

FY2027 NDAA: Summary of Funding Authorizations

Updated July 24, 2026

Of the approximately **\$1.15 trillion** that the second Trump Administration requested for FY2027 discretionary activities within the national defense budget function, \$1.14 trillion fell within the jurisdiction of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees and the scope of proposals for a National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027 (NDAA; H.R. 8800, S. 4784). These figures exclude **\$350 billion** in mandatory defense funding that the President’s budget request assumed would be enacted in a separate reconciliation act. Although the **NDAA** itself does not provide funding (i.e., budget authority), historically the legislation has served as an indicator of congressional views on funding for discretionary activities.

During consideration of an FY2027 NDAA, some Members of Congress proposed authorizing levels of funding that differed from levels the President requested for certain Department of Defense (DOD) **programs, projects, and activities**. (DOD is “using a secondary Department of War designation,” under **Executive Order** 14347 dated September 5, 2025.) Both the House Armed Services Committee (HASC)- and Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC)-reported versions of an FY2027 NDAA (H.R. 8800 and S. 4784, respectively) would authorize the overall level of discretionary funding the President requested for FY2027, or approximately \$250 billion (28%) more than amounts authorized for FY2026.

Table 1 summarizes discretionary funding authorizations in proposed versions of an FY2027 NDAA for the national defense budget (i.e., budget function 050), which comprises funding for DOD (subfunction 051), including certain other categories of funding; atomic energy defense programs (subfunction 053); and certain other defense-related activities (subfunction 054).

Table 1. Discretionary Funding Authorizations in FY2027 NDAA Proposals

in billions of current dollars

	FY2026 Enacted (P.L. 119-60)^a	FY2027 Request^b	H.R. 8800	S. 4784	FY2027 Enacted
Procurement	\$161.7	\$257.1 ^c	\$258.2	\$255.7	
RDT&E	\$145.7	\$218.8	\$219.5	\$219.9	
O&M	\$291.5	\$338.6	\$337.7	\$314.1	

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	FY2026 Enacted (P.L. 119-60)^a	FY2027 Request^b	H.R. 8800	S. 4784	FY2027 Enacted
MILPERS	\$193.2	\$205.1	\$204.4	\$203.0	
Other	\$43.9	\$51.5	\$51.4	\$53.8	
<i>Subtotal, Division A</i>	<i>\$836.0</i>	<i>\$1,071.1</i>	<i>\$1,071.1</i>	<i>\$1,046.5</i>	
MILCON	\$17.5	\$26.1	\$26.1	\$50.0	
Family Housing	\$1.8	\$2.1	\$2.1	\$2.1	
BRAC	\$0.5	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.4	
<i>Subtotal, Division B</i>	<i>\$19.7</i>	<i>\$28.6</i>	<i>\$28.6</i>	<i>\$52.5</i>	
<i>Subfunction 051, DOD-Military</i>	<i>\$855.7</i>	<i>\$1,099.7</i>	<i>\$1,099.7</i>	<i>\$1,099.0</i>	
<i>Subfunction 053, Atomic Energy Defense Activities</i>	<i>\$34.3</i>	<i>\$41.4</i>	<i>\$41.4</i>	<i>\$41.2</i>	
<i>Subfunction 054, Defense- Related</i>	<i>\$0.5</i>	<i>\$0.6</i>	<i>\$0.6</i>	<i>^d</i>	
Grand Total, Function 050, National Defense	\$890.6	\$1,141.7^e	\$1,141.7	\$1,140.2^e	

Source: CRS analysis of H.R. 8800; H.Rept. 119-698; S. 4784 S.Rept. 119-127; P.L. 119-60; and H.Prt. 119-3, [Book 2 of 2](#).

Notes: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding. MILPERS = Military Personnel; O&M = Operation and Maintenance; RDT&E = Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation; MILCON = Military Construction; BRAC = Base Realignment and Closure; VA = Veterans Affairs. The FY2027 Enacted column is blank because Congress has not enacted an FY2027 NDAA.

- See CRS Insight IN12641, *FY2026 NDAA: Summary of Funding Authorizations*, by Daniel M. Gettinger and Cameron M. Keys.
- Amounts in this column reflect those in the committee report to accompany H.R. 8800.
- SASC included a slightly different amount for DOD procurement from HASC. SASC did not include a \$1.0 billion request for National Guard and Reserve Equipment in its subtotal for procurement.
- SASC typically has not authorized appropriations for the DOT Maritime Administration Maritime Security Program and Tanker Security Program; the HASC and final version of the NDAA typically have.
- SASC included a slightly different amount for the total requested for Budget Function 050. SASC did not include \$1.0 billion requested for DOD procurement accounts and \$0.6 billion requested for Subfunction 054, Defense-Related activities.

H.R. 8800

H.R. 8800, as reported, would [authorize](#) \$1.14 trillion, the amount requested by the Administration, according to the accompanying HASC committee report, H.Rept. 119-698.

During the HASC markup of the bill on June 4, some Members raised concerns about the Administration's assumption in its budget request that Congress would provide additional funding for defense using reconciliation. In a letter included in the SASC committee report, Representative John Garamendi [stated](#) that 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." Separately, Representative Seth Moulton offered an [amendment](#) to reduce the total amount to be authorized by the committee by \$150.0 billion. In response to the proposal, HASC Chair Representative Mike D. Rogers [stated](#) that "fully funding the FY2027 [P]resident's budget is absolutely critical given the unprecedented global threat and environment we face" and that the

proposed amendment would “gut funding we’ve included in this bill to modernize our fleets of ships, aircraft and ground combat systems.” The committee did not adopt the amendment.

H.R. 8800 would authorize \$1.2 billion and \$0.7 billion more than the President requested for (1) procurement, and (2) research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) activities, respectively, and less funding than requested for operations and maintenance (O&M), military personnel (MILPERS), and for other funding types.

On July 21, the Trump Administration released a [statement of Administration policy](#) on H.R. 8800.

S. 4784

S. 4784, as reported, would [authorize](#) \$1.14 trillion, the amount requested by the Administration, according to the accompanying SASC report, S.Rept. 119-127.

SASC Chair Senator Roger Wicker supported the committee action on the NDAA, [stating](#) in a press release that the proposed bill “significantly raises our investment in American security.” In the committee report, SASC Ranking Member Senator Tim Kaine filed an [additional views](#) letter stating that “This is a staggering increase of funding for Defense, particularly when counterposed with the sizable cuts being made to Medicaid, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance, and other programs relied upon by everyday Americans—and the fact that Social Security’s trust fund is expected to be depleted by the end of 2032.” During SASC markup of the bill, the committee [considered](#) an amendment to “provide for a reduction in authorized national defense funding.” The committee did not adopt the amendment.

S. 4784 would authorize \$0.4 billion less than the President requested for DOD procurement accounts and \$1.1 billion more than requested for RDT&E accounts, among other changes.

To date, the Trump Administration has not released a [statement of Administration policy](#) on S. 4784.

Author Information

Daniel M. Gettinger
Analyst in U.S. Defense Policy

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