

FY2027 NDAA: Status of Legislative Activity

Updated July 17, 2026

On April 3, 2026, President Donald Trump submitted [documentation](#) supporting the President's FY2027 budget request, including proposed funding for the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), atomic energy defense activities primarily of the U.S. Department of Energy, and other national defense activities. (DOD is "using a secondary Department of War designation," under [Executive Order](#) 14347 dated September 5, 2025.) The [National Defense Authorization Act \(NDAA\)](#) sets policy and authorizes appropriations for the majority of these activities. This product summarizes key congressional activity on a National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027 (H.R. 8800; S. 4784).

In the House, on May 26, 2026, Representative Mike Rogers, chair of the House Armed Services Committee (HASC), and Representative Adam Smith, HASC ranking member, released [draft legislative proposals](#), or *prints*, for matters in an FY2027 NDAA under the jurisdiction of HASC's seven subcommittees. They also released a [draft legislative proposal](#) (described as a *chairman's mark*, also known as a *chair's mark*) for portions of the bill not in the subcommittee marks. Each print contained bill language and [directive report language](#). Unlike in some previous years, HASC subcommittees did not consider and report a subcommittee mark to the full committee. On June 4, the full committee took up a previously introduced bill, H.R. 8800. HASC then [considered](#) the subcommittee prints, the chair's mark, and [additional amendments](#) to H.R. 8800. HASC voted [44-12](#) to order H.R. 8800 reported to the House with an amendment in the nature of a substitute (ANS), reflecting the product of the markup.

On June 15, the committee reported the bill and filed its accompanying report, H.Rept. 119-698. On June 29, the House Rules Committee [met](#) to report a structured rule, H.Res. 1398, and accompanying report, H.Rept. 119-718, for House consideration of H.R. 8800. The rule, if agreed to by the House, would result in adoption by the House of the HASC-reported ANS; the rule also proposed to make 312 floor amendments in order during consideration of H.R. 8800. Additionally, the rule provided that, upon House passage of H.R. 8800, the engrossed text sent to the Senate also include the [Safeguard American Voter Eligibility Act](#), which passed the House as an amendment to S. 1383. The House considered H.Res. 1398 on June 30; it failed [198-224](#). A motion was made that day to reconsider that failed vote; however, on July 13, the House [tabled](#) the motion to reconsider by unanimous consent, effectively finalizing the failed vote on the rule. As of publication of this product, the House has taken no further action in relation to floor consideration of H.R. 8800.

In the Senate, on [June 8-9](#), the seven subcommittees of the Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC) held markups of draft legislative proposals with recommendations for matters in an FY2027 NDAA under their respective jurisdictions. All but one of the markups ([Subcommittee on Personnel](#)) were held in

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IN12704

closed session. On [June 9-10](#), the full committee considered the legislation in closed session and on June 10, [voted 18-9](#) to order reported an original bill reflecting the product of the markup.

On June 15, SASC reported to the Senate S. 4784, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027, and filed its accompanying committee report, S.Rept. 119-127. On June 24, the Senate Majority Leader made a motion to proceed to S. 4784 and filed cloture on that motion (setting up a vote by which the Senate could limit debate on the question of taking up the bill). On July 14, cloture failed ([50-46](#)) on the motion to proceed to S. 4784. The Majority Leader entered a motion to reconsider (potentially allowing the Senate to decide to vote again on cloture on the motion to proceed at a later date). As of publication of this product, the Senate has taken no further procedural steps toward taking up the bill on the floor.

Table 1 shows selected activities and documentation associated with the proposed and enacted versions of the FY2027 NDAA.

Table 1. FY2027 NDAA Selected Activity and Documentation

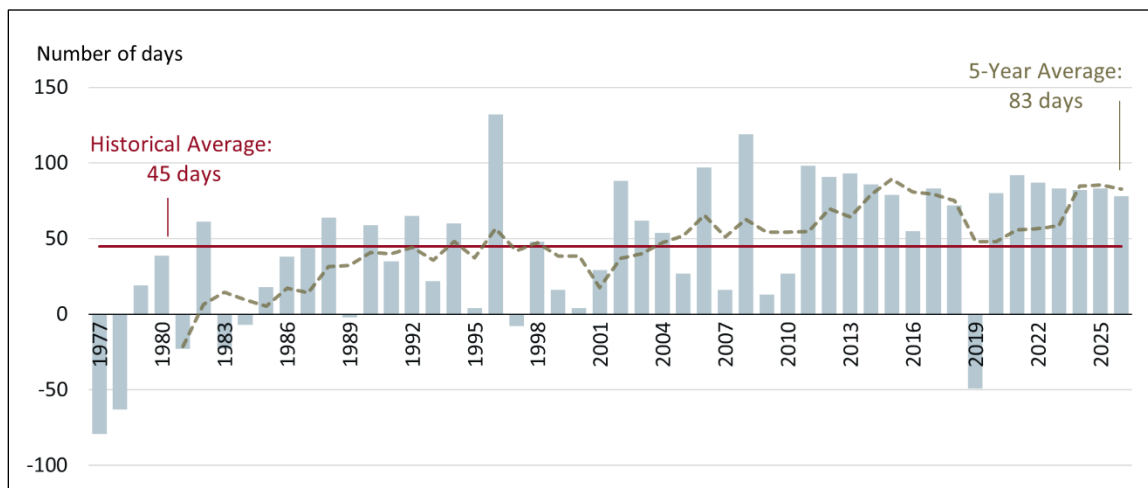
House				Senate				Public Law
Bill #, Date Introduced	Report #, Date	Vote # (yeas- nays), Date Passed	Resolving Differences	Bill #, Date Originated	Report #, Date	Vote # (yeas- nays), Date Passed	Resolving Differences	P.L. #, Date Signed
H.R. 8800, 5/13/2026	H.Rept. 119-698, 6/15/2026			S. 4784, 6/15/2026	S.Rept. 119-127, 6/15/2026			

Source: CRS analysis of selected actions on Congress.gov.

Notes: Each row reflects a unique bill that could serve as the legislative vehicle for an enacted version of the NDAA. The FY2027 NDAA has not been enacted and is not shown in the table.

Figure 1 shows the number of days between the start of the fiscal year and enactment of the defense authorization act since FY1977, when the federal government transitioned to a fiscal year beginning on October 1, 1976.

Figure 1. Days Between Start of Fiscal Year and Enactment of Defense Authorization Acts FY1977-FY2026



Sources: CRS analysis of CRS Report 98-756, *Defense Authorization and Appropriations Bills: FY1961-FY2021*, by Barbara Salazar Torreon and Sofia Plagakis; P.L. 117-81; P.L. 117-263; P.L. 118-31; P.L. 118-159; and P.L. 119-60.

Notes: Positive values indicate number of days between the start of the fiscal year and enactment of annual defense authorization acts. Negative values indicate number of days between enactment of defense authorization acts and start of fiscal year. The figure shows that since FY1977, defense authorization legislation has been enacted (on average) 45 days after the beginning of the fiscal year. Defense authorization legislation for FY1979, FY1989, FY1996, FY2008, FY2016, and FY2021 was enacted over a presidential veto. The FY2027 NDAA has not been enacted and is not shown in the figure.

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