR FORCE	DCGS-AF	-10,000
AIR FORCE	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	-5,000
AIR FORCE	CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	-3,000
AIR FORCE	DEPLOYMENT & DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE R&D	-5,000
AIR FORCE	ADVANCED BATTLE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ABMS)	-5,000
AIR FORCE	NEXT GENERATION ADAPTIVE PROPULSION	-51,368
AIR FORCE	FAMILY OF AFFORDABLE MASS MISSILES (FAMM)	-52,522
AIR FORCE	TECH TRANSITION PROGRAM	-16,606
AIR FORCE	COLLABORATIVE COMBAT AIRCRAFT	-137,374
AIR FORCE	AUTONOMOUS COLLABORATIVE PLATFORMS	-5,721
AIR FORCE	COMMON DATA LINK EXECUTIVE AGENT (CDL EA)	-2,640
AIR FORCE	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	-40,000
AIR FORCE	ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	-9,676
AIR FORCE	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	-13,278
AIR FORCE	OPEN ARCHITECTURE MANAGEMENT	-4,348
AIR FORCE	ADVANCED PILOT TRAINING	-7,217
AIR FORCE	MICROELECTRONICS SECURE ENCLAVE	-4,000
AIR FORCE	F-47	-66,379
AIR FORCE	KC-46A TANKER SQUADRONS	-228,000
AIR FORCE	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	-15,000
AIR FORCE	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	-90,000
AIR FORCE	ACQ WORKFORCE- CYBER, NETWORK, & BUS SYS	-2,000
AIR FORCE	REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS AND MATURATION	-2,167
AIR FORCE	ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	-1,213
AIR FORCE	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE AGENCY	-13,061
AIR FORCE	B-2 SQUADRONS	-20,000
AIR FORCE	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	-9,886
AIR FORCE	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	-15,887
AIR FORCE	DISTRIBUTED TRAINING AND EXERCISES	-10,000
AIR FORCE	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	-12,217
AIR FORCE	TACTICAL DECEPTION	-4,885
AIR FORCE	DISTRIBUTED CYBER WARFARE OPERATIONS	-2,000

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2027 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL SAVINGS (Dollars in Thousands)
AIR FORCE	ISR TRANSPORT AND PROCESSING	–35,000
AIR FORCE	AIR FORCE STUDIES AND ANALYSIS AGENCY	–16,250
ARMY	SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS	–5,000
ARMY	FUTURE VERTICAL LIFT FAMILY OF SYSTEMS AP	–127,217
ARMY	COUNTER-ISIL TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)	–50,000
ARMY	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INC 2-I	–70,000
ARMY	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	–8,000
ARMY	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	–172,500
ARMY	ADMINISTRATION	–9,000
ARMY	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	–30,000
ARMY	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY, HISTORICAL UNOBLIGATED BALANCES	–417,800
ARMY	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD, HISTORICAL UNOBLIGATED BALANCES	–50,800
ARMY	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	–4,000
ARMY	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE, HISTORICAL UNOBLIGATED BALANCES	–34,700
ARMY	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD, HISTORICAL UNOBLIGATED BALANCES	–83,000
ARMY	C2 INFRASTRUCTURE	–360,000
ARMY	C2 TRANSPORT	–460,000
ARMY	MULTI-DOMAIN INTELLIGENCE	–35,000
ARMY	INFORMATION SYSTEMS	–6,000
ARMY	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM	–9,000
ARMY	TITAN	–10,000
ARMY	TERRESTRIAL LAYER SYSTEMS (TLS)	–25,000
ARMY	COUNTERFIRE RADARS	–20,000
ARMY	IAMD BATTLE COMMAND SYSTEM	–70,000
ARMY	ROBOTICS AND APPLIQUE SYSTEMS	–15,000
ARMY	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES	–30,000
ARMY	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES	–15,000
ARMY	LETHALITY TECHNOLOGY	–2,500
ARMY	ELECTRONIC WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	–5,000
ARMY	BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR MATERIALS—APPLIED RESEARCH	–2,500
ARMY	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	–7,000
ARMY	MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	–5,000
ARMY	AIR PLATFORM ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	–3,000
ARMY	SOLDIER LETHALITY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	–10,000
ARMY	COUNTER SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS (C-SUAS) ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	–2,500
ARMY	ELECTRONIC WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	–7,000
ARMY	HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	–5,000
ARMY	TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION	–20,000
ARMY	EXPANDED MISSION AREA MISSILE (EMAM)	–25,000
ARMY	TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES	–15,400
ARMY	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS FORCES AND FORCE SUPPORT	–1,000

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2027 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL SAVINGS (Dollars in Thousands)
ARMY	ARTILLERY SYSTEMS— EMD	–57,500
ARMY	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	–5,000
ARMY	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY DEVELOPMENT	–10,000
ARMY	GROUND ROBOTICS, LOW EXPENDITURE RATES	–10,000
ARMY	AIAMD SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT & INTEGRATION	–7,000
ARMY	AN/TPQ-53 COUNTERFIRE TARGET ACQUISITION RADAR SYSTEM	–10,000
ARMY	DEFENSIVE CYBER—SOFTWARE PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT	–3,000
CBDP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	–10,000
CBDP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—EMD	–27,500
CYBER	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	–8,000
CYBER	CYBER TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (CTE)	–9,000
CYBER	CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	–10,000
DEFENSE-WIDE	FOREIGN CURRENCY FLUCTUATIONS	–900,000
DEFENSE-WIDE	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE, HISTORICAL UNOBLIGATED BALANCES	–480,803
DEFENSE-WIDE	WORKING CAPITAL FUND CASH BALANCES	–400,000
DHA	BASE OPERATIONS/COMMUNICATIONS	–13,000
DOE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	DEFENSE URANIUM ENRICHMENT D&D PROGRAM	–253,000
DOE NAVAL REACTORS	14-D-901 SPENT FUEL HANDLING RECAPITALIZATION PROJECT NRF	–150,000
MDA	BMD ENABLING PROGRAMS	–277,000
MILITARY PERSONNEL	MILITARY PERSONNEL, HISTORICAL UNOBLIGATED BALANCES	–750,000
NAVY	E-2D ADV HAWKEYE, MULTI-YEAR PROCUREMENT COST SAVINGS	–350,000
NAVY	E-2D ADV HAWKEYE AP	–55,000
NAVY	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES	–24,672
NAVY	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	–33,307
NAVY	SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	–10,415
NAVY	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	–45,000
NAVY	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	–9,000
NAVY	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	–11,000
NAVY	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY, HISTORICAL UNOBLIGATED BALANCES	–307,900
NAVY	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE, HISTORICAL UNOBLIGATED BALANCES	–20,600
NAVY	LCS IN-SERVICE MODERNIZATION	–190,000
NAVY	CANES	–7,000
NAVY	SHIP MISSILE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	–15,000
NAVY	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	–27,000
NAVY	NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE SERVICE	–7,000
NAVY	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES APPLIED RESEARCH	–5,000
NAVY	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	–5,000
NAVY	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS)	–5,000

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2027 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL SAVINGS (Dollars in Thousands)
NAVY	LCS MISSION MODULES	–30,000
NAVY	DIRECTED ENERGY AND ELECTRIC WEAPON SYSTEMS	–5,000
NAVY	DIGITAL WARFARE OFFICE	–6,000
NAVY	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ) INCREMENT II	–40,000
NAVY	TACAMO MODERNIZATION	–110,000
NAVY	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	–5,000
NAVY	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	–8,000
NAVY	ANTI-RADIATION MISSILE IMPROVEMENT	–8,049
NAVY	AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS	–10,850
NAVY	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	–12,251
NAVY	AS SUBMARINE TENDER, REDUCTION FOR INCREMENTAL FUNDING	–500,000
NAVY	AS SUBMARINE TENDER	–380,000
NAVY	TAGOS SURTASS SHIPS	–30,000
NAVY	COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS	–12,000
OSD	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD	–5,000
OSD	TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION	–65,000
OSD	NETWORKED COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES	–35,000
OSD	DEFENSE INNOVATION ACCELERATION (DIA)	–22,500
OSD	TEST & EVALUATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	–35,000
OSD	INTERNATIONAL INNOVATION INITIATIVES	–4,000
OSD	ALPHA-1 DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	–40,000
OSD	OUS(D) IT DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES	–5,000
OSD	JADC2 DEVELOPMENT AND EXPERIMENTATION ACTIVITIES	–30,000
OSD	CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT (CTEIP)	–40,000
OSD	INDUSTRIAL BASE ANALYSIS AND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT	–2,500
OSD	ENTERPRISE PLATFORMS AND CAPABILITIES—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	–6,000
OSD	DEFENSE INNOVATION UNIT FIELDING	–3,000
SPACE FORCE	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE, HISTORICAL UNOBLIGATED BALANCES	–54,400
SPACE FORCE	AUTOMATE SAT C2	–719,400
USMC	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS, HISTORICAL UNOBLIGATED BALANCES	–80,300
USMC	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE, HISTORICAL UNOBLIGATED BALANCES	–7,000
USMC	GROUND BASED AIR DEFENSE	–20,000
USMC	GCSS-MC	–10,000
USMC	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM	–20,000
USMC	MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	–20,000
USMC	USMC INTELLIGENCE/ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS	–10,000
DEFENSE-WIDE	STREAMLINING CONTRACT SERVICES (INCLUDED IN PRESIDENT'S BUDGET JUSTIFICATION)	–13,300,000

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2027 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL SAVINGS (Dollars in Thousands)
DEFENSE-WIDE	TERMINATING UNDERPERFORMING PROGRAMS AND REDUCING LEGACY PLATFORMS (INCLUDED IN PRESIDENT'S BUDGET JUSTIFICATION)	-2,500,000
DEFENSE-WIDE	IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONAL OVERHEAD, INCLUDING ADMIN/WAREHOUSE LEASES, TRAVEL, AND GENERAL SUPPLIES (INCLUDED IN PRESIDENT'S BUDGET JUSTIFICATION)	-1,800,000
DEFENSE-WIDE	RE-BASELINING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T) FUNDING TO CUT UNDERPERFORMING AND NON-DEFENSE-SPECIFIC RESEARCH (INCLUDED IN PRESIDENT'S BUDGET JUSTIFICATION, AS AMENDED)	-1,400,000
TOTAL SAVINGS		-29,849,944

COMMUNICATIONS FROM OTHER COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC, June 11, 2026.

Hon. MIKE ROGERS,
*Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Appropriations does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill that fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this committee to any conference committee that is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter in the committee report on H.R. 8800 and in the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

TOM COLE,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 12, 2026.

Hon. TOM COLE,
*Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN COLE: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. I agree that the Committee on Appropriations has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Appropriations is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, June 11, 2026.

Hon. MIKE ROGERS,
*Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on the Budget.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on the Budget does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill that fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this committee to any conference committee that is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter in the committee report on H.R. 8800 and in the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

JODEY C. ARRINGTON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 12, 2026.

Hon. JODEY C. ARRINGTON,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ARRINGTON: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. I agree that the Committee on the Budget has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on the Budget is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE,
Washington, DC, June 10, 2026.

Hon. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 8800, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Education and Workforce.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this Committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Education and Workforce does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill that fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this Committee to any conference committee that is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 8800 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

TIM WALBERG,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 12, 2026.

Hon. TIM WALBERG,
Chairman, Committee on Education and Workforce,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN WALBERG: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. I agree that the Committee on Education and Workforce has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Education and Workforce is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, June 11, 2026.

Hon. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I write to you concerning H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. While there are provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, I write this letter to notify you that the Committee will forgo action on the bill and waive any sequential referral rights so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor for consideration.

This is done with the understanding that the Committee's jurisdictional interests over this and similar legislation are in no way diminished or altered. In addition, the Committee reserves the right to seek conferees on H.R. 8800 and requests your support when such a request is made.

I would appreciate your response confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 8800 and ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the committee report on the bill or in the Congressional Record during consideration of the bill on the House floor.

Sincerely,

BRETT GUTHRIE,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 12, 2026.

Hon. BRETT GUTHRIE,
Chair, Committee on Energy and Commerce,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GUTHRIE: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. I agree that the Committee on Energy and Commerce has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Energy and Commerce is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,
Washington, DC, June 11, 2026.

Hon. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Homeland Security does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill that fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this committee to any conference committee that is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 8800 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

ANDREW R. GARBARINO,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 12, 2026.

Hon. ANDREW R. GARBARINO,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GARBARINO: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. I agree that the Committee on Homeland Security has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Homeland Security is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE,
Washington, DC, June 11, 2026.

Hon. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this committee to any conference committee which is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 8800 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

ERIC A. "RICK" CRAWFORD,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 12, 2026.

Hon. ERIC A. "RICK" CRAWFORD
*Chairman, Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN CRAWFORD: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. I agree that the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, June 11, 2026.

Hon. MIKE ROGERS,
*Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I write regarding H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. Provisions of this bill fall within the Judiciary Committees Rule X jurisdiction, and I appreciate that you consulted with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee agrees that it will forego any further consideration of the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

The Committee takes this action with the understanding that forgoing further consideration of this measure does not in any way alter the Committees jurisdiction or waive any future jurisdictional claim over these provisions or their subject matter. We also reserve the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees in the event of a conference with the Senate involving this measure or similar legislation.

I ask that you please include this letter in your committees report to accompany this legislation. I appreciate the cooperative manner in which our committees have worked on this matter, and I look forward to working collaboratively in the future on matters of shared jurisdiction. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

JIM JORDAN,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 12, 2026.

Hon. JIM JORDAN,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. I agree that the Committee on the Judiciary has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on the Judiciary is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, June 10, 2026.

Hon. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Natural Resources.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Natural Resources does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this committee to any conference committee which is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 8800 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

BRUCE WESTERMAN,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 12, 2026.

Hon. BRUCE WESTERMAN,
Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN WESTERMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. I agree that the Committee on Natural Resources has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Natural Resources is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM,
Washington, DC, June 11, 2026.

Hon. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform agrees to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027, so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House Floor.

By foregoing consideration of H.R. 8800 at this time, I do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and I ask to be appropriately consulted and involved on this or similar legislation as it moves forward. I also would seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from my committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I ask that you place a copy of our exchange of letters on this bill in the bill report filed by the Committee on Armed Services and in the Congressional Record during House floor consideration thereof. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this bill and look forward to future opportunities to work together on matters of shared jurisdiction.

Sincerely,

JAMES COMER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 12, 2026.

Hon. JAMES COMER,
*Chairman, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN COMER: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. I agree that the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY,
Washington, DC, June 12, 2026.

Hon. MIKE ROGERS,
*Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this committee to any conference committee which is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 8800 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

BRIAN BABIN,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 12, 2026.

Hon. BRIAN BABIN,
*Chairman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN BABIN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. I agree that the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS,
Washington, DC, June 10, 2026.

Hon. MIKE ROGERS,
*Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Small Business (Committee).

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this Committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Small Business does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this Committee to any conference committee which is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the Committee on Armed Services' report on H.R. 8800 and in the *Congressional Record* during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

ROGER WILLIAMS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 12, 2026.

Hon. ROGER WILLIAMS,
*Chairman, Committee on Small Business,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. I agree that the Committee on Small Business has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Small Business is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,
Washington, DC, June 10, 2026.

Hon. MIKE ROGERS,
*Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 8800, the *National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027*. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

In the interest of permitting your Committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this Committee to any conference committee which is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 8800 and into the *Congressional Record* during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

SAM GRAVES,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 12, 2026.

Hon. SAM GRAVES,
*Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. I agree that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, June 11, 2026.

Hon. MIKE ROGERS,
*Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2027. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

In the interest of permitting the Committee on Armed Services to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive consideration of this bill by the Committee on Veterans Affairs. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill at this time, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs does not waive any future claim on the subject matters in the bill that fall within its jurisdiction and that my Committee will be appropriately consulted on any issues that fall under its jurisdiction. Further, I request that you urge Speaker Johnson to name members of the Committee on Veterans Affairs to any conference committee that is named to consider such provisions to ensure that we deliver the best NDAA for our servicemembers and their families.

Please place this letter in the committee report on H.R. 8800 as well as in the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House Floor. Thank you for the continued partnership between our two Committees to improve the lives of active duty servicemembers, veterans, and their families.

Sincerely,

MIKE BOST,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 12, 2026.

Hon. MIKE BOST,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN BOST: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. I agree that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, June 11, 2026.

Hon. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 8800, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027". There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Ways and Means does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this committee to any conference committee which is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 8800 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

JASON SMITH,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 12, 2026.

Hon. JASON SMITH,
*Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027. I agree that the Committee on Ways and Means has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Ways and Means is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATE

In compliance with clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the cost estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office and submitted pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is as follows:

JUNE 11, 2026.

Re: Direct Spending and Revenue Effects of H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027

Hon. MIKE ROGERS,
*Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has completed an estimate of the direct spending and revenue effects of H.R. 8800, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Armed Services on June 4, 2026. This estimate is based on the Committee Print 119–33, which was posted to the website of the House Committee on Rules on June 11, 2026.

Enacting the bill would have an insignificant net effect on direct spending and revenues each year and in total over the 2027–2036 period, CBO estimates. Provisions that would affect direct spending and revenues include the following:

- Some provisions in H.R. 8800 would affect direct spending by between –\$500,000 and \$500,000, generally because very few people would be affected. Those provisions primarily involve personnel benefits such as health care and compensation.
- Several provisions would allow the Department of Defense to collect receipts (which are recorded as reductions in direct spending) and spend them without further appropriation so that the net effect on direct spending would be negligible.
- Four sections would modify the authority of working capital funds to incur obligations in advance of appropriations, which is classified as direct spending. CBO estimates that the

net change in spending for those provisions would be between –\$500,000 and \$500,000.

- Five sections would increase revenues from criminal fines by less than \$500,000.

Because the bill would affect direct spending and revenues, statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply.

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 8800 would not increase net direct spending by more than \$2.5 billion in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2037.

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 8800 would not increase on-budget deficits by more than \$5 billion in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2037.

Our complete cost estimate for H.R. 8800, including a discussion of discretionary authorizations and mandates under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, will be provided as soon as it is available.

I hope this information is useful to you. If you wish further details on this analysis, we would be pleased to provide them.

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT

Pursuant to clause (3)(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344):

(1) this legislation does not provide budget authority subject to an allocation made pursuant to section 302(b) of Public Law 93–344;

(2) the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) Estimate included in this report pursuant to clause (3)(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives contains CBO's projection of how this legislation will affect the levels of budget authority, budget outlays, revenues, and tax expenditures for fiscal year 2027 and for the ensuing 5 fiscal years; and

(3) the CBO Estimate does not identify any new budget authority for assistance to state and local governments by this measure at the time that this report was filed.

COMMITTEE COST ESTIMATE

Pursuant to clause 3(d)(2)(B) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Congressional Budget Office estimate included in this report satisfies the requirement for the committee to include an estimate by the committee of the costs incurred in carrying out this bill.

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

The following table is submitted in compliance with clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and lists the congressional earmarks (as defined in paragraph (e) of clause 9) contained in the bill or in this report. Neither the bill nor the report contain any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in paragraphs (f) or (g) of clause 9 of rule XXI.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XXI
(Community Project Funding Items)

TITLE	AGENCY	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT LOCATION	AMOUNT (Dollars in Thousands)	MEMBER(S)
4601	Army	Welding Shop (Design)	Anniston Army Depot, AL	4,940	Rogers, Mike (AL)
4601	Army	Consolidated Shipping and Receiving Facility (Design)	Anniston Army Depot, AL	5,400	Rogers, Mike (AL)
4601	Army	Access Control Point (INC)	Anniston Army Depot, AL	53,000	Rogers, Mike (AL)
4601	Army	Rotational Unit Billeting Area	Fort Polk, LA	94,000	Johnson, Mike (LA)
4601	Army	Automation-Aided Instruction Building	Fort Sill, OK	94,000	Cole, Tom (OK)
4601	Navy	Multi Aircraft Paint & Strip Facility (Design)	Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL	28,225	Rutherford, John H. (FL)
4601	Navy	Child Development Center (Design)	Naval Air Station Whiting Field, FL	4,135	Patronis, Jimmy (FL)
4601	Navy	PDI: Defense Access Roads III (INC)	Naval Base Guam, GU	16,500	Moylan, James C. (GU)
4601	Navy	Storm Water Management Facilities	United States Naval Academy, MD	86,020	Elfreth, Sarah (MD)
4601	Navy	Amphibious Combat Vehicle (ACV) Operational Facilities (INC)	Camp Lejeune, NC	24,140	Murphy, Gregory F. (NC)
4601	Navy	Pier 10 Replacement (Design)	Naval Station Norfolk, VA	15,800	Kiggans, Jennifer A. (VA)
4601	Air Force	Construct Vehicle Search Area AFRL Gate ECP	Edwards Air Force Base, CA	4,500	Fong, Vince (CA)
4601	Air Force	Military Working Dog Flight Operations Facility	Moody Air Force Base, GA	15,870	Scott, Austin (GA)
4601	Air Force	RPA Reconnaissance Operations/Training Facility	Creech Air Force Base, NV	36,000	Lee, Susie (NV)
4601	Air Force	Mission Support Facility	Creech Air Force Base, NV	55,000	Lee, Susie (NV)
4601	Air Force	Well No. 5 and Wellhouse	Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, NJ	11,000	Conaway, Herbert C., Jr. (NJ)
4601	Air Force	Well No. 6 and Wellhouse	Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, NJ	11,500	Conaway, Herbert C., Jr. (NJ)
4601	Air Force	2D LAAD Maintenance and Operations Facilities (Design)	Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC	19,390	Davis, Donald (NC)

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XXI—Continued
(Community Project Funding Items)

TITLE	AGENCY	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT LOCATION	AMOUNT (Dollars in Thousands)	MEMBER(S)
4601	Air Force	Advanced Materials Research Laboratory (Design)	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH	9,000	Turner, Michael R. (OH)
4601	Air Force	Human Performance Wing Laboratory (INC)	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH	21,000	Turner, Michael R. (OH)
4601	Air Force	E-7 AWCAS Squadron Operations Facility	Tinker Air Force Base, OK	55,000	Cole, Tom (OK)
4601	Air Force	Installation Access Control Point Gate 2 Upgrade	Arnold Air Force Base, TN	20,000	Desjarlais, Scott (TN)
4601	Defense-Wide	SOF Battalion Operations Facility (Design)	Fort Bragg, NC	6,400	Hudson, Richard (NC)
4601	Defense-Wide	SOF Operations Ammunition Supply Point Phase 2	Fort Bragg, NC	65,000	Hudson, Richard (NC)
4601	Army National Guard	National Guard Readiness Center Alteration	Barrigada, GU	20,000	Moylan, James C. (GU)
4601	Army National Guard	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar Addition/Alteration (INC)	Shelbyville Armory, IN	27,500	Shreve, Jefferson (IN)
4601	Army National Guard	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar Addition/Alteration (INC)	Salisbury Readiness Complex, NC	69,000	Hudson, Richard (NC)
4601	Air National Guard	BCE Pavements and Grounds Facility	Eielson AFB, AK	16,000	Begich, Nicholas J., III (AK)
4601	Air National Guard	Repair Runway 13-31 (INC)	Sioux City, IA	38,500	Feenstra, Randy (IA)
4601	Air National Guard	KC-46 ADAL Parking Apron (Design)	Selfridge Air National Guard Base, MI	1,400	James, John (MI)
4601	Air National Guard	KC-46 ASE Complex (Design)	Selfridge Air National Guard Base, MI	4,300	James, John (MI)
4601	Air National Guard	KC-46 Dual Bay Hangar (Design)	Selfridge Air National Guard Base, MI	21,200	James, John (MI)
4601	Air National Guard	MCCA KC-46 ADAL Aircrew Training Facility	Selfridge Air National Guard Base, MI	35,000	James, John (MI)

4601	Air National Guard	MCCA KC-46 ADAL SQ OPS B17	Selfridge Air National Guard Base, MI	38,000	James, John (MI)
4601	Air National Guard	F-15EX Maintenance Complex Phase 3	Selfridge Air National Guard Base, MI	60,000	James, John (MI)
4601	Air National Guard	F-15EX Maintenance Complex Phase 1	Selfridge Air National Guard Base, MI	65,000	James, John (MI)
4601	Air National Guard	F-15EX Maintenance Complex Phase 2	Selfridge Air National Guard Base, MI	65,000	James, John (MI)
4601	Air National Guard	Aircraft Parking Apron	Rosecrans Air National Guard Base, MO	63,000	Graves, Sam (MO)

OVERSIGHT FINDINGS

With respect to clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, this legislation results from hearings and other oversight activities conducted by the committee pursuant to clause 2(b)(1) of rule X. The findings are reflected in the body of this report.

GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

With respect to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the general goals and objectives of H.R. 8800 are to maintain the national defense, to prepare the United States to meet current and future challenges to the national defense, and to accomplish each of those goals and objectives in a responsible manner.

The bill authorizes \$1.14 trillion of discretionary funding to support national defense requirements. The bill authorizes funding sufficient to provide a 5 to 7 percent pay raise for servicemembers, to invest in key maintenance and readiness areas, and to modernize the force to deter adversaries.

The bill continues the longstanding work of the Committee on Armed Services to provide U.S. military forces with sufficient resources to maintain the national defense, and it fulfills the committee's duties under Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution.

STATEMENT OF FEDERAL MANDATES

The committee adopts as its own the estimate of Federal mandates prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 423 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE STATEMENT

Consistent with the requirements of section 5(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the committee finds that the functions of the proposed advisory committees authorized in the bill are not currently being performed, nor could they be performed, by one or more agencies, an advisory committee already in existence, or by enlarging the mandate of an existing advisory committee.

APPLICABILITY TO THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The committee finds that this legislation does not relate to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations within the meaning of section 102(b)(3) of the Congressional Accountability Act (Public Law 104-1).

DUPLICATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(5) of rule XIII, no provision of H.R. 8800 establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111-139, or a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

COMMITTEE VOTES

In accordance with clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, recorded votes were taken with respect to the committee's consideration of H.R. 8800. The record of these votes is contained in the following pages.

The committee ordered H.R. 8800 to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation by a vote of 44–12, a quorum being present.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 1

H.R. 8800

On Moulton Log 6123r1—National Defense Authorization Act
topline budget cut of \$150.0 billion.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)		x	
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)				Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)		x		Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)		x	
Mr. Moylan (GU)		x		Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:	25	31	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 2

H.R. 8800

On Smith Log 6087—Strikes funding for BBG(X).

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)				Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)		x		Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)		x	
Mr. Moylan (GU)		x		Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:	26	30	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 3

H.R. 8800

On Jacobs Log 6681—Prohibition on the use of funds for cluster munitions.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)		x	
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)		x	
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)		x	
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)		x	
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)		x	
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)		x	
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)		x	
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)		x	
Mr. Gimenez (FL)				Mr. Ryan (NY)		x	
Ms. Mace (SC)		x		Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)	x			Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)		x	
Mr. Moylan (GU)	x			Mr. Cisneros (CA)		x	
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)		x	
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)	x			Mr. Whitesides (CA)		x	
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)		x	
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)		x	
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)		x	
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:							
	14	42	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 4

H.R. 8800

On Jacobs Log 6537r1—Require the establishment of human rights offices within each geographic combatant command.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)				Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)		x		Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)		x		Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:							
	27	29	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 5

H.R. 8800

On Jackson Log 6453r1—Ensures that no funding authorized by this act may be used to purchase or research cell-cultivated meat products.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)	x			Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)	x			Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)	x			Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)	x			Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)	x			Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)	x			Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)	x			Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)	x			Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)	x			Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)	x			Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)				Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)				Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)		x		Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)	x			Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)	x			Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)	x			Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)	x			Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)	x			Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)	x			Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)	x			Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)	x			Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)	x						
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:	20	35	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 6

H.R. 8800

On Mace Log 6081—Requiring the exclusive use of merit in military personnel actions.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)	x			Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)	x			Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)	x			Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)	x			Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)	x			Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)	x			Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)	x			Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)	x			Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)	x			Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)	x			Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)	x			Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)				Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)	x			Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)	x			Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)	x			Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)	x			Mr. Davis (NC)			x
Mr. Moylan (GU)	x			Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)	x			Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)	x			Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)	x			Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)	x			Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)	x			Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)	x			Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)	x			Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)	x			Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)	x						
Mr. Crank (CO)	x						
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)	x						
Recorded Vote Total:	29	26	1				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 7

H.R. 8800

On Cisneros Log 5997r1—Preventing DoD from banning Military Service Academies identity based clubs that do not require DoD funding.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)	x			Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)	x			Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)	x			Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)	x			Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)	x			Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)	x			Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)	x			Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)	x			Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)	x			Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)	x			Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)	x			Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)	x			Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)	x			Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)	x			Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)	x			Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)	x			Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)	x			Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)	x			Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)	x			Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)	x			Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)	x			Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)	x			Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)	x			Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)	x			Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)	x			Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)	x						
Mr. Crank (CO)	x						
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)	x						
Recorded Vote Total:							
	27	30	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 8

H.R. 8800

On Mace Log 6757—Directs the Secretary of Defense to report on the impacts of DEI criteria, metrics, and quotas on promotion selection board recommendations.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)	x			Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)	x			Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)	x			Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)	x			Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)	x			Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)	x			Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)	x			Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)	x			Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)	x			Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)	x			Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)	x			Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)	x			Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)	x			Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)	x			Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)	x			Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)	x			Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)	x			Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)	x			Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)	x			Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)	x			Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)	x			Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)	x			Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)	x			Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)	x			Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)	x						
Mr. Crank (CO)	x						
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)	x						
Recorded Vote Total:	29	28	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 9

H.R. 8800

On Crow Log 6656r1—Prevents the use of JAGs as immigration judges and clarifies that JAGs may not serve as SAUSAs in cases without a direct military nexus.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)	x			Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)	x			Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)	x			Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)	x			Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)	x			Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)	x			Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)	x			Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)	x			Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)	x			Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)	x			Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)	x			Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)	x			Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)	x			Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)	x			Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)	x			Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)	x			Mr. Davis (NC)		x	
Mr. Moylan (GU)	x			Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)	x			Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)	x			Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)	x			Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)	x			Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)	x			Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)	x			Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)	x			Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)	x			Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)	x						
Mr. Crank (CO)	x						
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)	x						
Recorded Vote Total:	26	31	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 10

H.R. 8800

On Garamendi Log 6815—Requires DoD to provide written readiness assessments to HASC and SASC when military units support civilian law enforcement missions for more than 30 days, with follow-on quarterly updates until the mission ends.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)		x		Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)		x		Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)		x		Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:	27	30	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 11

H.R. 8800

On Carbajal Log 6808r1—Prohibits the DoD from using funds to enter into an agreement that would constrain military access to offshore ranges in California or Florida until the Secretary certifies there will not be adverse effects on military readiness.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)		x	
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)	x			Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)		x		Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)		x		Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:	27	30	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 12

H.R. 8800

On Ryan Log 6769—Requires a briefing on the cancellation of any reviews or investigations regarding the March 28, 2025 aviation event involving aircraft assigned to the 101st Combat Aviation Brigade of Fort Campbell in the Nashville area.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)	x			Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)	x			Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)	x			Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)	x			Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)	x			Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)	x			Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)	x			Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)	x			Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)	x			Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)	x			Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)	x			Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)	x			Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)	x			Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)	x			Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)	x			Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)	x			Mr. Davis (NC)		x	
Mr. Moylan (GU)	x			Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)	x			Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)	x			Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)	x			Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)	x			Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)	x			Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)	x			Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)	x			Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)	x			Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)	x						
Mr. Crank (CO)	x						
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)	x						
Recorded Vote Total:	26	31	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 13

H.R. 8800

On Tokuda Log 6429—Require human approval of decisions to operate a weapon or weapon system, establish waiver process, and revise DoD policies related to test, evaluation, verification, and validation of autonomous systems.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)	x			Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)	x			Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)	x			Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)	x			Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)	x			Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)	x			Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)	x			Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)	x			Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)	x			Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)	x			Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)	x			Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)	x			Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)	x			Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)	x			Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)	x			Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)	x			Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)	x			Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)	x			Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)	x			Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)	x			Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)	x			Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)	x			Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)	x			Mr. Vindman (VA)		x	
Mr. Harrigan (NC)	x			Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)	x			Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)	x						
Mr. Crank (CO)	x						
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)	x						
Recorded Vote Total:	26	31	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 14

H.R. 8800

On Moulton Log 6127—Sense of Congress on the current situation with Iran, and the need for a diplomatic solution.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)		x		Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)		x		Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)		x		Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:							
	27	30	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 15

H.R. 8800

On Houlahan Log 6378—Prohibition of funds for partisan political events at military installations.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)			
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)			
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)			
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)		x		Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)				Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:							
	24	28	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 16

H.R. 8800

On Houlahan Log 6382r3—Mandate SECDEF to Update Policy Prohibiting Sale/Distribution of Partisan Political Merchandise on Military Installations.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)			
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)			
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)			
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)		x		Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)				Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:							
	24	28	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 17

H.R. 8800

On Ryan Log 6649—Prohibition on certain political activities by members of the armed forces.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)			
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)			
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)		x		Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)				Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:							
	25	28	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 18

H.R. 8800

On Houlahan Log 6386r6—Ensure religious neutrality in DoD.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)			
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)		x		Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)				Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:							
	26	28	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 19

H.R. 8800

On Moulton Log 6132r2—Prohibits SECDEF from denying any covered member from completing an eligible program offered by an eligible institution.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)	x			Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)	x			Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)	x			Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)	x			Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)	x			Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)	x			Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)	x			Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)	x			Mr. Keating (MA)			
Mr. Kelly (MS)	x			Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)	x			Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)	x			Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)	x			Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)	x			Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)	x			Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)	x			Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)				Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)	x			Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)	x			Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)	x			Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)	x			Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)	x			Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)	x			Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)	x			Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)	x			Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)	x						
Mr. Crank (CO)	x						
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)	x						
Recorded Vote Total:							
	26	28	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 20

H.R. 8800

On Mace Log 6611r2—Repeals moratorium on A76 process for the Department of Defense and creates exemption for certain installation services.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)	x			Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)	x			Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)	x			Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)	x			Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)	x			Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)	x			Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)	x			Mr. Keating (MA)			
Mr. Kelly (MS)	x			Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)	x			Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)	x			Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)	x			Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)	x			Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)	x			Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)				Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)	x			Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)	x			Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)	x			Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)	x			Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)	x			Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)	x			Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)	x			Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)	x			Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)	x						
Mr. Crank (CO)	x						
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)	x						
Recorded Vote Total:	26	28	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 21

H.R. 8800

On Mace Log 6148—Service Academy admission reform.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)	x			Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)	x			Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)	x			Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)	x			Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)	x			Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)	x			Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)	x			Mr. Keating (MA)			
Mr. Kelly (MS)	x			Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)	x			Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)	x			Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)	x			Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)	x			Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)	x			Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)				Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)	x			Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)	x			Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)	x			Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)	x			Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)	x			Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)	x			Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)	x			Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)	x			Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)	x						
Mr. Crank (CO)	x						
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:	25	29	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 22

H.R. 8800

On Mace Log 6635r1—Requires the Service Academies accept test scores of the Classic Learning Test in the admissions process.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)	x			Mr. Smith (WA)		x	
Mr. Wilson (SC)	x			Mr. Courtney (CT)		x	
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)		x	
Mr. Wittman (VA)	x			Mr. Norcross (NJ)		x	
Mr. Scott (GA)	x			Mr. Moulton (MA)		x	
Mr. Graves (MO)	x			Mr. Carbajal (CA)		x	
Ms. Stefanik (NY)	x			Mr. Khanna (CA)		x	
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)	x			Mr. Keating (MA)			
Mr. Kelly (MS)	x			Ms. Houlahan (PA)		x	
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)		x	
Mr. Bergman (MI)	x			Mr. Golden (ME)		x	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Jacobs (CA)		x	
Mr. Fallon (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland (WA)		x	
Mr. Gimenez (FL)	x			Mr. Ryan (NY)		x	
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)		x	
Mr. Finstad (MN)	x			Mr. Deluzio (PA)		x	
Mr. Luttrell (TX)	x			Ms. Tokuda (HI)		x	
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)	x			Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)				Mr. Cisneros (CA)		x	
Mr. Mills (FL)	x			Mr. Sorensen (IL)		x	
Dr. McCormick (GA)	x			Ms. Goodlander (NH)		x	
Mr. Gooden (TX)	x			Ms. Elfreth (MD)		x	
Mr. Higgins (LA)	x			Mr. Whitesides (CA)		x	
Mr. Van Orden (WI)	x			Mr. Tran (CA)		x	
Mr. McGuire (VA)	x			Mr. Vindman (VA)		x	
Mr. Harrigan (NC)	x			Mr. Bell (MO)		x	
Mr. Messmer (IN)	x			Dr. Conaway (NJ)		x	
Mr. Schmidt (KS)	x						
Mr. Crank (CO)	x						
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)	x						
Recorded Vote Total:							
	27	27	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 23

H.R. 8800

On Higgins Log 6476r2—This amendment codifies the establishment of age-normed, sex-neutral, physical fitness standards for the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Space Force.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)	x			Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)	x			Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)	x			Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)	x			Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)	x			Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)	x			Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)	x			Mr. Keating (MA)			
Mr. Kelly (MS)	x			Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)	x			Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)	x			Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)	x			Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)	x			Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)				Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)	x			Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)	x			Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)	x			Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)	x			Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)	x			Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)	x			Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)	x			Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)	x			Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)	x						
Mr. Crank (CO)	x						
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)	x						
Recorded Vote Total:	25	29	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 24

H.R. 8800

On Jacobs Log 6552r1—Statutorily establishes the Ombudsman of Stars and Stripes.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)	x			Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)	x			Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)	x			Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)	x			Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)	x			Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)	x			Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)	x			Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)	x			Mr. Keating (MA)			
Mr. Kelly (MS)	x			Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)	x			Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)	x			Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)	x			Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)	x			Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)	x			Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)	x			Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)				Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)	x			Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)	x			Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)	x			Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)	x			Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)	x			Mr. Tran (CA)		x	
Mr. McGuire (VA)	x			Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)	x			Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)	x			Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)	x						
Mr. Crank (CO)	x						
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)	x						
Recorded Vote Total:	25	29	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 25

H.R. 8800

On Goodlander Log 6527r1—Establishes Stars and Stripes as an independent establishment in the executive branch.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)			
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)	x			Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)		x		Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)		x		Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)		x	
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:							
	26	29	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 26

H.R. 8800

On Goodlander Log 6482r1—Prohibits DoD from taking actions to restrict the free and independent press corps.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)			
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)	x			Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)		x		Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)		x		Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:							
	27	28	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 27

H.R. 8800

On Jacobs Log 6777—Reinstates any area of the Pentagon previously accessible to the press, authorizes unescorted access in relevant areas of the Pentagon, and ensures the Pentagon Force Protection Agency handles the security credentialing of members of the press.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)			
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)	x			Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)		x		Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)		x		Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:	27	28	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 28

H.R. 8800

On Strickland Log 6105—This amendment makes the President the sole authority to remove officers from promotion lists and limits DoD officials from withholding names.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)	x			Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)		x	
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)		x		Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)		x	
Mr. Moylan (GU)		x		Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:	26	30	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 29

H.R. 8800

On Houlahan Log 6093—Prohibit DOD from preventing women to serve in any role within the military and ensure gender neutral standards for women in ground combat.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)	x			Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)		x		Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)		x		Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:	28	28	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 30

H.R. 8800

On Golden Log 6638r2—Regulations applicable to wearing optional combat boots.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)		x	
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)		x	
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)		x	
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)		x	
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)		x	
Mr. Gimenez (FL)		x		Mr. Ryan (NY)		x	
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)		x		Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)		x	
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)		x	
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)		x	
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)		x	
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:							
	17	39	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 31

H.R. 8800

On Cisneros Log 5987r1—National Guard counter-drug program funding increase.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)		x		Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)			x
Mr. Moylan (GU)	x			Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:							
	27	28	1				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 32

H.R. 8800

On Garamendi Log 6857r1—Repeals the statutory inventory requirement that prohibits reducing the number of U.S. intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and mandates a Department of Defense report to evaluate alternative nuclear force compositions with fewer or entirely off-alert ICBMs.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)		x	
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)		x	
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)		x		Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)		x	
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)		x	
Mr. Moylan (GU)	x			Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)		x	
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:	23	33	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 33

H.R. 8800

On Garamendi Log 6855r1—Replaces existing statutory requirements regarding plutonium pit production capacity with a mandate for a comprehensive report detailing the master schedule and life-cycle costs of pit production.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)	x			Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)	x			Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)	x			Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)	x			Mr. Norcross (NJ)		x	
Mr. Scott (GA)	x			Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)	x			Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)	x			Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)	x			Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)	x			Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)	x			Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)	x			Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)	x			Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)		x	
Mr. Moylan (GU)		x		Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:	25	31	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 34

H.R. 8800

On Moulton Log 6128r1—Direct Report Language reaffirming restriction of DoD Personnel at Polling Places and Election Activity.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)		x		Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)		x		Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:							
	27	29	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 35

H.R. 8800

On Goodlander Log 6464r1—Reaffirms existing prohibitions on deploying federal troops or armed law enforcement to polling places and requires the Department to brief Congress on efforts to protect free and fair elections.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)		x		Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)		x		Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:	27	29	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 36

H.R. 8800

On Ryan Log 6626r2—To prohibit the use of funds for military force in or against Iran.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)		x		Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)		x	
Mr. Moylan (GU)		x		Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:							
	26	30	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 37

H.R. 8800

On Keating Log 6435r2—Prohibits funds for invasion of NATO.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)		x		Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)		x		Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:	27	29	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 38

H.R. 8800

On Keating Log 6096r3—Requiring the public release of the
 “second strike attack” conducted on September 2, 2025.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)		x		Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)		x		Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:							
	27	29	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 39

H.R. 8800

On Jacobs Log 6819—Limits support to civilian law enforcement agencies pending reimbursement.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)	x			Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)	x			Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)	x			Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)	x			Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)	x			Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)	x			Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)	x			Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)	x			Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)	x			Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)	x			Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)	x			Mr. Golden (ME)		x	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)	x			Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)	x			Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)	x			Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)	x			Mr. Davis (NC)		x	
Mr. Moylan (GU)	x			Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)	x			Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)	x			Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)	x			Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)	x			Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)	x			Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)	x			Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)	x			Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)	x			Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)	x						
Mr. Crank (CO)	x						
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)	x						
Recorded Vote Total:							
	25	31	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 40

H.R. 8800

On Jacobs Log 6816r3—Limits the use of military force against Mexico.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)		x	
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)		x		Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)		x	
Mr. Moylan (GU)		x		Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:							
	25	31	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 41

H.R. 8800

On Ryan Log 6623—Prohibits establishment or support of National Guard Quick Reaction Forces as described in Executive Order 14339.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)	x			Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)	x			Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)	x			Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)	x			Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)	x			Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)	x			Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)	x			Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)	x			Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)	x			Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)	x			Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)	x			Mr. Golden (ME)		x	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)	x			Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)	x			Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)	x			Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)	x			Mr. Davis (NC)		x	
Mr. Moylan (GU)	x			Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)	x			Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)	x			Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)	x			Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)	x			Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)	x			Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)	x			Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)	x			Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)	x			Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)	x						
Mr. Crank (CO)	x						
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)	x						
Recorded Vote Total:	25	31	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 42

H.R. 8800

On Harrigan Log 6155r1—Directs the DOD to establish the Operational Energy Deployable Nuclear Power Program to deploy and evaluate a transportable nuclear microreactor within the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command area of responsibility by January 1, 2030.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)	x			Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)	x			Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)	x			Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)	x			Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)	x			Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)	x			Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)	x			Mr. Khanna (CA)		x	
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)	x			Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)	x			Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)	x			Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)	x			Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Jacobs (CA)		x	
Mr. Fallon (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland (WA)		x	
Mr. Gimenez (FL)	x			Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)		x	
Mr. Finstad (MN)	x			Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)		x	
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)	x			Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)		x		Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)	x			Mr. Sorensen (IL)		x	
Dr. McCormick (GA)	x			Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)	x			Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)	x			Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)	x			Mr. Tran (CA)		x	
Mr. McGuire (VA)	x			Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)	x			Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)	x			Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)	x						
Mr. Crank (CO)	x						
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)	x						
Recorded Vote Total:	47	9	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 43

H.R. 8800

On Garamendi Log 6827r3—DoD may not enter into a lease, license, permit, or other agreement authorizing a commercial entity to construct, operate, or maintain a data center unless a written certification is provided to HASC and SASC 90 days before entering an agreement.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)		x	
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)		x		Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)		x		Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)		x	
Mr. Moylan (GU)		x		Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:	25	31	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 44

H.R. 8800

On Norcross Log 6922r1—To prohibit the use of funds to limit collective bargaining.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)	x			Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)	x			Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)		x		Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)		x		Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)	x			Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:							
	30	26	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 45

H.R. 8800

On Strickland Log 6825r2—Codifies military installation names selected by FY21 NDAA Commission on the Naming of Items of the Department of Defense that Commemorate the Confederate States of America or any Person who served Voluntarily with the Confederate States of America.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)		x		Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)		x		Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)		x		Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)		x		Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)		x		Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)		x		Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)		x		Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)		x		Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)		x		Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)	x			Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)		x		Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)	x			Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)		x		Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)		x		Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)		x		Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)		x		Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)		x		Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)		x		Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)		x		Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)		x		Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)		x		Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)		x		Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)		x		Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)		x		Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)		x					
Mr. Crank (CO)		x					
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)		x					
Recorded Vote Total:	29	27	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 46

H.R. 8800

On Jackson Log 6820—Requires that any reference to the Secretary of Defense or Department of Defense in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of War or Department of War, respectively.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)	x			Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)	x			Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)	x			Mr. Garamendi (CA)	x		
Mr. Wittman (VA)	x			Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)	x			Mr. Moulton (MA)	x		
Mr. Graves (MO)	x			Mr. Carbajal (CA)	x		
Ms. Stefanik (NY)	x			Mr. Khanna (CA)	x		
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)	x			Mr. Keating (MA)	x		
Mr. Kelly (MS)	x			Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)	x			Mr. Crow (CO)	x		
Mr. Bergman (MI)	x			Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Jacobs (CA)	x		
Mr. Fallon (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)	x			Mr. Ryan (NY)	x		
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)	x			Mr. Deluzio (PA)	x		
Mr. Luttrell (TX)	x			Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)	x			Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)	x			Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)	x			Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)	x			Ms. Goodlander (NH)	x		
Mr. Gooden (TX)	x			Ms. Elfreth (MD)	x		
Mr. Higgins (LA)	x			Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)	x			Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)	x			Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)	x			Mr. Bell (MO)	x		
Mr. Messmer (IN)	x			Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)	x						
Mr. Crank (CO)	x						
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)	x						
Recorded Vote Total:	29	27	0				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 47

H.R. 8800

On Motion to Report the Bill Favorably to the House as Amended.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Rogers (AL)	x			Mr. Smith (WA)	x		
Mr. Wilson (SC)	x			Mr. Courtney (CT)	x		
Mr. Turner (OH)	x			Mr. Garamendi (CA)		x	
Mr. Wittman (VA)	x			Mr. Norcross (NJ)	x		
Mr. Scott (GA)	x			Mr. Moulton (MA)		x	
Mr. Graves (MO)	x			Mr. Carbajal (CA)		x	
Ms. Stefanik (NY)	x			Mr. Khanna (CA)		x	
Dr. DesJarlais (TN)	x			Mr. Keating (MA)		x	
Mr. Kelly (MS)	x			Ms. Houlahan (PA)	x		
Mr. Bacon (NE)	x			Mr. Crow (CO)		x	
Mr. Bergman (MI)	x			Mr. Golden (ME)	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Jacobs (CA)		x	
Mr. Fallon (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland (WA)	x		
Mr. Gimenez (FL)	x			Mr. Ryan (NY)		x	
Ms. Mace (SC)				Mr. Vasquez (NM)	x		
Mr. Finstad (MN)	x			Mr. Deluzio (PA)		x	
Mr. Luttrell (TX)	x			Ms. Tokuda (HI)	x		
Mrs. Kiggans (VA)	x			Mr. Davis (NC)	x		
Mr. Moylan (GU)	x			Mr. Cisneros (CA)	x		
Mr. Mills (FL)	x			Mr. Sorensen (IL)	x		
Dr. McCormick (GA)	x			Ms. Goodlander (NH)		x	
Mr. Gooden (TX)	x			Ms. Elfreth (MD)		x	
Mr. Higgins (LA)	x			Mr. Whitesides (CA)	x		
Mr. Van Orden (WI)	x			Mr. Tran (CA)	x		
Mr. McGuire (VA)	x			Mr. Vindman (VA)	x		
Mr. Harrigan (NC)	x			Mr. Bell (MO)		x	
Mr. Messmer (IN)	x			Dr. Conaway (NJ)	x		
Mr. Schmidt (KS)	x						
Mr. Crank (CO)	x						
Mr. Hamadeh (AZ)	x						
Recorded Vote Total:							
	44	12	0				

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS
REPORTED

The committee has taken steps to make available the analysis of changes in existing law made by the bill, as required by clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and will make the analysis available as soon as possible.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

Following the passage of this year's National Defense Authorization Act by the House Armed Services Committee, I write to share my additional views and concerns with the bill as marked up by the full committee. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027 authorizes significant investments in our service members, military families, readiness, military construction, shipbuilding, sustainment, and the defense industrial base. I appreciate the committee's bipartisan work to provide for the common defense and to ensure our servicemembers have the support necessary to carry out their missions.

However, I must register serious concern with the direction of this bill and the broader defense posture it reflects. The bill authorizes a \$1.15 trillion defense topline while Congress also plans to advance another \$350 billion in defense spending through reconciliation, with far too little specificity, accountability, or meaningful oversight. At a time when taxpayers are being asked to support unprecedented levels of defense spending, it is irresponsible for Congress to provide the Department with hundreds of billions of additional dollars while failing to demand basic discipline over costly nuclear modernization programs, politicization of the Department of Defense, and the executive branch's use of military force without meaningful congressional authorization. I am also disappointed that the committee failed to adopt basic guardrails for commercial data centers on military installations. These shortcomings should be corrected before this bill becomes law.

FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY AND TOPLINE ACCOUNTABILITY

"An object in motion remains in motion." The term is as true in government as it is in physics. Year after year, we continue to increase our defense spending, reaching ever-higher levels. Adjusted for inflation, we are spending an amount roughly equal to what we spend in 1943. Such high levels are wholly unjustified today, particularly since this administration continues to claim, however unbelievable it may be, that we are not at war even as it requests ever larger budgets.

I remain deeply concerned with the defense topline. As this administration defunds humanitarian assistance programs, dismantles our education system, undermines access to healthcare, and chips away at hard-earned public benefits in the name of cost savings, the boulder of defense spending continues to roll down the hill, picking up speed as it goes, regardless of the damage it may cause. It is time for Congress to act: to cut wasteful defense spending, impose meaningful oversight, and reassert its responsibility to ensure that our defense budget is reasonable, accountable, and aligned with the needs of the American people.

A larger defense budget, standing alone, is not a strategy. It can mask mismanagement, reward cost growth, and allow troubled programs to continue without the discipline that Congress should demand. At a time when families across the country are asked to make difficult choices, Congress should not authorize enormous defense increases without a clear showing that every dollar is necessary, executable, and tied to real national security outcomes.

However Sisyphean may seem, it's time for us to push the boulder back up the Hill and restore balance. It's time to restore true congressional oversight. We cannot keep funding ever larger defense budgets with less oversight and be surprised when the president takes advantage of it. The first step to restoring that balance is for Congress to reclaim its constitutional role: demanding transparency before authorizing new spending, requiring accountability before expanding failed programs, and insisting that no administration, regardless of party, may use the military or the public purse without meaningful congressional scrutiny.

OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY WINS

Although I remain concerned with the overall direction of this bill, I appreciate that several oversight and accountability provisions were accepted. These provisions do not cure the larger flaws in the bill, but they are meaningful steps toward better congressional oversight and a more responsible defense enterprise.

I am encouraged that the bill includes important reforms to strengthen cost-growth accountability, including improvements to Nunn-McCurdy oversight and additional reporting on NNSA cost-growth compliance. It also includes F-35 accountability provisions requiring greater scrutiny of multiyear procurement savings and a reset plan for the F-35 global sustainment spares backlog. I am also pleased that the committee accepted provisions related to V-22 Osprey safety oversight, domestic manufacturing requirements for shipbuilding programs, limits on Jones Act waivers involving foreign entities of concern, shipyard workforce concerns, and contractor progress payment protection. I am proud to have joined my colleagues in adding an amendment that would improve the Department's Right to Repair by taking meaningful steps toward improving sustainment oversight, technical-data access, and the Department's ability to repair and maintain the systems it buys. These wins should be built upon, not treated as a substitute for the broader accountability this bill still lacks.

I am proud of my amendment to ensure that the Department of Defense can hold defense contractors accountable for poor performance. However, I am concerned that a provision included in the original bill would have effectively given defense contractors a veto over their own punishment. Whether the issue is price-gouging, poor performance, or the misallocation of taxpayer funds, the Department needs more tools to hold contractors accountable, not fewer.

NUCLEAR MODERNIZATION

As I noted in my additional views last year, I continue to have grave concerns about the direction of the United States' nuclear enterprise. When Congress considers weapons of this destructive

power, our decisions must be guided by strategic need, fiscal reality, risk reduction, and constitutional oversight. This bill again fails to demand sufficient scrutiny of nuclear modernization plans that are growing more expensive, more difficult to execute, and less clearly connected to today's security environment.

For another year, the committee declined to provide the Department of Defense with flexibility on the statutory requirement to maintain a fixed number of intercontinental ballistic missiles. A rigid requirement to keep 400 ICBMs deployed and available is not a substitute for analysis. It deprives the President and the Department of the flexibility needed to adapt nuclear posture to evolving threats, arms control opportunities, resource constraints, and the demonstrated survivability of the sea-based and bomber legs of the triad. Congress should ask what force is necessarily to deter adversaries, not preserve an arbitrary number because it has become politically difficult to revisit.

The Sentinel Intercontinental Ballistic Missile program and the plutonium modernization program remain clear examples of why this oversight is necessary. Sentinel has already experienced extraordinary cost growth and schedule pressure, yet Congress continues to act as though continuing the program unchanged is the only acceptable option. NNSA has also repeatedly acknowledged the difficulty of meeting statutory pit production requirements, and independent reviews have raised serious concerns about costs, schedules, and execution. Congress should require credible life-cycle cost estimates, integrated schedules, and a full comparison of alternatives, including reuse and refurbishment of existing pits where technically viable.

I am also concerned by continued support for the nuclear sea-launched cruise missile, tactical nuclear capabilities, low-yield nuclear options, potential nuclear-armed hypersonic systems, explosive nuclear testing, and expansive missile defense concepts that could increase strategic instability. Congress should focus on reducing nuclear risks, preserving channels for strategic stability, and avoiding costly programs that invite arms racing without making the American people safer. As I wrote in a journal article earlier this year, *"Congress may have enabled arms races in the past, but a reinvigorated Congress has the authority and responsibility to reduce the risk from nuclear weapons. It's time we started acting like it."*

POLITICIZATION OF THE MILITARY AND DEPARTMENT OF WAR RENAMING

I strongly object to the committee's decision to adopt language deeming references to the Department of Defense and Secretary of Defense as references to the Department of War and Secretary of War. The name Department of Defense reflects the proper purpose of the institution: to defend the United States, uphold the Constitution, and protect the American people under civilian control. Changing that name does nothing to improve readiness, strengthen deterrence, support servicemembers, or repair the defense industrial base.

Instead, this proposal is a costly and disruptive act of political symbolism. It would create administrative confusion across law,

regulation, maps, records, contracts, forms, publications, information systems, signage, and official communications. More importantly, it sends the wrong message about the role of the United States military. Our military exists to defend the nation, not to serve as a political instrument or a branding opportunity for any administration. Congress has a duty to guard against the politicization of the armed forces and to preserve the professional, nonpartisan character of military service.

MILITARY INSTALLATION NAMES

By contrast, I was pleased that the Committee adopted language requiring military installations to be renamed in a manner that better reflects American values and honors the right people. This is a modest but important victory. Congress should not allow any administration to rewrite military history at will, restore honors to Confederate generals who betrayed the United States, or disregard the process Congress established to ensure that our military installations reflect the best of our country.

Names such as Fort Liberty, Fort Moore, Fort Cavazos, Fort Gregg-Adams, Fort Johnson, Fort Novosel, Fort Barfoot, and Fort Walker honor service, sacrifice, and values worthy of emulation by the men and women who wear the uniform. The names of our military installations should inspire servicemembers, families, and communities.

DATA CENTERS ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS

I am disappointed that the committee rejected an amendment to establish basic oversight for commercial data centers on Department of Defense installations. Data centers are becoming critical infrastructure, but they also require enormous amounts of power, water, land, security, and infrastructure support. When such facilities are placed on or near military installations, Congress has a responsibility to ensure they do not undermine readiness, training, installation resilience, or community quality of life.

The amendment would have required the Secretary of Defense to certify, before entering into an agreement for the construction or operation of a commercial data center, that the facility had a clear military purpose and posed no risk to national defense. It would have required the Department to assess costs, continuity of operations, energy supply, water consumption, sound and light pollution, encroachment on training and operations, physical security, supply chain risks, personnel security, and the ability of surrounding communities to raise concerns. These are not unreasonable requirements. No installation should be asked to trade readiness, energy resilience, water security, or future mission needs for opaque commercial arrangements.

CONGRESSIONAL WAR POWERS

Finally, I am deeply concerned that this bill does not do enough to reassert Congress's constitutional role over decisions to use military force. The Constitution gives Congress the power to declare war, raise and support armies, provide and maintain a navy, make rules governing the armed forces, and fund military operations.

These responsibilities are not optional, and they cannot be delegated away because it is politically easier to remain silent.

No administration, of either party, should be permitted to place servicemembers in harm's way, risk escalation with foreign powers, or initiate sustained hostilities without meaningful consultation with Congress and, when required, explicit authorization. After-the-fact briefings are not a substitute for congressional authorization. This is not a partisan issue; it is a constitutional issue. Our servicemembers deserve clear legal authority for the missions we ask them to execute, and the American people deserve a Congress willing to debate and vote on matters of war and peace.

Our decisions should be guided by careful consideration, constitutional responsibility, and a commitment to spending taxpayer dollars wisely. I will continue to support investments that strengthen our servicemembers, improve readiness, rebuild the defense industrial base, and protect the United States. But I will also continue to oppose policies that waste resources, politicize the military, increase nuclear risks, or erode the role of Congress in decisions of war and peace. We owe it to the American people and to those who serve to get this right.

Sincerely,

JOHN GARAMENDI,
Member of Congress.

