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FY2027 Defense Budget: Funding for Selected Weapon Systems

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FY2027 Defense Budget: Funding for Selected Weapon Systems

The second Trump Administration’s Department of Defense (DOD) budget request for FY2027 included \$1.1 trillion in discretionary funding and \$350.0 billion in mandatory funding. (DOD is “using a secondary Department of War designation,” under Executive Order 14347, dated September 5, 2025.) DOD requested \$413.1 billion in procurement and \$343.7 billion in research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) discretionary and mandatory funding, in part to support weapon systems.

In its FY2027 request, DOD included two types of funding: *discretionary* funding that DOD requested for Congress to authorize and appropriate for FY2027 through regular authorization and appropriations legislation and *mandatory* funding that DOD proposed Congress provide in authorization legislation using the reconciliation process. For FY2027, to varying degrees, DOD proposed allocating both discretionary and mandatory funding for programs, projects, and activities associated with weapon systems procurement and RDT&E.

Relative to amounts enacted for FY2026, the FY2027 DOD request for discretionary funding proposed increases to certain aviation, missile defense, missiles and munitions, and shipbuilding programs. In addition, for FY2027, DOD requested mandatory funds for certain Administration priorities, such as drones, the Golden Dome initiative, and artificial intelligence, as well as for various missile defense programs. At the same time, DOD proposed reducing or ending funding for other programs, such as the Air Force’s E-7A Wedgetail airborne early warning aircraft and the Army’s UH-60 Black Hawk and CH-47 Chinook helicopters.

Differing views between and within the Administration and Congress over perceived threats, defense strategy and requirements, and program performance have generated and informed debates over funding for weapon systems. DOD officials have stated that the FY2026 supplemental request for U.S. military operations against Iran could include requests for weapons that are included in the department’s FY2027 budget submission.

During consideration of a National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2027 (FY2027 NDAA), the House proposed authorizing \$1.7 billion more discretionary funding than DOD requested for selected weapon systems, while the Senate Armed Services Committee proposed authorizing the amount requested; both versions of an FY2027 NDAA departed from the DOD request for certain weapon systems. As of this writing, Congress has not passed an FY2027 NDAA.

During consideration of a Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2027, the House Appropriations Committee proposed providing \$3.2 billion less discretionary funding than DOD requested for selected weapon systems. As of this writing, Congress has not passed a Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2027.

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Introduction

This report addresses actions by Congress on the second Trump Administration’s FY2027 budget request for Department of Defense (DOD) procurement and research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) funding related to programs, projects, and activities for selected weapon systems. (DOD is “using a secondary Department of War designation,” under Executive Order 14347, dated September 5, 2025.¹) It will be updated to reflect congressional actions on FY2027 defense authorization and appropriations legislation and will highlight differences between amounts the Administration requested and those Congress authorizes and appropriates for FY2027. Except as a matter of background, this report addresses neither the DOD budget at the account level nor funding for DOD operations and maintenance (O&M), military personnel (MILPERS), military construction (MILCON), other defense-related activities, or classified funding.

Background

FY2027 DOD Budget Request

On April 3, 2026, President Donald J. Trump submitted to Congress a “skinny budget” proposal for FY2027 discretionary funding. For FY2027, the Administration requested a total of \$1.45 trillion for DOD, including \$1.1 trillion in *discretionary* and \$350.0 billion in *mandatory* spending.² The department’s overall budget requested for FY2027 was \$440.9 billion (44%) more than the FY2026 enacted amount of \$1.01 trillion.³ On April 21, DOD submitted additional information on its FY2027 budget request to Congress, including funding requested at the line-item level for DOD programs, projects, and activities.⁴ Spreadsheets accompanying the department’s submission described such funding by type: “FY 2027 discretionary request” and “FY 2027 mandatory request.”⁵

¹ Executive Order 14347 of September 5, 2025, “Restoring the United States Department of War,” 90 *Federal Register* 43893, September 10, 2025, <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/09/10/2025-17508/restoring-the-united-states-department-of-war>.

² White House, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), *Fiscal Year 2027 Topline*, April 2026, p. 1, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/fiscal-year-2027-topline-fact-sheet.pdf>; and Department of Defense (DOD), Office of the Under Secretary of War (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer (CFO), *FY 2027 Department of War Budget Overview Book*, April 2026, p. A-1, https://comptroller.war.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/FY2027/FY2027_Budget_Request_Overview_Book.pdf. *Discretionary* spending is defined in 2 U.S.C. §900(c)(7) as “budgetary resources (except to fund direct-spending programs) provided in appropriations Acts.” *Mandatory* (or *direct*) spending is defined in 2 U.S.C. §900 as “budget authority provided by law other than appropriation Acts,” as well as entitlement authority and the food stamp program known as SNAP. For more information, see CRS In Focus IF13124, *Distinguishing Between Discretionary and Mandatory Spending*, by Megan S. Lynch.

³ For more information on the FY2026 defense budget, see CRS Report R48891, *FY2026 Department of Defense Appropriations: In Brief*, by Cameron M. Keys; CRS Insight IN12641, *FY2026 NDAA: Summary of Funding Authorizations*, by Daniel M. Gettinger and Cameron M. Keys; CRS Report R48860, *FY2026 Defense Budget: Funding for Selected Weapon Systems*, by Daniel M. Gettinger; and CRS Insight IN12622, *FY2026 Military Construction Appropriations: A Summary*, by Andrew Tilghman.

⁴ DOD, “\$1.5 Trillion Budget Request Prioritizes Service Members, Modernization,” press release, April 21, 2026, <https://www.war.gov/News/News-Stories/Article/Article/4465551/15-trillion-budget-request-prioritizes-service-members-modernization/>.

⁵ For example, see DOD, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/CFO, *Procurement Programs (P-1)*, (continued...)

FY2027 is the second consecutive year in which the Trump Administration stated that its budget request “assumes” Congress would provide additional funding for defense in a “mandatory reconciliation bill.”⁶ In an April 21 DOD press briefing on the budget request, the then Acting Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) and Chief Financial Officer Jules W. Hurst III stated that the department requested mandatory funding for “things that were kind of a one-time plus up that we really wanted to increase our funding of” and to provide the department with “more flexibility on when we obligate those funds.”⁷

As in its FY2026 request, the funds DOD requested in its FY2027 mandatory request are not evenly distributed across all weapons programs. For FY2027, mandatory funding constituted a large proportion of the total funding requested for some DOD programs, such as the missile interceptor known as the Army Patriot Advanced Capability-3 Missile Segment Enhancement (PAC-3 MSE).⁸ Mandatory funding also constituted nearly all funding requested for certain other DOD initiatives, such as the Golden Dome for America and Drone Dominance initiatives.⁹

Some Members of Congress have reportedly expressed support for using the reconciliation process to provide additional funding for defense.¹⁰ Other Members have expressed concern about DOD’s inclusion of mandatory funding in its FY2027 request, broadly, and about the levels of mandatory funding requested for specific DOD programs.¹¹ For example, in an April 2026 hearing on the Air Force’s FY2027 budget request, Representative Ken Calvert, chair of the House Committee on Appropriations’ Subcommittee on Defense (HAC-D), questioned Air Force officials on DOD’s request for mandatory funding, stating, “I would put your priority needs either in the base budget or in the supplemental.”¹²

Department of War Budget, Fiscal Year 2027, April 2026, https://comptroller.war.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/FY2027/FY2027_p1.pdf; and DOD, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/CFO, *RDT&E Programs (R-1), Department of War Budget, Fiscal Year 2027*, April 2026, https://comptroller.war.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/FY2027/FY2027_r1.pdf.

⁶ DOD, *Department of War Budget Overview Book*, April 2026, p. 1-3; and DOD, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/CFO, *Defense Budget Overview*, July 2025, p. 1-2, https://comptroller.war.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/FY2026/FY2026_Budget_Request_Overview_Book.pdf.

In the FY2025 reconciliation law (P.L. 119-21), sometimes known as the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, Congress provided approximately \$152 billion for national defense, most of which DOD reported allocating to weapon systems programs in FY2026. For more information, see CRS Report R48860, *FY2026 Defense Budget: Funding for Selected Weapon Systems*, by Daniel M. Gettinger. For more information on the reconciliation process, see CRS Report R48444, *The Reconciliation Process: Frequently Asked Questions*, by Tori Gorman.

⁷ DOD, “Honorable Jay Hurst and Lt. Gen. Steven Whitney Hold Press Briefing on the Department’s Fiscal Year 2027 Defense Budget,” press release, April 21, 2026, <https://www.war.gov/News/Transcripts/Transcript/Article/4466209/honorable-jay-hurst-and-lt-gen-steven-whitney-hold-press-briefing-on-the-depart/>.

⁸ For more information, see **Table 5**.

⁹ For more information, see **Appendix**.

¹⁰ Mia McCarthy and Calen Razor, “House eyes summer for another party-line bill,” *Politico*, May 13, 2026, <https://www.politico.com/newsletters/inside-congress/2026/05/13/house-eyes-summer-for-another-party-line-bill-00918197>; and Mark Satter, “Members split on plan to use reconciliation again to boost defense,” *Roll Call*, February 5, 2026, <https://rollcall.com/2026/02/05/members-split-on-plan-to-use-reconciliation-again-to-boost-defense/>.

¹¹ For example, see U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Defense, *Budget Hearing—the United States Army*, 119th Cong., 2nd sess., April 16, 2026, accessed at https://www.youtube.com/live/Pkgzso9sx_U?si=kgwX3O7LTsOaB5r1&t=3461; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Armed Services (HASC), *Department of Defense FY27 Budget Request*, hearing, 119th Cong., 2nd sess., April 29, 2026, accessed at <https://www.youtube.com/live/cDcvMkjAGUs?si=Mrimgsj11eJ6efXW&t=10120>.

¹² U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Defense, *Budget Hearing—the United States Air Force and Space Force*, hearing, 119th Cong., 2nd sess., April 30, 2026, accessed at <https://www.youtube.com/live/R9GYuj-96zk?si=necfYNoo-sP2kRf1&t=1588>.

In addition to its request for FY2027 discretionary and mandatory funds, DOD officials stated in congressional testimony that the department plans to submit to Congress a supplemental request for costs incurred by U.S. military operations against Iran in 2026.¹³ DOD officials stated that the FY2026 supplemental request could include requests for weapons that are included in the department's FY2027 budget submission and that such "overlapping requests" could lead the department to revise its FY2027 request to Congress.¹⁴ In June 2026, the Office of Management and Budget submitted to Congress a supplemental funding request for costs associated with U.S. military operations against Iran in 2026 and other Administration priorities.¹⁵

Congressional Action on FY2027 Defense Authorization and Appropriations

In deciding whether or not to authorize and appropriate funding for DOD programs, projects, and activities for FY2027, Congress may consider several potential options. Congress could consider enacting through the regular authorization and appropriations process more, less, or the same amount of discretionary funding DOD requested. In addition to funding provided through the regular appropriations process, Congress may consider using the reconciliation process to provide more, less, or the same amount of mandatory funding the department requested, which may have implications for committees of jurisdiction and levels of budget specificity.¹⁶ For example, the armed services committees rather than the appropriations committees respond to reconciliation instructions from the budget committees. In the FY2025 reconciliation law, Congress provided defense funding for both broad purposes and specific weapon systems rather than for appropriations accounts and did not include a committee report or other accompanying explanatory statement linking each bill provision to budgetary line-item appropriation accounts, as is typical in regular appropriations acts.¹⁷

Actions of the congressional defense committees on proposed legislation to authorize and appropriate FY2027 funding for DOD weapon systems have included the following:

- The House Armed Services Committee (HASC) on June 15, 2026, reported a National Defense Authorization Act for FY2027 (H.R. 8800; H.Rept. 119-698). The House on July 22, 2026, passed an amended version of H.R. 8800.¹⁸
- The Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC) on June 15, 2026, reported a National Defense Authorization Act for FY2027 (S. 4784; S.Rept. 119-127).

¹³ U.S. Congress, HASC, *Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2027 Budget Request*, hearing, 119th Cong., 2nd sess., April 29, 2026, accessed at <https://www.youtube.com/live/cDevMkjAGUs?si=uJ54vDx1SDfdzdtb&t=3796>.

¹⁴ DOD, "Honorable Jay Hurst and Lt. Gen. Steven Whitney Hold Press Briefing on the Department's Fiscal Year 2027 Defense Budget."

¹⁵ Letter from Russell T. Vought, Director of the OMB, to Representative Mike Johnson, Speaker of the House, June 24, 2026, at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/2026.06.24-Letter-to-the-Honorable-Mike-Johnson.pdf>. For news coverage of the FY2026 supplemental request, see, for example, Tony Bertuca, "White House sends Congress \$67B defense supplemental to pay for Iran conflict," *Inside Defense*, June 24, 2026, <https://insidedefense.com/daily-news/white-house-sends-congress-67b-defense-supplemental-pay-iran-conflict>.

¹⁶ For more information, see CRS Report R48444, *The Reconciliation Process: Frequently Asked Questions*, by Tori Gorman.

¹⁷ For more information, see CRS Insight IN12580, *Defense Funding in the 2025 Reconciliation Law (H.R. 1; P.L. 119-21, Title II)*, by Cameron M. Keys and Daniel M. Gettinger.

¹⁸ For more information, see CRS Insight IN12704, *FY2027 NDAA: Status of Legislative Activity*, by Valerie Heitshusen and Daniel M. Gettinger; and CRS Insight IN12703, *FY2027 NDAA: Summary of Funding Authorizations*, by Daniel M. Gettinger.

- The House Appropriations Committee (HAC) on June 26, 2026, reported a Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2027 (H.R. 9495; H.Rept. 119-715).

Funding for Selected Weapon Systems

This section details funding amounts and quantities for selected defense acquisition programs that DOD requested as part of the President’s FY2027 budget. The requested figures include discretionary and mandatory amounts from DOD’s FY2027 budget documents.¹⁹ CRS based its analysis of funding for such programs in part on the “major weapons system summary” table published in the FY2027 version of the annual DOD budget document titled *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*,²⁰ as well as on programs of congressional interest. The amounts presented in this report may not include all costs associated with such programs. For example, amounts associated with MILCON and O&M to house and sustain such systems and for MILPERS to operate such systems are not included. In some cases, CRS included related programmatic funding that was not included in the DOD document.

Aircraft and Related Weapon Systems

In its FY2027 budget submission to Congress, DOD requested \$102.2 billion in discretionary and mandatory procurement and RDT&E funding for aircraft and related systems, including fighters, bombers, tankers and cargo aircraft, attack and utility helicopters, and uncrewed aircraft systems (UAS, commonly known as drones).²¹ Of this amount, DOD requested a total of approximately \$73.6 billion in procurement and RDT&E funding for the selected aircraft and related systems detailed in **Table 1**—\$59.9 billion in discretionary funding and \$13.7 billion in mandatory funding.²²

The House-passed FY2027 NDAA would authorize more discretionary funding than DOD requested to procure 12 of the OA-1K Skyraider II close air support aircraft. The SASC-reported FY2027 NDAA would authorize funding that DOD did not request to procure the Air Force E-7A Wedgetail, an airborne early warning-and-control system (AWACS) aircraft that Boeing originally developed for Australia.

The HAC-reported FY2027 DOD appropriations act would provide more discretionary funding than DOD requested for the procurement of additional Army UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters and MQ-1C Gray Eagle uncrewed aircraft, as well as for the development of the Navy F/A-XX sixth-generation fighter aircraft.²³ The HAC-reported bill would provide discretionary funding DOD did not request to procure the E-7A Wedgetail.

¹⁹ CRS analysis of amounts for certain programs is based on additional DOD data provided to CRS in response to a request for information on May 5, 2026, and on file with the author.

²⁰ DOD, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/CFO, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, April 2026, https://comptroller.war.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/FY2027/FY2027_Weapons.pdf.

²¹ DOD, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, p. 1-1.

²² CRS analysis of DOD FY2027 budget documentation. CRS based its analysis in part on the aircraft and related systems identified in the “major weapons system summary” table in DOD, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, pp. i-ii. Figures are based on identifiable programs and associated line items; figures may not reflect all funding associated with such programs or categories of weapon systems, such as classified funding and certain mandatory funding requests.

²³ H.Rept. 119-715, pp. 90, 161.

Table 1. FY2027 Funding Authorizations and Appropriations for Selected DOD Aircraft

(in billions of dollars of budget authority and quantities, if available)

System Type and Name <i>(relevant CRS product, if available)</i>	FY2027 DOD Request				Authorization						Appropriation					
	Mandatory ^a		Discretionary ^a		House		SASC		Enacted		HAC		SAC		Enacted	
Aircraft	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	# ^b	\$	#	\$	#
Bomber (IF12945)																
B-21 Raider ^c			\$6.11		\$6.11		\$6.11				\$6.08					
B-1, B-2, B-52	\$0.12		\$3.12		\$3.06		\$3.17				\$3.30					
Cargo																
KC-46A Pegasus (IF13157)			\$4.42	15	\$4.14	15	\$4.42	15			\$4.11					
C-130J Hercules (IF13184)	\$1.19	7	\$3.12	11	\$3.40	13	\$3.15	11			\$3.42					
Command and Control																
E-2D Advanced Hawkeye			\$3.20	6	\$2.79	6	\$3.20	6			\$3.20					
E-7A Wedgetail							\$1.50				\$1.55					
Fighter																
F-35 Joint Strike Fighter (R48304)	\$12.31	53	\$9.07	32	\$9.68	32	\$9.30	32			\$9.25					
F-47 Next Generation Air Dominance (IF12805)			\$5.04		\$4.97		\$5.04				\$5.04					
F-15E/EX Eagle			\$3.85	24	\$3.85	24	\$3.90	24			\$3.94					
F-22 Raptor			\$2.20		\$2.20		\$2.11				\$2.17					
F/A-18 Super Hornet			\$1.95 ^d		\$1.96		\$2.00				\$1.94					
F-16 Fighting Falcon			\$1.63		\$1.63		\$1.63				\$1.56					

System Type and Name (relevant CRS product, if available)	FY2027 DOD Request				Authorization						Appropriation					
	Mandatory ^a		Discretionary ^a		House		SASC		Enacted		HAC		SAC		Enacted	
Aircraft	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	# ^b	\$	#	\$	#
F/A-XX Next Generation Fighter	\$0.07		\$0.07		\$0.07		\$0.07				\$0.92					
Skyraider II			\$0.06	2	\$0.28	12	<\$0.01				\$0.06					
Rotorcraft																
CH-53K Heavy Lift Replacement Helicopter			\$4.08	22	\$4.08	22	\$4.08	22			\$4.03					
Future Long-Range Assault Aircraft (IFI2771)			\$2.27		\$2.27		\$2.27				\$2.14					
V-22 Osprey (R48703)			\$1.23		\$1.23		\$1.23				\$1.23					
CH-47 Chinook			\$0.33	5	\$0.71	12	\$0.33	5			\$0.77					
AH-64 Apache			\$0.28		\$0.28		\$0.31				\$0.28					
MH-139A Grey Wolf			\$0.27	4	\$0.39	8	\$0.39	8			\$0.27					
HH-60W Combat Rescue Helicopter			\$0.21		\$0.21		\$0.21				\$0.39					
UH-60 Black Hawk			\$0.07	1	\$0.32	7	\$0.07	1			\$0.69					
VIP Aircraft																
VC-25B Presidential Aircraft (IFI3184)			\$0.71		\$0.71		\$0.71				\$0.70					
C-40 Fleet Expansion																
Trainer																
T-7A Advanced Pilot Training			\$0.81	23	\$0.80	23	\$0.81	23			\$0.81					

System Type and Name (relevant CRS product, if available)	FY2027 DOD Request				Authorization						Appropriation					
	Mandatory ^a		Discretionary ^a		House		SASC		Enacted		HAC		SAC		Enacted	
Aircraft	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	# ^b	\$	#	\$	#
Uncrewed Aircraft (IFI2797)																
Collaborative Combat Aircraft (IFI2740)			\$2.58		\$2.44		\$2.58				\$2.54					
MQ-25 Stingray (IFI2972)			\$1.75	3	\$1.75	3	\$1.75	3			\$1.75					
MQ-9 Reaper/USMC Group 5 UAS			\$0.77	5	\$0.77	5	\$0.77	5			\$0.80					
MQ-4C/RQ-4 Triton/Global Hawk/AGS			\$0.62		\$0.62		\$0.62				\$0.62					
MQ-1C Gray Eagle			\$0.06		\$0.06		\$0.06				\$0.30					

Source: CRS analysis of Department of Defense (DOD), Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer (CFO), *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, April 2026; FY2027 *Procurement Programs (P-I)* and *Research, Development, Test & Evaluation Programs (R-I)* spreadsheets; FY2027 military department budget justification books; H.R. 8800; H.Rept. 119-698; S. 4784; S.Rept. 119-127; H.R. 9495; and H.Rept. 119-715.

Notes: Figures rounded to the nearest hundredth. Figures include funding for aircraft spares and repair parts. SASC is Senate Armed Services Committee; HAC is House Appropriations Committee; SAC is Senate Appropriations Committee.

- CRS analysis of the columns titled “FY 2027 Mandatory Request” and “FY 2027 Discretionary Request” in FY2027 DOD budget documents; FY2027 *Procurement Programs (P-I)* and *Research, Development, Test & Evaluation Programs (R-I)*; and FY2027 military department budget justification books. See “Background” for more information.
- H.Rept. 119-715 did not include funding table quantities.
- Nuclear modernization program.
- Figure may not be inclusive of all funding related to this program.

Communications and Space-Based Systems

Communications Systems

In its FY2027 budget submission to Congress, DOD requested \$29.5 billion in discretionary and mandatory procurement and RDT&E funding for command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) systems.²⁴ For the selected C4I systems detailed in **Table 2**, DOD requested \$2.1 billion in discretionary base budget procurement and RDT&E funding.²⁵ DOD did not request FY2027 mandatory funding for the selected C4I systems.

The House-passed FY2027 NDAA would authorize less discretionary funding than DOD requested for the Army Tactical Network Technology (TNT) program. The SASC-reported FY2027 NDAA would authorize the amount of discretionary funding requested.

The HAC-reported FY2027 DOD appropriations act would provide less discretionary funding than DOD requested for the selected communications systems programs.

Space-Based and Related Systems

In its FY2027 budget submission to Congress, DOD requested \$59.7 billion in discretionary and mandatory procurement and RDT&E funding for space-based systems.²⁶ Of this amount, DOD requested \$22.0 billion in procurement and RDT&E funding for the selected space-based systems found in **Table 2**—\$18.1 billion in discretionary funding and \$3.9 billion in mandatory funding.²⁷

The House-passed and SASC-reported versions of an FY2027 NDAA would authorize more discretionary funding than DOD requested for the Missile Warning/Missile Tracking program for the continuation of the Next-Generation Overhead Persistent Infrared Polar (Next-Gen OPIR-Polar) program. While DOD did not request FY2027 funding for the Next-Gen OPIR-Polar program, a provision in the House-passed FY2027 NDAA (§1606) would require the Secretary of the Air Force to “continue, maintain, and execute” the program.²⁸

The HAC-reported FY2027 DOD appropriations act would provide less discretionary funding than DOD requested for the selected space-based systems programs. The bill would provide less funding than DOD requested for the Global Positioning System III Operational Control Segment (GPS OCX)—a part of the Position, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) program—noting that the Space Force cancelled the GPS OCX contract in April 2026.²⁹

²⁴ DOD, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, p. 2-1.

²⁵ CRS analysis of DOD FY2027 budget documentation. CRS based its analysis in part on the communications systems programs identified in the “major weapons system summary” table in the annual *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System* document, as well as on selected programs of congressional interest. See DOD, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, pp. i-ii. Figures are based on identifiable programs and associated line items; figures may not reflect all funding associated with such programs or categories of weapon systems, such as classified funding and certain mandatory funding requests.

²⁶ DOD, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, p. 7-1.

²⁷ CRS analysis of DOD FY2027 budget documentation. CRS based its analysis in part on the space-based systems programs identified in the “major weapons system summary” table in the annual *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System* document, as well as on selected programs of congressional interest. See DOD, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, pp. i-ii. Figures are based on identifiable programs and associated line items; figures may not reflect all funding associated with such programs or categories of weapon systems, such as classified funding and certain mandatory funding requests.

²⁸ H.R. 8800, §1606.

²⁹ H.Rept. 119-715, pp. 181, 182.

Table 2. FY2027 Funding Authorizations and Appropriations for Selected DOD C4I and Space-Based Systems

(in billions of dollars of budget authority and quantities, if available)

System Type and Name <i>(relevant CRS product, if available)</i>	FY2027 DOD Request				Authorization						Appropriation					
	Mandatory ^a		Discretionary ^a		House		SASC		Enacted		HAC		SAC		Enacted	
	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	# ^c	\$	#	\$	#
C4I System																
Tactical Networking Technology			\$1.58		\$1.12		\$1.58				\$1.43					
Handheld, Manpack, and Small Form Fit Radios			\$0.52		\$0.52		\$0.52				\$0.47					
Space-Based System																
Missile Warning/Missile Tracking <i>(IFI 1697)^b</i>			\$6.85		\$7.27		\$7.35				\$6.42					
Satellite Communications	\$3.05		\$5.59		\$5.59		\$5.59				\$5.07					
Launch Enterprise <i>(IFI 2900)</i>	\$0.82	9	\$4.45	22	\$4.45	22	\$4.46	22			\$4.10					
Position, Navigation, and Timing			\$1.25	2	\$1.25	2	\$1.25	2			\$1.04					

Source: CRS analysis of DOD, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, April 2026; FY2027 *Procurement Programs (P-I)* and *Research, Development, Test & Evaluation Programs (R-I)* spreadsheets; FY2027 military department budget justification books; H.R. 8800; H.Rept. 119-698; S. 4784; S.Rept. 119-127; H.R. 9495; and H.Rept. 119-715.

Notes: Figures rounded to the nearest hundredth. C4I is command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence; SASC is Senate Armed Services Committee; HAC is House Appropriations Committee; SAC is Senate Appropriations Committee.

- CRS analysis of the columns titled “FY 2027 Mandatory Request” and “FY 2027 Discretionary Request” in FY2027 DOD budget documents; FY2027 *Procurement Programs (P-I)* and *Research, Development, Test & Evaluation Programs (R-I)*; and FY2027 military department budget justification books. See “Background” for more information.
- Nuclear modernization program.
- H.Rept. 119-715 did not include funding table quantities.

Ground Systems

In its FY2027 budget submission to Congress, DOD requested \$16.8 billion in procurement and RDT&E funding for tactical vehicles, tracked combat vehicles, and weapon systems.³⁰ Of this amount, DOD requested a total of \$4.8 billion in discretionary procurement and RDT&E funding for the selected ground systems detailed in **Table 3**.³¹ DOD did not request FY2027 mandatory funding for the selected ground systems.

The House-passed FY2027 NDAA would authorize more discretionary funding than DOD requested for the Army Paladin Integrated Management (PIM) mobile field artillery system. The SASC-reported FY2027 NDAA would authorize more funding than DOD requested for the XM30 Combat Vehicle for the development of uncrewed ground vehicles.³²

The HAC-reported FY2027 DOD appropriations act would provide more discretionary funding than DOD requested for the Army PIM mobile field artillery system. The bill would provide less discretionary funding than DOD requested for the Army XM30 Combat Vehicle, noting that the requested funds were “early to need.”³³

³⁰ DOD, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, p. 3-1.

³¹ CRS analysis of DOD FY2027 budget documentation. CRS based its analysis in part on the ground systems programs identified in the “major weapons system summary” table in the annual *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System* document, as well as on selected programs of congressional interest. See DOD, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, pp. i-ii. Figures are based on identifiable programs and associated line items; figures may not reflect all funding associated with such programs or categories of weapon systems, such as classified funding and certain mandatory funding requests.

³² S.Rept. 119-127, p. 491.

³³ H.Rept. 119-715, p. 92.

Table 3. FY2027 Funding Authorizations and Appropriations for Selected DOD Ground Systems

(in billions of dollars of budget authority and quantities, if available)

System Type and Name <i>(relevant CRS product, if available)</i>	FY2027 DOD Request				Authorization						Appropriation					
	Mandatory ^a		Discretionary ^a		House		SASC		Enacted		HAC		SAC		Enacted	
Ground System	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	# ^b	\$	#	\$	#
Tactical Vehicles																
Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (IFI 1729)			\$0.35	447	\$0.35	447	\$0.35	447			\$0.35					
Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles ^c			\$0.31		\$0.31		\$0.31				\$0.31					
Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles			\$0.21	189	\$0.21	189	\$0.22	189			\$0.21					
Tracked Vehicles																
Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (IFI 1741)			\$1.16	196	\$1.16	196	\$1.16	196			\$1.12					
M-1 Abrams Tank Modifications/Upgrades (IFI 2495)			\$1.13	22	\$1.14	22	\$1.13	22			\$1.15					
XM30 Combat Vehicle (IFI 2094)			\$0.84	19	\$0.84	19	\$0.86	19			\$0.32					
Amphibious Combat Vehicle (IFI 1755)			\$0.25		\$0.25		\$0.25				\$0.25					
Paladin Integrated Management			\$0.10		\$0.27		\$0.10				\$0.67					
Stryker Family of Armored Vehicles (R44229)			\$0.05		\$0.05		\$0.05				\$0.05					
M10 Booker (IFI 1859)																

System Type and Name <i>(relevant CRS product, if available)</i>	FY2027 DOD Request				Authorization						Appropriation					
	Mandatory ^a		Discretionary ^a		House		SASC		Enacted		HAC		SAC		Enacted	
Ground System	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	# ^b	\$	#	\$	#
Weapons																
Next Generation Squad Weapon			\$0.38		\$0.38		\$0.38				\$0.34					

Source: CRS analysis of DOD, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, April 2026; FY2027 *Procurement Programs (P-I)* and *Research, Development, Test & Evaluation Programs (R-I)* spreadsheets; FY2027 military department budget justification books; H.R. 8800; H.Rept. 119-698; S. 4784; S.Rept. 119-127; H.R. 9495; and H.Rept. 119-715.

Notes: Figures rounded to the nearest hundredth. SASC is Senate Armed Services Committee; HAC is House Appropriations Committee; SAC is Senate Appropriations Committee.

- CRS analysis of the columns titled “FY 2027 Mandatory Request” and “FY 2027 Discretionary Request” in FY2027 DOD budget documents; FY2027 *Procurement Programs (P-I)* and *Research, Development, Test & Evaluation Programs (R-I)*; and FY2027 military department budget justification books. See “Background” for more information.
- H.Rept. 119-715 did not include funding table quantities.
- DOD reported requesting funding for 395 Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV). The legislative text of the authorization and appropriations bills did not specify quantities for FMTV.

Hypersonic Weapons

In its FY2027 budget submission to Congress, DOD requested \$37.9 billion in discretionary and mandatory procurement and RDT&E funding for offensive and defensive hypersonic warfare programs.³⁴ Of this amount, DOD requested a total of \$5.4 billion for the selected hypersonic warfare programs detailed in **Table 4**—\$4.9 billion in discretionary funding and \$0.5 billion in mandatory funding.³⁵

DOD reported requesting \$13.5 billion for the Hypersonic Defenses program, according to the annual *DOD Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System* summary document. CRS did not include an entry in the table for the program because it was unable to fully identify associated budgetary line items.

The House-passed FY2027 NDAA would authorize the amount of discretionary funding DOD requested for the selected hypersonic weapons. The SASC-reported FY2027 NDAA would authorize less funding than DOD requested—and six fewer rounds—for the Navy Conventional Prompt Strike sea-launched, intermediate-range hypersonic weapon program, partly due to an “unjustified increase” in funding for the effort.³⁶

The HAC-reported FY2027 DOD appropriations act would provide less discretionary funding than DOD requested for the Navy Conventional Prompt Strike hypersonic weapon, citing “production delays.”³⁷

³⁴ DOD, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, p. 8-1.

³⁵ CRS analysis of DOD FY2027 budget documentation. CRS based its analysis in part on the hypersonic weapons programs identified in the “major weapons system summary” table in the annual *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System* document, as well as on selected programs of congressional interest. See DOD, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, pp. i-ii. Figures are based on identifiable programs and associated line items; figures may not reflect all funding associated with such programs or categories of weapon systems, such as classified funding and certain mandatory funding requests.

³⁶ S. 4784, p. 1513.

³⁷ H.Rept. 119-715, p. 102.

Table 4. FY2027 Funding Authorizations and Appropriations for Selected DOD Hypersonic Weapons

(in billions of dollars of budget authority and quantities, if available)

System Type and Name <i>(relevant CRS product, if available)</i>	FY2027 DOD Request				Authorization						Appropriation					
	Mandatory ^a		Discretionary ^a		House		SASC		Enacted		HAC		SAC		Enacted	
Hypersonic Weapons (R45811)	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	# ^b	\$	#	\$	#
Conventional Prompt Strike	\$0.45		\$2.14		12	\$2.14		12	\$1.23		6	\$1.88				
Hypersonic Attack Cruise Missile			\$2.01			\$2.01			\$2.01			\$1.85				
Long-Range Hypersonic Weapon (IF11991)			\$0.75			\$0.75			\$0.75			\$0.57				

Source: CRS analysis of DOD, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, April 2026; FY2027 *Procurement Programs (P-1)* and *Research, Development, Test & Evaluation Programs (R-1)* spreadsheets; FY2027 military department budget justification books; H.R. 8800; H.Rept. 119-698; S. 4784; S.Rept. 119-127; H.R. 9495; and H.Rept. 119-715.

Notes: Figures rounded to the nearest hundredth. DOD reported requesting \$13.5 billion for the Hypersonic Defenses program; CRS did not include an entry in the table for the program because it was unable to fully identify associated budgetary line items. SASC is Senate Armed Services Committee; HAC is House Appropriations Committee; SAC is Senate Appropriations Committee.

- a. CRS analysis of the columns titled “FY 2027 Mandatory Request” and “FY 2027 Discretionary Request” in FY2027 DOD budget documents; FY2027 *Procurement Programs (P-1)* and *Research, Development, Test & Evaluation Programs (R-1)*; and FY2027 military department budget justification books. See “Background” for more information.
- b. H.Rept. 119-715 did not include funding table quantities.

Missile Defense

In its FY2027 budget submission to Congress, DOD requested \$82.2 billion in discretionary and mandatory procurement and RDT&E funding for missile defeat and defense programs.³⁸ Of this amount, DOD requested a total of \$43.5 billion for the selected missile defeat and defense programs detailed in **Table 5**—\$15.7 billion in discretionary base budget procurement and RDT&E funding and \$27.8 billion in mandatory funding.³⁹

The House-passed and SASC-reported versions of an FY2027 NDAA would authorize approximately the amount of discretionary funding DOD requested for the selected missile defense programs.

The HAC-reported FY2027 DOD appropriations act would provide less discretionary funding than DOD requested for the Army PATRIOT Lower-Tier Air and Missile Defense Sensor for the procurement of four fewer sensors than requested.⁴⁰

³⁸ DOD, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, p. 4-1.

³⁹ CRS analysis of DOD FY2027 budget documentation. CRS based its analysis in part on the missile defense programs identified in the “major weapons system summary” table in the annual *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System* document, as well as on selected programs of congressional interest. See DOD, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, pp. i-ii. Figures are based on identifiable programs and associated line items; figures may not reflect all funding associated with such programs or categories of weapon systems, such as classified funding and certain mandatory funding requests.

⁴⁰ H.Rept. 119-715, p. 91.

Table 5. FY2027 Funding Authorizations and Appropriations for Selected DOD Missile Defense Systems

(in billions of dollars of budget authority and quantities, if available)

System Type and Name (relevant CRS product, if available)	FY2027 DOD Request				Authorization						Appropriation					
	Mandatory ^a		Discretionary ^a		House		SASC		Enacted		HAC		SAC		Enacted	
Missile Defense	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	# ^b	\$	#	\$	#
PATRIOT Lower-Tier Air and Missile Defense Sensor (IF13299)			\$3.28		\$3.28		\$3.28				\$2.77					
Ground-based Midcourse Defense			\$2.76		\$2.76		\$2.68				\$2.67					
Aegis (RL33745)	\$4.69	192 ^c	\$2.06 ^d	22 ^e	\$2.12	22 ^e	\$2.06	22 ^e			\$2.05					
Terminal High Altitude Air Defense (IF12645)	\$10.53	830	\$1.96	27	\$1.96	27	\$1.79	27			\$1.79					
Indirect Fire Protection Capability (IF12421)			\$1.80		\$1.73		\$1.80				\$1.86					
PAC-3 Missile Segment Enhancement	\$12.56	2,936	\$1.40	267	\$1.40	267	\$1.40	267			\$1.40					
Medium-Range Intercept Capability			\$1.30		\$1.28		\$1.30				\$1.10					
Maneuver SHORAD (IF12397; R48477)			\$1.17	14	\$1.17	14	\$1.17	14			\$1.01					

Source: CRS analysis of DOD, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, April 2026; FY2027 *Procurement Programs (P-I)* and *Research, Development, Test & Evaluation Programs (R-I)* spreadsheets; FY2027 military department budget justification books; H.R. 8800; H.Rept. 119-698; S. 4784; S.Rept. 119-127; H.R. 9495; and H.Rept. 119-715.

Notes: Figures rounded to the nearest hundredth. SASC is Senate Armed Services Committee; HAC is House Appropriations Committee; SAC is Senate Appropriations Committee.

- CRS analysis of the columns titled “FY 2027 Mandatory Request” and “FY 2027 Discretionary Request” in FY2027 DOD budget documents; FY2027 *Procurement Programs (P-I)* and *Research, Development, Test & Evaluation Programs (R-I)*; and FY2027 military department budget justification books. See “Background” for more information.
- H.Rept. 119-715 did not include funding table quantities.

- c. Figure reflects the quantity of SM-3 Block IB (78) and SM-3 Block IIA (114) surface-to-air missiles.
- d. Figure may not be inclusive of all funding related to this program.
- e. Figure reflects the quantity of SM-3 Block IIA surface-to-air missiles.

Missiles and Munitions

In its FY2027 budget submission to Congress, DOD requested \$95.0 billion in discretionary and mandatory procurement and RDT&E funding for missile and munitions programs.⁴¹ Of this amount, DOD requested a total of \$52.9 billion for the selected missile and munitions programs detailed in **Table 6**—\$36.1 billion in discretionary funding and \$16.9 billion in mandatory funding.⁴²

The House-passed and SASC-reported versions of an FY2027 NDAA would authorize discretionary funding DOD did not request for the Navy Sea-Launched Cruise Missile-Nuclear (SLCM-N). In the report accompanying its version of an FY2027 NDAA, SASC stated it was “deeply concerned” by DOD and the Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration’s “apparent reticence in expediting the development and fielding of the [SLCM-N] program, despite clear statutory direction to do so.”⁴³ The SASC-reported FY2027 NDAA would also authorize more funding than DOD requested for the Air Force Family of Affordable Mass Missile cruise missile program, as well as the procurement of 3,000 rounds.⁴⁴

The HAC-reported FY2027 DOD appropriations act would provide less discretionary funding than DOD requested for DOD ammunition programs, including for Navy and Marine Corps artillery munitions, citing “unjustified” cost growth.⁴⁵ The bill would provide more discretionary funding than DOD requested for the Air Force Family of Affordable Mass Missiles.

⁴¹ DOD, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, p. 5-1.

⁴² CRS analysis of DOD FY2027 budget documentation. CRS based its analysis in part on the missile and munitions programs identified in the “major weapons system summary” table in the annual *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System* document, as well as on selected programs of congressional interest. See DOD, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, pp. i-ii. Figures are based on identifiable programs and associated line items; figures may not reflect all funding associated with such programs or categories of weapon systems, such as classified funding and certain mandatory funding requests.

⁴³ S.Rept. 119-127, p. 284.

⁴⁴ S.Rept. 119-127, p. 473.

⁴⁵ H.Rept. 119-715, p. 104.

Table 6. FY2027 Funding Authorizations and Appropriations for Selected DOD Missiles and Munitions

(in billions of dollars of budget authority and quantities, if available)

System Type and Name <i>(relevant CRS product, if available)</i>	FY2027 DOD Request				Authorization						Appropriation					
	Mandatory ^a		Discretionary ^a		House		SASC		Enacted		HAC		SAC		Enacted	
Missile or Munition <i>(IFI 1353)</i>	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	# ^b	\$	#	\$	#
Air-to-Air																
Joint Advanced Tactical Missile	\$1.77		\$1.94		\$1.94		\$1.94				\$1.91					
Air Intercept Missile			\$0.82	954	\$0.80	954	\$0.82	954			\$0.82					
Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile	\$2.58	1,667	\$0.36	144	\$0.36	144	\$0.36	144			\$0.35					
Air-to-Surface																
Long-Range Standoff Weapon ^c			\$1.53		\$1.53		\$1.53				\$1.45					
Long-Range Anti-Ship Missile	\$0.47	93	\$1.28	240	\$1.28	240	\$1.28	240			\$1.28					
Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile	\$1.03	330	\$1.10	491	\$1.10	491	\$1.10	491			\$1.09					
Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile Extended Range			\$0.60	155	\$0.60	155	\$0.60	155			\$0.51					
Family of Affordable Mass Missile	\$0.35	1,000	\$0.58		\$0.53		\$1.43	3,000			\$0.88					
Small Diameter Bomb II			\$0.45 ^d	885	\$0.45	885	\$0.45	885			\$0.44					
Joint Strike Missile			\$0.38	100	\$0.38	100	\$0.38	100			\$0.38					
Joint Air-to-Ground Missile			\$0.37	551	\$0.37	551	\$0.37	551			\$0.27					

System Type and Name (relevant CRS product, if available)	FY2027 DOD Request				Authorization						Appropriation					
	Mandatory ^a		Discretionary ^a		House		SASC		Enacted		HAC		SAC		Enacted	
Missile or Munition (IFI1353)	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	# ^b	\$	#	\$	#
Joint Direct Attack Munition			\$0.23	2,442	\$0.23	2,442	\$0.23	2,442			\$0.22					
Multi-mission Affordable Capacity Effector	\$0.16	353	\$0.14		\$0.14		\$0.14				\$0.29					
Small Diameter Bomb I			\$0.04	220	\$0.04	220	\$0.04	220			\$0.04					
Other																
Ammunition			\$8.37		\$8.66		\$8.82				\$8.08					
Chemical Demilitarization			\$0.06		\$0.06		\$0.06				\$0.06					
Surface-to-Air																
Standard Missile-6	\$3.60	434	\$1.27	106	\$1.27	106	\$1.37	106			\$1.24					
Sea Sparrow			\$0.57	290	\$0.57	290	\$0.57	290			\$0.36					
Rolling Airframe Missile			\$0.13	116	\$0.13	116	\$0.13	116			\$0.13					
Surface-to-Surface																
Trident II Ballistic Missile Modifications (IFI0519) ^c			\$5.24		\$5.24		\$5.24				\$5.50					
LGM-35A Sentinel (IFI1681) ^c			\$4.63		\$4.63		\$4.63				\$4.44					
Tactical Tomahawk Cruise Missile	\$3.87	727	\$2.01	58	\$2.01	58	\$2.01	58			\$2.01					
Precision Strike Missile	\$0.71	454	\$1.51	680	\$1.51	680	\$1.51	680			\$1.49					
Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System			\$1.20		\$1.20		\$1.20				\$1.21					

System Type and Name (relevant CRS product, if available)	FY2027 DOD Request				Authorization						Appropriation					
	Mandatory ^a		Discretionary ^a		House		SASC		Enacted		HAC		SAC		Enacted	
Missile or Munition (IFI 1353)	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	# ^b	\$	#	\$	#
Javelin			\$0.49	1,509	\$0.49	1,509	\$0.49	1,509			\$0.49					
Strategic Mid-Range Fires System / Typhon	\$2.33		\$0.45		\$0.45	44	\$0.45	44			\$0.44					
Naval Strike Missile			\$0.30	135	\$0.30	135	\$0.30	135			\$0.30					
Sea-Launched Cruise Missile-Nuclear (IFI 2084) ^c					\$0.18		\$0.25									

Source: CRS analysis of DOD, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, April 2026; FY2027 *Procurement Programs (P-I)* and *Research, Development, Test & Evaluation Programs (R-I)* spreadsheets; FY2027 military department budget justification books; H.R. 8800; H.Rept. 119-698; S. 4784; S.Rept. 119-127; H.R. 9495; and H.Rept. 119-715.

Notes: Figures rounded to the nearest hundredth. SASC is Senate Armed Services Committee; HAC is House Appropriations Committee; SAC is Senate Appropriations Committee.

- CRS analysis of the columns titled “FY 2027 Mandatory Request” and “FY 2027 Discretionary Request” in FY2027 DOD budget documents; FY2027 *Procurement Programs (P-I)* and *Research, Development, Test & Evaluation Programs (R-I)*; and FY2027 military department budget justification books. See “Background” for more information.
- H.Rept. 119-715 did not include funding table quantities.
- Nuclear modernization program.
- Figure may not be inclusive of all funding related to this program.

Shipbuilding and Maritime Systems

In its FY2027 budget submission to Congress, DOD requested \$87.2 billion in discretionary and mandatory procurement and RDT&E funding for shipbuilding and maritime systems programs.⁴⁶ Of this amount, DOD requested a total of \$67.0 billion for the selected shipbuilding and maritime systems programs detailed in **Table 7**—\$61.5 billion in discretionary funding and \$5.5 billion in mandatory funding.⁴⁷

The House-passed and SASC-reported versions of an FY2027 NDAA would authorize more discretionary funding than DOD requested for one additional Arleigh Burke-class destroyer. The SASC-reported FY2027 NDAA would authorize less funding than requested for the aircraft carrier refueling complex overhaul, the guided missile battleship (BBG[X]), and for the procurement of support ships. SASC stated that the advance procurement funding DOD requested for the battleship was “early to need” and authorized funding to procure one fewer submarine tender, a support ship program item, than requested.⁴⁸

The HAC-reported FY2027 DOD appropriations act would provide less discretionary funding than DOD requested for Navy support ships, including for the procurement of submarine tenders, citing a “program adjustment.”⁴⁹

⁴⁶ DOD, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, p. 5-1.

⁴⁷ CRS analysis of DOD FY2027 budget documentation. CRS based its analysis in part on the shipbuilding and maritime systems identified in the “major weapons system summary” table in the annual *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System* document, as well as on selected programs of congressional interest. See DOD, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, pp. i-ii. Figures are based on identifiable programs and associated line items; figures may not reflect all funding associated with such programs or categories of weapon systems, such as classified funding and certain mandatory funding requests.

⁴⁸ S.Rept. 119-127, pp. 459-460.

⁴⁹ H.Rept. 119-715, p. 105.

Table 7. FY2027 Funding Authorizations and Appropriations for Selected DOD Shipbuilding and Maritime Systems Programs

(in billions of dollars of budget authority and quantities, if available)

System Type and Name <i>(relevant CRS product, if available)</i>	FY2027 DOD Request				Authorization						Appropriation					
	Mandatory ^a		Discretionary ^a		House		SASC		Enacted		HAC		SAC		Enacted	
Shipbuilding Program	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	# ^b	\$	#	\$	#
Amphibious Craft																
America-class Amphibious Assault Ship (R43543)	<\$0.01		\$4.05	1	\$4.05	1	\$4.05	1			\$3.86					
San Antonio-class Amphibious Ship (R43543)	<\$0.01		\$2.73	1	\$2.73	1	\$2.73	1			\$2.66					
Medium Landing Ship (R46374)	\$1.89	6	\$0.01		\$0.01		\$0.01				\$0.01					
Battleships																
BBG(X) Battleship			\$1.84		\$1.84		\$0.84				\$1.84					
Carriers																
(Aircraft Carrier) Refueling Complex Overhaul	\$0.03		\$4.90		\$4.90		\$2.50				\$4.53					
Gerald R. Ford-class Nuclear Aircraft Carrier (RS20643)	\$0.04		\$4.59		\$4.59		\$4.59				\$4.32					
Frigates/Destroyers																
Arleigh Burke-class Destroyer (RL32109)	\$0.31		\$3.28	1	\$4.28	2	\$5.88	2			\$3.28					
FF(X) Frigate			\$1.64	1	\$1.64	1	\$1.64	1			\$1.55					
Other																

System Type and Name (relevant CRS product, if available)	FY2027 DOD Request				Authorization						Appropriation					
	Mandatory ^a		Discretionary ^a		House		SASC		Enacted		HAC		SAC		Enacted	
Shipbuilding Program	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	# ^b	\$	#	\$	#
Support Ships ^c	\$0.13	1	\$4.98	3	\$4.10	3	\$2.88	2			\$2.66					
John Lewis-class Fleet Replenishment Oiler (R43546)	\$0.28		\$2.25	2	\$2.25	2	\$2.25	2			\$2.25					
Uncrewed Undersea Vehicles			\$0.58		\$0.61		\$0.84				\$0.61					
Auxiliary Ships ^d	\$1.12	7	\$0.45	1	\$0.45	1	\$0.45	1			\$0.35					
Uncrewed Surface Vessels (R45757)	\$0.05		\$0.38		\$0.38		\$0.75				\$0.28					
Submarines																
Columbia-class Ballistic Missile Submarine (R41129) ^e	\$0.21		\$16.04	1	\$16.18	1	\$16.04	1			\$16.12					
Virginia-class Submarine (RL32418)	\$1.44		\$13.82	2	\$13.82	2	\$13.82	2			\$13.81					

Source: CRS analysis of DOD, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, April 2026; FY2027 *Procurement Programs (P-I)* and *Research, Development, Test & Evaluation Programs (R-I)* spreadsheets; FY2027 military department budget justification books; H.R. 8800; H.Rept. 119-698; S. 4784; S.Rept. 119-127; H.R. 9495; and H.Rept. 119-715.

Notes: Figures rounded to the nearest hundredth. SASC is Senate Armed Services Committee; HAC is House Appropriations Committee; SAC is Senate Appropriations Committee.

- CRS analysis of the columns titled “FY 2027 Mandatory Request” and “FY 2027 Discretionary Request” in FY2027 DOD budget documents; FY2027 *Procurement Programs (P-I)* and *Research, Development, Test & Evaluation Programs (R-I)*; and FY2027 military department budget justification books. See “Background” for more information.
- H.Rept. 119-715 did not include funding table quantities.
- In its budget proposal for “Support Ships,” DOD requested mandatory funding for one used sealift ship and discretionary funding for one strategic sealift ship and two submarine tenders.

- d. In its budget proposal for “Auxiliary Ships,” DOD requested mandatory funding for five fireboats, one special mission ship, and one T-AH(X) hospital ship and discretionary funding for one bulk fuel tanker.
- e. Nuclear modernization program.

Appendix. Selected Administration Initiatives

The House-passed and SASC-reported versions of an FY2027 NDAA would authorize the amount of discretionary funding DOD requested for the selected DOD initiatives. A provision in the SASC-reported FY2027 NDAA (§837) would limit the funds available to the Defense Autonomous Warfare Group and those for the Defense Secretary’s travel expenses until DOD submitted congressionally mandated reports enacted in previous NDAAs.⁵⁰

The HAC-reported FY2027 DOD appropriations act would provide the amount of discretionary funding DOD requested for the selected DOD initiatives.

Table A-1. FY2027 Funding Authorizations and Appropriations for Selected DOD Initiatives

(in billions of dollars of budget authority and quantities, if available)

System Type and Name <i>(relevant CRS product, if available)</i>	FY2027 DOD Request		Authorization						Appropriation					
	Mandatory	Discretionary	House		SASC		Enacted		HAC		SAC		Enacted	
Selected Initiative	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	# ^a	\$	#	\$	#
Defense Autonomous Warfare Group	\$53.6		\$1.00		\$1.00				\$1.00					
Artificial Intelligence Arsenal	\$29.5													
Golden Dome for America <i>(IFI3115)</i>	\$17.5	\$0.40	\$0.40		\$0.40				\$0.40					

Source: CRS analysis of DOD, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/CFO, *Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System*, April 2026; FY2027 *Procurement Programs (P-1)* and *Research, Development, Test & Evaluation Programs (R-1)* spreadsheets; FY2027 military department budget justification books; H.R. 8800; H.Rept. 119-698; S. 4784; S.Rept. 119-127; H.R. 9495; and H.Rept. 119-715.

Notes: Figures rounded to the nearest hundredth. SASC is Senate Armed Services Committee; HAC is House Appropriations Committee; SAC is Senate Appropriations Committee.

a. H.Rept. 119-715 did not include funding table quantities.

⁵⁰ S. 4784, §837.

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