
# FY 2027
# DEPARTMENT OF WAR
# BUDGET
## PROGRAM ACQUISITION COST BY WEAPON SYSTEM

**The estimated cost of this report or study for the Department of Defense is approximately $49,000 for the 2026 Fiscal Year. This includes $10,000 in expenses and $39,000 in DoD labor.**

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# Major Weapon Systems Summary

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| **Major Weapon System Introduction** | | | | | |
| Overview | | | | | iii |
| Summary of Account History | | | | | ix |
| **Aircraft – Joint Service** | | | | | |
| Aircraft Introduction | | | | | 1-1 |
| F-35 | Joint Strike Fighter Lightning II | 13,260.1 | 13,232.9 | 21,383.0 | 1-2 |
| V-22 | Osprey | 583.7 | 950.1 | 1,229.3 | 1-3 |
| C-130J | Hercules | 1,377.4 | 3,006.1 | 4,311.1 | 1-4 |
| MQ-1C | Gray Eagle | 284.6 | 308.2 | 58.3 | 1-5 |
| MQ-9 | Reaper | 359.2 | 435.9 | 766.2 | 1-6 |
| MQ-4C / RQ-4 | Triton/Global Hawk/NATO AGS | 788.7 | 688.1 | 620.5 | 1-7 |
| OA-1K | OA-1K Skyraider II | 315.0 | 149.3 | 61.9 | 1-8 |
| **Aircraft – US Army (USA)** | | | | | |
| AH-64E | Apache: Remanufacture/New Build | 659.2 | 537.3 | 284.0 | 1-9 |
| CH-47 | Chinook | 743.3 | 733.8 | 326.3 | 1-10 |
| UH-60 | Black Hawk | 951.3 | 1,102.1 | 74.4 | 1-11 |
| FLRAA | Future Long-Range Assault Aircraft | 1,212.6 | 1,530.6 | 2,267.8 | 1-12 |
| **Aircraft – US Navy (USN) / US Marine Corps (USMC)** | | | | | |
| MQ-25 | Stingray | 478.3 | 1,129.2 | 1,749.3 | 1-13 |
| F/A-18 | Super Hornet | 1,656.0 | 1,987.2 | 1,973.5 | 1-14 |
| E-2D | Advanced Hawkeye | 591.0 | 1,710.3 | 3,196.4 | 1-15 |
| CH-53K | Heavy Lift Replacement Helicopter | 2,982.5 | 2,685.8 | 4,080.1 | 1-16 |
| **Aircraft – US Air Force (USAF)** | | | | | |
| B-21 | Raider | 5,172.2 | 10,064.5 | 6,108.7 | 1-17 |
| B-1, B-2, B-52 | Bombers | 1,293.5 | 1,510.9 | 3,249.3 | 1-18 |
| KC-46A | Pegasus | 3,097.7 | 3,243.0 | 4,416.6 | 1-19 |
| VC-25B | Presidential Aircraft Recapitalization | 419.6 | 631.2 | 712.1 | 1-20 |
| F-47 | Next Generation Air Dominance | 2,341.9 | 3,453.1 | 5,037.9 | 1-21 |
| F-22 | Raptor | 1,623.9 | 1,939.8 | 2,203.6 | 1-22 |
| F-15 | Eagle / Eagle II | 2,347.1 | 3,967.9 | 3,847.3 | 1-23 |
| HH-60W | Combat Rescue Helicopter | 409.6 | 261.2 | 213.9 | 1-24 |
| T-7A | Advanced Pilot Training | 317.4 | 639.4 | 805.5 | 1-25 |
| MH-139A | Grey Wolf | 333.2 | 293.5 | 266.1 | 1-26 |
| CCA | Collaborative Combat Aircraft | 731.3 | 900.5 | 2,578.8 | 1-27 |
| **C4I Systems – USA** | | | | | |
| C4I Systems Introduction | | | | | 2-1 |
| TNT | Tactical Network Technology | 256.3 | 557.4 | 1,581.9 | 2-2 |
| HMS | Handheld, Manpack, and Small Form Fit Radios | 653.3 | 477.8 | 519.8 | 2-3 |
| **Ground Systems – Joint Service** | | | | | |
| Ground Systems Introduction | | | | | 3-1 |
| JLTV | Joint Light Tactical Vehicle | 1,021.5 | 500.0 | 353.4 | 3-2 |
| **Ground Systems – USA** | | | | | |
| M-1 | Abrams Tank Modification/Upgrades | 1,044.0 | 1,507.8 | 1,129.4 | 3-3 |
| AMPV | Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle | 1,477.9 | 674.9 | 1,161.6 | 3-4 |
| NGSW | Next Generation Squad Weapon | 408.4 | 372.2 | 382.3 | 3-5 |
| PIM | Paladin Integrated Management | 841.2 | 836.9 | 96.8 | 3-6 |
| Stryker | Stryker Family of Armored Vehicles | 533.0 | 259.0 | 52.8 | 3-7 |
| FMTV | Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles | 472.2 | 99.9 | 307.1 | 3-8 |
| FHTV | Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles | 560.8 | 240.7 | 212.4 | 3-9 |
| XM30 | XM30 Combat Vehicle | 481.3 | 372.1 | 837.1 | 3-10 |
| **Ground Systems – USMC** | | | | | |
| ACV | Amphibious Combat Vehicle | 854.8 | 1,070.8 | 249.8 | 3-11 |
| **Missile Defense Programs – Joint Service** | | | | | |
| Missile Defense Programs Introduction | | | | | 4-1 |
| GMD | Ground-based Midcourse Defense | 2,415.1 | 2,306.0 | 2,759.2 | 4-2 |
| THAAD | Terminal High Altitude Area Defense | 1,267.9 | 1,326.2 | 12,489.2 | 4-3 |
| Aegis | Sea-Based Weapons System | 2,116.7 | 2,237.7 | 6,792.7 | 4-4 |
| **Missile Defense Programs – USA** | | | | | |
| PATRIOT / PAC–3 | PATRIOT Advanced Capability | 891.4 | 1,736.1 | 3,279.3 | 4-5 |
| PAC-3 / MSE | PAC-3/Missile Segment Enhancement | 905.1 | 1,645.9 | 13,960.3 | 4-6 |
| IFPC | Indirect Fire Protection Capability | 601.0 | 962.8 | 1,801.4 | 4-7 |
| MRIC | Medium-Range Intercept Capability | 414.9 | 689.6 | 1,296.3 | 4-8 |

# Major Weapon Systems Summary

| *($ in Millions)* | | FY 2025 | FY 2026 | FY 2027 | Page |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Missiles and Munitions – Joint Service** | | | | | |
| Missiles and Munitions Introduction | | | | | 5-1 |
| JDAM | Joint Direct Attack Munition | 441.2 | 185.6 | 227.0 | 5-2 |
| SDB I | Small Diameter Bomb I | 261.7 | 41.5 | 44.6 | 5-3 |
| SDB II | Small Diameter Bomb II | 536.8 | 435.1 | 451.1 | 5-4 |
| JASSM | Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile | 1,160.8 | 1,244.2 | 2,130.4 | 5-5 |
| AIM-9X | Air Intercept Missile - 9X | 431.4 | 254.1 | 306.3 | 5-6 |
| AMRAAM | Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile | 872.6 | 1,247.6 | 2,943.0 | 5-7 |
| JAGM | Joint Air-to-Ground Missile | 427.9 | 126.6 | 217.9 | 5-8 |
| LRASM | Long Range Anti-Ship Missile | 1,420.0 | 1,669.0 | 1,748.0 | 5-9 |
| AMMO | Ammunition | 7,132.3 | 7,087.1 | 8,373.0 | 5-10 |
| AARGM-ER and SiAW | Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile and Stand-in Attack Weapon | 721.9 | 655.9 | 603.2 | 5-11 |
| GMLRS | Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System | 1,219.7 | 1,263.0 | 1,199.0 | 5-12 |
| Javelin | Javelin Advanced Anti-Tank Weapon System | 371.2 | 371.6 | 490.3 | 5-13 |
| **Missiles and Munitions – USA** | | | | | |
| PrSM | Precision Strike Missile | 668.8 | 743.7 | 2,221.8 | 5-14 |
| SMRF/Typhon | Strategic Mid-Range Fires System | 328.8 | 264.5 | 2,784.2 | 5-15 |
| **Missiles and Munitions – USN** | | | | | |
| Trident II | Trident II Ballistic Missile Modifications | 2,384.4 | 4,270.9 | 5,239.6 | 5-16 |
| SM-6 | Standard Missile-6 | 1,503.7 | 982.7 | 1,262.5 | 5-17 |
| RAM | Rolling Airframe Missile | 163.7 | 155.6 | 133.5 | 5-18 |
| NSM | Naval Strike Missile | 220.2 | 264.3 | 306.9 | 5-19 |
| Tomahawk | Tactical Tomahawk Cruise Missile | 756.1 | 1,250.4 | 5,880.3 | 5-20 |
| MACE | Multi-Mission Affordable Capacity Effector | - | 235.1 | 294.5 | 5-21 |
| **Missiles and Munitions – USAF** | | | | | |
| LGM-35A | Sentinel | 1,942.0 | 5,010.4 | 4,631.5 | 5-22 |
| LRSO | Long Range Stand-Off Weapon | 789.9 | 789.2 | 1,532.5 | 5-23 |
| FAMM | Family of Affordable Mass Munitions | - | 620.0 | 931.2 | 5-24 |
| **Shipbuilding and Maritime Systems – USN** | | | | | |
| Shipbuilding and Maritime Systems Introduction | | | | | 6-1 |
| BBG(X) | Battleship | - | 133.5 | 1,836.9 | 6-2 |
| FF(X) | Frigate - Golden Fleet | - | 323.0 | 1,641.0 | 6-3 |
| SSBN 826 | *Columbia* Class Ballistic Missile Submarine | 9,887.1 | 11,770.3 | 16,241.5 | 6-4 |
| SSN 774 | *Virginia* Class Submarine | 13,934.5 | 11,819.1 | 15,256.4 | 6-5 |
| CVN 78 | *Gerald R. Ford* Class Nuclear Aircraft Carrier | 2,192.9 | 3,647.0 | 4,630.0 | 6-6 |
| CVN | Refueling Complex Overhaul | 1,487.0 | 2,074.3 | 4,927.7 | 6-7 |
| DDG 51 | *Arleigh Burke* Class Destroyer | 8,405.6 | 7,534.7 | 3,592.3 | 6-8 |
| LPD 17 | *San Antonio* Class Amphibious Ship | 1,646.9 | 1,082.3 | 2,733.4 | 6-9 |
| LHA | *America* Class Amphibious Assault Ship | 217.4 | 734.3 | 4,047.6 | 6-10 |
| LSM | Medium Landing Ship | 35.5 | 2,776.1 | 1,894.1 | 6-11 |
| T-AO 205 | *John Lewis* Class Fleet Replenishment Oiler | 255.6 | 2,893.2 | 2,530.7 | 6-12 |
| Support | Support Ships (Sealift, Sub Tender) | 204.9 | 890.0 | 5,114.1 | 6-13 |
| Auxiliary | Auxiliary (SMS, Fireboats, Tankers, Hospital) | - | - | 1,572.5 | 6-14 |
| USV | Unmanned Surface Vessels | 246.5 | 3,081.5 | 426.9 | 6-15 |
| **Space Based Systems – USAF/SF** | | | | | |
| Space Based Systems Introduction | | | | | 7-1 |
| Launch | Launch Enterprise | 2,406.8 | 2,422.0 | 5,265.6 | 7-2 |
| PNT | Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) | 1,459.5 | 1,293.9 | 1,252.0 | 7-3 |
| MW/MT | Missile Warning/Missile Tracking (MW/MT) | 4,603.2 | 4,077.3 | 6,854.8 | 7-4 |
| SATCOM | Satellite Communications (SATCOM) | 3,807.7 | 4,132.5 | 8,641.0 | 7-5 |
| **Hypersonic Warfare - Joint Service** | | | | | |
| Hypersonic Warfare Introduction | | | | | 8-1 |
| Hypersonic Defenses | Hypersonic Defense | 1,469.7 | 2,535.7 | 13,545.2 | 8-2 |
| LRHW | Long Range Hypersonic Weapon | 1,121.8 | 1,007.7 | 748.4 | 8-3 |
| CPS | Intermediate Range Conventional Prompt Strike | 1,291.8 | 822.2 | 2,593.0 | 8-4 |
| HACM | US Air Force Hypesonic Attack Cruise Missile | 452.8 | 1,323.6 | 2,007.9 | 8-5 |

# Major Weapon Systems

**Overview**

The performance of United States weapon systems remains unmatched, providing our military forces with a decisive tactical combat advantage over any adversary in any environment.
The **Fiscal Year (FY) 2027** investment request by the **Department of War (DoW)** totals **$756.8 billion**, allocated as follows:

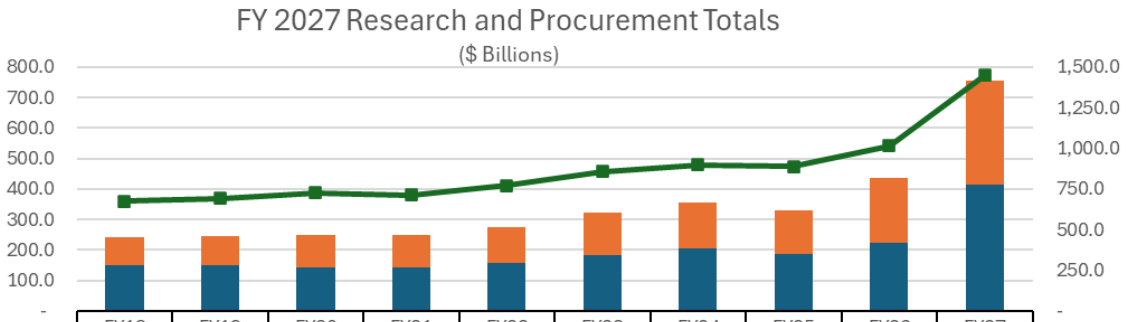
- **$413.1 billion** for Procurement.
- **$343.7 billion** for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E).

This request represents a historic growth of nearly **75%**, reflecting the Department's commitment to several critical modernization efforts:

- **Innovation**: Accelerating high-tech capabilities and autonomous system development.
- **Readiness**: Rebuilding weapon stockpiles and revitalizing U.S. shipbuilding.
- **Resilience**: Expanding and strengthening the defense industrial base.

The FY 2027 Investment budget request is strictly aligned with the **2026 National Defense Strategy**, focusing on four pillars:

1. **Homeland Defense**: Ensuring the security of the United States.
2. **Strategic Deterrence**: Countering threats, primarily in the Indo-Pacific.
3. **Allied Collaboration**: Increasing burden-sharing with international partners.
4. **Industrial Strength**: Reinforcing the domestic defense manufacturing ecosystem




| | FY18 | FY19 | FY20 | FY21 | FY22 | FY23 | FY24 | FY25 | FY26 | FY27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RDT&E | 92.2 | 96.2 | 106.1 | 107.1 | 119.5 | 140.9 | 149.5 | 143.3 | 210.4 | 343.7 |
| Procurement | 148.2 | 148.6 | 144.1 | 142.9 | 155.5 | 182.3 | 204.6 | 186.5 | 223.8 | 413.1 |
| Total DoD | 673.0 | 693.0 | 725.8 | 711.0 | 769.5 | 858.3 | 897.6 | 887.1 | 1,015.0 | 1,450 |
| Investment % of Total | 35.7% | 35.3% | 34.5% | 35.2% | 35.7% | 37.7% | 39.4% | 37.2% | 42.8% | 52.2% |

Notes: Reflects DoW total obligation authority and includes both Mandatory and Discretionary funds in FY 2025, FY 2026 and FY 2027.
FY 2025: Procurement and RDT&E funds reflected in DoW's spend plan for OBBBA total $596.6 million and $$691.5 million, respectively.

FY 2026: Procurement and RDT&E funds reflected in DoW's spend plan for OBBBA total $55.6 billion and $65.5 billion, respectively.
FY 2027: Procurement and RDT&E funds requested in the DoW's Mandatory Request total $155.5 billion and $124.9 billion, respectively.

In FY 2027, the Investment portfolio increases to 52.2 percent of DoW total funding. The request is comprised of over 1,881 unique Program, Project, and Activity (PPA) budget line items, of which 845 are Procurement and 1,036 are RDT&E.

# Reconciliation

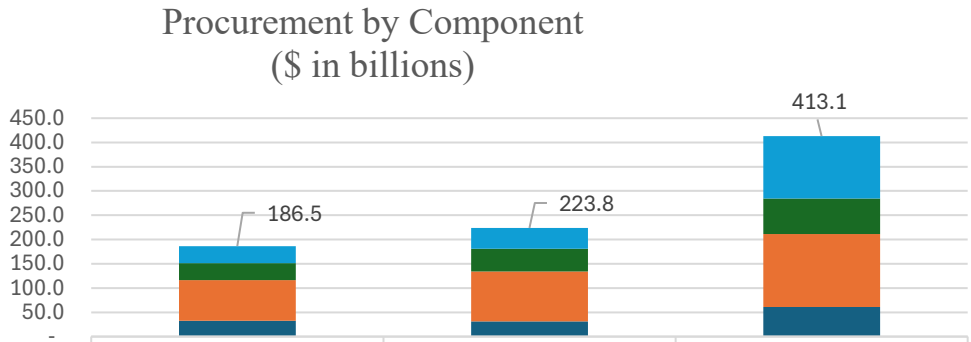
The Department's President's Budget (PB) 2027 request totals $1.450 trillion and is presented in two bills, $1.1 trillion in the discretionary budget and $350.0 billion in the mandatory budget request.

In FY 2027, the Investment accounts total 80.1 percent, or approximately $280.4 billion, of the $350.0 billion included in the FY 2027 budget. Because the mandatory budget request for Investment accounts represents a significant percentage to the total, individual weapons system pages reflect columns for both discretionary and mandatory funds, if applicable.

# The Distribution of Funding in FY 2027 for Procurement and RDT&E by Component and Category

## Procurement

The primary purpose of DoW Procurement appropriations is to finance investment items and should cover all costs necessary to deliver a useful end item intended for operational use or inventory. Items classified as investments and financed with Procurement appropriations include those whose system unit cost exceeds the current expense/investment threshold ($350,000); all centrally managed end items not purchased from Defense Working Capital Funds, regardless of unit cost (e.g., handguns); purchases from the Defense Working Capital Fund furnished as part of a system acquisition, system modification, major service life extension program and initial spares. With certain limited exceptions, the cost of fabricating and installing additions or modifications to existing end items is also funded with procurement appropriations.




| | FY 2025 Actuals | FY 2026 Enacted | FY 2027 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| Other | 35.4 | 43.0 | 128.3 |
| Department of the Air Force | 34.8 | 46.4 | 73.8 |
| Department of the Navy | 83.6 | 103.4 | 150.1 |
| Department of the Army | 32.7 | 31.1 | 60.9 |
| Total | 186.5 | 223.8 | 413.1 |

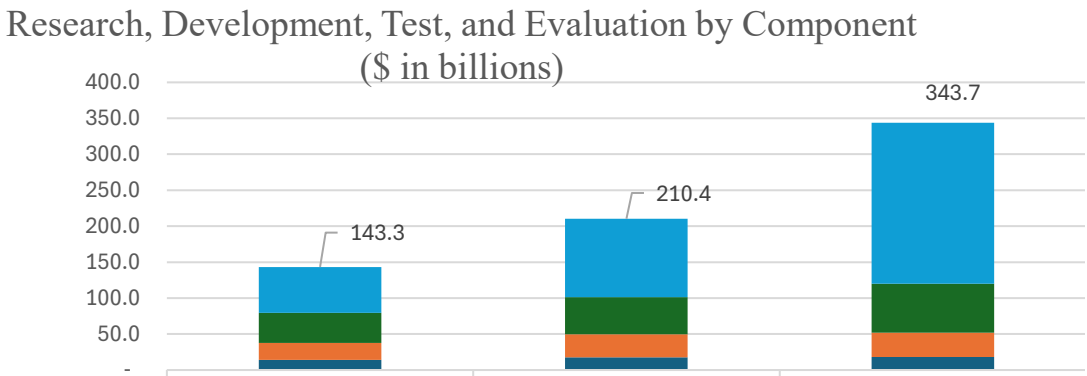
Notes: Reflects DoW total obligation authority and includes both Mandatory and Discretionary funds in FY 2026 and FY 2027. Defense-Wide includes Defense Agencies, OSW, Combatant Commands, Operational Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Operational Test and Evaluation.

## Research Development Test and Evaluation

The primary purpose of RDT&E appropriations is to research, develop, test and evaluate efforts performed by both contractors and government installations in the development of equipment, material, or computer application software. This includes services (including government civilian salaries), equipment, components, materials, end items and weapons used in such efforts.

RDT&E appropriations are generally used to finance the following efforts: Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Efforts (including the equipment, material or computer application software developed with RDT&E funds); Development Test and Evaluation (DT&E) and Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E); and Research and Development (R&D) installations and activities (finances the operation of certain government R&D installations and activities engaged in the conduct of R&D programs, such as laboratories and test ranges).

Each RDT&E appropriation is subdivided into eight budget activities (BAs): BA 01 Basic Research, BA 02 Applied Research, BA 03 Advance Technology Development (ATD), BA 04 Advance Component Development and Prototype (ACD&P), BA 05 System Development and Demonstration (SDD), BA 06 RDT&E Management Support, BA 07 Operational System Development, and BA 08 Software and Digital Technology Pilot Programs.

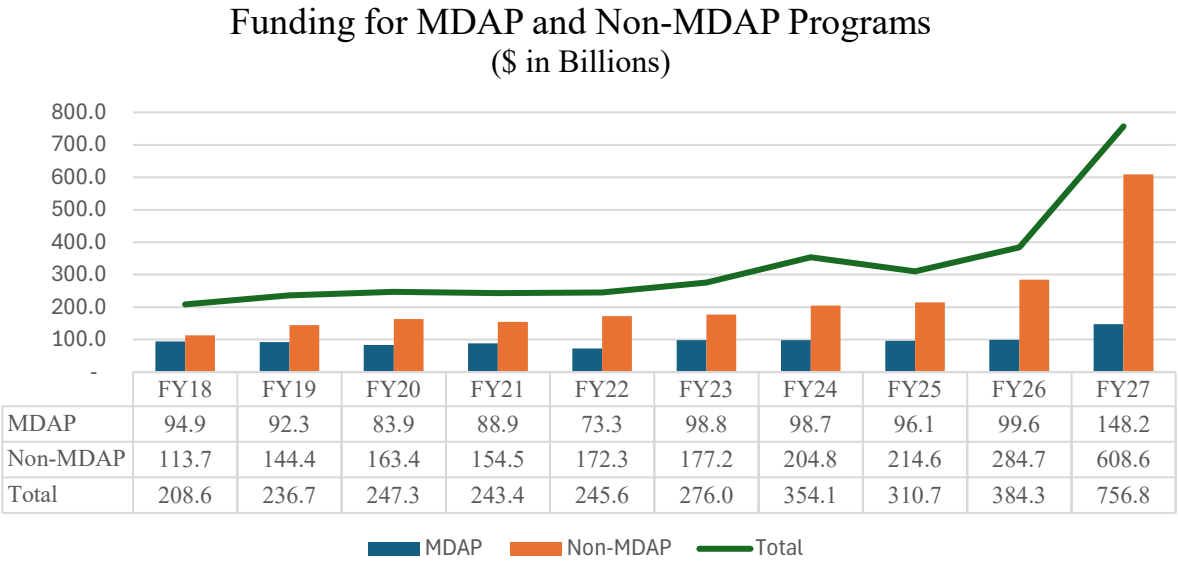



| | FY 2025 Actuals | FY 2026 Enacted | FY 2027 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| Other | 63.8 | 109.3 | 223.6 |
| Department of the Air Force | 41.9 | 51.4 | 68.4 |
| Department of the Navy | 23.8 | 31.9 | 33.5 |
| Department of the Army | 13.9 | 17.8 | 18.2 |
| Total | 143.3 | 210.4 | 343.7 |

Notes: Reflects DoW total obligation authority and includes both Mandatory and Discretionary funds in FY 2026 and FY 2027. Defense-Wide includes Defense Agencies, OSW, Combatant Commands, Operational Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Operational Test and Evaluation.

## Major Defense Acquisition Programs

An MDAP is an acquisition program that is designated by the Under Secretary of War for Acquisition and Sustainment (USW (A&S); or is estimated to require an eventual total expenditure for RDT&E, including all planned increments, of more than $480 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 constant dollars or, for Procurement, including all planned increments, of more than $2.79 billion in FY 2014 constant dollars.




| | FY18 | FY19 | FY20 | FY21 | FY22 | FY23 | FY24 | FY25 | FY26 | FY27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MDAP | 94.9 | 92.3 | 83.9 | 88.9 | 73.3 | 98.8 | 98.7 | 96.1 | 99.6 | 148.2 |
| Non-MDAP | 113.7 | 144.4 | 163.4 | 154.5 | 172.3 | 177.2 | 204.8 | 214.6 | 284.7 | 608.6 |
| Total | 208.6 | 236.7 | 247.3 | 243.4 | 245.6 | 276.0 | 354.1 | 310.7 | 384.3 | 756.8 |

Notes: Reflects DoW President's Budget requests and includes both Mandatory and Discretionary funds in FY 2026 and FY 2027.

In FY 2027, there are 68 active Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) tracked by the Office of the Under Secretary of War (Acquisition and Sustainment), 14 with the Army, 32 with the Navy, and 21 with the Department of Air Force. The Missile Defense program is the only MDAP still under the Office of the Secretary of War. Of the $756.8 billion in Investment funding, MDAPs accounts for approximately $148.2 billion, or 20 percent of the total funding in FY 2027.

Not all MDAPs (Acquisition Category (ACAT) I) are represented in this book because they fall below reporting criteria. Furthermore, while non-MDAP individual programs are smaller in dollar value when compared to MDAPs, these ACAT II and ACAT III programs, in aggregate, account for the majority of defense weapon expenditures.

## Science and Technology

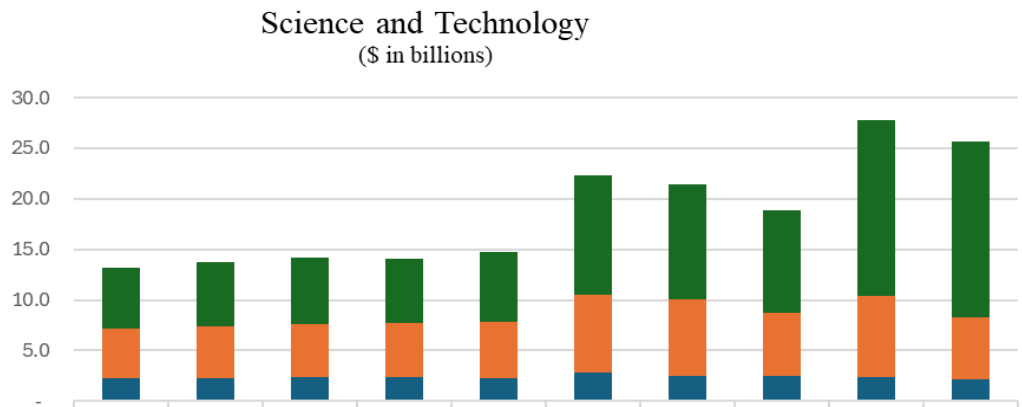
Investing in Science and Technology (S&T) is investing in the future. Given today's globalized access to knowledge and the rapid pace of technological development, innovation, and agility have taken on a greater importance. The FY 2027 funding in this category fosters innovation and develops cutting-edge, state-of-the-art technologies to protect the United States, its allies, and American forces worldwide. These S&T projects aim to develop technologies that will be essential in a future battlefield, include specific scientific and engineering efforts in Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning applications, Hypersonics (offensive and defensive), Directed Energy (lasers, particle beams, etc.), Microelectronics, Biological Technology, Cyber, Fifth Generation communications (5G), Autonomy, Space, and Quantum sciences. Transitioning these technologies to operational systems will bring vital cutting-edge capabilities to the warfighter.

For FY 2027, the FY 2027 S&T portfolio decreases from the FY 2026 enacted level largely due to congressional adds and investments from the OBBBA in FY 2026. The Department's FY 2027 S&T budget request increases by nearly 26% compared to the previous FY 2026 budget request. This increase is focused on targeted, transformational investments in areas such as:

- Hypersonic defense and testing and evaluation
- Battery development for critical weapon systems
- Nuclear energy investments aligned to the Administration Executive Order "Deploying Advanced Nuclear Reactor Technologies for National Security," to develop and increase resilient power at domestic military installations
- Fires and air defense technologies

For display purposes, RDT&E S&T is further categorized by the following subgroups:

- BA 01 Basic Research
- BA 02 Applied Research
- BA 03 Advanced Technology Development




| | FY18 | FY19 | FY20 | FY21 | FY22 | FY23 | FY24 | FY25 | FY26 | FY27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BA03-Adv. Tech Devel. | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 10.1 | 17.5 | 17.4 |
| BA02-Applied Research | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 6.1 |
| BA01-Basic Research | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Total | 13.2 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 22.3 | 21.4 | 18.9 | 27.8 | 25.7 |

Notes:
Reflects actuals from FY 2018-2025
FY 2026 reflects enacted and includes discretionary ($21.6B) and mandatory ($6.2 billion) funding.
FY 2027 reflects the President's Budget Request which includes both discretionary ($25.2B) and mandatory ($0.5B) funds.

# Mission Area Categories

This book shows the major weapon systems funded in the FY 2027 President's Budget, organized by Mission Area Category or portfolio. Mission Area Categories include funding from both the RDT&E and Procurement programs, but do not include costs for Operation and Maintenance, Military Personnel, etc.

Each Mission Area Category chapter further breaks out the funding allocation in FY 2027 by subgroups and provides summary programmatic and financial details of the major weapon systems within each portfolio. The bar charts in the respective mission areas display the relative change in annual funding requested for the past 10 years for the mission area.

The book includes the following mission areas categories/portfolios:

- Aircraft
- Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) Systems
- Ground Systems
- Missile Defense Programs
- Missiles and Munitions
- Shipbuilding and Maritime Systems
- Space Based Systems
- Hypersonics

# Summary of Account History

During program execution, funding for weapon system development and procurement often changes because of congressional action, emerging supplemental requests, and reprogramming actions by the Department to accommodate changes in program scope and to respond to dynamic changes in requirements. As illustrated in the above chart, the available funding in FY 2025 is higher than what was requested by the President and enacted by the Congress.

| **FY 2025 Program (Dollars in Billions)** | **RDT&E** | **PROCUREMENT** | **TOTAL** |
|---|---|---|---|
| President's Budget Request | $143.2 | $167.5 | $310.7 |
| Appropriated by the Congress (enacted) | $141.4 | $174.4 | $315.8 |
| Current Funding (actuals) | $143.3 | $186.5 | $329.9 |

| **FY 2026 Program (Dollars in Billions)** | **RDT&E** | **PROCUREMENT** | **TOTAL** |
|---|---|---|---|
| President's Budget Request | $179.1 | $205.2 | $384.3 |
| Appropriated by the Congress (enacted) | $210.4 | $223.8 | $434.2 |

| **FY 2027 Program (Dollars in Billions)** | **RDT&E** | **PROCUREMENT** | **TOTAL** |
|---|---|---|---|
| President's Budget Request | $343.7 | $413.1 | $756.8 |

# Display Criteria of Weapon System Funding

The funding amount represents the direct program costs for the development and the acquisition of the Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA).

**FY 2025** amounts reflect the actual execution as of September 30, 2025, including supplemental funding, but excludes possible FY 2026 congressional rescissions.

**FY 2026** amounts shown at the individual program level reflect the funding levels contained in the Department's DD-1414 Base for Reprograming Action, based on the Consolidated Appropriation Act, 2026, signed into law by President Trump on February 3, 2026 and the DoW's spend plan for Public Law 119-21, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA).

**FY 2027** amounts reflect the funding requested in the FY 2027 President's Budget by the Department of War, including both discretionary and mandatory resources.

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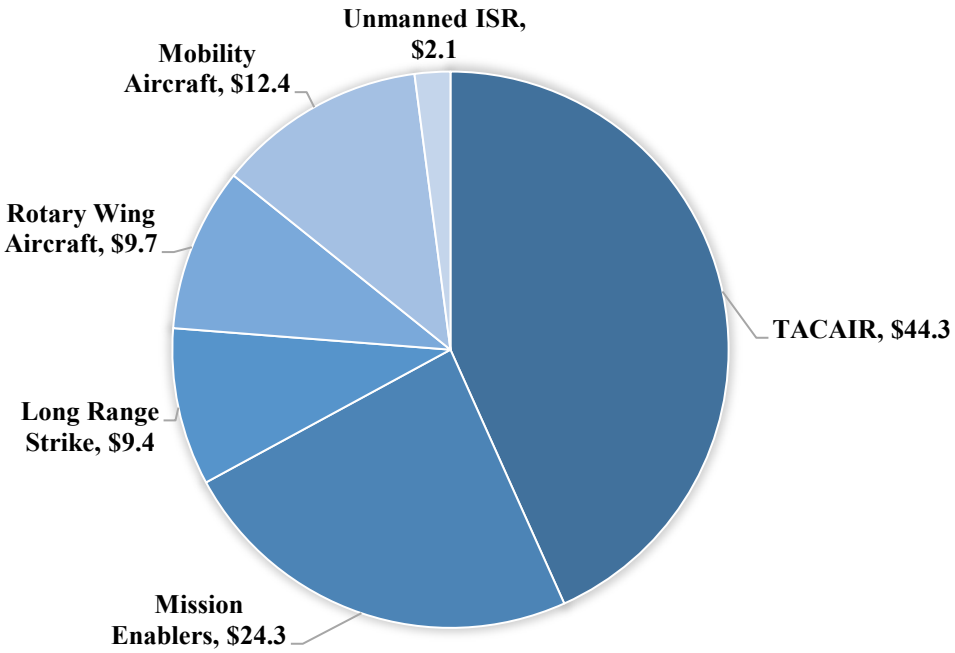
# Aircraft

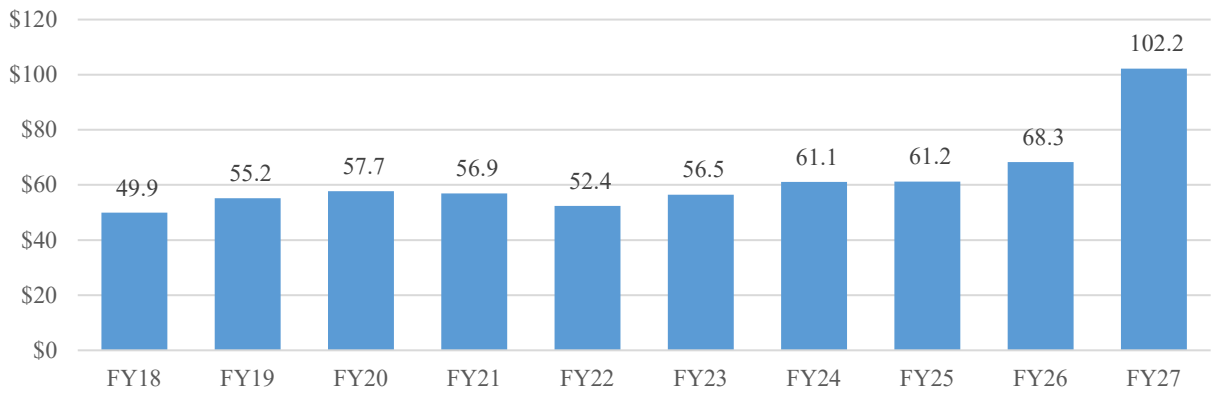
Aviation forces, including fighters, bombers, specialized support aircraft, and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles/Unmanned Aircraft Systems, provide a versatile strike force capable of rapid deployment worldwide. In addition to these forces, the U.S. military operates a variety of air mobility forces, including cargo, aerial-refueling aircraft, helicopters, and support aircraft. Through a combination of these platforms, the U.S. military can quickly gain and sustain air dominance over regional and intercontinental aggressors, permitting rapid attacks on enemy targets while providing security to exploit the air for logistics, command and control, intelligence, and other functions.

**FY 2027 Aircraft Total: $102.2 Billion**

*$ in Billions*




The table below reflects a historical profile for the Department's annual budget request for aviation and related systems ($ in Billions):




*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## F-35 Joint Strike Fighter

DOD - JOINT

The F-35 Lightning II is the world's most advanced fifth-generation multirole stealth fighter, with a global fleet of over 1,300 aircraft supporting the Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and 19 international partners and foreign military sales customers. The F-35 consists of three variants: the F-35A Conventional Take-Off and Landing (CTOL) for the Air Force, the F-35B Short Take-Off and Vertical Landing (STOVL) for the Marine Corps, and the F-35C Carrier Variant (CV) for the Navy and Marine Corps. The program is currently fielding Technology Refresh 3 (TR-3) aircraft, which incorporate a modernized integrated core processor, panoramic cockpit display, and enhanced memory unit to enable Block 4 capabilities. The U.S. inventory objective is 2,456 aircraft across the three services.

**Mission:** Provides all-weather, precision, stealthy, ground strike, and air-to-air capability, including direct attack on the most lethal surface-to-air missiles and air defenses.

**FY 2027 Program:** Procures 85 aircraft in FY 2027: 38 CTOL for the Air Force, 10 STOVL for the Marine Corps, and 37 CV for the Department of the Navy (20 Navy and 17 Marine Corps). Continues systems engineering, development, and operational testing; supports Continuous Capability Development and Delivery (C2D2); and provides service-unique requirements to incremental warfighting capability improvements to maintain joint air dominance against evolving threats. Provides post-delivery upgrades of hardware and software. Enables the ground and squadron support and site stand-up infrastructure required to support the U.S. Services' F-35 air systems. Accelerates organic depot maintenance capability to reduce depot repair cycle times to improve air vehicle availability rates.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Airframe: Lockheed Martin Corporation; Fort Worth, TX
Engine: Pratt & Whitney; Hartford, CT

| F-35 Joint Strike Fighter | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| **RDT&E** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USN/USMC | - | 916.1 | - | 819.3 | - | - | - | 819.3 | - | 898.3 | - | 1,476.7 | - | 2,375.0 |
| USAF | - | 1,144.8 | - | 992.8 | - | - | - | 992.8 | - | 1,176.1 | - | 939.6 | - | 2,115.7 |
| **Subtotal** | - | 2,060.9 | - | 1,812.2 | - | - | - | 1,812.2 | - | 2,074.5 | - | 2,416.3 | - | 4,490.7 |
| **Procurement** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USN/USMC | 30 | 5,353.0 | 23 | 5,142.1 | - | - | 23 | 5,142.1 | 8 | 3,239.4 | 39 | 6,263.7 | 47 | 9,503.2 |
| USAF | 40 | 5,846.2 | 24 | 5,278.6 | - | 1,000.0 | 24 | 6,278.6 | 24 | 3,756.8 | 14 | 3,632.4 | 38 | 7,389.1 |
| **Subtotal** | 70 | 11,199.2 | 47 | 10,420.7 | - | 1,000.0 | 47 | 11,420.7 | 32 | 6,996.2 | 53 | 9,896.1 | 85 | 16,892.3 |
| **Total** | 70 | 13,260.1 | 47 | 12,232.9 | - | 1,000.0 | 47 | 13,232.9 | 32 | 9,070.6 | 53 | 12,312.4 | 85 | 21,383.0 |

Note: Includes modification, spares, and support equipment costs *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## V-22 Osprey

DOD - JOINT

The V-22 Osprey is the advanced vertical takeoff and landing (VTOL) tilt-rotor aircraft designed to meet the amphibious/vertical assault needs of the Marine Corps, the strike rescue and Carrier Onboard Delivery (COD) needs of the Navy, and the long-range special operations forces missions for United States Special Operations Command. Designed to fly 2,100 miles with one in-flight refueling, the V-22 gives the Services the advantage of a vertical and short takeoff and landing aircraft that can rapidly self-deploy to any worldwide location.

**Mission:** Conducts airborne assault, vertical lift, combat search and rescue, and special operations missions. The CMV-22 variant replaces the Navy's C-2A Greyhound for the COD mission.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funding supports the MV-22 and CMV-22 production line shutdown, including material disposition, tooling, and special test equipment storage. The modification program continues to reduce flight hour costs and improve Time on Wing availability through standard configurations, structural improvements, and upgraded avionics and obsolescence solutions. Funding also supports the evaluation of modifications to ensure future reliability and capability. The CV-22 and MV-22 is specifically upgrading proprotor gearboxes to improve safety, reliability, obsolescence, and capability improvements.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Airframe: Bell Helicopter Textron, Incorporated; Amarillo, TX
The Boeing Company, Philadelphia, PA
Engines: Rolls-Royce; Indianapolis, IN

| V-22 Osprey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| **RDT&E** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USN/USMC | - | 96.5 | - | 144.1 | - | - | - | 144.1 | - | 252.3 | - | - | - | 252.3 |
| USAF | - | 25.5 | - | 31.5 | - | - | - | 31.5 | - | 45.7 | - | - | - | 45.7 |
| SOCOM | - | 14.5 | - | 3.3 | - | - | - | 3.3 | - | 16.8 | - | - | - | 16.8 |
| **Subtotal** | - | 136.5 | - | 178.9 | - | - | - | 178.9 | - | 314.8 | - | - | - | 314.8 |
| **Procurement** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USN/USMC | - | 347.8 | - | 420.8 | - | 160.0 | - | 580.8 | - | 724.2 | - | - | - | 724.2 |
| USAF | - | 58.5 | - | 80.7 | - | 90.0 | - | 170.7 | - | 180.8 | - | - | - | 180.8 |
| SOCOM | - | 40.8 | - | 19.7 | - | - | - | 19.7 | - | 9.5 | - | - | - | 9.5 |
| **Subtotal** | - | 447.1 | - | 521.2 | - | 250.0 | - | 771.2 | - | 914.5 | - | - | - | 914.5 |
| **Total** | - | 583.7 | - | 700.1 | - | 250.0 | - | 950.1 | - | 1,229.3 | - | - | - | 1,229.3 |

Note: Includes Modification Program and Spares *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## C-130J Hercules

DOD - JOINT

The C-130J Hercules is a medium-sized tactical transport airlift aircraft. It can perform various combat delivery (tactical airlift) operations, including troop deployment, supply, aeromedical evacuation, air logistics support, air refueling, special operations, firefighting, weather reconnaissance, and augmentation of strategic airlift forces. Specific mission variants of the C-130J conduct weather reconnaissance (WC-130J), search and rescue (HC-130J), special operations (MC-130J and AC-130J) and polar airlift (LC-130J). The KC-130J provides the Marine Corps and Naval Reserves air-to-air refueling/tactical transport capability; airborne radio relay; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; and replaces KC-130 F/R/T aircraft.

**Mission:** Provides responsive air movement and delivery of combat troops/supplies directly into objective areas through air landing, extraction, airdrop, and the air logistics support of theater forces.

**FY 2027 Program:** Procures 18 aircraft for the Navy and Marine Corps to fill fleet requirements. Also funds capability upgrades (Block 8.1 and Communication Modernization, Resilient Positioning, Navigation and Timing (R-PNT)), logistics support services, diminishing manufacturing sources and post-delivery support.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Lockheed Martin Corporation; Marietta, GA

| C-130J Hercules | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| **RDT&E** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C-130J | - | 34.3 | - | 18.7 | - | - | - | 18.7 | - | 16.6 | - | - | - | 16.6 |
| HC/MC-130J | - | 43.6 | - | 77.1 | - | - | - | 77.1 | - | 34.9 | - | - | - | 34.9 |
| **Subtotal** | - | 77.9 | - | 95.8 | - | - | - | 95.8 | - | 51.6 | - | - | - | 51.6 |
| **Procurement** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C-130J | 1 | 432.6 | 7 | 1,209.0 | 1 | 287.1 | 8 | 1,496.0 | - | 657.1 | - | - | - | 657.1 |
| MC-130J | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| KC-130J | 2 | 310.3 | 4 | 542.3 | 1 | 145.0 | 5 | 687.3 | 11 | 1,630.6 | 7 | 1,190.0 | 18 | 2,820.6 |
| **Subtotal** | 3 | 743.0 | 11 | 1,751.3 | 2 | 432.1 | 13 | 2,183.4 | 11 | 2,287.7 | 7 | 1,190.0 | 18 | 3,477.7 |
| **Mods** | - | 556.6 | - | 694.1 | - | 32.8 | - | 727.0 | - | 781.9 | - | - | - | 781.9 |
| **Total** | 3 | 1,377.4 | 11 | 2,541.2 | 2 | 464.9 | 13 | 3,006.1 | 11 | 3,121.1 | 7 | 1,190.0 | 18 | 4,311.1 |

Note: Includes Modification Program, Post Production and Spares *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## MQ-1C Gray Eagle

The United States Army MQ-1C Gray Eagle Unmanned Aircraft System comprises aircraft configured with multi-spectral targeting systems (electro-optical, infrared, laser designator, and IR illuminator), providing real-time full-motion video, weapons, data links, and ground control stations with communications equipment for line-of-sight and beyond-line-of-sight control. The system is a single-engine, propeller-driven uncrewed aircraft and includes the Gray Eagle Extended Range Engineering Change Proposal, which extends the aircraft's range and endurance. The Air Force completed divestment of MQ-1B in FY 2018 and replaced all aircraft with MQ-9 Reapers.

**Mission:** Operates over the horizon at medium altitude for long endurance and provides real-time intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, target acquisition, and strike capability to prosecute time-sensitive targets aggressively. The system includes a Synthetic Aperture Radar, a Ground Moving Target Indicator, a communications relay capability, a heavy-fuel engine, an encrypted tactical common data link, and greater weapons capability.

**FY 2027 Program:** Prioritizes modernizing the MQ-1C Gray Eagle fleet, focusing on key enhancements for sustained operational readiness and improved capabilities. Continues the procurement of Heavy Fuel Engine 2.0 (HFE 2.0) to replace the existing engines, addressing obsolescence, and supporting advanced sensor payloads. The budget also funds the procurement and integration of upgraded payloads, as well as the continued development and integration of Vision-Based Navigation (VBN). VBN, using Assured Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (A-PNT) kits with a processor, a down-facing camera, and associated cabling, provides an alternative navigation solution for GPS-denied environments, enhancing operational flexibility. A-PNT ensures reliable and accurate positioning, navigation, and timing information, even when GPS signals are unavailable or unreliable. This A-PNT capability meets the Military Code (M-code) requirements specified in the National Defense Authorization Act. Furthermore, Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) efforts continue to focus on refining VBN integration and addressing emerging GPS threats.

**Prime Contractor(s):** General Atomics-Aeronautical Systems Incorporated; San Diego, CA

| MQ-1C Gray Eagle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| **RDT&E** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gray Eagle USA | - | 6.7 | - | 3.4 | - | - | - | 3.4 | - | 2.6 | - | - | - | 2.6 |
| **Procurement** | | | | | | | | | - | | | | | |
| Gray Eagle USA | 8 | 278.0 | 8 | 304.8 | - | - | - | 304.8 | - | 55.7 | - | - | - | 55.7 |
| **Total** | 8 | 284.6 | 8 | 308.2 | - | - | - | 308.2 | - | 58.3 | - | - | - | 58.3 |

Note: Includes Modification Program and Spares *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## MQ-9 Reaper / USMC Group 5 UAS

DOD - JOINT

The United States Air Force (USAF) MQ-9 Reaper Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) and the United States Marine Corps (USMC) Group 5 UAS programs are comprised of an aircraft segment configured with an array of sensors; to include day/night Full Motion Video, Signals Intelligence, and Synthetic Aperture Radar sensor payloads; avionics, data links and weapons; a ground control segment consisting of a Launch and Recovery Element; and a Mission Control Element with embedded Line-of-Sight and Beyond-Line-of-Sight communications equipment. The Reaper is a single-engine, turboprop, remotely piloted armed reconnaissance aircraft designed to operate over-the-horizon at medium altitude for long endurance. The MQ-9A is the Medium-Altitude Long-Endurance (MALE) portion of the USMC Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Unmanned Expeditionary (MUX) family of systems requirement. Funding for the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) procures Special Operations Force (SOF) peculiar kits, payloads, and modifications.

**Mission:** Provides reconnaissance and embedded strike capability against time-critical targets.

**FY 2027 Program:** Continues to support modernization and sustainment efforts across multiple services. SOCOM will acquire and field special operations-peculiar mission kits, payloads, weapons, and modifications and invest in open architecture upgrades, air-launched effects, and variable effects payloads as part of the Adaptive Airborne Enterprise. The USMC will procure five MQ-9A and continue to integrate sensors and payloads for maritime domain awareness, electronic warfare, and network extension, including SkyTower II, onto their MQ-9A aircraft as part of their Medium-Altitude Long-Endurance (MALE) UAS program. Finally, the USAF will continue developing and integrating resilient command and control capabilities, focusing on the Multi-Domain Operations (M2DO) configuration and addressing resiliency, reliability, maintainability, communications, and diminishing manufacturing sources.

**Prime Contractor(s):** General Atomics–Aeronautical Systems Incorporated; San Diego, CA

| MQ–9 Reaper / USMC Group 5 UAS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| **RDT&E** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USAF | - | 6.8 | - | 32.6 | - | - | - | 32.6 | - | 16.7 | - | - | - | 16.7 |
| USN/USMC | - | 75.8 | - | 28.4 | - | - | - | 28.4 | - | 35.7 | - | - | - | 35.7 |
| SOCOM | - | 33.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 29.5 | - | - | - | 29.5 |
| **Subtotal** | - | 116.3 | - | 61.0 | - | - | - | 61.0 | - | 82.0 | - | - | - | 82.0 |
| **Procurement** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USAF | - | 12.4 | - | 121.7 | - | - | - | 121.7 | - | 126.4 | - | - | - | 126.4 |
| USN/USMC | - | 217.0 | - | 228.4 | - | - | - | 228.4 | 5 | 482.0 | - | - | 5 | 482.0 |
| SOCOM | - | 13.5 | - | 12.9 | - | 12.0 | - | 24.9 | - | 75.8 | - | - | - | 75.8 |
| **Subtotal** | - | 242.9 | - | 362.9 | - | 12.0 | - | 374.9 | 5 | 684.2 | - | - | 5 | 684.2 |
| **Total** | - | 359.2 | - | 423.9 | - | 12.0 | - | 435.9 | 5 | 766.2 | - | - | 5 | 766.2 |

Note: Includes Modification Program and Spares *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## MQ-4C Triton/RQ-4 Global Hawk/NATO AGS — DOD - JOINT


The Navy (USN) MQ-4C Triton, United States Air Force (USAF) RQ-4 Global Hawk, and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Alliance Ground Surveillance (AGS) Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) provide high altitude, long endurance Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities. The MQ-4C provides the Navy with a persistent maritime ISR capability. Mission systems include inverse Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR), Electro-optical/infrared (EO/IR) Full Motion Video maritime moving target detection, Electronic Support Measures, an Automatic Identification System, a basic communications relay capability, and Link-16. The RQ-4 Block 40 includes multi-platform radar technology for SAR imaging and moving target detection. All RQ-4 aircraft have been delivered.

**Mission:** The Navy MQ-4C provides persistent maritime ISR and Multi-Intelligence (Multi-INT), while the USAF and NATO AGS RQ-4 systems perform high-altitude, near-real-time, high-resolution ISR collection. Both systems support Combatant Commander requirements, while the MQ-4C also supports the numbered Fleet commanders with three worldwide orbits.

**FY 2027 Program:** For the MQ-4C Triton, funding continues support for Increment 2 development to incorporate advanced capabilities, including Ground Moving Target Indicator (GMTI) radar modes, enhanced EO/IR detection, High Gain Aperture for improved SIGINT, communications and network resiliency in denied environments, Multi-UA Command and Control, and Sense and Avoid capabilities. Addresses critical Diminishing Manufacturing Source issues and cybersecurity updates while supporting test and evaluation activities. Supports production line through final delivery, training and ground support equipment, and depot repair capabilities, as well as the modernization of the aircraft and ground segments from an IFC-3 to IFC-4 configuration.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Northrop Grumman; Rancho Bernardo, CA

| MQ-4C Triton / RQ-4 Global Hawk / NATO AGS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Totals | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Totals | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| **RDT&E** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RQ-4, USAF | - | 6.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| RQ-4, NATO | - | 0.9 | - | 0.8 | - | - | - | 0.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MQ-4, USN | - | 458.4 | - | 376.4 | - | - | - | 376.4 | - | 355.4 | - | - | - | 355.4 |
| **Subtotal** | - | 465.5 | - | 377.2 | - | - | - | 377.2 | - | 355.4 | - | - | - | 355.4 |
| **Procurement** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RQ-4, USAF | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MQ-4, USN | - | 323.2 | - | 310.9 | - | - | - | 310.9 | - | 265.1 | - | - | - | 265.1 |
| **Subtotal** | - | 323.2 | - | 310.9 | - | - | - | 310.9 | - | 265.1 | - | - | - | 265.1 |
| **Total** | - | 788.7 | - | 688.1 | - | - | - | 688.1 | - | 620.5 | - | - | - | 620.5 |

Includes Modification Program and Spares *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## OA-1K Skyraider II

DOD - JOINT

The OA-1K Skyraider II provides Special Operations Forces (SOF) with a cost-effective, multi-role, rapidly deployable, irregular warfare platform capable of austere operations in direct support of globally deployed, geographically isolated SOF units. Provides Close Air Support (CAS), precision strike, and armed Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) via multiple sensor capabilities, a robust communications suite, and ability to carry precision munitions. This modular platform is adaptable for new and diverse mission sets. Seventeen aircraft have been delivered as of March 2026.

**Mission:** CAS, precision strike, and armed ISR.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds support the procurement and fielding of two OA-1K Skyraider II aircraft, initial spares, systems engineering and management, support equipment, one weapon system trainer, mission planning systems, and other government costs. RDT&E investments complete live fire and aircraft verification testing, continues special operations-specific integration and modular capability enhancements to add additional weapons and sensor upgrades in the future, such as signals intelligence, leveraging the OA-1K's open architecture.

**Prime Contractor(s):** L-3 Harris; Waco, TX

| OA-1K Skyraider II | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actuals | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Totals | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Totals | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 1.9 | - | 2.0 | - | - | - | 2.0 | - | 2.0 | - | - | - | 2.0 |
| Procurement | 12 | 313.1 | 6 | 147.3 | - | - | 6 | 147.3 | 2 | 59.9 | | | 2 | 59.9 |
| Total | 12 | 315.0 | 6 | 149.3 | - | - | 6 | 149.3 | 2 | 61.9 | - | - | 2 | 61.9 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## AH-64E Apache

The AH-64E Apache program is a remanufacture effort that integrates a mast-mounted fire control radar into an upgraded and enhanced AH-64 airframe. The remanufacture effort results in a zero-time Longbow Apache, which restarts its service life and modernizes the aircraft with updated technologies and performance enhancements to keep it viable throughout its lifecycle. The AH-64E program incorporates a new power train system that restores the aircraft to its previous flight performance capabilities, which have been reduced over the years due to added weight. The AH-64E has all-new open architecture computer systems, including all-digital cockpit flight control. The aircraft also has manned/unmanned teaming capability with the Army's Unmanned Aerial Systems, giving the system significant tactical advantage. Additionally, the AH-64E can share targeting data with Joint Forces via its onboard Link 16 system.

**Mission:** Conducts armed reconnaissance, close combat, mobile strike, and vertical maneuver missions in day, night, obscured battlefields, and adverse weather conditions.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funding supports ongoing AH-64E modifications and service life extensions, including the Longbow Crew Trainer and Apache Sensors suite. RDT&E funding continues the Oil-Cooled Generator qualification, advancing the capability to address reliability issues with the legacy air-cooled generator system. As outlined in the 2024 Aviation Investment Rebalance strategy, the Army reduced the AH-64 fleet size by divesting AH-64Ds and the oldest AH-64E Low-Rate Initial Production aircraft.

**Prime Contractor(s):** The Boeing Company; Mesa, AZ

| AH-64E Apache | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actuals | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Totals | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Totals | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| **RDT&E** | - | 7.9 | - | 44.4 | - | - | - | 44.4 | - | 30.8 | - | - | - | 30.8 |
| **Procurement** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AH-64E New Build | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| AH-64E Reman | 31 | 557.4 | 7 | 361.7 | - | - | 7 | 361.7 | - | 1.6 | - | - | - | 1.6 |
| Modifications | - | 93.8 | - | 131.2 | - | - | - | 131.2 | - | 251.6 | - | - | - | 251.6 |
| **Total** | 31 | 659.2 | 7 | 537.3 | - | - | 7 | 537.3 | - | 284.0 | - | - | - | 284.0 |

Note: Includes Modification Program *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## CH-47 Chinook

The CH-47F is the Army's only heavy-lift capability that supports the requirement to be strategically responsive across full spectrum of operations. The CH-47F Block II modernized cargo program upgrades existing CH-47F aircraft and procures common hardware components for the CH-47F and its enhanced version the MH-47G to support U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC). The aircraft includes updates to the Common Avionics Architecture System and Digital Advanced Flight Control System (DAFCS) to address parts obsolescence and permits enhanced communications and navigation for improved situational awareness in the digital cockpit. Other improvements include strengthen airframe and optimized fuel system tanks that improve mission performance and survivability. The CH-47 Block II aircraft have an improved rotor system and improved drive train that increase payload performance.

**Mission:** Performs heavy lift missions, including troop transport, air assault, resupply in combat, combat support, and combat service support.

**FY 2027 Program:** Procures five MH-47G aircraft and supports Digital Cockpit Support and Sustainment for CH-47F Block II. RDT&E funding enables completion of an operational demonstration, DAFCS upgrade and engineering support for materiel release and fielding.

**Prime Contractor(s):** The Boeing Company; Philadelphia, PA.

| CH-47 Chinook | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actuals | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Totals | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Totals | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 4.6 | - | 25.9 | - | - | - | 25.9 | - | 7.3 | - | - | - | 7.3 |
| Procurement | 11 | 738.6 | 11 | 707.9 | - | - | 11 | 707.9 | 5 | 319.1 | - | - | 5 | 319.1 |
| Total | 11 | 743.3 | 11 | 733.8 | - | - | 11 | 733.8 | 5 | 326.3 | - | - | 5 | 326.3 |

Note: Includes Modification Program *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## UH-60 Black Hawk

The UH-60 Black Hawk is a twin-engine, single-rotor, four-bladed utility helicopter designed to carry a crew of four and a combat-equipped squad of 11 soldiers or an external load of up to 9,000 pounds. The UH-60 comes in many variants, with many modifications and capabilities to fulfill different roles. The Army variants can be fitted with stub wings to carry additional fuel tanks or weapons. The UH-60M Black Hawk is a digital networked platform with improved range and lift to support operational Commanders through air assault, general support command and control, and aeromedical evacuation. An HH-60M is a UH-60 M Black Hawk integrated with the medical evacuation mission kit, which provides day/night and adverse weather emergency evacuation of casualties.

**Mission:** Provides a highly maneuverable, air transportable, troop-carrying helicopter for all intensities of conflict without regard to geographical location or environmental conditions. It moves troops, equipment, and supplies into combat, performing aeromedical evacuation and multiple functions supporting the Army's air mobility doctrine.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds procurement of one UH-60M aircraft, related installations, and government-furnished equipment. RDT&E funding supports the development of the Scalable Digital Backbone with a focus on open standard hardware and software components that enhance modularity, portability, and commonality to meet U.S. Army Modular Open Systems Architecture (MOSA) objectives. Additionally, funding supports Airframe Enhancements for Launched Effects Development, aligning with current Utility Helicopter Project Office (UHPO) requirements by focusing on sensitivity analysis and design improvements.

**Prime Contractor(s):** UH-60M: Airframe/CFE - Sikorsky, A Lockheed Martin Company; Stratford, CT

| UH-60 Black Hawk | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actuals | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Totals | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Totals | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| **RDT&E** | - | 124.0 | - | 124.0 | - | - | - | 124.0 | - | 35.1 | - | - | - | 35.1 |
| **Procurement** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UH-60M | 26 | 827.2 | 29 | 978.1 | - | - | 29 | 978.1 | 1 | 39.2 | - | - | 1 | 39.2 |
| UH-60V | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | 26 | 951.3 | 29 | 1,102.1 | - | - | 29 | 1,102.1 | 1 | 74.4 | - | - | 1 | 74.4 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Future Long-Range Assault Aircraft


The Future Long Range Assault Aircraft (FLRAA) is a major defense acquisition program that will develop and field the next generation of vertical lift tactical assault/utility aircraft for the Army. This medium-lift tactical assault aircraft and its medical evacuation variant will augment the Army's H-60 Black Hawk utility helicopter fleet to provide the combat aviation brigades with long-range, high-speed, survivable options in contested environments. The Army competitively awarded the weapon system development contract in December 2022.

**Mission:** Conducts air assault, urban assault/security, maritime interdiction, medical evacuation, humanitarian assistance/disaster relief, tactical resupply, direct action, noncombatant evacuation, and combat search and rescue operations. FLRAA will support the Army, including Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) and the Joint Force, in a contested, near-peer threat environment. The FLRAA weapon system will retain the Army's ability to project combat power with transformational increases in range, speed, mobility, and payload over current Army and USSOCOM aircraft.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds design updates, continues prototype development and Limited User Test (LUT) aircraft manufacturing, initiates ground/developmental testing, continues production planning, and refinement of a digital backbone architected to meet Modular Open System Approach (MOSA) objectives. It also continues integration and assembly of MV-75 prototype aircraft, inclusive of two planned Limited User Test (LUT) aircraft. Funding also completes weapon system Critical Design Review (CDR), begins prototype delivery, and incorporates design updates informed by the testing. Funding also supports the development of the FLRAA MEDEVAC mission equipment package.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Bell Helicopter Textron, Incorporated; Ft. Worth, TX

| Future Long-Range Assault Aircraft | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actuals | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Totals | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Totals | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 1,212.6 | - | 1,220.6 | - | 310.0 | - | 1,530.6 | - | 2,140.6 | - | - | - | 2,140.6 |
| Procurement | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 127.2 | - | - | - | 127.2 |
| Total | - | 1,212.6 | - | 1,220.6 | - | 310.0 | - | 1,530.6 | - | 2,267.8 | - | - | - | 2,267.8 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## MQ-25 Stingray/Unmanned Carrier Aviation

The United States Navy MQ-25A Stingray and the Unmanned Carrier Aviation (UCA) Mission Control System (UMCS) programs are developing an unmanned capability to embark as part of the Carrier Air Wing (CVW) for aerial refueling and Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance missions. The MQ-25 will extend the CVW's mission effectiveness range and mitigate the current Carrier Strike Group organic ISR shortfall. As the first carrier-based Group 5 Unmanned Aircraft System, the MQ-25 will pioneer the integration of manned and unmanned operations; demonstrate complex sea-based Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence technologies; and pave the way for future multi-mission UAS to pace emerging threats. The MQ-25 was previously funded under the Unmanned Carrier Launched Airborne Surveillance and Strike program. The program entered Engineering and Manufacturing Development in the fourth quarter of FY 2018.

**Mission:** Conducts aerial refueling as a primary mission and provides ISR as a secondary mission.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds the continuation of Ground Control Station integration and begins ground and flight tests with the air vehicles. All four Engineering Development Models (EDMs) and one of the three System Demonstration Test Articles (SDTAs) will be delivered to the test program. They will be available for ground and flight testing. The FY 2027 budget funds three Low-Rate Initial Production (LRIP) MQ-25 aircraft and advanced procurement supporting LRIP Lot 3 (five MQ-25 aircraft) long lead materials. MQ-25 is currently on track to support first flight in the second quarter of FY 2026. Also, it funds the UMCS program that builds, integrates, installs, and sustains the systems (control station, communications, and networks) required to operate the MQ-25 and performs ship installations associated with the MQ-25. In FY 2027, the UMCS program will continue to install UCA Mission Control stations in the CVN and Shore locations.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Airframe**:** Boeing; St. Louis, MO
UMCS: Lockheed Martin; Fort Worth, TX

| MQ-25 Stingray/Unmanned Carrier Aviation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actuals | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Totals | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Totals | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 251.3 | - | 314.8 | - | - | - | 314.8 | - | 513.3 | - | - | - | 513.3 |
| Procurement | - | 227.0 | 3 | 714.4 | - | 100.0 | 3 | 814.4 | 3 | 1,236.0 | - | - | 3 | 1,236.0 |
| Total | - | 478.3 | 3 | 1,029.2 | - | 100.0 | 3 | 1,129.2 | 3 | 1,749.3 | - | - | 3 | 1,749.3 |

Note: Includes Modification Program and Spares *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## F/A-18 Super Hornet

Serves as the backbone of Carrier Air Wing strike-fighter capacity, capable of flexing between air-to-air and strike missions on the same sortie. Supports the full mission spectrum including air superiority, fighter escort, close air support, air defense suppression, and day/night precision strike. Extends Carrier Strike Group reach through organic aerial refueling capability.

**Mission:** Provides multi-role attack and strike fighter capability, which includes the traditional applications, such as fighter escort and fleet air defense, combined with the attack applications, such as interdiction and close air support.

**FY 2027 Program:** Continues Production Line Shutdown, as FY 2023 was the last year of the E/F procurement. Continues to fund spares, repair parts, and the Service Life Extension Program to maintain sufficient aircraft inventory to meet fleet operational requirements through FY 2046. The FY 2027 program continues developing and integrating critical aircraft systems, like the Infrared Search and Track pod, to ensure the F/A-18 E/F can meet advanced threats expected in 2027 and beyond.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Airframe: Boeing; St. Louis, MO
Engine: General Electric Company; Lynn, MA

| F/A-18 E/F Super Hornet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 337.3 | - | 395.9 | - | - | - | 395.9 | - | 271.4 | - | - | - | 271.4 |
| Procurement | - | 1,318.7 | - | 1,591.3 | - | - | - | 1,591.3 | - | 1,702.1 | - | - | - | 1,702.1 |
| Total | - | 1,656.0 | - | 1,987.2 | - | - | - | 1,987.2 | - | 1,973.5 | - | - | - | 1,973.5 |

Note 1: Includes modification, spares, and support equipment costs *Numbers may not add due to rounding*
Note 2: Includes Infrared Search and Track (IRST) pod costs

## E-2D Advanced Hawkeye

The E-2D Advanced Hawkeye is an airborne early warning, all-weather, twin-engine, carrier-based aircraft designed to extend task force defense perimeters. The Advanced Hawkeye provides improved battlespace target detection and situational awareness, especially in the littorals; supports the Theater Air and Missile Defense operations; and improves operational availability for the radar system. Relative to the E-2C aircraft, the E-2D aircraft provides increased electrical power, a strengthened fuselage, and upgraded radar systems, communications suites, and mission computers.

**Mission:** Provides theater air and missile sensing and early warning; battlefield management command and control; acquisition, tracking, and targeting of surface warfare contacts; surveillance of littoral area objectives and targets; and tracking strike warfare assets.

**FY 2027 Program:** Procures six E-2D aircraft and associated support costs. Continued funding for associated support and continued development of systems, in addition to procuring various equipment required to establish organic depot capability.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Airframe: Northrop Grumman Corporation:
Bethpage, NY (Engineering)
St. Augustine, FL (Manufacturing)
Engine: Rolls-Royce Corporation; Indianapolis, IN
Radar: Lockheed Martin Corporation; Syracuse, NY

| E-2D Advanced Hawkeye | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 295.3 | - | 350.3 | - | - | - | 350.3 | - | 390.3 | - | - | - | 390.3 |
| Procurement | - | 295.7 | 3 | 1,360.0 | - | - | 3 | 1,360.0 | 6 | 2,806.1 | - | - | 6 | 2,806.1 |
| Total | - | 591.0 | 3 | 1,710.3 | - | - | 3 | 1,710.3 | 6 | 3,196.4 | - | - | 6 | 3,196.4 |

Note: Includes modification, spares, and support equipment costs *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## CH-53K Heavy Lift Helicopter

The CH-53K King Stallion is the only marinized heavy-lift helicopter and replaces the United States Marine Corps CH-53E Super Stallion, which was introduced in 1980. The CH-53K provides improved lift and range capabilities, payload, performance, cargo handling, reliability and maintainability, interoperability, survivability, ship integration, and force protection. The CH-53K is designed to support Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) heavy-lift requirements in the 21st-century joint environment and is the only heavy-lift platform that can lift the MAGTF ashore. The CH-53K provides an unparalleled high-altitude lift capability with nearly three times the external lift capacity of the CH-53E. The total CH-53K program of record quantity is 200 operational aircraft with four System Demonstration Test Articles and 196 aircraft funded with Aircraft Procurement, Navy. The Navy completed initial operational test & evaluation in April 2022, achieved initial operational capability in May 2022, and approved full-rate production in December 2022.

**Mission:** Conducts expeditionary heavy-lift assault transport of armored vehicles, equipment, and personnel to support distributed operations deep inland from a sea-based operations center.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds procurement of 22 aircraft, advance procurement for long-lead materials, and associated support costs. FY 2027 is the third year of a five-year multi-year procurement contract for airframes and engines (FY 2025–FY 2029). The program also includes development funds for follow-on improvements and to stand up government test capabilities.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Airframe: Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation; Stratford, CT
Engines: General Electric Company; Lynn, MA

| CH-53K Heavy Lift Replacement Helicopter | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actuals | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Totals | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Totals | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 71.4 | - | 136.4 | - | - | - | 136.4 | - | 140.2 | - | - | - | 140.2 |
| Procurement | 18 | 2,911.1 | 14 | 2,549.4 | - | - | 14 | 2,549.4 | 22 | 3,939.9 | - | - | 22 | 3,939.9 |
| Total | 18 | 2,982.5 | 14 | 2,685.8 | - | - | 14 | 2,685.8 | 22 | 4,080.1 | - | - | 22 | 4,080.1 |

Note: Includes Modification Program and Spares *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## B-21 Raider


The B-21 Raider is a high-tech long-range bomber that will replace B-1 and B-2 bombers. The B-21 will be a key component of the joint portfolio of conventional and nuclear-capable deep-strike capabilities. The Air Force delivered the B-21 on schedule in 2025, demonstrating disciplined program execution, and remain on track for aircraft on the ramp at Ellsworth AFB in 2027. The B-21 has been designed as a dual-capable aircraft that can employ nuclear and conventional weapons. The B-21 program is planning to achieve nuclear certification at the earliest opportunity. Highly survivable, the B-21 Raider will be able to penetrate modern air defenses. The Air Force plans to procure a minimum of 100 aircraft. The program is currently executing its flight test campaign, ground test campaign, and Low Rate Initial Production (Lots 1 - 4). Ellsworth AFB, South Dakota, was approved as the first Main Operating Base (MOB) in 2021 and in 2024, Whiteman AFB, Missouri, and Dyess AFB, Texas were approved as the second and third B-21 MOBs.

**Mission:** Destroys strategic targets to debilitate an adversary's capacity and capability to wage war. The B-21 will deliver the ability to operate in contested environments, counter emerging threats, and support the nuclear triad by providing a visible and flexible nuclear deterrent capability.

**FY 2027 Program:** Continues Engineering and Manufacturing Development of the B-21. Procurement funds continue the transition into low-rate initial production, which includes long lead parts. Additional details are classified.

**Prime Contractor(s)**: Northrop Grumman Corporation; Falls Church, VA

| B-21 Raider | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY2027 | | | | | |
| | Actuals | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Totals | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Totals | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 2,565.5 | | 2,729.5 | | | - | 2,729.5 | - | 2,862.7 | - | - | - | 2,862.7 |
| Procurement | - | 2,606.7 | | 2,835.0 | | 4,500.0 | - | 7,335.0 | - | 3,246.1 | - | | - | 3,246.1 |
| Total | - | 5,172.2 | | 5,564.5 | | 4,500.0 | - | 10,064.5 | - | 6,108.7 | - | - | - | 6,108.7 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Bombers

Bombers provide an intercontinental capability to strike surface targets rapidly. The Air Force legacy bomber fleet includes the B-1B, B-2, and B-52H aircraft. The B-1B Lancer, fielded in 1988, is a swing-wing, supersonic, long-range conventional bomber carrying the largest payload of guided and unguided weapons in the Air Force inventory. The multi-mission B-1B is the backbone of the U.S. long-range conventional bomber force. It can rapidly deliver massive quantities of precision and non-precision weapons against any adversary, any place in the world, at any time. The B-2 Spirit, fielded in 1997, is a multi-engine, long-range conventional and nuclear bomber incorporating low-observable technology that enables the B-2 to penetrate enemy air defenses and strike high-value targets. The B-52H Stratofortress, fielded in 1962, is a long-range, subsonic, strategic bomber that provides nuclear and conventional missions.

**Mission:** Fly into enemy territory to destroy strategic targets such as major military installations, factories, and ports to debilitate an adversary's capacity to wage war. The B-1B bomber can perform a variety of missions, including that of a conventional carrier for theater operations. It can rapidly deliver massive quantities of precision and non-precision weapons against any adversary, worldwide, at any time. The B-2 aircraft delivers both conventional and nuclear munitions, capable of massive firepower in a short time anywhere, is the only aircraft capable of penetrating enemy defenses to bomb heavily defended targets, and the only aircraft to carry the 30,000-pound GBU-57 Massive Ordnance Penetrator. The B-52H aircraft conducts both nuclear and conventional missions and carries the widest variety of weapons of all the bombers, including the only aircraft to carry the AGM-86 Air Launched Cruise Missile, a nuclear cruise missile.

**FY 2027 Program:** Continues upgrades to modernize legacy bombers, including avionics, communications, radar, engine, and weapons efforts.

**Prime Contractor(s):** B-2: Northrop Grumman Aerospace Systems; Palmdale, CA
B-1B, B-52H: Boeing Defense; Oklahoma City, OK

| Bombers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 1,080.5 | - | 1,111.1 | - | | - | 1,111.1 | - | 2,170.4 | - | 101.1 | - | 2,271.5 |
| Procurement | - | 213.0 | - | 399.8 | - | | - | 399.8 | - | 954.2 | - | 23.6 | - | 977.8 |
| Total | - | 1,293.5 | | 1,510.9 | | | - | 1,510.9 | - | 3,124.6 | - | 124.7 | - | 3,249.3 |

Note: Includes Modification Program, Post Production Support, and Spares Funding

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## KC-46A Tanker

The KC-46A Pegasus provides aerial refueling support to the Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and allied aircraft. The aircraft offers increased refueling capacity, improved efficiency, and cargo and aeromedical evacuation capability over the current KC-135 Stratotanker, which is over 50 years old. The KC-46A is the first phase of aerial refueling tanker recapitalization, replacing approximately one-third of the current legacy tanker fleet. The KC-46A aircraft is assembled on the existing commercial 767 production line and militarized in the Everett Modification Center, both in Everett, Washington. Follow-on aerial refueling tanker programs will recapitalize the entire fleet over 30 years. Boeing has delivered 104 aircraft to the USAF as of March 2026.

**Mission:** Provides the capability to refuel joint and coalition receivers via a boom or drogue system and will augment the airlift fleet with cargo, passenger, and aeromedical evacuation capabilities. The Air Force uses tanker aircraft to support these strategic, operational, and tactical missions across the entire spectrum of military operations. The KC-46A aircraft will operate in day, night, and adverse weather to enable deployment, employment, and redeployment of United States and coalition forces.

**FY 2027 Program:** Procures 15 aircraft and continues the Air Force's development efforts of a militarized variant of the Boeing 767-2C aircraft to include support equipment, operational site activation, depot standup, interim contractor support, alternate mission equipment, and direct mission support. It also funds continued production of low-technical risk parts of the corrected Boom Telescope Actuator kits and enables depot kit installs starting later during regular C-checks. Supports aircrew training systems, and development of efforts for the continuation and expansion of KC-46A Block I Pegasus Advanced Communications Suite (PACS), Hybrid satellite communications (SATCOM) development and kit procurement, and takeoff and landing data (TOLD) program development.

**Prime Contractor(s):** The Boeing Company; Seattle, WA

| KC-46A Tanker | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 76.3 | - | 130.2 | - | - | - | 130.2 | - | 543.8 | - | - | - | 543.8 |
| Procurement | 15 | 2,996.4 | 15 | 3,093.5 | - | - | 15 | 3,093.5 | 15 | 3,787.3 | - | - | 15 | 3,787.3 |
| Mods | - | 25.0 | - | 19.3 | - | - | - | 19.3 | - | 85.5 | - | - | - | 85.5 |
| Total | 15 | 3,097.7 | 15 | 3,243.0 | - | - | 15 | 3,243.0 | 15 | 4,416.6 | - | - | 15 | 4,416.6 |

Note: Includes Modification Program and Spares *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## VC-25B Presidential Aircraft Recapitalization


The VC-25B Presidential Aircraft Recapitalization program will replace the current VC-25A (Boeing 747-200) "Air Force One" aircraft with a new, modified 747-8. The VC-25B will provide the President, staff, and guests with safe and reliable air transportation at the same level of security and communications capability available in the White House. The 747-8 aircraft modifications will include an electrical power upgrade, dual auxiliary power units usable in flight, a mission communication system, an executive interior, military avionics, a self-defense system, autonomous enplaning and deplaning, and autonomous baggage loading. The Air Force awarded the $3.9 billion firm-fixed-price contract for engineering and manufacturing development, detailed design, modification, certification, and fielding of two presidential, mission-ready 747-8 aircraft in July 2018.

**Mission:** Provides safe, secure, worldwide transport to ensure the President can execute the constitutional roles of Commander-in-Chief, Head of State, and Chief Executive.

**FY 2027 Program:** Continues the Engineering and Manufacturing Development phase of acquisition and commercial aircraft modifications to field the capability as early as 2028. The program office is actively pursuing options to accelerate the program schedule in coordination with commercial and government stakeholders.

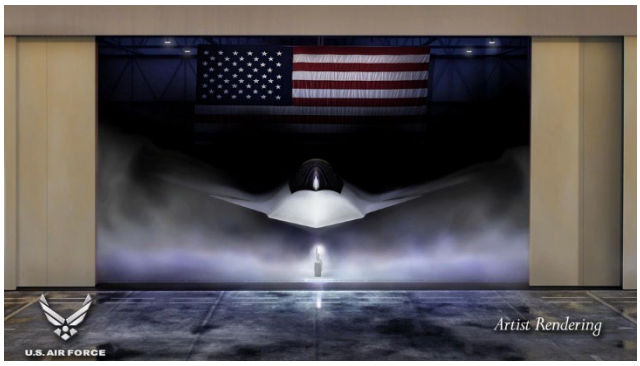
**Prime Contractor(s):** The Boeing Company; Seattle, WA

| VC-25B Presidential Aircraft Recapitalization | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 419.6 | - | 594.6 | - | - | - | 594.6 | - | 555.2 | - | - | - | 555.2 |
| Procurement | - | - | - | 36.7 | - | - | - | 36.7 | - | 156.9 | - | - | - | 156.9 |
| Total | - | 419.6 | - | 631.2 | - | - | - | 631.2 | - | 712.1 | - | - | - | 712.1 |

Note: Includes Modification Program and Spares *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## F-47

The F-47 will be the world's most stealthy and lethal fighter, ensuring our nation's continued air superiority in highly contested operational environments. The F-47's open architecture and digital design allow for continuous, competitive upgrades while strengthening the industrial base. The F-47 is built to operate alongside Collaborative Combat Aircraft and offers improvements over the F-22 in range, stealth, and cost-effectiveness.




**Mission:** Ensures air dominance for the Joint Force by countering advanced adversaries in highly contested environments. Provides next-generation stealth penetration, sensor fusion, and long-range strike capability as part of an integrated family of systems with Collaborative Combat Aircraft.

**FY 2027 Program:** Continues to mature technology and reduce risk through development, integration, and test activities. The program activities include pursuing open architecture solutions and designing, building, and testing components and/or full weapon systems. The F-47 program will continue conducting analyses, identifying technology candidates, and performing concept refinements. Studies required to develop operational/system architectures to include a family of systems and spectral dominance platforms will also mature. Engineering and Manufacturing Development activities will include development, integration, testing, and building demonstrative prototypes.

**Prime Contractor(s):** The Boeing Company; St. Louis, MO

| F-47 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 2,341.9 | - | 3,053.1 | - | 400.0 | - | 3,453.1 | - | 5,037.9 | - | - | - | 5,037.9 |
| Procurement | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | - | 2,341.9 | - | 3,053.1 | - | 400.0 | - | 3,453.1 | - | 5,037.9 | - | - | - | 5,037.9 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## F-22 Raptor

The F-22 Raptor is a fifth-generation air superiority fighter aircraft. The Raptor is designed to penetrate enemy airspace and achieve first-look, first-shot, first-kill capability against multiple targets. It has unprecedented survivability and lethality, ensuring the Joint Forces have freedom from attack, maneuver, and strike capability in the assurance of worldwide air dominance.

**Mission:** Provides the U.S. enhanced air superiority/global strike capability to counter and defeat air-to-air and air-to-ground threats in a highly contested environment by conducting counter-air, destruction of enemy air defenses, and cruise missile defense missions.

**FY 2027 Program:** Continues deliberate investments via the Raptor Agile Capability Release program to ensure F-22s are upgraded with state-of-the-art sensors, improved survivability, enhanced interoperability, and extended range and time on station. The FY 2027 program continues critical planned modernization for F-22 aircraft via incremental capability upgrades, software development pathways, and key reliability and maintainability improvements that will enhance the F-22 Air Superiority and Global Strike capabilities in highly contested environments. F-22 programs continue to release upgraded communications systems, navigation systems, reliability and maintainability improvements, critical sensor enhancement capabilities, and low-drag tanks/pylons capabilities to meet advanced threats expected in 2027 and beyond. FY 2027 continues to incorporate additional development efforts in the Helmeted Mounted Cueing Display System for increased pilot situational awareness and Hybrid Satellite Communications for resiliency.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Airframe: Lockheed Martin; Marietta, GA and Fort Worth, TX
Engine: Pratt & Whitney; Hartford, CT

| F-22 Raptor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 733.6 | - | 814.0 | - | - | - | 814.0 | - | 950.4 | - | - | - | 950.4 |
| Procurement | - | 890.3 | - | 1,029.8 | - | 96.0 | - | 1,125.8 | - | 1,253.2 | - | - | - | 1,253.2 |
| Total | - | 1,623.9 | - | 1,843.8 | - | 96.0 | - | 1,939.8 | - | 2,203.6 | - | - | - | 2,203.6 |

Note: Includes modification, spares, and support equipment costs *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## F-15 Eagle

The F-15E is a twin-engine, dual-seat, supersonic dual-role, all-weather, deep interdiction fighter with multi-role air-to-air/air-to-ground capabilities. The F-15EX is a modernized derivative of the F-15E with advanced flight controls, superior sensors, and increased weapons capacity and range needed to defend critical locations in highly contested environments by recapitalizing the divested F-15C/D fleet. The F-15 C/D is a twin-engine (F-15C single seat; F-15D dual seat), supersonic, all-weather, day/night, air superiority fourth-generation fighter aircraft.

**Mission:** Gains and maintains air supremacy over the battlefield and conducts deep interdiction strike missions. The F-15E/EX provides dual-role air-to-air and air-to-ground capability with expanded weapons capacity, advanced sensors, and electronic warfare systems. Supports homeland defense and complements fifth-generation fighters as part of a fourth- and fifth-generation force mix for power projection.

**FY 2027 Program:** Procures 24 F-15EX aircraft and funds weapon system requirements needed for operational conversion from F-15C/D and Selfridge ANG A-10 to F-15EX. The Eagle Passive/Active Warning Survivability System program will improve F-15E/EX survivability by enhancing the ability to detect, deny, or defeat air and ground threats. Continues F-15E/EX modernization investment in the development and test activities started in prior years, including the Flight Control Computer, Automatic Ground Collision Avoidance System, and Long-Range Kill Chain efforts, such as Hybrid Satellite Communications.

**Prime Contractor(s):** The Boeing Company; St. Louis, MO

| F-15EX Eagle II / F-15E Eagle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| **F-15EX** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RDT&E | - | 54.9 | - | 117.7 | - | 40.0 | - | 157.7 | - | 133.3 | - | - | - | 133.3 |
| Procurement | 18 | 1,848.6 | 1 | 124.0 | 21 | 3,049.3 | 22 | 3,173.4 | 24 | 2,963.0 | - | - | 24 | 2,963.0 |
| **Subtotal** | 18 | 1,903.4 | 1 | 241.8 | 21 | 3,089.3 | 22 | 3,331.1 | 24 | 3,096.3 | - | - | 24 | 3,096.3 |
| **F-15E Mods** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RDT&E | - | 138.3 | - | 229.9 | - | - | - | 229.9 | - | 322.9 | - | - | - | 322.9 |
| Procurement | - | 305.3 | - | 406.9 | - | - | - | 406.9 | - | 428.1 | - | - | - | 428.1 |
| **Subtotal** | - | 443.7 | - | 636.8 | - | - | - | 636.8 | - | 751.0 | - | - | - | 751.0 |
| **Total** | 18 | 2,347.1 | 1 | 878.6 | 21 | 3,089.3 | 22 | 3,967.9 | 24 | 3,847.3 | - | - | 24 | 3,847.3 |

Note: Includes modification, spares, and support equipment costs *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## HH-60W Combat Rescue Helicopter

The HH-60W Jolly Green II helicopter program, formerly the Combat Rescue Helicopter (CRH) and HH-60 Recapitalization, replaces the aging HH-60G Pave Hawk. Based on the U.S. Army's UH-60M Black Hawk and tailored for all-weather Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR), the HH-60W integrates existing technologies and mission systems for efficient development. Onboard defensive capabilities and in-flight refueling will allow the HH-60W to operate in increased threat environments and extend its combat mission range. The program of record is 102 aircraft.

**Mission:** The HH-60W addresses a critical operational need for a quickly deployable, versatile helicopter capable of conducting Personnel Recovery (PR) missions worldwide, day or night, in adverse weather, and in hostile or non-permissive environments. It also performs collateral missions including casualty evacuation, medical evacuation, non-combat evacuation operations, civil search and rescue, international aid, disaster humanitarian relief, and insertion/extraction of combat forces. Additionally, the helicopter will conduct Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government missions in the National Capital Region.

**FY 2027 Program:** The program focuses on upgrading aircraft capabilities through follow-on capability upgrade system (FOCUS) efforts. These upgrades include Global Positioning System Anti-Jam/Anti-Spoof, Mobile User Objective System, and Joint Range Extension Applications Protocol. In addition, modification development will begin for 26 HH-60Ws in support of the Air Force District of Washington mission sets.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation (a Lockheed Martin Company); Stratford, CT

| HH-60W Combat Rescue Helicopter | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 31.6 | - | - | - | | - | - | - | 24.3 | - | - | - | 24.3 |
| Procurement | 4 | 378.0 | 2 | 220.7 | - | | 2 | 220.7 | - | 126.0 | - | - | - | 126.0 |
| Total | 4 | 409.6 | 2 | 220.7 | - | - | 2 | 220.7 | - | 150.3 | - | - | - | 150.3 |

Note: Includes Modification Program and Spares *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Advanced Pilot Training (T-7A)

The Advanced Pilot Training (APT) System, T-7A, Red Hawk, will replace the Air Education and Training Command's fleet of T-38C aircraft, currently based in Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas. The APT program will provide aircraft, simulators, and advanced training capabilities to train future Air Force pilots to fly fourth- and fifth-generation fighter aircraft. The aircraft, with modern simulators, will enable a pilot training process that produces pilots at a rate that meets the needs of the Air Force for the next several decades.

**Mission:** Provides student pilots in the Specialized Undergraduate Pilot Training advanced phase and Fighter/Bomber Fundamentals, the skills and competencies required to transition more effectively into fourth and fifth-generation fighter and bomber aircraft. The aircraft and maintenance simulators will encompass a full range of physical devices and instructional techniques (e.g., traditional classroom, online training, and virtual training).

**FY 2027 Program:** Procures 23 aircraft for low-rate initial production Lot 2 in FY 2027, following the Milestone C decision in FY 2026. The production contract includes aircraft, spares, ground-based training systems, and advanced procurement for the next production lot. FY 2027 also continues the program's development, test, and evaluation efforts.

**Prime Contractor(s):** The Boeing Company; St. Louis, MO

| Advanced Pilot Training (T-7A) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 240.5 | - | 163.1 | - | - | - | 163.1 | - | 72.2 | - | - | - | 72.2 |
| Procurement | - | 76.9 | 14 | 476.2 | - | - | 14 | 476.2 | 23 | 733.3 | - | - | 23 | 733.3 |
| Total | - | 317.4 | 14 | 639.4 | - | - | 14 | 639.4 | 23 | 805.5 | - | - | 23 | 805.5 |

Note: Includes modification, spares, and support equipment costs *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## MH-139A Grey Wolf

To address critical capability gaps in the current UH-1N fleet, including speed, range, endurance, payload capacity, and aircraft self-protection deficiencies, the Air Force will procure 56 MH-139A helicopters. The MH-139A program will provide a modern replacement aircraft and include comprehensive Training Systems. These helicopters will support the vertical airlift requirements of Air Force Global Strike Command (AFGSC) and Air Force Reserve Command. Air Force Global Strike Command is the Air Force lead command and operational capability requirements sponsor for this program, which is a key element of the Air Force's nuclear enterprise reform initiatives. Full-rate production and contract award is planned for the third quarter of FY 2026. The fleet is on track to declare Initial Operational Capability by the end of FY 2026.

**Mission:** The MH-139A is set to modernize the Air Force's capabilities by partially replacing the Vietnam-era UH-1N fleet. This upgrade addresses critical shortfalls in speed, range, endurance, and carrying capacity, essential for providing emergency response and convoy support to nuclear forces.

**FY 2027 Program:** Procures a production lot of four aircraft with associated initial spares, support equipment, site activation support, training, publications, technical data, and other program management administration activities.

**Prime Contractor(s):** The Boeing Company; Ridley Park, PA

| MH-139A Grey Wolf | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 14.7 | | 5.9 | | | - | 5.9 | - | 7.0 | - | - | - | 7.0 |
| Procurement | 8 | 318.5 | 2 | 77.3 | 6 | 210.3 | 8 | 287.6 | 4 | 259.0 | - | | 4 | 259.0 |
| Total | 8 | 333.2 | 2 | 83.2 | 6 | 210.3 | 8 | 293.5 | 4 | 266.1 | - | - | 4 | 266.1 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Collaborative Combat Aircraft (CCA)

Collaborative Combat Aircraft are uncrewed weapon systems capable of enhancing crewed weapon systems' ability to achieve air superiority. The program matures and leverages relevant Science and Technology investments to reduce risk by conducting targeted development, integration, and test activities. Key CCA attributes include cost of platforms, mission-integrated autonomy, multi-platform interoperability, and lethality enhancement.

**Mission:** Provides air superiority and fighter capacity at a lower price than similar quantities of fifth-generation crewed fighters.

**FY 2027 Program:** Procures production CCAs in FY 2027. Continues to conduct development activities including digital engineering, agile software development, open systems architectures, autonomy architecture, mission autonomy, crewed-uncrewed teaming, and the design, build, and test of full weapon systems. Funding provides infrastructure investments, operational concept exploration, technology studies, multi-domain integration, operational assessments, architecture development, integrated weapons systems development, demonstration of air superiority-related technologies, multi-level prototyping, and program management support.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Air Vehicle:
General Atomics, Poway, CA
Anduril, Costa Mesa, CA
Mission Autonomy:
RTX Collins Aerospace, Arlington, VA
Shield AI, San Diego, CA

| Air Force Collaborative Combat Aircraft | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 731.3 | - | 207.5 | - | 676.8 | - | 884.2 | - | 1,431.0 | - | - | - | 1,431.0 |
| Procurement | - | - | - | 15.0 | - | 1.3 | - | 16.3 | - | 1,147.9 | - | - | - | 1,147.9 |
| Total | - | 731.3 | - | 222.5 | - | 678.0 | - | 900.5 | - | 2,578.8 | - | - | - | 2,578.8 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

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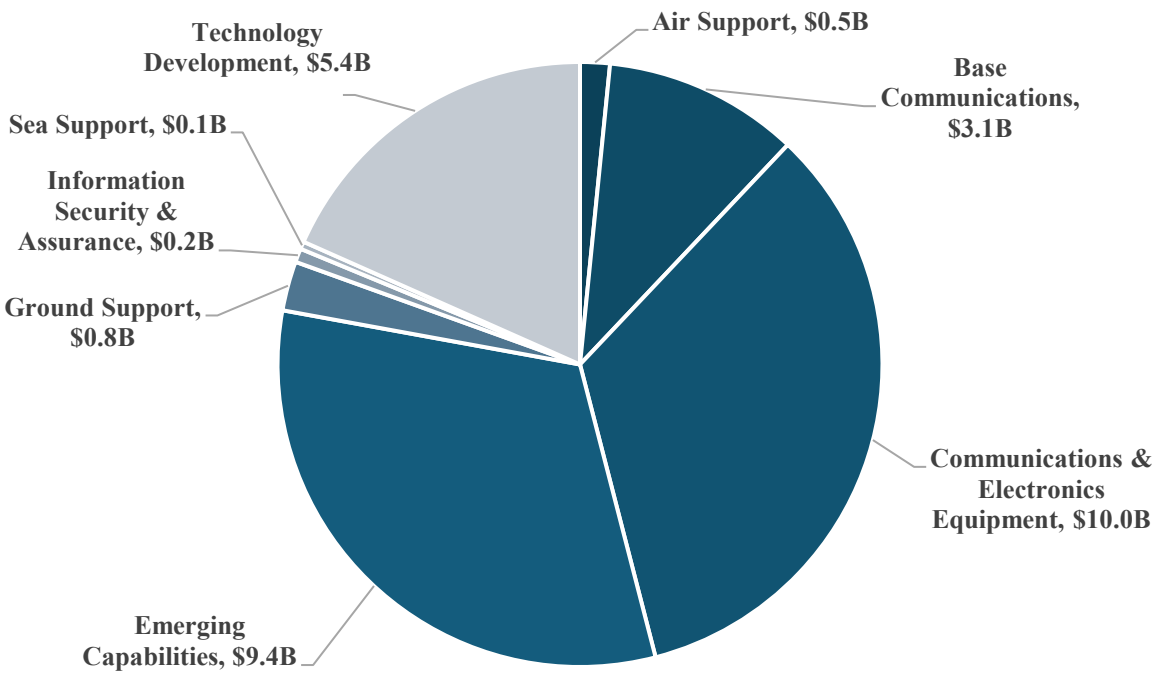
# Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) Systems

The Department is transforming and developing new concepts for future joint military operations to achieve full-spectrum dominance. The overarching goal of defeating any adversary or controlling any situation across the full range of military operations is achieved through a broad array of capabilities enabled by an interconnected network of sensors, shooters, command, control, and intelligence. The Department is evolving from siloed, platform-centric systems to a unified, data-centric enterprise, treating data as a strategic asset and foundational enabler of AI-driven decision superiority across all warfighting domains. U.S. and allied forces are highly networked and require reliable, secure, and trusted access to information to enhance operational effectiveness. By enhancing information sharing, dispersed forces can communicate, maneuver, share a common user-defined operating picture, and complete assigned missions more efficiently. This portfolio also encompasses the development of technologies like gateways, waveforms, network management, and information assurance.

The FY 2027 budget request displayed in this portfolio is $6.4 billion higher than presented in the FY 2026 President's Budget request. The 27 percent increase is attributable to increased investments in artificial intelligence, operation center modernization, and command-and-control communication systems.

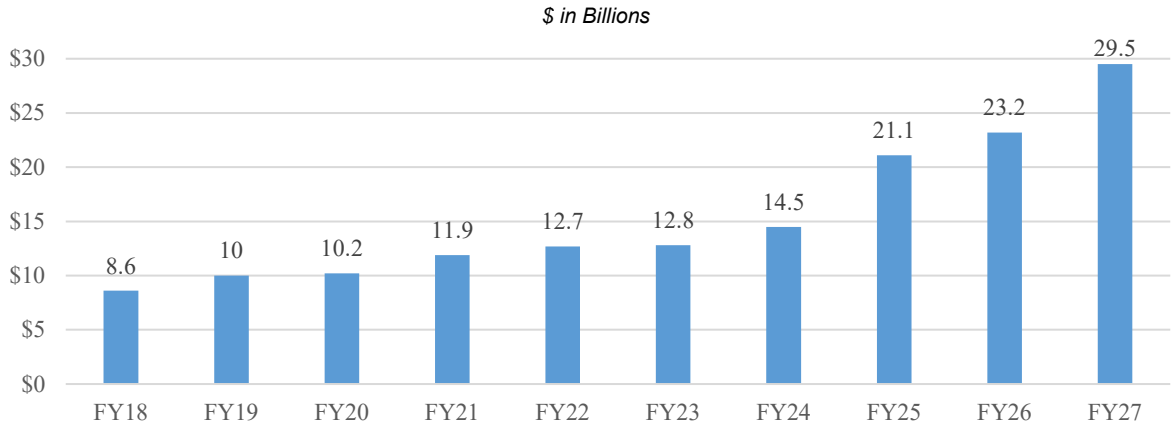
**FY 2027 C4I Systems Total: $29.5 Billion**

*$ in Billions*



The table below reflects a historical profile for the Department's annual budget request for C4I systems, which include operation control centers; communications gear; air traffic control; cyberspace activities (cybersecurity, enabling cyberspace operations, and supporting research and development); mission planning systems; fire control systems; other information technology; and related systems.

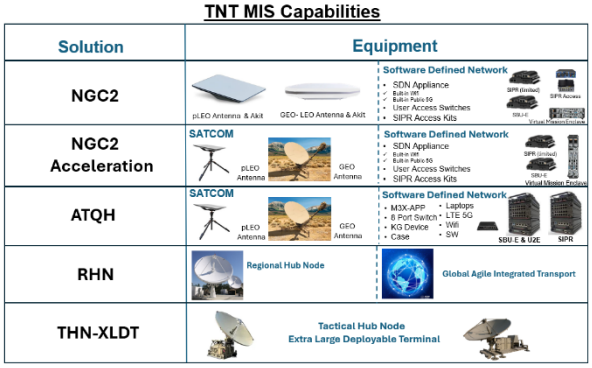
**Annual Budget Request**




*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Tactical Network Technology

The Tactical Network Technology Modernization in Service (TNT MIS) portfolio supports the Transport layer of the Army's Next Generation Command and Control (NGC2) architecture. The TNT MIS enables mission command capabilities and connects highly mobile and dispersed forces by providing network connectivity and transport for the ground domain to leverage the Department of Defense Information Network (DoDIN). The TNT MIS modernizes commercial technology, ensuring a resilient cybersecurity posture. These upgrades are crucial for defending the network against emerging cyber threats and ensuring commanders maintain effective communications in a contested environment.




To support emerging network requirements and improve the readiness of today's operational force, the Army continues to modernize the TNT capability, improving deployability, mobility, computing power, and interoperability while optimizing and increasing bandwidth and resiliency in congested and contested environments. These robust network communications systems enable global command and control, as well as robust voice, video, and data communications anywhere on the planet, both At-the-Halt and At-the-Quick-Halt (ATQH) to deliver the real-time data commanders need to make rapid, informed decisions.

**Mission:** Modernizes the Tactical Network as one of the Army's top six modernization priorities for multi-domain operations and supports the Army of 2030 and 2040 initiatives.

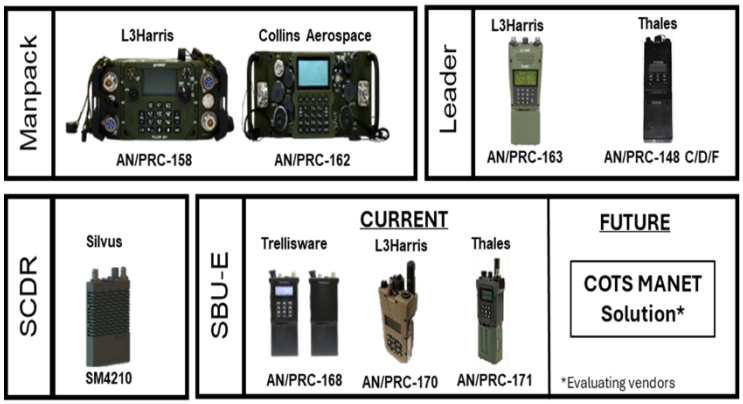
**FY 2027 Program:** Consolidates and funds multiple acquisition efforts, covering costs for hardware, software, airtime, spares, fielding, and training. Procures and fields one additional NGC2 division and accelerates modernized efforts from Company to Corp for Command and Control Transport. Continues efforts to refresh the Mission Network, procures initial spares, and modernizes unsustainable end-of-life commercial technology in Corps through Battalion units across the Army, Army Reserve, and Army National Guard by upgrading their network transport systems and regional hub nodes.

**Prime Contractor(s):** General Dynamics Mission Systems; Taunton, MA
RSC2 Inc.; Baltimore, MD
Trace Systems; Tampa, FL
MAG Aerospace; Fairfax, VA
ManTech; Herndon, VA
Microsoft; Redmond, WA
Jardon and Howard Technologies (JHT), Inc., Orlando, FL

| Tactical Network Technology | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Procurement | - | 256.3 | - | 557.4 | - | - | - | 557.4 | - | 1,581.9 | - | - | - | 1,581.9 |
| Total | - | 256.3 | - | 557.4 | - | - | - | 557.4 | - | 1,581.9 | - | - | - | 1,581.9 |

Note: Includes Modification Program and Spares *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Handheld, Manpack, and Small Form Fit Radio DOD - JOINT




The Handheld, Manpack, and Small Form Fit (HMS) radio program is a single Acquisition Category 1C program encompassing handheld radios and manpack radios. Handheld radio variants include the legacy single-channel Rifleman Radio (RR), the Single Channel Data Radio (SCDR) in support of Soldier Borne Mission Command (SBMC), the two-channel Leader Radio (LR), and the Sensitive But Unclassified-Encrypted (SBU-E). The manpack variants include the legacy Generation 1 Manpack (MP) and the current Generation 2 Manpack. HMS provides voice and data communication with an on-the-move, at-the-halt, and stationary Line of Sight (LOS)/Beyond Line of Sight (BLOS) capabilities for both dismounted personnel and platforms. HMS radio systems are software reprogrammable, networkable, multi-mode systems capable of simultaneous voice and data communication. HMS radios will support a variety of other platforms, including tactical End User Devices (EUD) voice and data needs. HMS provides tailorable and scalable, software-defined radio systems meeting U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Special Operations Command communications needs.

**Mission:** HMS radios provide voice and data services to Warfighters and tactical end user devices in several form factors.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds the procurement of the LR, MP, SCDR, and SBU-E radios, support equipment, fielding, non-recurring engineering, and platform vehicle integration. Provides for follow-on testing of the LR and MP products to demonstrate compliance with program requirements and assess effectiveness, suitability, and survivability. Supports safety, spectrum supportability, and certifications necessary to prepare products for fielding.

**Prime Contractor(s):** L3Harris Radio Corporation; Rochester, NY
Thales Communications Incorporated; Clarksburg, MD
Collins Aerospace; Cedar Rapids, IA
Anduril Industries; Costa Mesa, CA

| Handheld, Manpack, and Small Form Fit Radio | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 4.1 | - | 3.2 | - | - | - | 3.2 | - | 3.8 | - | - | - | 3.8 |
| Procurement | 13,189 | 649.2 | 7,976 | 474.6 | - | - | 7,976 | 474.6 | 7,248 | 516.0 | - | - | 7,248 | 516.0 |
| Total | 13,189 | 653.3 | 7,976 | 477.8 | - | - | 7,976 | 477.8 | 7,248 | 519.8 | - | - | 7,248 | 519.8 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

# Ground Systems

The Department of War is modernizing its ground force capabilities to ensure the United States remains a dominant force capable of operating in all environments across the full spectrum of conflict. The U.S. Army and Marine Corps (USMC) equip each Soldier and Marine with the best equipment available to succeed in current and future operations. Ongoing technology research and concept exploration will benefit future Army and Marine Corps combat portfolios.

The ground forces modernization plan addresses the challenges of the future operational environment. In addition to upgrades to legacy equipment, the overall strategy embraces new capabilities, like the XM30 Mechanized Infantry Combat Vehicle (MICV) and the M1E3 Abrams. The Army also continues to modernize and upgrade select Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) in its FY 2027 request, including upgrading the M1A2 Abrams Main Battle Tank to the M1A2C System Enhancement Package (SEP) V3 (M1A2 SEPv3) configuration and will begin building the first pilot production tanks of the new M1E3 variant. Army continues investment in the Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV) to replace the legacy M113 Armored Personnel Carrier (APC). The USMC's ground force focus in FY 2027 continues to be the Amphibious Combat Vehicle (ACV). Designed to replace the Assault Amphibious Vehicle (AAV), the ACV will deliver shore and sea-based infantry to the battlefield in vehicles intended for contested operational environments.

The Army's continuous transformation effort resulted in force structure optimization, manpower reductions, divestment of legacy equipment, and cancellation or reductions to lower priority programs to reinvest savings into key modernization priorities. The FY 2027 Ground Systems budget request increased by $5.2 billion from the FY 2026 request. This increased investment in modernization directly enables joint operations and prepares the Army for the conflict of the future.

**Engineer and Support Systems**

- Bridging Systems: Modernizing organic bridging capabilities to support heavy vehicles' movement across all terrain is essential for future operational effectiveness.
- Mine Clearing and Obstacle Breaching Systems: Developing more effective and efficient methods for clearing minefields and breaching other battlefield obstacles is crucial for land mobility.
- Autonomous Logistics Systems: Developing unmanned ground vehicles (UGVs) for resupply and other logistical tasks can reduce workforce requirements and improve battlespace efficiency.

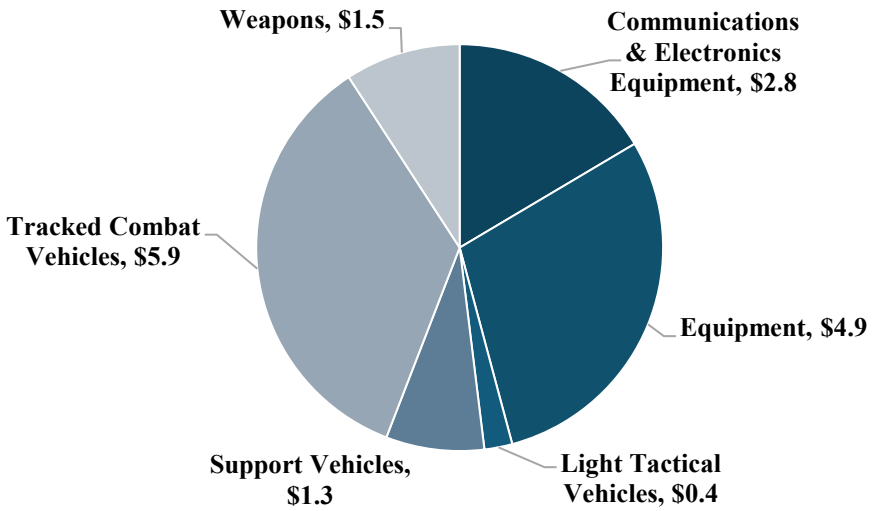
**Sustainment and Maintenance**

- Predictive Maintenance Technologies: Vehicle-mounted sensors and predictive algorithms can be employed to streamline maintenance processes and improve overall readiness.
- Advanced Manufacturing Techniques: Additive manufacturing (3D printing) and other advanced manufacturing methods can improve the speed and efficiency of repairs and the production of spare parts, particularly in austere environments. This can reduce deployed units' resupply needs, particularly in contested spaces.

These are just some key ground system needs and gaps facing the Army and Marine Corps. Addressing these challenges will require significant investment in research, development, and acquisition, and a focus on integrating new technologies into existing and future platforms. The goal is to ensure that ground forces remain equipped and ready to operate effectively in the increasingly complex and challenging operational environments of the 21st century.

**FY 2027 Ground Systems Total: $16.8 Billion**

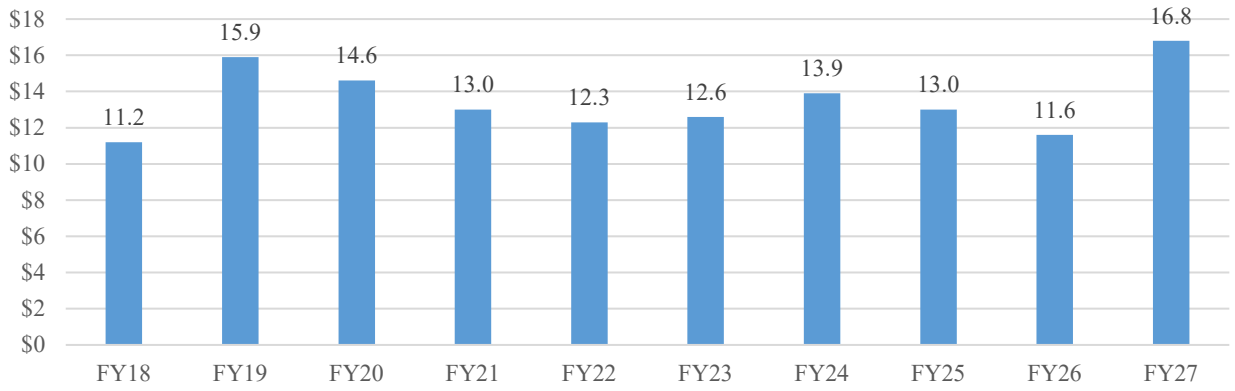
*$ in Billions*




The table below reflects a historical profile for the Department's annual budget request for ground systems which include wheeled and tracked combat vehicles; light tactical vehicles; support vehicles; vehicular weapons; onboard equipment (including command, control, communications, and data processing systems); and other vehicle-based systems (including life support, crew and occupant protection, and power generation.

**Annual Budget Request**

*$ in Billions*




*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Joint Light Tactical Vehicle

DOD - JOINT

The Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV) is a joint program currently in production for the U.S. Army and Marine Corps (USMC), with additional Navy and Air Force procurement. The Army terminated additional JLTV and associated trailer procurement after FY 2026. The JLTV replaces the High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV). The JLTV concept includes a 3.5-ton Combat Tactical Vehicle and a 5.1-ton Combat Support Vehicle. It forms a family of vehicles focused on scalable armor protection, integrated communications, and vehicular mobility required of a light tactical vehicle fleet. Compared to the legacy HMMWV, the JLTV provides improved defensive measures to protect troops in transport, increased payload capability, and achieves greater commonality of parts and components to reduce overall life cycle costs. The JLTV also optimizes performance, payload, and occupant protection while ensuring a transportable design by CH-47, CH-53, and C-130 aircraft. Current configurations include: M1278 Heavy Guns Carrier (JLTV-HGC), M1279 Utility (JLTV-UTL), M1280 General Purpose (JLTV-GP), and M1281 Close Combat Weapons Carrier (JLTV-CCWC). Oshkosh Defense has produced over 20,000 vehicles at the A1 standard. In February 2023, AM General was selected for the A2 recompete program. Vehicles built to the A2 standard incorporate an improved engine, new transmission gear coding, a single lithium-ion battery to replace two lead acid batteries, improved corrosion protection, enhanced interior layout to provide more room and cargo space, and a simplified user interface.

**Mission:** The JLTV provides protected, sustained, and networked light tactical mobility to the Joint Force capable of worldwide deployment across the full spectrum of military operations and mission profiles under all weather and terrain conditions.

**FY 2027 Program:** Procures JLTV vehicles, trailers, and associated vehicle kits of various configurations to support baseline vehicles by augmenting the vehicle's configuration to respond to environmental conditions or threat situations.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Oshkosh Defense, LLC; Oshkosh, WI (JLTV A1)
AM General, LLC; South Bend, IN (JLTV A2)

| Joint Light Tactical Vehicle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| **RDT&E** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.8 | - | - | - | 2.8 |
| USMC | - | 9.9 | - | 7.0 | - | | | 7.0 | - | 2.4 | - | - | - | 2.4 |
| **Subtotal** | - | 9.9 | - | 7.0 | - | - | - | 7.0 | | 5.2 | - | - | - | 5.2 |
| **Procurement** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - |
| USA | - | 628.0 | - | 345.0 | - | - | - | 345.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USMC | 270 | 324.1 | 138 | 81.9 | - | - | 138 | 81.9 | 341 | 244.9 | - | - | 341 | 244.9 |
| USAF | 101 | 59.5 | 113 | 62.2 | - | - | 113 | 62.2 | 106 | 103.3 | - | - | 106 | 103.3 |
| USN | - | - | 6 | 3.9 | - | - | 6 | 3.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Subtotal** | 371 | 1,011.6 | 257 | 493.0 | - | - | 257 | 493.0 | 447 | 348.2 | - | - | 447 | 348.2 |
| **Total** | 371 | 1,021.5 | 257 | 500.0 | - | - | 257 | 500.0 | 447 | 353.4 | - | - | 447 | 353.4 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*
*Navy funding is an extract from the shared Tactical Vehicles budget line item*

## M1A2 Abrams Main Battle Tank

USA

The M1A2 Abrams is the Army's main battle tank (MBT). Since ending production in 1994, the Army has modernized the Abrams through System Enhancement Package (SEP) programs and Engineering Change Proposals (ECPs) to improve survivability, lethality, sustainability, and supportability on the modern battlefield. The current modification elevates the Abrams to the M1A2 SEP version 3 (SEPv3) standard. This package includes an Ammunition Data Link to enable usage of the M1147 Advanced Multi-Purpose (AMP) round; improved sensing through the Improved Forward-Looking Infrared (IFLIR) system and the Commander's Remote Operated Weapon Station - Low Profile (CROWS-LP); an under armor Auxiliary Power Unit (APU); electronics upgrades including a new Vehicle Health Management System with internal Line Replaceable Modules; improved power generation and distribution; enhanced networking and communications capabilities; and improved protection through Abrams Reactive Armor Tile (ARAT) and other armor upgrades, next-generation IED defense, and provision for Active Protection System (APS) emplacement. In addition to the AMP, the SEPv3 is equipped with the M829A4 kinetic energy round for improved anti-armor operations. In May 2023, Army leadership approved a new, more comprehensive ECP called the Abrams M1E3, which resulted in a strategic shift to the Abrams modernization paradigm. Accordingly, the Army will not pursue the SEPv4 but will roll various constituent technologies into the newly announced M1E3. The Abrams M1E3 will harness new and developing technologies to produce a lighter tank that is more mobile, lethal, and survivable.

**Mission:** Dominate adversaries through lethal firepower, unparalleled survivability, and audacious maneuver across the battlespace.

**FY 2027 Program:** Continues M1A2 Abrams SEPv3 production and technology upgrades (e.g. Meterorological Sensor, Laser Warning Receiver, Thermal Management System) for incorporation into existing and future M1A2 SEPv3 vehicles. The FY 2027 Abrams Production Program will begin building the first pilot production tanks of the new M1E3 variant.

**Prime Contractor(s):** General Dynamics Land Systems; Sterling Heights, MI

| M-1 Abrams Tank Modification/Upgrades | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 242.9 | - | 729.3 | - | - | - | 729.3 | - | 474.4 | - | - | - | 474.4 |
| Procurement | 30 | 801.1 | 33 | 778.5 | - | - | - | 778.5 | 22 | 655.0 | - | - | 22 | 655.0 |
| Total | 30 | 1,044.0 | 33 | 1,507.8 | - | - | 33 | 1,507.8 | 22 | 1,129.4 | - | - | 22 | 1,129.4 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle

The Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV) is the U.S. Army's replacement for its legacy M113 Armored Personnel Carrier (APC) Family of Vehicles (FOV). Designed for service in the Army's Armored Brigade Combat Teams (ABCT), the AMPV addresses shortcomings across the M113 series with increased performance across multiple areas such as force protection, survivability, lethality, mobility, reliability and interoperability providing rapid mobility for multiple tasks. The AMPV FOV possess an innate capability for future technology upgrades across Army modernization priorities. The vehicle series consists of five (5) variants: M1283 General Purpose (GP) APC, M1284 Medical Evacuation, M1285 Medical Treatment (MT), M1286 Mission Command (CD), and M1287 Mortar Carrier (MC). The program entered Full Rate Production (FRP) in 2023. This vehicle fulfills Army goals of providing protection, mobility, reliability, and interoperability across its ground forces. Variants fulfill the needs of the Army's ABCT Network Modernization Strategy; support medical support, treatment, and casualty evacuation (CASEVAC); and will provide responsive mortar fire in support of combat operations. The AMPV provides Soldiers with protected maneuver alongside combat vehicles.

**Mission:** Enable combat forces to operate more securely and effectively with other armored vehicles within ABCTs. Provide enhanced protection, mobility, and mission versatility over that of the M113.

**FY 2027 Program:** Continues Full Rate Production (FRP) option year five, procuring 196 vehicles.

**Prime Contractor(s):** BAE Systems; York, PA

| Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 11.9 | - | 9.5 | - | - | - | 9.5 | - | 10.9 | - | - | - | 10.9 |
| Procurement | 245 | 1,466.0 | 49 | 415.3 | 38 | 250.0 | 87 | 665.3 | 196 | 1,150.8 | - | - | 196 | 1,150.8 |
| Total | 245 | 1,477.9 | 49 | 424.8 | 38 | 250.0 | 87 | 674.8 | 196 | 1,161.7 | - | - | 196 | 1,161.7 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Next Generation Squad Weapon


M7, Rifle


M8, Carbine


M250, Automatic Rifle


M157, Fire Control

The Next Generation Squad Weapon (NGSW) program is procuring and fielding the M7 rifle, XM8 carbine, M250 automatic rifle, and an advanced fire control system with 6.8mm Family of Ammunition (General Purpose, Special Purpose, Reduced Range, Tracers, Marking, Blank, and Drill Dummy Inert). The NGSW replaces the legacy 5.56mm M4 carbine and the M249 Squad Automatic Weapon, within the Close Combat Force. The M157 is a low power variable optic with a laser range finder, aiming lasers, environmental sensors, ballistic solver, compass, wireless communication, and display overlay. Overall, the NGSW effort supports Army Modernization priorities by increasing lethality of the close combat force.

**Mission:** Procure and field 6.8mm rifle, carbine, and automatic rifle systems capable of defeating emerging protected and unprotected threats. The NGSW aims to improve engagement time, maximum effective range, accuracy, and target effects.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds the procurement and fielding of 14,944 XM8s, 2,795 M250s (NGSW-AR), and 20,402 advanced fire control systems. The M7, XM8, M250, M157, and 6.8x51mm Common Cartridge are fielded concurrently to improve squad-level capability to maintain overmatch against enemy threats.

**Prime Contractor(s):** M7/XM8/M250: SIG Sauer; Newington, NH
M157: Vortex Optics; Barneveld, WI
6.8mm Family of Ammunition: SIG Sauer; Jacksonville, AR and Lake City Army Ammunition Plant; Independence, MO

| Next Generation Squad Weapon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 13.6 | - | 13.3 | - | - | - | 13.3 | - | 9.7 | - | - | - | 9.7 |
| Procurement | 41,975 | 394.7 | 36,297 | 358.9 | - | - | 36,297 | 358.9 | 38,141 | 372.6 | - | - | 38,141 | 372.6 |
| Total | 41,975 | 408.4 | 36,297 | 372.2 | - | - | 36,297 | 372.2 | 38,141 | 382.3 | - | - | 38,141 | 382.3 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Paladin Integrated Management (PIM) USA


The U.S. Army's Paladin Integrated Management (PIM) program replaces the legacy fleet of M109 Family of Vehicles (FOV), including the M109A6 Paladin 155mm Howitzer and the M992A2 Field Artillery Ammunition Support Vehicle (FAASV), with more robust platforms: the M109A7 Self Propelled Howitzer (SPH) and the M992A3 Carrier Ammunition Tracked (CAT). The Army is using a two-increment approach to upgrade and modernize the existing M109 fleet to fill the capability gap left by the 2009 cancellation of the Non-Line of Sight Cannon (NLOS-C): first, mobility improvements and, later, lethality, and reliability improvements. The M109A7 shares a common chassis with the Bradley Fighting Vehicle, including an electric drive, automatic rammer, and enhanced onboard power system. The PIM Low-Rate Initial Production (LRIP) was extended in FY 2018, and a successful Full Rate Production (FRP) decision was made in FY 2020.

**Mission:** Provide the primary indirect fire support for Armored Brigade Combat Teams, armored and mechanized infantry divisions, and the full spectrum of operations.

**FY 2027 Program:** FY 2026 is the final year of production contract awards and FY 2027 funding will support vehicle fieldings as the program transitions towards sustainment. Funds also support all Government program management activities required to provide oversight on contractor production operations as well as Systems Technical Support (STS), including direct engineering support required to integrate hardware modification kits logistical support to provision, source, and support the field with material solutions/changes.

**Prime Contractor(s): BAE** Systems; York, PA

| Paladin Integrated Management (PIM) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 80.8 | - | 121.9 | - | - | - | 121.9 | - | 12.6 | - | - | - | 12.6 |
| Procurement | 68 | 760.4 | 40 | 715.0 | - | - | 40 | 715.0 | - | 84.2 | - | - | - | 84.2 |
| Total | 68 | 841.2 | 40 | 836.9 | - | - | 40 | 836.9 | - | 96.8 | - | - | - | 96.8 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Stryker Family of Vehicles

USA

The Stryker is a 22-to-28 ton wheeled armored vehicle that provides the Army with 14 different platforms (1 flat-bottom, 7 Double V-Hull, 6 Double V-Hull A1). The Stryker family provides a lethal, versatile, tactically agile joint force capable of operational maneuver in a dynamic threat environment. The Stryker is deployable by C-17 and C-5 aircraft. Current configurations include: the M1256 Infantry Carrier Vehicle (ICVV) and M1256A1 (ICVVA1); M1252 Mortar Carrier Vehicle (MCVV) and M1252A1 (MCVVA1); M1255 Commander's Vehicle (CVV) and M1255A1 (CVVA1); M1251 Fire Support Vehicle (FSVV) and M1251A1 (FSVVA1); M1257 Engineer Squad Vehicle (ESVV) and M1257A1 (ESVVA1); M1254 Medical Evacuation Vehicle (MEVV) and M1254A1 (MEVVA1); M1135 Nuclear, Biological, Chemical Reconnaissance Vehicle (NBCRV); and the M1304 ICVVA1-30mm. Replacing the M1296 ICV-Dragoon, the M1304 ICVVA1-30mm builds upon the Double-V Hull A1 ICV (ICVVA1) by integrating the 30mm Medium Caliber Weapon System (MCWS) to provide enhanced firepower and increased engagement range.

**Mission:** Provides rapid protected transport to the Infantry and Scouts of the Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT), allowing them to maneuver in open and urban terrain across the full spectrum of operations.

**FY 2027 Program:** Continues hardware upgrades and system fielding support.

**Prime Contractor(s):** General Dynamics Land Systems; Sterling Heights, MI

**ICVVA1-30mm Contractor:** Oshkosh Defense; Oshkosh, WI

| Stryker Family of Armored Vehicles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 62.5 | - | 0.4 | - | - | - | 0.4 | - | 7.1 | - | - | - | 7.1 |
| Procurement | - | 470.6 | - | 28.6 | 50 | 230.0 | - | 258.6 | - | 45.7 | - | - | - | 45.7 |
| Total | - | 533.1 | - | 29.0 | 50 | 230.0 | - | 259.0 | - | 52.8 | - | - | - | 52.8 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV) USA

The Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV) is a series of wheeled vehicles based on a common chassis, with variants based on specific payload or mission requirements. Over 17 FMTV variants operate as multi-purpose transportation and mobility vehicles across Combat, Combat Support, and Sustainment Units. The family consists of the 3-Ton Cargo and Van models; 8-ton Medium Tactical Vehicle in Standard Wheelbase; Long Wheelbase, Tractor, Expansible Van; Wrecker; 10-ton Dump; and 8.8-ton Load Handling System variants with three types of companion trailers. Eighty percent of the FMTV's parts, including engines, transmissions, drivelines, powertrains, tires, and cabs, are common across the fleet. The A2 program, an evolution of the A1P2, provides increased cargo-carrying capacity; improved mobility through increased engine horsepower, an adjustable suspension system, and higher wheel capacity; an upgraded vehicle data bus with a simplified electrical system; increased power generation capacity; improved vehicle safety; and augmented crew survivability.

**Mission:** Provides unit mobility and resupply of equipment and personnel for rapidly deployable worldwide operations on primary and secondary roads, trails, cross-country terrain, and all climatic conditions.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds the procurement of 395 Armor Capable Light and Medium Tactical Vehicle Trucks and Trailers for the Army. The various Medium Tactical Vehicles fill the 3-ton and 8-ton truck requirements to fulfill Army modularity requirements, and modernize the medium fleet, reduce operating and support costs, resolve potential operational deficiencies, and operate throughout the theater as a multi-purpose vehicle used by combat, combat support, and combat service support units.

**Prime Contractor(s)**: Oshkosh Defense, LLC; Oshkosh, WI

| Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 3.4 | - | 18.5 | - | - | - | 18.5 | - | 23.8 | - | - | - | 23.8 |
| Procurement | | | | | | | | - | | | | | | |
| USA | 761 | 464.3 | 69 | 77.4 | - | - | 69 | 77.4 | 395 | 283.3 | - | - | 395 | 283.3 |
| USAF | - | 4.5 | - | 3.9 | - | - | - | 3.9 | | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| Subtotal | 761 | 468.8 | 69 | 81.3 | - | - | - | 81.3 | 395 | 283.3 | - | - | 395 | 283.3 |
| Total | 761 | 472.2 | 69 | 99.8 | - | - | - | 99.8 | 395 | 307.1 | - | - | 395 | 307.1 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles

The Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles (FHTV) consists of the Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMTT A4), Palletized Load System (PLS), Enhanced Heavy Equipment Transporter System (EHETS), and associated trailers. The HEMTT is an 11.5-ton, eight-wheel (8x8) truck that comes in several configurations, including: M978A4 Fuel Servicing Truck, or tanker, with a 2,500 gallon fuel transporter; M983A4 Tractor, which is the prime mover for the Patriot Missile System; the M985A4 Guided Missile Transporter (GMT), the reload vehicle for the Patriot missile system; M984A4 Wrecker; M985A4 Cargo model for use with the M270 Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS); M1120A4 Load Handling System; M1977A4 Common Bridge Transporter (CBT); M1292A1, for use with the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) system; M1314 Heavy Air and Missile Support (HAMS) Tractor; and the Enhanced Heavy Equipment Transporter System (EHETS) is a new start in FY 2027 and replaces the Heavy Equipment Transporter System. The EHETS transports the M1 Abrams series Main Battle Tank (MBT) and other tracked vehicles. The PLS is a 10x10 multi-drive truck with a 16.5-ton capacity. It comes in two configurations; the M1075A1, the prime mover for the Integrated Fires Protection Capability (IFPC) Increment 2 and the M1075A2 which provides a standalone By-Wire Control System with active and passive safety features, integrates obstacle detection and collision avoidance, blind zone alerts, improved electronic stability control and serves as the foundation for future autonomous capabilities.

**Mission:** Provide transportation of heavy cargo to supply and resupply combat vehicles and weapons systems. The HEMTT family carries all types of freight, especially ammunition and fuel, for line haul, local haul, unit resupply, and other missions in the tactical environment to support modern, highly mobile combat units. Models with the A4 designation feature greater horsepower, improved crew protection, and other enhancements.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds the procurement of 189 various heavy tactical vehicles and trailer systems including 43 Medium Equipment Trailers (MET), 13 M983A4 Tractor Trucks, 41 Forward Repair System (FRS), and 92 Palletized Load System (PLS) recapitalized trucks. Funds also support the Engineer Change Proposal (ECP) for the Enhanced Heavy Equipment Transporter System (EHETS) .

**Prime Contractor(s):** Oshkosh Corporation; Oshkosh, WI

| Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 33.4 | - | 38.7 | - | - | - | 38.7 | - | 43.0 | - | - | - | 43.0 |
| Procurement | 591 | 527.4 | 308 | 202.0 | - | - | 308 | 202.0 | 189 | 169.4 | - | - | 189 | 169.4 |
| Total | 591 | 560.8 | 308 | 240.7 | - | - | 308 | 240.7 | 189 | 212.4 | - | - | 189 | 212.4 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## XM30 Combat Vehicle

The U.S. Army's XM30 Combat Vehicle (formerly Optionally Manned Fighting Vehicle, or OMFV) will replace the M2A4 Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle (IFV) in Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT) formations. The XM30 is a cornerstone of the ABCT, designed to enhance lethality, survivability, and maneuverability in high-intensity combat against near-peer adversaries. The XM30 will maneuver soldiers to a point of positional advantage and deliver decisive lethality during the execution of combined arms maneuver. It will achieve armed overmatch during Army operations while interfacing with robotics and other autonomous or semi-autonomous systems. The XM30's integration of Modular Open Systems Architecture (MOSA), advanced sensors, semi-autonomous systems, and robotic platforms reflects the Army's broader modernization strategy, which emphasizes interoperability, adaptability, and technological innovation. The XM30 is a Middle Tier Acquisition Rapid Prototyping (MTA-RP) program. Milestone B was approved in June 2025, and Milestone C is targeted for first quarter FY 2028.

**Mission:** Maneuvers soldiers in the Forward Operating Environment to engage in close combat and deliver decisive lethality. The XM30 rapidly delivers informed, combat-ready infantry to assigned objectives while protecting them under armor and providing lethal direct fire in support of dismounted operations.. It will be optimized for all terrain areas, defeating pacing threats, and can incorporate new technologies.

**FY 2027 Program:** Continues to fund ongoing efforts under to demonstrate advanced technologies in a relevant operational environment. Additionally, this funding represents the final increment for the Phase 4 efforts associated with the XM30 design maturation, development activities, and prototype build. Procurement begins in FY 2027, with planned production of up to 19 vehicles, hulls and turrets, marking a significant milestone in the program's transition from prototyping to operational fielding.

**Prime Contractor(s):** General Dynamics Land Systems & American Rheinmetall.

| XM30 Combat Vehicle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 481.3 | - | 372.1 | - | - | - | 372.1 | - | 290.1 | - | - | - | 290.1 |
| Procurement | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | 547.0 | - | - | 19 | 547.0 |
| Total | - | 481.3 | - | 372.1 | - | - | - | 372.1 | 19 | 837.1 | - | - | 19 | 837.1 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Amphibious Combat Vehicle

The Amphibious Combat Vehicle (ACV) is a family of vehicles procured by the United States Marine Corps (USMC) to replace the aging Amphibious Assault Vehicle (AAVP-7A1) fleet. The USMC has refined its ACV strategy based on several factors, including knowledge gained through multiyear analysis and ongoing development of its Ground Combat Tactical Vehicle Strategy. The program completed Milestone C in June 2018, down-selected to one vendor, BAE Systems, and awarded BAE with the Low-Rate Initial Production (LRIP) contract.

Full Rate Production began in FY 2021 with the procurement of 72 vehicles. The program will develop and procure multiple Mission Role Variants (MRVs), including the Amphibious Combat Vehicle – Command and Control (ACV-C) and Amphibious Combat Vehicle – Personnel (ACV-P). The program is on track to field the enhanced firepower of the 30mm cannon variant (ACV-30) in 2026, followed by the Recovery variant (ACV-R) in 2028.

**Mission:** Provides protected mobility to Marine Infantry battalions. The ACV is an eight-wheeled armored personnel carrier that provides improved lethality against dismounted enemy troops through land and water tactical mobility. Compared to legacy systems, the ACV offers increased protection and survivability from blasts, fragmentation, and other kinetic energy threats. The ACV delivers Marines from ship-to-shore connector craft to mass forces at littoral penetration points and continues maneuvering inland. Other variants will provide command and control, armored recovery, and direct fire support for Marines ashore.

**FY 2027 Program:** The ACV program transitions to the Operations & Sustainment phase with no new vehicle procurements planned in FY 2027 as the focus shifts to maximizing the capability and service life of the fielded fleet. Invests in a collection of critical capability upgrades including the integration of the Common Remotely Operated Weapon Station (CROWS) Multi-User Multi-Station (MUMS), Enhanced Situational Awareness cameras, Kinetic and Non-kinetic Counter-small UAS solutions, and advanced networking datalinks.

**Prime Contractor(s):** BAE Systems; York, PA

| Amphibious Combat Vehicle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 44.5 | - | 49.5 | - | - | - | 49.5 | - | 12.5 | - | - | - | 12.5 |
| Procurement | 91 | 810.3 | 91 | 780.3 | - | 241.0 | 91 | 1,021.3 | - | 237.3 | - | - | - | 237.3 |
| Total | 91 | 854.8 | 91 | 829.8 | - | 241.0 | 91 | 1,070.8 | - | 249.8 | - | - | - | 249.8 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

# Missile Defeat and Defense Programs

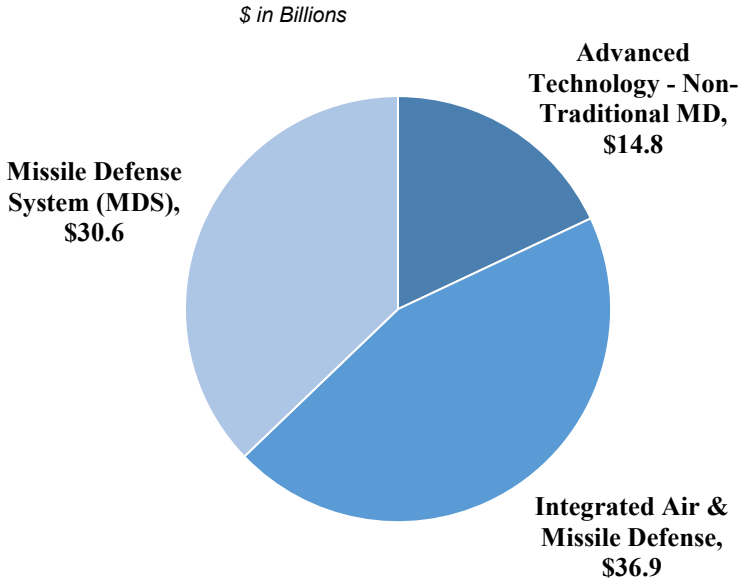
This portfolio is advancing the development and deployment of sophisticated weapon systems designed to neutralize the full spectrum of adversary offensive missile capabilities, which range from ballistic and cruise missiles to hypersonic weapons. The U.S. missile defense architecture integrates multi-domain assets, including advanced ground and sea-based interceptors, a resilient network of land, sea, and space-based sensors for persistent missile warning, and a robust command, control, battle management, and communications (C2BMC) network.

The Missile Defeat and Defense portfolio prioritizes the maturation of next-generation technologies to stay ahead of and defeat emerging threats, encompassing all programs that are integral to the missile defense system's operational readiness and modernization.

The President’s Budget request for FY 2027 reflects this progress by accelerating development, rigorous testing, and strategic fielding of dependable and increasingly capable missile defense systems.

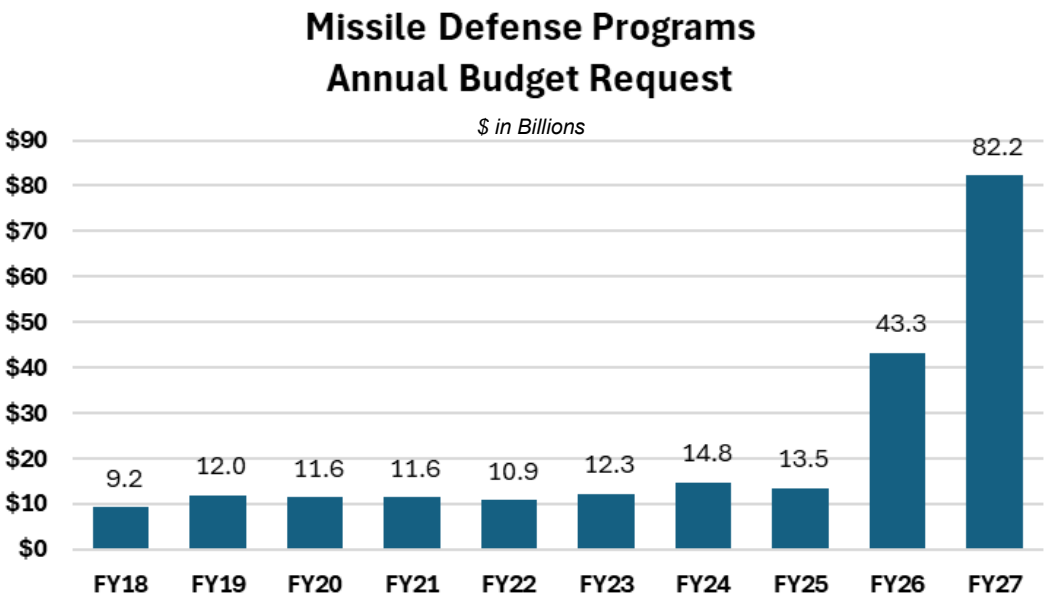
The budget solidifies our commitment to detect, disrupt, and decisively defeat the use of ballistic missiles against the United States, our deployed forces, and our allies and partners, addressing both current and projected threats to the U.S. Homeland. It enhances our tactical air and missile defense capabilities by increasing inventories of the Patriot Advanced Capability-3 (PAC-3) Missile Segment Enhancement. Furthermore, the FY 2027 budget deepens our investment in the Navy's Standard Missile (SM-3) and SM-6 variants and the Army's Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) programs. These new investments build upon and accelerate previous efforts, including the fortification of Guam, the expansion of a space-based sensor layer, the maturing of the Next Generation Interceptor program, and the fast-tracking of technologies to counter non-traditional threats like hypersonic weapons, cruise missiles, and unmanned aircraft systems.

**FY 2027 Missile Defeat and Defense Programs: $82.2 Billion***




*This total includes mandatory funding but does not include Personnel, Operation and Maintenance or Military Construction funding.

**Annual Budget Request**




*Note: The total FY 2027 Missile Defense and Defeat (MDD) request totals $82.2 billion in investments. The Missile Defense and Defeat total shown includes non-traditional Missile Defeat programs, such as hypersonic weapons and defenses. Years prior to FY 2026 excluded such investments. The FY 2027 MDD total includes Military Service's tactical missile defense investments but does not include the Department's Science and Technology funding, Service Personnel funding, or Operation and Maintenance or Construction funding. The FY 2027 Golden Dome for America funding is $17.9 billion but is not included in this MDD funding*

## Ground-based Midcourse Defense

DOD - JOINT

The Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) system is a Missile Defense Agency (MDA) program that protects the United States by intercepting ballistic missiles during their midcourse phase of flight. The current Ground Based Interceptor (GBI) consists of a boost vehicle and an Exoatmospheric Kill Vehicle (EKV), which the booster carries into space. The EKV uses its sensors to collide with the enemy warhead at 15,000 mph, destroying it by kinetic force. These interceptors are strategically located at Fort Greely, Alaska, and Vandenberg Space Force Base, California, with primary fire control centers at Schriever Space Force Base, Colorado, and Fort Greely, Alaska. To maintain this defensive shield against increasingly sophisticated adversaries, the Next Generation Interceptor (NGI) is now in development, featuring multiple kill vehicles to counter evolving missile threats to the homeland.

**Mission:** Provides the Combatant Commanders with the capability to defend the United States, including Hawaii and Alaska, against long-range ballistic missiles in the midcourse phase of flight.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds for the comprehensive development of the NGI, covering its design, testing, and integration while executing Critical Design Review and subsystem qualification in FY2027. The GMD program also upgrades the ground systems software to take advantage of improvements in space - and ground-based sensors while integrating the NGI capability. The program continues the design and upgrade of the in-flight interceptor communications terminals with phased-array antennas. The program continues to preserve the overall weapon system and maintain the current GBI fleet for the Warfighter and supports upgrades to the GMD ground infrastructure and software to improve availability, reliability, capability, and cybersecurity.

**Prime Contractor:**

Next Generation Interceptor: Lockheed Martin; Huntsville, AL
Ground Systems: Northrop Grumman; Huntsville, AL
Systems Integration, Test, & Readiness: Boeing Defense and Space; Huntsville, AL
Ground Based Interceptor Boosters: Northrop Grumman; Chandler, AZ
Ground Based Interceptor Kill Vehicles: Raytheon; Tucson, AZ

| Ground-based Midcourse Defense and Improved Homeland Defense Interceptors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 2,398.4 | - | 2,306.0 | - | - | - | 2,306.0 | - | 2,759.2 | - | - | - | 2,759.2 |
| Procurement | - | 16.6 | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | - | 2,415.1 | - | 2,306.0 | - | - | - | 2,306.0 | - | 2,759.2 | - | - | - | 2,759.2 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Terminal High Altitude Area Defense

DOD - JOINT

The Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) battery is a key element of the missile defense system. The THAAD Battery provides interceptors, using "Hit-To-Kill" technology to destroy missiles inside and outside the atmosphere. A Battery nominally consists of 8 truck-mounted launchers, 48 Talon Interceptors (6 per launcher), one Army/Navy Transportable Radar Surveillance and Control Mode 2 (AN/TPY-2) radar, a Tactical Fire Control/ Communications component, and the Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Trucks (HEMTTs).

**Mission:** Provide Combatant Commanders with a globally transportable, rapidly deployable capability against short-range, medium-range, and limited intermediate-range ballistic missile threats inside or outside the atmosphere during the terminal phase of flight.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds support the procurement of 857 THAAD Interceptors, Interceptor obsolescence mitigation efforts, the Stockpile Reliability Program, and THAAD Battery Ground Component obsolescence modifications. Funding continues the development of THAAD capabilities to increase interceptor and weapon system performance to address the current and evolving threats and provide engineering efforts supporting the integration of the THAAD weapon system into the Army's Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD) Battle Command System (IBCS) architecture. Resources provide funds for flight and ground testing, test operations and infrastructure, war-games, and exercises to execute Integrated Master Test Plan requirements.

**Prime Contractor:** Lockheed Martin Corporation; Dallas, TX, Sunnyvale, CA, and Huntsville, AL

| Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 312.7 | - | 503.1 | - | - | - | 503.1 | - | 1,054.0 | - | - | - | 1,054.0 |
| Procurement | 62 | 955.2 | 55 | 823.1 | | - | 55 | 823.1 | 27 | 907.2 | 830 | 10,528.0 | 857 | 11,435.2 |
| Total | 62 | 1,267.9 | 55 | 1,326.2 | - | - | 55 | 1,326.2 | 27 | 1,961.1 | 830 | 10,528.0 | 857 | 12,489.2 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Aegis-Based Defense (Aegis BMD)

DOD - JOINT

Aegis-Based Defense (Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD)) builds upon the existing Navy Aegis Weapons System (AWS) and Standard Missile-3 (SM-3) design. Operationally deployed and combat proven SM-3 Block IA/IB and IIA missiles provide an exo-atmospheric engagement layer and defend against a wide variety of short-, medium-, and intermediate-range missile threats. Aegis BMD will evolve the Missile Defense System (MDS) to address cruise missiles and to address the hypersonic threats.

**Mission:** To deliver an enduring, operationally effective and sustainable BMD capability in Aegis cruisers, destroyers and Aegis Ashore in defense of the U.S., our deployed forces, allies and friends. To increase Aegis BMD capability by delivering evolutionary spiral upgrades and integrate Aegis BMD capability with other missile defense elements to create a unified MDS.

**FY 2027 Program**: Procures 78 SM-3 Block IB missiles and 136 SM-3 Block IIA missiles. Continued development of the AWS to include alignment with the Golden Dome for America architecture and the integration of the SM-3 Block IIA Missile, enhancing overall capability and interoperability. The funding also supports the integration of the PAC-3 Missile with Aegis Baseline 9. Furthermore, funding will facilitate significant system upgrades to include Sea-Based Terminal Increment 3 integration with Aegis Baseline 10, featuring the SPY-6(V)1 and SPY-6(V)4 radars. The Aegis BMD 6.0 software will be upgraded to the Aegis Baseline 10.0.1 configuration, which will improve system performance against more sophisticated and longer-range threats. Funding is also allocated for AWS shipset equipment, software, installation materials, and the development of Aegis assets to enhance the Defense of Guam. Finally, the program funds ground and flight testing to meet the requirements of the Integrated Master Test Plan.

**Prime Contractors:** Aegis Weapon System: Lockheed Martin Corporation; Moorestown, NJ
SM-3 Interceptor: Raytheon Company; Tucson, AZ and Huntsville, AL

| Aegis-Based Defense Weapons System | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 983.1 | - | 885.7 | - | - | - | 885.7 | - | 1,289.1 | - | - | - | 1,289.1 |
| Procurement (SM-3 Block IB) | 12 | 695.2 | 26 | 475.0 | 16 | 350.0 | 42 | 825.0 | - | - | 78 | 1,245.8 | 78 | 1,245.8 |
| Procurement (SM-3 Block IIA) | 29 | 406.4 | 12 | 444.8 | | 65.0 | 12 | 509.8 | 22 | 779.0 | 114 | 3,439.6 | 136 | 4,218.6 |
| Procurement (HW/SW Installs) | - | 32.0 | - | 17.2 | - | - | - | 17.2 | - | 39.3 | - | - | - | 39.3 |
| Total | 41 | 2,116.7 | 38 | 1,822.7 | 16 | 415.0 | 54 | 2,237.7 | 22 | 2,107.3 | 192 | 4,685.4 | 214 | 6,792.7 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*
*This paper now includes both SM-3 IB and SM-3 IIA missile procurements*

## PATRIOT/Lower-Tier Air and Missile Defense

PATRIOT (originally an acronym for Phased Array Tracking Radar to Intercept On Target) is a long-range, all-altitude, all-weather air defense system used by the United States Army and several allied nations. It is designed to counter tactical ballistic missiles (TBM), cruise missiles, and other air-breathing threats. PATRIOT uses the passive electronically scanned (PESA) AN/MPQ-65 radar to discriminate between real targets and decoys and guide interceptor missiles. PATRIOT can employ different types of interceptor missiles. GEM-C is primarily for aircraft and cruise missile defense, GEM-T is optimized for TBMs, and PAC-3 MSE employs a kinetic kill vehicle for greater performance against TBMs.

The Lower-Tier Air and Missile Defense Sensor (LTAMDS) is the next-generation radar system developed by the U.S. Army to replace the Patriot missile defense system's current radar, the AN/MPQ-53 and AN/MPQ-65. It consists of three arrays to provide 360-degree coverage. LTAMDS will be employed within the Integrated Battle Command System (IBCS) to provide the Army with a modern integrated air and missile defense (IAMD) sensing capability. A fire unit deploys the PATRIOT system that is organized within a battalion. Each Fire Unit consists of the AN/MSQ-104 or -132 Engagement Control Station, a Radar (currently AN/MPQ-53/65, to be replaced by LTAMDS), an EPP-III Electric Power Plant, an OE-349 Antenna Mast Group, M901, -902, or -903 Launching Stations, and a Battery Command Post. The PATRIOT force is approved for 17 battalions; many remain forward-stationed in multiple theaters of operation.

**Mission:** Provide air and missile defense of designated areas and assets; intercept and destroy enemy aircraft, cruise missiles, and tactical ballistic missiles; and work with other air defense systems to provide comprehensive and coordinated air defense.

**FY 2027 Program:** FY 2027 funding supportd the procurement of twelve sensors and associated spares. In addition, fund implement critical capability, readiness, and sustainability modifications and continues software enhancement for improved combat identification, improved communications, interoperability, supportability, electronic warfare capabilities, and supports transition to the Integrated Air and Missile Defense architecture.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Raytheon Integrated Defense Systems; Tewksbury, MA
Lockheed Martin Missiles and Fire Control; Dallas, TX

| PATRIOT Advanced Capability - PAC-3/LTAMDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 325.2 | - | 425.3 | - | 14.0 | - | - | - | 439.4 | - | - | - | 439.4 |
| Procurement | | 566.3 | | 1,296.9 | | - | - | 1,296.9 | - | 2,839.9 | - | - | - | 2,839.9 |
| Total | - | 891.4 | - | 1,722.2 | - | 14.0 | - | 1,736.2 | - | 3,279.3 | - | - | - | 3,279.3 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## PAC-3/Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE) USA

The Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE) is a performance improvement to the existing Phased Array Tracking Radar to Intercept of Target (PATRIOT) Advanced Capability-3 (PAC-3) missile (MIM-104F). The MSE's improved capability is achieved through a higher-performance solid rocket motor, modified lethality enhancer, more responsive control surfaces, upgraded guidance software, and improvements in insensitive munitions.

The PAC-3 MSE boasts a larger, more powerful solid-rocket motor, significantly increasing its range and speed, allowing it to intercept targets at greater distances and higher altitudes. MSE provides the range, accuracy, and lethality to intercept and destroy tactical ballistic missiles effectively, air-breathing threats, cruise missiles, and unmanned aerial systems (UAS). This missile engages threats earlier, expanding operational battlespace performance against complex targets, including capability against some hypersonic missiles. The PAC-3 MSE is the latest generation interceptor fired from the PATRIOT system. While the Army maintains program management and oversight, recently, the US Navy has begun procuring the PAC-3 MSE interceptor for maritime use.

**Mission:** Provide Combatant Commanders with a hit-to-kill, surface-to-air missile that can intercept tactical ballistic missiles, cruise missiles, and air-breathing threats that have chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and conventional high explosive warheads. It fills a critical performance gap and affords greater protection for deployed U.S. and allied forces.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds the production of 3,203 MSE missiles for the US Army and Navy, Field Surveillance Program, PAC-3 Missile Support Center, Obsolescence, System Engineering/Program Management, and Government/Software Engineering. Funds are planned to support the second year of a Multiyear Procurement (MYP) contract.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Lockheed Martin Missiles and Fire Control; Dallas, TX

| PAC-3/Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Procurement | 194 | 905.1 | 310 | 1,445.9 | 47 | 200 | 357 | 1,645.9 | 267 | 1,395.4 | 2,936 | 12,564.9 | 3,203 | 13,960.3 |
| Total | 194 | 905.1 | 310 | 1,445.9 | 47 | 200 | 357 | 1,645.9 | 267 | 902.2 | 2,936 | 12,564.9 | 3,203 | 13,960.3 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Indirect Fire Protection Capability (IFPC) USA

The U.S. Army's Indirect Fire Protection Capability (IFPC) is delivering a critical defense solution, actively protecting high-value assets with a comprehensive shield against a full spectrum of airborne threats, including cruise missiles, unmanned aerial systems (UAS), and rocket, artillery, and mortar (RAM) attacks. As a fully integrated, mobile ground-based weapon system, IFPC seamlessly networks advanced sensors for detection and tracking, supports robust command and control (C2), and features a flexible, multi-mission launcher.

The system's open architecture leverages a diverse interceptor portfolio, currently employing the proven AIM-9X Sidewinder and AGM-114L Longbow Hellfire missiles. To further expand its defensive capacity, the Sky Hunter interceptor (derived from Rafael's Tamir) is advancing through its final integration and testing program.

Building upon the successful rapid fielding of the Increment 2-I interim solution—which integrated the Centurion Weapon System with the Land-Based Phalanx Weapon System (LPWS) and a Fire Control Radar—the program is now progressing toward its enduring, multi-domain configuration. This objective system is architected around three complementary effector technologies: the IFPC Increment 2 Interceptor for kinetic defeats, alongside the revolutionary IFPC High Energy Laser (HEL) and IFPC High Power Microwave (HPM) systems for directed energy applications.

**FY 2027 Program:** IFPC is still being developed and implemented in phases. For FY 2027, IFPC production of launchers, AIM-9X interceptors, and magazines will be accelerated. The Army is fielding interim solutions while developing more advanced technologies, such as pairing with the Sentinel A4 radar or the Maneuver Short-Range Air Defense (M-SHORAD) system. IFPC will involve various weapon systems, including missiles, directed energy weapons, 30mm cannons, and 7.62mm machine guns.

**Prime Contractor(s):** HEL-variant: Leidos Dynetics; Huntsville, AL
HPM technology: Epirus; Los Angeles, CA
Missiles and Fire Control: Raytheon; Waltham, MA
Sidewinder and Hellfire: Lockheed Martin; Orlando, FL

| Indirect Fire Protection Capability (IFPC) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 135.8 | - | 243.1 | - | - | - | 243.1 | - | 1,626.0 | - | - | - | 1,626.0 |
| Procurement | - | 465.2 | - | 719.7 | - | - | - | 719.7 | - | 175.4 | - | - | - | 175.4 |
| Total | - | 601.0 | - | 962.8 | - | - | - | 962.8 | - | 1,801.4 | - | - | - | 1,801.4 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Medium-Range Intercept Capability (MRIC) USMC

The Medium-Range Intercept Capability (MRIC) is a mobile, surface-to-air missile system actively providing critical defense against cruise missiles and other advanced airborne threats. As a cornerstone of the U.S. Marine Corps' modernized ground-based air defense architecture, MRIC is delivering on its promise to secure vital assets and personnel. MRIC is strategically positioned to master the medium-range threat environment, seamlessly bridging the operational gap between the Corps' shorter-range Marine Air Defense Integrated System (MADIS) and Light MADIS (LMADIS) and the theater-level protection of long-range systems like PATRIOT and THAAD. Its primary interceptor, the SkyHunter (a U.S. adaptation of the combat-proven Iron Dome Tamir), provides a decisive range advantage, vastly extending the defensive battlespace beyond the legacy Stinger missile. To maintain a competitive edge, the USMC is continuously evaluating additional interceptor solutions, including the AIM-120C-7/D Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) from the National Advanced Surface-to-Air Missile System (NASAMS).

The MRIC system leverages the proven M1083 Medium Tactical Vehicle (MTV) as its highly mobile launcher platform. For superior detection and tracking, the system integrates the advanced AN/MPQ-64A4 (Sentinel A4) radar and is fully networked with the USMC's cutting-edge AN/TPS-80 Ground/Air Task Oriented Radar (G/ATOR). This powerful sensor fusion enables rapid and precise target detection, acquisition, tracking, and engagement.

**Mission:** MRIC defends against the escalating threat of sophisticated cruise missiles that are proliferating globally. By delivering a layered and adaptable defense, the system closes critical gaps and counters a broad spectrum of modern aerial threats. As a highly mobile and expeditionary system, MRIC is built to be rapidly deployed worldwide, ensuring Marines are protected wherever the mission demands.

**FY 2027 Program:** MRIC, which counts the Corps' Ground/Air Task-Oriented Radar and Common Aviation Command and Control System among its primary subsystems, incorporates technology from Israel's Iron Dome system. FY 2027 funds support procurement of 42 MADIS system, 16 launchers and 410 missiles required to support MRIC, dismounted C-sUAS kits, and initiates the replacement of the Stinger Missile with next generation investments.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Lockheed Martin and Northrop Grumman

| Medium-Range Intercept Capability (MRIC) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 3.8 | - | 33.5 | - | 35.9 | - | 69.4 | - | 21.8 | - | | - | 21.8 |
| Procurement | - | 411.2 | - | 620.2 | - | - | - | 620.2 | - | 1,274.4 | - | - | - | 1,274.4 |
| Total | - | 414.9 | - | 653.7 | - | - | - | 689.6 | - | 1,296.3 | - | - | - | 1,296.3 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

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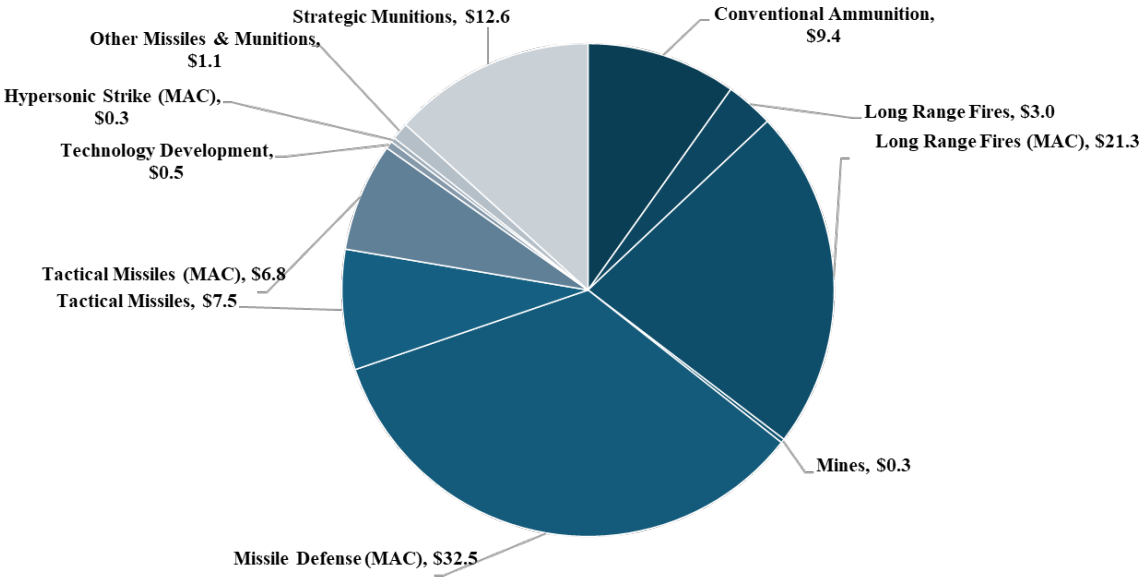
# Missiles and Munitions

Munitions is a general term for ammunition and missiles. Ammunition consists of bombs, grenades, rockets, mines, projectiles, and other devices. Conventional and nuclear missiles are used for both tactical and strategic purposes. Many munitions are precision-guided, enhancing the attack of a broader target set, with limited low-collateral damage. Some programs include non-explosive articles that improve the performance of other munitions. For example, the Joint Direct Attack Munitions (JDAM) adds guidance capability when attached to a gravity bomb, making it a "smart" precision-guided bomb.

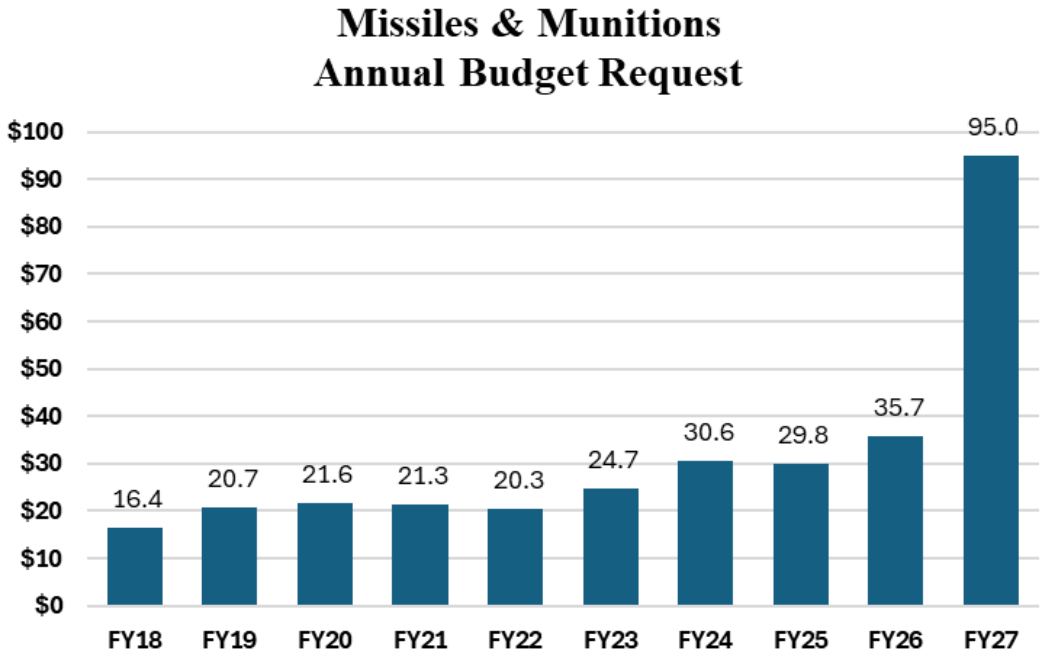
In FY 2027, the Department is prioritizing munitions investment to replenish stockpiles and reestablish deterrence. The Department is investing in high demand critical munitions along with new entrants which can be procured in larger quantities to provide mass attack capability at lower cost. Multiyear procurement will stabilize demand signals to the industrial base, enabling industry to scale production capacity with confidence and more rapidly replenish stockpiles. The FY 2027 request incorporates high-demand munitions including precision fires, air and missile defense, and mass attack, combined with capability improvements to existing systems. The Department is increasing investment in critical munitions including the Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile-Extended Range (JASSM-ER), the AIM-120 Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM), low cost hypersonic strike capabilities, the Family of Affordable Mass Munitions (FAMM) and Tomahawk missiles. Increased investment combined with multiyear procurement stability will enable the Department to reestablish munition stockpiles and meet accelerating threat capability with both the quality and quantity of munitions needed.

**FY 2027 Missiles and Munitions Total: $95.0 Billion**




*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

The table below reflects a historical profile for the Department's annual President's budget request for missiles and munitions.




*Notes: (1) FY 2027 total includes both discretionary and mandatory funding. (2) The FY 2027 total includes additional munitions that were previously tracked only in the Missile Defense and/or Hypersonics portfolios – THAAD, PAC-3 MSE missile, SM-3 IB and SM-3 IIA. In FY 2027 these munitions were added to Missiles and Munitions in order to track all Munitions Acceleration Council (MAC) munitions in a single portfolio. The addition of these programs (RDT&E and procurement) to the Missiles and Munitions portfolio in FY 2027 accounts for approximately $32 billion of the FY 2026 to FY 2027 portfolio growth shown.*

## Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) DOD - JOINT

The Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) is a joint U.S. Air Force/Navy program led by the Air Force. It improves the existing inventory of general-purpose gravity bombs by integrating a Global Positioning System (GPS)/inertial navigation guidance kit that enhances accuracy and adverse weather capability. A Laser JDAM (LJDAM) variant increases operational flexibility. JDAM and LJDAM incorporate either the 2000 lb. BLU-109 hard-target-penetrator, the 2000-pound MK 84/BLU-117, the 1,000-pound MK 83/BLU-110, or the 500-pound MK 82/BLU-111/BLU-126 warheads, which can be configured with a variety of fusing systems or proximity sensors. The laser sensor kit added for the LJDAM weapon kit can attack targets of opportunity, including moving land and maritime targets, when designated by an airborne or ground laser. JDAM tail kit procurement has transitioned to using the Strategic Anti-Jam Beamforming Receiver (SABR) GPS receiver and antenna, which provide enhanced resistance to GPS jamming over earlier production variants. Current production incorporates GPS Military Code (M-Code) for an additional increase in resistance to jamming.

**Mission:** Enhances conventional strike capabilities by providing the ability to precisely attack time-critical, high-value, fixed or mobile targets under adverse environmental conditions and from all altitudes.

**FY 2027 Program:** Continues production of JDAM tail kits, including the SABR-M upgraded GPS receiver.

**Prime Contractor(s):** The Boeing Company; St. Charles, MO Boeing Defense, Space & Security

| Joint Direct Attack Munition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| **Procurement** | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | - |
| USAF | 4,447 | 387.7 | 1,500 | 126.4 | - | - | 1,500 | 126.4 | 1,150 | 129.6 | - | - | 1,150 | 130 |
| USN | 858 | 53.5 | 798 | 59.2 | - | - | 798 | 59.2 | 1,292 | 96.9 | - | - | 1,292 | 97 |
| **Total** | 5,305 | 441.2 | 2,298 | 185.6 | - | - | 2,298 | 185.6 | 2,442 | 226.5 | - | - | 2,442 | 227 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Small Diameter Bomb (SDB) I

The Small Diameter Bomb (SDB) Increment I, officially designated GBU-39/B, is a 250-pound precision-guided glide bomb. This Air Force program provides increased kills per sortie on current and future aircraft platforms. Its small size (approximately 69 inches long and 7.5 inches in diameter) allows aircraft to carry more bombs. SDB's combination of small size and precision guidance significantly increases each aircraft's effective firepower compared to carriage of fewer, larger weapons. SDB I features a hardened-steel casing and a delayed-fuse mechanism, enabling penetration of hardened targets before detonation.

The SDB I is considered cost-effective compared to larger, less precise munitions, especially given its potential to reduce collateral damage and increase mission success rates. SDB I also served as the foundation for the follow-on SDB II/StormBreaker, incorporating a tri-mode seeker and other advanced features.

**Mission:** Destroy targets from medium-range standoff, with a higher load-out and less collateral damage than legacy weapons.

**FY 2027 Program:** Continues weapons production integrated with the Strategic Anti-Jam Beam-forming Receiver to support Air Force inventory objectives and Foreign Military Sales.

**Prime Contractor(s):** The Small Diameter Bomb I was initially developed and produced by Boeing. However, since Boeing's exit from the program, the primary manufacturer of the SDB I has been Raytheon Missiles & Defense, a subsidiary of Raytheon Technologies; Tucson, AZ.

| Small Diameter Bomb I | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Procurement | 1,237 | 261.7 | 511 | 41.5 | - | - | 511 | 41.5 | 220 | 44.6 | - | - | 220 | 44.6 |
| Total | 1,237 | 261.7 | 511 | 41.5 | - | - | 511 | 41.5 | 220 | 44.6 | - | - | 220 | 44.6 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Small Diameter Bomb (SDB) II/StormBreaker — DOD - JOINT

The GBU-53B Small Diameter Bomb (SDB) II/StormBreaker is a joint U.S. Air Force/Navy program to provide a small-sized, precision-guided air-to-ground weapon that can be delivered from fighter and bomber aircraft to attack mobile and fixed targets at standoff distances. StormBreaker is a more advanced successor to the SDB I. While maintaining the small size and general concept of its predecessor, the SDB II incorporates several key improvements, including a Tri-Mode Seeker (millimeter wave radar, semi-active laser, and infrared). This combination allows StormBreaker to operate effectively in all weather conditions against moving targets. The seeker typology excels across various engagement scenarios in adverse weather conditions, including fog, rain, and dust.

SDB II has a more extended range than SDB I, exceeding 40 nautical miles when released from medium altitude and up to 70+ nautical miles at higher altitudes; possesses enhanced network connectivity, allowing in-flight target updates, and has a further enhanced guidance system to provide greater accuracy on target.

**Mission:** Destroy targets from a short- to medium-range standoff distances, deliverable by fighter and bomber aircraft, with higher load-out and less collateral damage than other weapons.

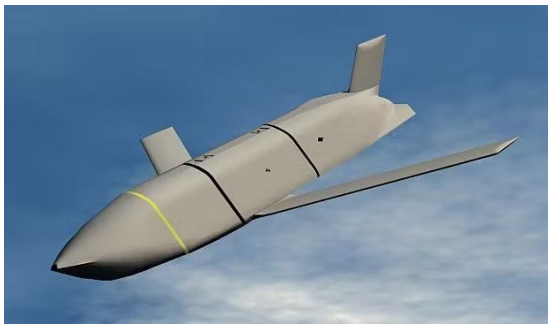
**FY 2027 Program:** The SDB II builds upon the SDB I's concept of a small, standoff, precision-guided weapon while adding significant capabilities in targeting flexibility, range, and adverse weather performance. Future upgrades include an improved anti-jam military code GPS receiver and an enhanced cryptographic datalink.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Raytheon Missiles & Defense, a subsidiary of Raytheon Technologies; Tucson, AZ

| Small Diameter Bomb II | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| **RDT&E** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USAF | - | 29.0 | - | 24.6 | - | - | - | 24.6 | - | 25.5 | - | - | - | 25.5 |
| USN | - | 21.2 | - | 23.8 | - | - | - | 23.8 | - | 64.4 | - | - | - | 64.4 |
| **Subtotal** | - | 50.3 | - | 48.4 | - | - | - | 48.4 | - | 89.9 | - | - | - | 89.9 |
| **Procurement** | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | - |
| USAF | 1,228 | 407.2 | 806 | 307.7 | - | - | 806 | 307.7 | 373 | 194.5 | - | - | 373 | 194.5 |
| USN | 262 | 79.3 | 245 | 78.9 | - | - | 245 | 78.9 | 512 | 166.7 | - | - | 512 | 166.7 |
| DW | - | 5.5 | - | 7.8 | - | - | - | 7.8 | - | 72.7 | - | - | - | 72.7 |
| **Subtotal** | 1,490 | 492.0 | 1,051 | 394.5 | - | - | 1,051 | 394.5 | 885 | 433.8 | - | - | 885 | 433.8 |
| **Total** | 1,490 | 542.3 | 1,051 | 442.9 | - | - | 1,051 | 442.9 | 885 | 523.8 | - | - | 885 | 523.8 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (JASSM)



The AGM-158 Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (JASSM) provides the U.S. Air Force with a survivable, precision cruise missile equipped with a WDU-42/B penetrating warhead. JASSM can cruise autonomously in adverse weather, day or night, to defeat high-value targets. The missile flies to a pre-planned target location using a Global Positioning System-aided inertial navigation system. It transitions to an imaging infrared (IIR) seeker in the terminal phase of engagement. JASSM can be carried by a wide variety of aircraft, including the B-1B Lancer, B-2A Spirit, B-52H Stratofortress, F-15E Strike Eagle, F-35 A/B/C Lighting II, and internationally by the F-16 Fighting Falcon and F/A-18 Hornet.

The range for the AGM-158A JASSM-Baseline (BL) variant exceeds 230 miles (370 km). Integrated on the F-15E, F-16, B-52, B-1, and B-2 aircraft, the baseline model concluded procurement in FY 2016. The AGM-158B JASSM-ER maintains the same outer mold line and low-observable properties while extending the effective range to over 575 miles (925 km). The extended range variant has four configurations: AGM-158B, AGM-158B-2, AGM-158B-3, and AGM-158D.

The AGM-158B-2 includes multiple initiatives via a single system-level update, including Electronic Safe and Arm Fuse (ESAF) and Missile Control Unit (MCU) upgrades, a new GPS receiver for highly contested environments, and warfighter capability enhancements through agile software development. The AGM-158B-3 includes M-Code GPS capability. The AGM-158D will enhance kinematic performance with new wing and chine designs, the integration of a Weapon Data Link (WDL) for post-launch beyond line-of-sight retargeting capability, and other software updates.

**Mission:** Engage high-value targets in contested environments through long-range, precision targeting, low-observability, and operational flexibility.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds a continuing Multiyear Procurement (MYP) contract. Continues production of the AGM-158B and AGM-158B-2, and development efforts on the AGM-158B-3 and AGM-158D. The Department is requesting a seven-year Multiyear Procurement authority as part of the FY 2027 request.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Lockheed Martin Missiles and Fire Control; Orlando, FL

| Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 190.7 | - | 226.1 | - | 200.0 | - | 426.1 | - | 133.1 | - | - | - | 133.1 |
| Procurement | 577 | 970.1 | 144 | 328.1 | 237 | 490.0 | 381 | 818.1 | 491 | 967.9 | 330 | 1,029.4 | 821 | 1,997.3 |
| Total | 577 | 1,160.8 | 144 | 554.2 | 237 | 690.0 | 381 | 1,244.2 | 491 | 1,101.0 | 330 | 1,029.4 | 821 | 2,130.4 |

Note: Does not include spares and repair parts *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Air Intercept Missile (AIM)

DOD - JOINT

The Air Intercept Missile-9X (AIM-9X), also known as Next Generation SIDEWINDER, is a short-range air-to-air missile joint Navy/Air Force program led by the Navy that provides launch-and-leave capability. The AIM-9X Block II is an infrared missile with a staring focal plane array imaging infrared (IR) seeker and high-angle off-boresight capability. This means the pilot can lock onto and engage an enemy aircraft even if it's not directly in front of their own aircraft's nose. Its high-angle-of-attack capabilities and advanced seeker mounted on a highly maneuverable (thrust vectored) airframe achieve this capability. In conjunction with helmet-mounted cueing systems (HMCS), the AIM-9X can be launched first and then acquire the target in flight. The pilot can look at the target through their HMCS, and the missile will lock on after launch, providing first-shot/first-kill air-to-air performance.

**Mission:** Destroys low and high-altitude, high-speed enemy targets in an electronic countermeasures environment.

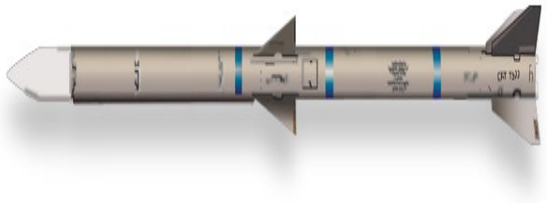
**FY 2027 Program:** Procures the 13th lot of Full Rate Production (FRP) Block II missiles. Continues engineering, manufacturing, and development for the System Improvement Program (SIP) III software and SIP IV hardware and software development efforts. The hardware effort includes designing and developing the advanced sensor and electronics unit. The software effort includes continued development of Operational Flight Software (OFS) 11.6X and increased development efforts for the Compact Variant (CV).

**Prime Contractor(s):** The AIM-9X Sidewinder is primarily manufactured by Raytheon Technologies. The missile's final assembly and testing occur at their facility in Tucson, Arizona.

| Air Intercept Missile – 9X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| **RDT&E** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USAF | - | 33.7 | - | 85.4 | - | - | - | 85.4 | - | 98.9 | - | - | - | 98.9 |
| USN | - | 30.7 | - | 34.7 | - | - | - | 34.7 | - | 122.5 | - | - | - | 122.5 |
| **Subtotal** | - | 64.4 | - | 120.1 | - | - | - | 120.1 | - | 221.4 | - | - | - | 221.4 |
| **Procurement** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USAF | 579 | 306.2 | 173 | 100.4 | - | - | 173 | 100.4 | 648 | 419.2 | - | - | 648 | 419.2 |
| USN | 608 | 295.3 | 146 | 84.7 | - | 50.0 | 146 | 134.7 | 306 | 174.8 | - | - | 306 | 174.8 |
| **Subtotal** | 1,187 | 601.5 | 319 | 185.1 | - | 50.0 | 319 | 235.1 | 954 | 594.0 | - | - | 954 | 594.0 |
| **Total** | 1,187 | 665.8 | 319 | 305.1 | - | 50.0 | 319 | 355.1 | 954 | 815.4 | - | - | 954 | 815.4 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile — DOD - JOINT



The AIM-120 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) is a beyond-visual-range (BVR) air-to-air missile. The AMRAAM is a joint Navy/Air Force program led by the Air Force and is employed by air forces worldwide. A key component of U.S. airpower, AMRAAM is a "fire-and-forget" missile and is the U.S.'s primary BVR weapon.

AMRAAM's combat range allows friendly aircraft to engage targets from a safe distance, increasing survivability and minimizing the risk of close-in dogfights. AMRAAM employs active radar homing, allowing the missile to track and engage targets independently after launch. Active terminal guidance frees the launching aircraft to maneuver or engage other threats.

The current generation, AIM-120D, has a two-way datalink, Global Position System-enhanced Inertial Measurement Unit, an expanded no-escape envelope, improved high-angle off-boresight capability, and increased range over previous variants.

**Mission:** Destroy low and high altitude, high-speed enemy targets in an electronic countermeasures environment to allow for engagements at greater distances and reduce the reliance on close-in maneuvering. This mission has shifted the focus of air combat towards situational awareness, information dominance, and long-range engagements.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds continue procurement and support of AMRAAM for the Air Force and Navy, procuring 1,317 AMRAAM for Air Force and 292 AMRAAM for Navy in support of warfighter requirements. Missile configurations may vary based on warfighter needs, including training assets and the Weapon System Evaluation Program (WSEP). The FY 2027 budget request includes a request to initiate up to seven years of Multiyear Procurement (MYP) in support of AMRAAM.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Raytheon Missile & Defense; Tucson, AZ

| Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| **RDT&E** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USAF | - | 51.9 | - | 470.6 | - | - | - | 470.6 | - | 53.3 | - | - | - | 53.3 |
| USN | - | 29.2 | - | 26.3 | - | - | - | 26.3 | - | 24.7 | - | - | - | 24.7 |
| **Subtotal** | - | 81.1 | - | 496.9 | - | - | - | 496.9 | - | 78.0 | - | - | - | 78.0 |
| **Procurement** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USAF | 411 | 584.4 | 237 | 382.1 | 186 | 298.6 | 423 | 680.7 | 38 | 115.9 | 1,279 | 1,945 | 1,317 | 2,060.8 |
| USN | 155 | 207.1 | 41 | 69.9 | - | - | 41 | 69.9 | 106 | 167.4 | 388 | 637 | 494 | 804.3 |
| **Subtotal** | 566 | 791.5 | 278 | 452.0 | 186 | 298.6 | 464 | 750.6 | 144 | 283.3 | 1,667 | 2,581.8 | 1,811 | 2,865.1 |
| **Total** | 566 | 872.6 | 278 | 949.0 | 186 | 298.6 | 464 | 1,247.6 | 144 | 361.2 | 1,667 | 2,581.8 | 1,811 | 2,943.0 |

Does not include missile spares and repair parts. *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Joint Air-to-Ground Missile (JAGM) DOD - JOINT

The Joint Air-to-Ground Missile (JAGM) provides improved air-to-ground missile capability for rotary-wing and unmanned aircraft. JAGM (AGM-179) is an aviation-launched, precision-guided munition against high-value stationary, moving, and relocatable targets. JAGM is replacing HELLFIRE (HF) and HF Longbow for joint use with the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

JAGM utilizes a multi-mode seeker to provide precision point and fire-and-forget targeting. A multi-purpose warhead provides lethal effects against a variety of targets, including tanks, armored vehicles, bunkers, maritime patrol craft, urban structures, and field fortifications. Its range is 8km with demonstrated range capability to 16km. JAGM delivers the Joint Services a single air-to-ground missile with improved lethality, operational flexibility, and a reduced logistics footprint.

JAGM is used or planned for use on a variety of aircraft, including AH-64E Apache Guardian attack helicopter, AH-1Z Viper attack helicopter, MQ-9 Reaper unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), Gray Eagle Extended Range (GE-ER) UAV, and F/A-18E/F Super Hornet, where integration and testing are underway.

**Mission:** JAGM destroys high-value land and maritime targets, moving or stationary, and launches from any platform currently firing HF from a US Army-issued M299 launcher. JAGM provides precision point, fire-and-forget targeting, day or night, in adverse weather and battlefield-obscured conditions, and against various countermeasures.

**FY 2027 Program:** Continues Full Rate Production for Joint Services. FY 2027 funding procures 551 missiles and Captive Air Training Missiles (CATM), and CATM shipping containers.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Lockheed Martin Missiles and Fire Control; Orlando, FL

| Joint Air-to-Ground Missile (JAGM) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| **RDT&E** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USA | - | 2.9 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USN | - | 20.0 | - | 59.1 | - | - | - | 59.1 | - | 189.9 | - | - | - | 189.9 |
| **Subtotal** | - | 22.9 | - | 59.1 | - | - | - | 59.1 | - | 189.9 | - | - | - | 189.9 |
| **Procurement** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USA | 1,000 | 334.1 | 178 | 84.7 | - | - | 178 | 84.7 | 269 | 104.1 | - | - | 269 | 104.1 |
| USN | 175 | 55.3 | 277 | 74.2 | - | - | 277 | 74.2 | 282 | 73.2 | - | - | 282 | 73.2 |
| **Subtotal** | 1,175 | 389.4 | 455 | 158.8 | - | - | 455 | 158.8 | 551 | 177.3 | - | - | 551 | 177.3 |
| **Total** | 1,175 | 412.4 | 455 | 217.9 | - | - | 455 | 217.9 | 551 | 367.2 | - | - | 551 | 367.2 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Long Range Anti-Ship Missile (LRASM) DOD - JOINT

The AGM-158C Long Range Anti-Ship Missile (LRASM) is a Navy-led joint interest (Navy/Air Force) precision-guided anti-ship missile. Derived from the AGM-158B JASSM-ER, LRASM incorporates a new multi-modal sensor suite, weapons datalink, enhanced anti-jam Global Positioning System capabilities, and a 1,000 lb. penetrator/blast fragmentation warhead. LRASM shares a production line with JASSM-ER. The munition achieved Early Operational Capability (EOC) on the Air Force B-1B Lancer in December 2018 and the Navy F/A-18E/F Super Hornet in November 2019.

In FY 2024, the Navy began procuring the LRASM C-3 Extended Range (ER) variant as part of its Offensive Anti-Surface Warfare (OASuW) program. Initially intended for the Navy's Super Hornet fleet, LRASM C-3 provides rewritten software, an improved data link, and advanced survivability features.

**Mission:** Provide Combatant Commanders with the ability to conduct anti-surface warfare operations and deny the sanctuary of maneuver to high-value adversary surface targets.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds the third year of a Multiyear Procurement (MYP) contract. Procures 177 LRASM and funds telemetry kit installations. Completes C-3 test bed and integration test events supporting EOC in FY 2027 and IOC in FY 2028. The Department is requesting a seven-year Multiyear Procurement authority as part of the FY 2027 request.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Lockheed Martin Missiles and Fire Control; Orlando, FL

| Long Range Anti-Ship Missile (LRASM) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| **RDT&E** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USN | - | 258.8 | - | 138.2 | - | 118.0 | | 397.0 | - | 104.5 | - | - | - | 104.5 |
| **Procurement** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USN | 164 | 597.5 | 136 | 656.7 | 64 | 350.0 | 200 | 1,006.7 | 129 | 670.5 | 48 | 236.4 | 177 | 906.9 |
| USAF | 172 | 564.1 | 93 | 294.4 | 21 | 112.2 | 114 | 406.6 | 111 | 500.9 | 45 | 236.4 | 156 | 737.3 |
| **Subtotal** | 336 | 1,161.6 | 229 | 951.1 | 85 | 462.2 | 314 | 1,413.3 | 240 | 1,171.4 | 93 | 472.8 | 333 | 1,644.2 |
| **Total** | 336 | 1,420.4 | 229 | 1,089.3 | 85 | 580.2 | 314 | 1,669.5 | 240 | 1,275.9 | 93 | 472.8 | 333 | 1,748.7 |

*Does not include spares and repair parts.* *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Ammunition

DOD - JOINT

The Military Departments develop, procure, and field conventional ammunition, providing U.S. soldiers and allied partners with overmatch capabilities.

**FY 2027 Program:** Procures various ammunition cartridges to fulfill combat and training requirements.

**Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated Production Facilities:**

- Holston Army Ammunition Plant, Kingsport, Tennessee: Produces and develops Insensitive Munitions Explosives (IMX); synthesizes and manufactures high explosive compounds such as Research Department Explosive (RDX) and High Melting Explosive (HMX).
- Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Middletown, Iowa: Assembles and packs ammunition, rocket and mortar rounds; produces insensitive munitions, smart munitions, mines, missile assembly/missile warheads; and rocket-assisted projectiles.
- Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Independence, Missouri: Produces upgraded small-caliber ammunition and develops the Next Generation Squad Weapon.
- Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Radford, Virginia: Produces propellants, energetics, and munitions.
- Scranton Army Ammunition Plant, Scranton, Pennsylvania: Manufactures large caliber projectiles.

**Commercial-Owned, Contractor-Operated Production Facilities:**

Major National Technology and Industrial Base (NTIB) entities include GD-OTS, AMTEC, Raytheon, and BAE Systems. Foreign suppliers include Nammo (Norway), UTM Ltd (UK), and Poongsan (South Korea).

| Procurement of Ammunition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 Actual | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| **Procurement** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USA | - | 4,502.2 | - | 4,576.7 | - | 357.0 | - | 4,933.7 | - | 5,469.6 | - | - | - | 5,469.6 |
| USN | - | 1,876.8 | - | 1,057.1 | - | 247.0 | - | 1,304.1 | - | 1,910.0 | - | - | - | 1,910.0 |
| USAF | - | 620.8 | - | 639.3 | - | 96.0 | - | 735.3 | - | 756.3 | - | - | - | 756.3 |
| SOCOM | - | 132.5 | - | 114.0 | - | - | - | 114.0 | - | 237.2 | - | - | - | 237.2 |
| **Total** | - | 7,132.3 | - | 6,387.1 | - | 700.0 | - | 7,087.1 | - | 8,373.1 | - | - | - | 8,373.1 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## AARGM-ER and SiAW

DOD - JOINT

The AGM-88J Stand-in Attack Weapon (SiAW) is an Air Force air-to-ground missile that will provide 5th- and Next-Generation aircraft the capability to strike rapidly relocatable targets that create the Anti-Access/Area Denial (A2/AD) environment. SiAW targets include Theater Ballistic Missile Launchers, Land Attack and Anti-Ship Cruise Missile Launchers, Jammers, Anti-Satellite Systems, and Integrated Air Defense Systems.

The AGM-88G Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile – Extended Range (AARGM-ER) is a supersonic, air-launched tactical missile designed to suppress or destroy enemy air defenses (SEAD/DEAD). AARGM-ER is a joint Navy/Air Force program led by the Navy. AARGM-ER can be launched from FA-18 E/F, EA-18G, and is compatible with the F-35's internal weapons bay. As it transitions to SiAW, the Air Force is pursuing interim capability through AARGM-ER.

**Mission:** Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses (SEAD) involves neutralizing enemy air defense systems, allowing friendly aircraft to operate more safely and effectively in contested airspace.

**FY 2027 Program:** Navy funding in FY 2027 continues to develop AARGM-ER effectiveness against threat air defense systems through laboratory, ground-based, captive, and live-fire flight test events, data analysis, and systems engineering to improve weapon employment lethality. Air Force FY 2027 funding procures a mix of SiAW and AARGM-ER, and postures SiAW to start production and transition to the Major Capability Acquisition (MCA) pathway. Air Force Funding also enables initial integration on the F-35A, continues system and subsystem maturation, and funds flight test events.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Northrop Grumman Corporation Defense Systems; Northridge, CA

**SiAW and AARGM-ER**

| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| **RDT&E** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USN | - | 21.9 | - | 33.7 | - | - | - | 33.7 | - | 80.5 | - | - | - | 80.5 |
| USAF | - | 319.6 | - | 252.1 | - | - | - | 252.1 | - | 115.9 | - | - | - | 115.9 |
| **Subtotal** | - | 341.5 | - | 285.7 | - | - | - | 285.7 | - | 196.4 | - | - | - | 196.4 |
| **Procurement** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USN | 157 | 227.8 | 99 | 217.5 | - | - | 99 | 217.5 | - | 5.2 | - | - | - | 5.2 |
| USAF* | - | 152.6 | 75 | 152.6 | - | - | 75 | 152.6 | 155 | 401.6 | - | - | 155 | 401.6 |
| **Subtotal** | 157 | 380.4 | 174 | 370.1 | - | - | 174 | 370.1 | 155 | 406.8 | - | - | 155 | 406.8 |
| **Total** | 157 | 721.9 | 174 | 655.9 | - | - | 174 | 655.9 | 155 | 603.2 | - | - | 155 | 603.2 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System

DOD - JOINT

The Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System (GMLRS), comprising the M30A2 and M31A2 variants, is a family of surface-to-surface artillery rockets that are fired from the M142 High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) and the M270A1/A2 Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) launchers. They provide a responsive, all-weather, precision strike capability.

The GMLRS guidance set combines an Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU) with a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver to enhance target accuracy and maximize battlefield effectiveness. The M30A2 GMLRS Alternative Warhead (AW) is a non-cluster airburst fragmentation munition that replaced conventional cluster munitions (CM) utilized in the original M30 variant, with pre-formed tungsten fragments to provide comparable area effects. The M31 GMLRS Unitary variant can precisely engage point targets utilizing a 200-pound, high-explosive warhead. The M31A1 GMLRS is an improved unitary warhead variant, while the M31A2 includes a further upgraded unitary warhead.

All Unitary and AW models in inventory and production comply with the requirements outlined in the November 2017 update to Policy on CM. The latest rocket models are configured with the Insensitive Munitions Propulsion System (IMPS), which improves soldier safety and launcher survivability. The Army is executing an Extended Range (ER) GMLRS modification to double the current maximum range (from ~70 kilometers to 150 kilometers) through a larger rocket motor, a newly designed missile body, and enhanced tail-driven guidance.

**Mission:** GMLRS complements cannon artillery fires by suppressing, neutralizing, or destroying enemy indirect fire support, air defense capabilities, and other light material/personnel targets.

**FY 2027 Program:** Continues the procurement of the base GMLRS rocket as well as the GMLRS-ER variant with an increased range from 70km to approximately 150km.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Lockheed Martin Missiles and Fire Control; Dallas, TX, and Camden, AR

| Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| **RDT&E** | - | 19.8 | - | 33.3 | - | - | - | 33.3 | - | 73.6 | - | - | - | 73.6 |
| **Procurement** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USA | 4,788 | 1,198.3 | 5,490 | 1,168.2 | - | - | 5,490 | 1,168.2 | - | 1,064.0 | - | - | - | 1,064.0 |
| USMC | 6 | 1.6 | 6.0 | 61.5 | - | - | 6.0 | 61.5 | - | 61.4 | - | - | - | 61.4 |
| **Subtotal** | 4,794 | 1,199.9 | 5,496.0 | 1,229.7 | - | - | 5,496.0 | 1,229.7 | - | 1,125.4 | - | - | - | 1,125.4 |
| **Total** | 4,794 | 1,219.7 | 5,496.0 | 1,263.0 | - | - | 5,496.0 | 1,263.0 | - | 1,199.0 | - | - | - | 1,199.0 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Javelin Advanced Anti-Tank Weapon System — DOD - JOINT

The Javelin (FGM-148F) is a man-portable anti-tank guided missile (ATGM) in U.S. and allied service. This joint Army and U.S. Marine Corps system is highly effective against various targets at extended ranges, under day/night and adverse weather conditions, and under multiple countermeasure conditions. The system's soft-launch feature permits firing from enclosures commonly found in complex urban terrain. Javelin comprises a reusable, standalone command launch unit (CLU) and a modular missile encased in a disposable launch tube assembly.

Javelin strikes targets in either a top-attack or direct-attack mode to defeat armored vehicles, fortifications, and soft targets. It uses an imaging infrared (IIR) focal plane array seeker and a tandem warhead with two shaped charges to penetrate base armor and other structures. Key characteristics include the munitions' ability to lock on after launch, engage in top-attack or direct-attack modes, provide a soft-launch system (minimal back blast), operate over a range of ~2.5-4km, and be effective against stationary and moving targets.

**Mission:** Provides the dismounted soldier with the only man-portable, fire-and-forget system that is highly lethal against targets ranging from main battle tanks to fleeting targets of opportunity found in current threat environments.

**FY 2027 Program:** Continues procurement of the Javelin FGM-148F missile and Lightweight CLU with enhanced software/targeting capabilities.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Javelin Joint Venture (Raytheon Missiles & Defense; Tucson, AZ and Lockheed Martin; Orlando, FL)

| Javelin Advanced Anti-Tank Weapon System | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 10.0 | - | 9.8 | - | - | - | 9.8 | - | 10.2 | - | - | - | 10.2 |
| Procurement | | | | | | | - | - | | | | | - | - |
| USA | 752 | 296.0 | 649 | 329.2 | - | - | 649 | 329.2 | 1,316 | 417.0 | - | - | 1,316 | 417.0 |
| USMC | 59 | 65.2 | 56 | 32.6 | - | - | 56 | 32.6 | 193 | 63.0 | - | - | 193 | 63.0 |
| Subtotal | 811 | 361.2 | 705 | 361.8 | - | - | 705 | 361.8 | 1,509 | 480.1 | - | - | 1,509 | 480.1 |
| Total | 811 | 371.2 | 705 | 371.6 | - | - | 705 | 371.6 | 1,509 | 490.3 | - | - | 1,509 | 490.3 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Precision Strike Missile (PrSM) USA

The Precision Strike Missile (PrSM) is the U.S. Army's next-generation surface-to-surface short-range ballistic missile (SRBM). PrSM significantly extends the range and lethality of the Army's existing long-range precision fires. It replaces the MGM-140 Army Tactical Missile System (ATACMS) with a missile that can reach farther in a smaller form factor.

PrSM is a key enabler of Army Multi-Domain Operations, which requires rapidly integrating and synchronizing effects across all domains (land, sea, air, space, and cyberspace). PrSM contributes by providing a long-range strike capability that can be coordinated with other assets.

PrSM will engage fixed and relocatable targets. Accordingly, it will provide Joint Force Commanders with a 24/7, all-weather capability to attack critical and time-sensitive area and point targets, including air defense components, missile launchers, command and control centers, assembly/staging areas, and other high-payoff assets at variable range. PrSM Increment 1 has significantly increased range against land targets compared to ATACMS, exceeding the 499 km (310 miles) limit mandated by the now-defunct Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty. PrSM Increment 2 is equipped with a multimodal seeker to enable effective targeting of mobile maritime assets. The notional Increment 3 will provide additional payload options, and PrSM Increment 4 will incorporate new propulsion technologies to enhance range and flight speed.

**Mission:** Provide a long-range, precision strike capability that can overcome enemy Anti-Access/Area Denial (A2/AD) defenses, support Army MDO, and neutralize other targets at ranges from 70- 400+ km. PrSM provides field artillery units with deep strike capability while supporting brigade, division, corps, Army, theater, Joint/Coalition Forces, and Marine Air-Ground Task Forces in full or expeditionary operations.

**FY 2027 Program:** Procures additional Increment 1 missiles with Launch Pod Missile Containers. Supports the follow-on development of PrSM Increment 1 and future increments. The Department is requesting to initiate up to seven years of Multiyear Procurement (MYP) in FY 2027 in support of PrSM.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Lockheed Martin Missiles and Fire Control; Grand Prairie, TX

| Precision Strike Missile (PrSM) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| **RDT&E** | - | 177.3 | - | - | - | 197.2 | - | 197.2 | - | 288.3 | - | - | - | 288.3 |
| **Procurement** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Army | 338 | 491.5 | 108 | 268.7 | - | 277.8 | 108 | 546.5 | 680 | 1,226.5 | 454 | 692.0 | 1,134 | 1,919 |
| USMC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15.0 | - | 15 |
| **Subtotal** | 338 | 491.5 | 108 | 268.7 | - | 277.8 | 108 | 546.5 | 680 | 1,226.5 | 454 | 707.0 | 1,134 | 1,933.5 |
| **Total** | 338 | 668.8 | 108 | 268.7 | - | 475.0 | 108 | 743.7 | 680 | 1,514.8 | 454 | 707.0 | 1,134 | 2,221.8 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Strategic Mid-Range Fires System (SMRF)/Typhon USA

The Army's Mid-Range Capabilities (MRC) system, part of its Long Range Precision Fires (LRPF) modernization portfolio, provides a ground launched offensive weapon system to defeat Anti-Access/Area Denial threats and other high value targets supporting Multi-Domain Operations. Typhon was developed to provide enhanced long-range strike through firing the Standard Missile 6 (SM-6),the Tomahawk Land Attack Missile (TLAM), and Tomahawk Maritime Strike (MST) missile. LRPF Typhon utilizes a modified Mk 41 Vertical Launching System (VLS), commonly found on U.S. Navy warships.

The proliferation of ballistic and cruise missile technology, particularly among nations that may not possess intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), necessitates the development of robust mid-range fires. Typhon's armaments, namely the SM-6 and the Tomahawk missiles (with a range of 1,000 miles), can prosecute both anti-air and anti-surface missions. Each MRC battery is comprised of four launchers and a battery operations center (BOC).

**Mission:** Bridge the gap between short-range and long-range missile systems. It is intended to hit targets at ranges between the Army's Precision Strike Missile (PrSM) and the developmental Long-Range Hypersonic Weapon (LRHW) system.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds the procurement of SM-6 Block IA missiles as an all-up round, including guidance, ordnance, MK 72 Boosters, and an MK 21 Canister and Tomahawk MST as an all-up round in an MK14 canister. Procurement will leverage Multi-year contracts for SM-6 and Tomahawk as applicable.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Lockheed Martin Missiles and Fire Control (Grand Prairie, TX) for overall system design, integration of components (including the VLS), testing, and delivery to the U.S. Army. Key Subcontractors and Contributors: Raytheon (Tucson, AZ) provides the Tomahawk and SM-6 missiles. Lockheed Martin, Moorestown, NJ, provided the MRC ground support equipment.

| Strategic Mid-Range Fires (SMRF) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 176.2 | - | 182.1 | - | - | - | 182.1 | - | 82.6 | - | - | - | 82.6 |
| Procurement | - | 152.6 | - | 82.4 | - | - | - | 82.4 | - | 370.4 | - | 2,331.3 | - | 2,701.7 |
| Total | - | 328.8 | - | 264.5 | - | - | - | 264.5 | - | 453.0 | - | 2,331.3 | - | 2,784.2 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Trident II Ballistic Missile Modifications

The Trident II (D5) is a submarine-launched ballistic missile, providing our nation's nuclear triad's most survivable, second-strike capability. The Trident II missile is on the Ohio-class and will be on the COLUMBIA-class Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarines. The D5 Life Extension (D5LE) Program is currently being executed to extend the life of the Trident II to match the extended 42-year life of the Ohio-class Submarine. Funding for the D5 Life Extension 2 (D5LE2) is necessary to ensure that the Trident II will meet the needs of the fleet beyond 2039 and to extend the life of Trident II through the 2080s. The D5LE and D5LE2 ensure that Trident II will address component obsolescence and inventory depletion and provide modularity for adaptability to evolving threats.

**Mission:** Aboard a virtually undetectable platform, the submarine launched a ballistic missile that deters nuclear war by providing an assured second-strike capability in response to a significant attack on the United States or its allies.

**FY 2027 Program:** Continues to support the production of the redesigned missile, which will be deployed on the COLUMBIA-class Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine. Funds support procurement of Trident II D5LE warhead components, Solid Rocket Motors, the Mk4B Shape Stable Nose Tip (SSNT), and replacement of D5 legacy tooling and test support equipment. Development efforts of the D5LE2 include system studies and architecture development, conduct subsystem level evaluations, increase in redesign (missile and guidance system) redesign efforts, W93/Mk7 warhead subsystem design reviews, as well as Submarine Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM) and strategic guidance technologies.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Lockheed Martin Corporation; Sunnyvale, CA

| Trident II Ballistic Missile Modifications | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 326.6 | - | 828.3 | - | - | - | 828.3 | - | 1,051.7 | - | - | - | 1,051.7 |
| Procurement | - | 2,057.8 | - | 2,832.6 | - | 610.0 | - | 3,442.6 | - | 4,187.9 | - | | - | 4,187.9 |
| Total | - | 2,384.4 | - | 3,660.9 | - | 610.0 | - | 4,270.9 | - | 5,239.6 | - | - | - | 5,239.6 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Standard Missile 6 (SM-6)

The Standard Missile-6 (SM-6), designated RIM-174A, is a cornerstone of U.S. Navy fleet defense, delivering a multi-mission capability for Anti-Air Warfare (AAW), Anti-Surface Warfare (ASuW), and terminal-phase Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD). The SM-6 represents a quantum leap in capability over previous Standard Missiles, providing significantly extended range and engagement flexibility.

The SM-6 ensures fleet survivability and raid annihilation by engaging and destroying the full spectrum of modern aerial threats, including manned aircraft, advanced Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), and Land-Attack and Anti-Ship Cruise Missiles through all phases of flight. Engineered for the Aegis Weapon System, the SM-6 provides vertically launched, all-weather weapon performance through smart integration of proven technologies. It combines the robust propulsion and warhead of the SM-2 with an active Radio Frequency (RF) seeker adapted from the AIM-120 AMRAAM, enabling over-the-horizon engagements and lethal precision at extended ranges.

The SM-6 program is executing a successful evolutionary development strategy:

- RIM-174A (SM-6 Block I): Established the baseline for extended-range anti-air warfare and introduced a foundational anti-surface capability.
- RIM-174A (SM-6 Block IA): Fields enhanced software and hardware to defeat more complex and high-performance air threats.
- RIM-174E2 (SM-6 Block IB): Delivers a major capability upgrade to enhance the missile's lethality in the anti-surface warfare role. This variant incorporates a larger warhead and an improved seeker to hold moving maritime targets at risk at even greater distances.

**Mission**: To provide surface combatants with a decisive, all-weather, long-range offensive and defensive weapon system, ensuring battlespace dominance across multiple domains.

**FY 2027 Program**: Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) funding is accelerating the delivery of the next generation of capability by completing the Block IB rocket motor prototyping and transitioning it to the Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) phase. The program continues to advance new electronic-unit upgrades, mature the Aegis architecture for the Block IB's extended range, and procure critical long-lead components for qualification, including ground test hardware, controlled test vehicles, and fleet experimentation rounds to get this enhanced capability into the hands of the warfighter. The Department is requesting to initiate up to seven years of SM-6 Multiyear Procurement in FY 2027.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Raytheon Missiles & Defense, a business unit of RTX; Tucson, AZ

| Standard Missile-6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 248.7 | - | 511.7 | - | - | - | 511.7 | - | 539.3 | - | - | - | 539.3 |
| Procurement | 102 | 778.5 | 55 | 362.4 | 111 | 1,048.0 | 166 | 1,410.4 | 106 | 733.2 | 434 | 3,599.2 | 540 | 4,332.4 |
| Total | 102 | 1,027.2 | 55 | 874.1 | 111 | 1,048.0 | 166 | 1,922.1 | 106 | 1,272.4 | 434 | 3,599.2 | 540 | 4,871.7 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Rolling Airframe Missile (RAM)

The Rolling Airframe Missile (RAM) is a lightweight, quick-reaction, surface-to-air missile designed to protect ships from anti-ship missiles, helicopters, aircraft, and surface craft. This Navy program is a point-defense weapon system intended to be the last line of defense against incoming threats that have penetrated other defensive layers. RIM-116 is the launcher for RAM. The system's design is based upon the infrared (IR) seeker of the Stinger (FIM-92) missile, and the warhead, rocket motor, and fuse from the Sidewinder (AIM-9) missile.

Navy RAM uses the Mk 49 Guided Missile Launching System (GMLS), a 21-round launcher, as well as the SeaRAM, which is a variant that replaces the radar sensor of the Phalanx Close-In Weapon System (CIWS) with an 11-round RAM launcher. This provides a more effective defense against anti-ship missiles than the original Phalanx system.

The RAM utilizes a unique dual-mode guidance system using radio frequency (RF). As it gets closer to the target, RAM transitions to infrared (IR) homing, which is less susceptible to electronic countermeasures and provides greater accuracy. RIM-116A Block 2B provides increased range, greater speed, and an upgraded infrared seeker.

**Mission:** A dual-mode, passive radio frequency/infrared missile in a compact 21-inch missile launcher provides high firepower close-in defense of combatant and auxiliary ships.

**FY 2027 Program:** Procures 116 RAM missiles, 54 Block 1 to 2B Ordnance Alterations (ORDALTS), and 70 Block 2 to 2A ORDALTS. Funds support ongoing research and development efforts to explore how RAM can be adapted or integrated into a layered defense system to counter hypersonic missiles and other advanced weapons.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Raytheon Missiles & Defense (a business unit of RTX) in partnership with RAMSYS GmbH, a German company; Tucson, AZ

| Rolling Airframe Missile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 18.4 | - | 15.2 | - | - | - | 15.2 | - | 14.4 | - | - | - | 14.4 |
| Procurement | 148 | 145.3 | 123 | 122.4 | - | 18.0 | 123 | 140.4 | 116 | 119.2 | - | - | 116 | 119.2 |
| Total | 148 | 163.7 | 123 | 137.6 | - | 18.0 | 123 | 155.6 | 116 | 133.5 | - | - | 116 | 133.5 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Naval Strike Missile (NSM)

The RGM-184A Naval Strike Missile (NSM) is an anti-ship missile that supports U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) land and maritime interdiction efforts. NSM provides a long-range anti-surface offensive capability. It is also the USMC's Navy/Marine Corps Expeditionary Ship Interdiction System (NMESIS) armament. NSM has a range exceeding 100 nautical miles (115 miles or 185 kilometers), allowing ships and land-based batteries to engage maritime targets at a significant distance. The missile flies at a very low altitude (sea-skimming) and utilizes an imaging infrared (IIR) seeker with an integrated target. Both services procure the same configuration. The NSM is a key weapon on the Littoral Combat Ships' (LCS) *Freedom*-class and *Independence*-class Surface Warfare variants.

**Mission:** Provide U.S. forces with a potent offensive anti-surface warfare capability.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds the fourth year of a Multiyear Procurement (MYP) to procure 32 NSMs for the Navy and 103 NSMs for the Marine Corps.

**Prime Contractor(s):** The Naval Strike Missile is designed and manufactured by Kongsberg Defense & Aerospace (KDA), a Norwegian company. KDA has started to build a U.S Missile production facility in James City County, VA. Raytheon Missiles & Defense (a business unit of RTX) partners with Kongsberg to produce and market the NSM.

| Naval Strike Missile (NSM) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| **RDT&E** | - | 11.1 | - | 11.7 | - | - | - | 11.7 | - | 9.8 | - | - | - | 9.8 |
| **Procurement** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USN | 10 | 34.3 | 16 | 35.3 | - | - | 16 | 35.3 | 32 | 78.1 | - | - | 32 | 78.1 |
| USMC | 77 | 174.8 | 90 | 164.6 | - | 52.6 | 90 | 217.2 | 103 | 219.0 | - | - | 103 | 219.0 |
| **Subtotal** | 87 | 209.0 | 106 | 199.9 | - | 52.6 | 106 | 252.5 | 135 | 297.1 | - | - | 135 | 297.1 |
| **Total** | 87 | 220.2 | 106 | 211.7 | - | 52.6 | 106 | 264.3 | 135 | 306.9 | - | - | 135 | 306.9 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Tomahawk Land Attack Missile (TLAM)

The BGM-109 Tomahawk Land Attack Missile (TLAM) is a long-range, all-weather, subsonic cruise missile primarily used by the United States Navy and the United Kingdom's Royal Navy. It is designed to attack land targets such as enemy air defenses, command and control centers, communication nodes, and other hardened facilities. TLAM delivers a 1,000 lb. class unity warhead. The missile uses a combination of inertial navigation, GPS, and terrain contour matching or Digital Scene Matching Area Correlation for precision guidance.

TLAM is primarily launched from U.S. Navy surface and submarine combatants and provides deep-strike land attack capability. BGM-109C Tomahawk Land Attack Missile - Conventional (TLAM-C) is the base variant; RGM/UGM-109E Tomahawk Land Attack Missile (TLAM-E), or Block IV, upgrades the TLAM-C by including a two-way satellite data link for retargeting in flight, battle damage assessment, and loitering. Tomahawk Block V, the current production variant (built upon Block IV), offers maritime strike capability, improved navigation, and anti-jam GPS. Tomahawk Block V(a) – Maritime Strike Tomahawk (MST) has been upgraded with a new seeker to enable engagement with moving maritime targets. Tomahawk Block V(b) are Block IV missiles upgraded with a new warhead, the Joint Multiple Effects Warhead System (JMEWS), to penetrate deeply buried or fortified targets such as bunkers, command centers, and hardened infrastructure.

**Mission:** Provides precision strike against long and medium-range tactical targets and the ability to be launched from various surface and subsurface platforms.

**FY 2027 Program:** Continues procurement of Tomahawk missiles and mid-life recertification to increase the service life of existing missiles. Funds MST qualification to support IOC at the end of FY 2027 and completion of Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) for JMEWS and M-Code. The FY 2027 budget request will continue to leverage the Tomahawk Multi-Year Procurement contract that the Department will initiate in FY 2026. Multi-Year Procurement supports production capacity, accelerated delivery, and lower unit costs.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Raytheon Missiles & Defense; Tucson, AZ

| Tactical Tomahawk Cruise Missile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actuals | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Totals | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Totals | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| **RDT&E** | - | 163.0 | - | 134.2 | - | 80.2 | - | 214.4 | - | 76.7 | - | - | - | 76.7 |
| **Procurement** | | | | | | | - | - | | | | | | |
| USN | 20 | 480.6 | - | 121.7 | 55 | 914.3 | 55 | 1,036.0 | 58 | 1,931.1 | 727 | 3,872.5 | 785 | 5,803.6 |
| USMC | 18 | 112.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Subtotal | 38 | 593.1 | - | 121.7 | 55 | 914.3 | 55 | 1,036.0 | 58 | 1,931.1 | 727 | 3,872.5 | 785 | 5,803.6 |
| **Total** | 38 | 756.1 | - | 255.9 | 55 | 994.4 | 55 | 1,250.4 | 116 | 2,007.8 | 727 | 3,872.5 | 785 | 5,880.3 |

Note: Includes modification programs. Does not include spares and repair parts. *Does not include Army SMRF/MRC procurement. Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Multi-Mission Affordable Capacity Effector (MACE)

The Multi-Mission Affordable Capacity Effector (MACE) is a long-range, air-launched cruise missile engineered to redefine maritime dominance through affordable mass. By integrating a modular design with high-maturity, existing components, MACE bypasses traditional acquisition hurdles to achieve low per-unit costs and rapid production timelines. Best described as a miniature cruise missile, the system is purpose-built to provide Combatant Commanders with a high-volume strike capability specifically optimized for targeting moving surface ships. MACE neutralizes high-value maritime targets and denies adversary maneuver by saturating defenses with networked, rapid precision strikes. By providing a scalable, cost-effective force, it overwhelms sophisticated defenses to shift the economic and tactical tide of anti-surface warfare.

**Mission:** Provide Combatant Commanders with the ability to conduct anti-surface warfare operations affordable mass and rapid precision strikes that neutralize high-value maritime targets and deny adversary maneuver in contested environments.

**FY 2027 Program:** In FY 2027, the MACE program will transition from rapid prototyping and flight testing into high-rate production and operational integration, marking a critical pivot toward large-scale deployment. The Department is requesting to initiate up to seven years of Multiyear Procurement (MYP) in FY 2027 in support of Low Cost Hypersonic Strike capability (such as MACE).

**Prime Contractor(s):** Castelion; Torrance, CA

| Multi Mission Affordable Capacity Effector (MACE) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | - | - | 101.8 | - | 89.3 | - | 191.1 | - | 138.5 | - | - | - | 138.5 |
| Procurement | - | - | - | - | - | 44.0 | - | 44.0 | - | - | 353 | 156.0 | 353 | 156.0 |
| Total | - | - | - | 101.8 | - | 133.3 | - | 235.1 | - | 138.5 | 353 | 156.0 | 353 | 294.5 |

Note: Does not include FY 2026 RDT&E Congressional adds. *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## LGM-35A Sentinel

The LGM-35A Sentinel program, formerly the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent program, is modernizing the U.S. ground-based nuclear deterrent by replacing the aging LGM-30G Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) weapon system. The Sentinel program will develop, produce, and deploy a fully integrated ICBM weapon system designed for enhanced safety, security, reliability, and effectiveness. The new Sentinel weapon system will meet existing user requirements while being adaptable and flexible to address changing technology and threat environments through 2075. As a critical part of the nuclear triad, Sentinel will continue sustaining strategic stability while hedging against vulnerabilities in other portions of the triad. Should deterrence fail, Sentinel will decisively defeat adversary targets while guaranteeing retaliatory capabilities as authorized and directed by the President.

**Mission:** Provide land-based strategic nuclear deterrence, assurance, and stability by delivering a responsive and resilient capability to ensure allies do not need to expand their capability, dissuade proliferation, and deter adversaries.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds activities in support of the prime contract and to advance key Sentinel program activities, including systems engineering, information technology infrastructure, data management, and analytical capabilities necessary to deliver a flexible, integrated weapon system critical design. Resources will be allocated to modernize analytical environments and laboratories, establish a collaborative digital engineering ecosystem, and continue developing air vehicle equipment, command and launch systems, cybersecurity infrastructure, training systems, security architecture, transportation subsystems, specialized support equipment, and associated ground technologies. Software development, integration, modular architecture design, and product lifecycle management will be refined, strengthening the certification strategy for nuclear surety, cybersecurity, and nuclear safety.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Northrop Grumman Corporation; Roy, UT

| Sentinel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 1,942.4 | - | 2,616.4 | - | 2,189.0 | - | 4,805.4 | - | 4,521.4 | - | - | - | 4,521.4 |
| Procurement | - | - | - | 29.0 | - | 176.0 | - | 205.0 | - | 110.1 | - | - | - | 110.1 |
| Total | - | 1,942.4 | - | 2,645.4 | - | 2,365.0 | - | 5,010.4 | - | 4,631.5 | - | - | - | 4,631.5 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Long Range Stand-Off Weapon

Long Range Stand-Off (LRSO) Weapon is a nuclear cruise missile capable of penetrating and surviving complex, advanced integrated air defense systems from significant stand-off ranges in Global Positioning System (GPS)-denied environments. The LRSO replaces the Air Launched Cruise Missile, which entered service in 1982 and is well past its original 10-year service life design. LRSO details are classified to protect critical program information. The program entered the Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) phase in July 2021 and is on track to enter Milestone C in 2027.

**Mission:** Retains penetrating and survivable capabilities against advanced Integrated Air Defense Systems in GPS-denied environments from significant stand-off ranges, ensuring a credible deterrent. Combined with current and future nuclear-capable platforms, LRSO provides the nuclear triad with a clear, visible, and tailorable deterrent. LRSO allows the President and United States forces to project power and hold any target at any location on the globe at risk. LRSO also provides a hedge against future technological and geopolitical uncertainties.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds the LRSO cruise missile development, integration, test, and initial procurement, allowing the Air Force to purchase ancillary equipment, warhead support equipment, and trainers required to be in place for the Initial Nuclear Surety Inspection (INSI). The INSI must be accomplished before fielding the weapon system and attaining Initial Operational Capability, which is on schedule. The Pre-planned Product Improvement (P3I) effort also is requesting funding to maintain LRSO's edge over advancing threat systems. The FY 2027 President's Budget request also includes Advanced Procurement funding to procure long lead time components to maintain the LRSO production schedule.

**Prime Contractor:** Raytheon Company; Tucson, AZ

| Long Range Stand-Off Weapon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 579.6 | - | 446.9 | - | - | - | 446.9 | - | 565.7 | - | - | - | 565.7 |
| Procurement | - | 210.3 | - | 342.3 | - | - | - | 342.3 | - | 966.9 | - | - | - | 966.9 |
| Total | - | 789.9 | - | 789.2 | - | - | - | 789.2 | - | 1,532.5 | - | - | - | 1,532.5 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Family of Affordable Mass Munitions (FAMM)

FAMM provides a low-cost, standoff cruise missile designed to provide long range affordable mass to overwhelm enemy defenses and deplete adversary defensive weapons inventories, operating as a complement to more complex and more expensive weapons. Featuring a significantly reduced unit price, these weapons offer a 100-pound warhead and a standoff range exceeding 500 nautical miles. FAMM leverages streamlined acquisition and producible designs to rapidly replenish DoW stockpiles. Beyond standard fighter compatibility, FAMM is optimized for palletized launch systems (FAMM-P) and fighter/bomber lugged launch systems (FAMM-L), allowing cargo platforms such as the C-130 (including Allies/Partner nations), C-17 and various fighter/bombers to deploy large-scale precision strikes in a single sortie. Current/future variants include air-to-ground, ground-to-air, & air-to-air.

In FY 2026, the FAMM program was officially launched within the Air Force operating on an accelerated timeline, awarding key industry agreements to fast-track development and prototyping.

**Mission:** Equip Combatant Commanders to execute precision strikes from stand-off distances, bypassing adversary defenses while optimizing mission costs.

**FY 2027 Program:** Delivery of 1,000 AURs to begin no later than eight months from production agreement award (forecasted award September 2026). FAMM-P and FAMM-L programs will further develop Beyond Line-of-Sight capability for both weapon systems and integrate FAMM-L onto up to two aircraft (F-15 and B-2) using three vendors. Additionally, the FAMM program office will continue development activities for an affordable Extended Range capability with a range of over 1,000nm. The Air Force is seeking to execute a seven-year Multi-Year Production (MYP) contract to stabilize the industrial base and maximize weapons production.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Zone 5 Technologies; San Luis Obispo, CA
CoAspire; Farifax, VA
Anduril Industries; Costa Mesa, CA

| Family of Affordable Mass Munitions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actuals | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Totals | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Totals | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | - | - | - | - | 285.0 | - | 285.0 | - | 525.2 | - | 51.0 | - | 576.2 |
| Procurement | - | - | - | - | 1,000 | 335.0 | 1,000 | 335.0 | - | 55.0 | 1,000 | 300.0 | 1,000 | 355.0 |
| Total | - | - | - | - | 1,000 | 620.0 | 1,000 | 620.0 | - | 580.2 | 1,000 | 351.0 | 1,000 | 931.2 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

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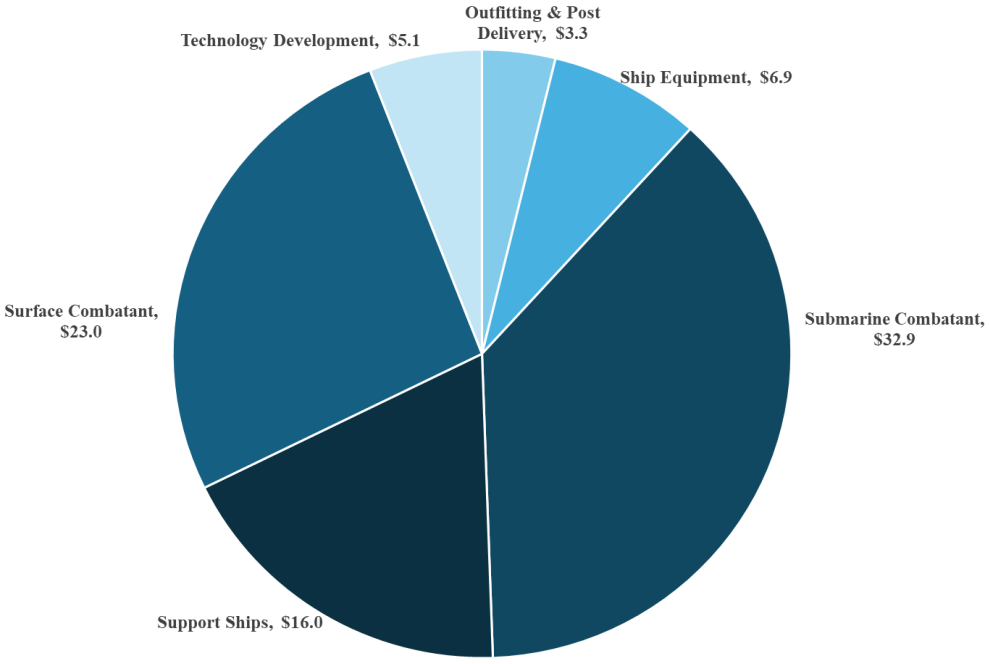
# Shipbuilding and Maritime Systems

The Administration continues to re-establish America's maritime dominance with significant investments in the Nation's and the Department of Defense's shipbuilding programs. Restoring and investing in our defense and commercial shipbuilding industries will achieve peace through strength through projecting our military and economic superiority to protect our interests. The FY 2027 discretionary and mandatory request of $87.2 billion for Shipbuilding and Maritime systems, a 25 percent increase over FY 2026 levels, continues ongoing efforts to re-establish America's maritime dominance and revitalize the shipbuilding industrial base.

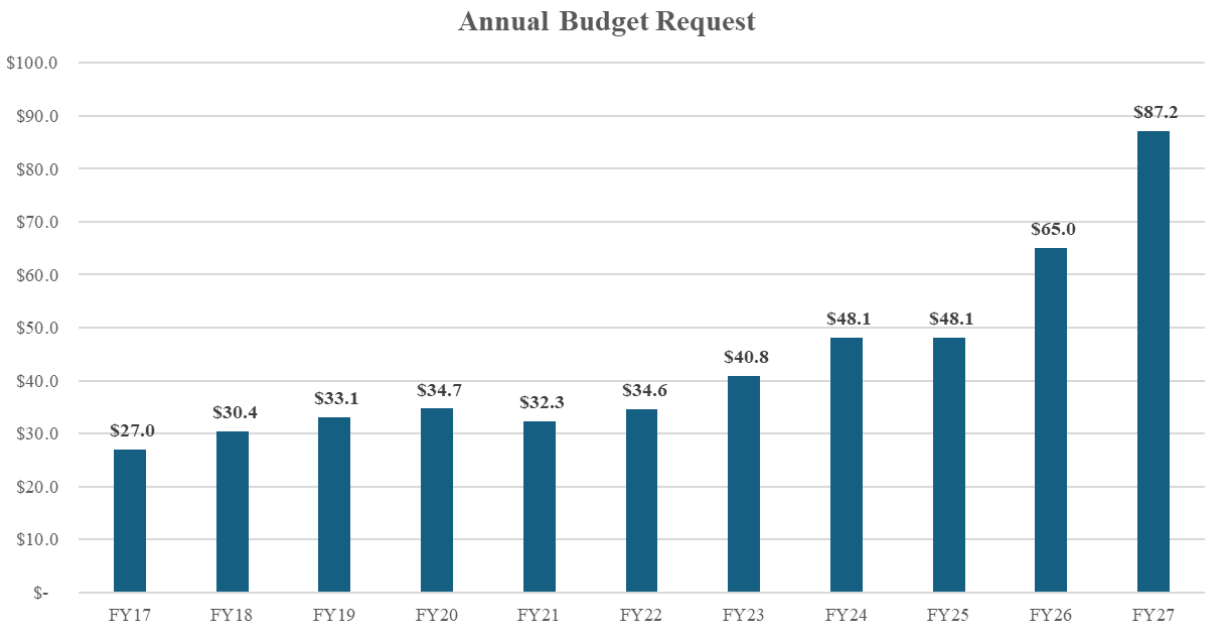
The FY 2027 Shipbuilding Portfolio will procure 18 battle force ships and 16 non-battle force ships. The highlight of the FY 2027 budget request is funding for the President's new "Golden Fleet" initiative to procure a new, small surface combatant and a much larger surface combatant with significant fire power. The budget procures one FF(X) Frigate, and there is funding for advance procurement and design work for the lead BBG(X) Battleship to be procured in FY 2028.

The Department requests nearly $5.6 billion for the Submarine Industrial Base to continue efforts to increase production capacity and improve Virginia Class submarine production while sustaining the annual production rate of the Columbia Class submarine. This funding also finances nuclear shipyard productivity enhancements for wage increases and shipyard investments. In addition, the FY 2027 budget requests $1.3 billion for surface ship industrial base efforts for workforce development, expand the supplier base, and improve shipyard infrastructure.

**FY 2027 Shipbuilding and Maritime Systems Total: $87.2 Billion**



The table below reflects a historical profile for the Department's annual budget request for shipbuilding and related maritime systems:




*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## *BBG(X) Battleship*


The *Trump*-class Guided Missile Battleship (BBG(X)) is the centerpiece of the Golden Fleet; the most lethal surface combatant ever built in the United States. This modern Battleship leverages state-of-the-art combat systems, including a missile launch system to deliver long range strike against strategic targets ashore that are unreachable by the current fleet and directed energy weapons to deliver more favorable exchange ratios against enemy threats. The Battleship is a Navy-led, Industry-collaborative design approach to accelerate design and shipbuilding, providing lethal, resilient, and sustainable platforms to the fleet. Battleships will be essential to the future force design as sea control and power projection platforms and will be central to the Navy Warfighting Concept by enabling Distributed Maritime Operations and expanded maritime maneuver.

**Mission:** Provides the Fleet high volume, long range offensive fires, unmatched air and ballistic missile defense, and robust afloat command and control for both manned and unmanned Surface Action Battle Groups.

**FY 2027 Program:** Requests advance procurement and R&D funding for long-lead items and rapid design development to support the award of the lead ship, USS DEFIANT (BBG 1), in FY 2028.

**Prime Contractor(s):** TBD

| BBG(X) Battleship | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | - | - | 133.5 | - | - | - | 133.5 | - | 836.9 | - | - | - | 836.9 |
| Procurement | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,000.0 | - | - | - | 1,000.0 |
| Total | - | - | - | 133.5 | - | - | - | 133.5 | - | 1,836.9 | - | - | - | 1,836.9 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## *FF(X) Frigate*

As a component of the Golden Fleet, the Navy has developed and approved Top Level Requirements for a new class of Small Surface Combatants: a frigate designated FF(X). A small blue water surface combatant, FF(X) is producible in volume and designed to fit within the Golden Fleet's High/Low fleet architecture, complementing larger, multi-mission capable platforms. The initial flight of FF(X) will be a minimally modified National Security Cutter (NSC) design. A mature, in-service U.S. design was chosen to expedite procurement and construction. A flight upgrade strategy will incrementally incorporate capability upgrades or shift primary mission based on warfighting and fleet design requirements. The class is intended to expand the maritime industrial base and ultimately be built at multiple shipyards.

**Mission:** FF(X)'s primary mission is surface warfare, but it will be capable of carrying scalable containerized payloads and acting as a quarterback for command and control of unmanned vessels to meet any mission.

**FY 2027 Program:** Requests full funding to award the lead ship in FY 2027 and R&D funding to continue development efforts.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Huntington Ingalls Industries, Pascagoula, Mississippi

| FF(X) Frigate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | - | - | 81.0 | - | - | - | 81.0 | - | 212.0 | - | - | - | 212.0 |
| Procurement | - | - | - | 242.0 | - | - | - | 242.0 | 1 | 1,429.0 | - | - | 1 | 1,429.0 |
| Total | - | - | - | 323.0 | - | - | - | 323.0 | 1 | 1,641.0 | - | - | 1 | 1,641.0 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## SSBN 826 *Columbia* Class Ballistic Missile Submarine

The *Columbia* class Ballistic Missile Submarine (SSBN) will replace the current *Ohio* class of Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine. The USS *Columbia* program will deliver 12 SSBNs with the capability and capacity to meet the sea-based strategic deterrence mission beyond retirement of the current submarine force and with sufficient mission capability to counter credible threats through 2080.

Construction began in FY 2021 for a FY 2029 delivery as Ohio-class boats are decommissioning. The nuclear propulsion systems will be acquired from the nuclear industrial base under the direction of Naval Reactors. The program includes developing and constructing a Common Missile Compartment (CMC) capable of hosting the TRIDENT II missile system, a joint effort with the United Kingdom to support the *Dreadnought* class SSBN.

**Mission:** Provides a sea-based strategic nuclear force. Maintains an appropriate state of readiness to assist in deterring nuclear attack on the United States and its allies. Launches missiles against targets should deterrence fail. Performs extended strategic deterrent patrols without requiring assistance or replenishment.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds the procurement of SSBN 829 and the second year of two-year incremental funding for the third boat (USS Groton SSBN 828), future boats' advance procurement, and detailed design and construction of Contractor Furnished Equipment (CFE) and Government Furnished Equipment (GFE). Advance procurement includes CFE and GFE Long Lead Time Material, continuous production of missile tubes, advance construction, Economic Order Quantity for multi-program procurement, and continuous production of shipyard-manufactured items. It also funds the procurement of trainer equipment and the execution of the Trident Planned Equipment Replacement Program. FY 2027 also continues researching the financing and development of nuclear technologies and ship systems, such as the propulsion system, combat systems technology, and CMC. The request also continues efforts to uplift the submarine industrial base to reduce the *Columbia* class's construction schedule risk.

**Prime Contractor(s):** General Dynamics; Groton, CT
Huntington Ingalls Industries; Newport News, VA

| Columbia Class Ballistic Missile Submarine Program | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 232.4 | - | 317.5 | - | - | - | 317.5 | - | 367.4 | - | - | - | 367.4 |
| Procurement | - | 9,654.7 | 1 | 9,526.9 | - | 1,925.9 | 1 | 11,452.8 | 1 | 15,668.4 | - | 205.7 | 1 | 15,874.1 |
| Total | - | 9,887.1 | 1 | 9,844.4 | - | 1,925.9 | 1 | 11,770.3 | 1 | 16,035.8 | - | 205.7 | 1 | 16,241.5 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## SSN 774 *Virginia* Class Submarine

The *Virginia*-class submarine is a multi-mission nuclear-powered attack submarine that allows the Navy to maintain undersea supremacy in the 21st century. Characterized by advanced stealth and enhanced Special Operations Forces features, this submarine can operate in deep water and littoral environments. Equipped with vertical launchers and torpedo tubes, the submarine can launch Tomahawk cruise missiles and heavyweight torpedoes. Block V and Block VI variants will incorporate acoustic superiority and the Virginia Payload Module (VPM), an 84-foot hull section with four additional payload tubes, each capable of carrying seven Tomahawk cruise missiles or other payloads. The VPM helps mitigate the loss of undersea strike capability with the retirement of the Navy's four guided missile submarines (SSGNs) in the mid-2020s.

**Mission:** Seeks and destroys enemy ships and submarines across various scenarios, working independently and in concert with a battle group, separate ships, and independent units. Provides theater commanders with critical time-sensitive information for accurate knowledge of the battlefield.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds the fourth and fifth Block VI boats as part of a new multiyear procurement (MYP) contract that began in FY 2025 (nine boats total). The FY 2027 request also funds advance procurement for four boats in future years, outfitting, support equipment, and the cost to complete for FY 2018 and FY 2019 ships. FY 2027 continues funding development of future payload integration, test and evaluation of new capabilities, future Block development, and combat systems improvements. In addition, the request continues to fund the submarine industrial base, wage increases, and nuclear shipyard productivity enhancements. Finally, the FY 2027 request includes funding for the prime contractors to facilitize their locations for independent builds for future Virginia class submarines.

**Prime Contractor(s):** General Dynamics Corporation; Groton, CT
Huntington Ingalls Industries; Newport News, VA

| SSN 774 Virginia Class Submarine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 255.8 | - | 239.0 | - | - | - | 239.0 | - | 226.6 | - | - | - | 226.6 |
| Procurement | 1 | 13,678.7 | 1 | 6,766.2 | 1 | 4,813.9 | 2 | 11,580.1 | 2 | 13,589.8 | - | 1,440.0 | 2 | 15,029.8 |
| Total | 1 | 13,934.5 | 1 | 7,005.2 | 1.0 | 4,813.9 | 2 | 11,819.1 | 2 | 13,816.4 | - | 1,440.0 | 2 | 15,256.4 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Aircraft Carrier Replacement

Aircraft carriers are the centerpiece of U.S. Naval forces. These new aircraft carriers include technologies and enhancements that improve efficiency, operating costs, and reduce crew requirements. New aircraft carriers bring improved warfighting capability, quality-of-life improvements for Sailors, and reduced total ownership costs. USS *Gerald R. Ford* is the first aircraft carrier designed with all-electric utilities, eliminating steam service lines from the ship, reducing maintenance requirements, and improving corrosion control. The new A1B reactor, Electromagnetic Aircraft Launch System (EMALS), Advanced Arresting Gear (AAG), and Dual Band Radar (DBR) all offer enhanced capability with reduced manning. The ship's systems and configuration are optimized to maximize the attached strike aircraft's sortie generation rate (SGR).

**Mission:** Provides the United States with the core capabilities for forward presence, deterrence, sea control, power projection, maritime security, and humanitarian assistance. The *Gerald R. Ford* class will be the premier forward asset for crisis response and early decisive striking power in a major combat operation.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds continued construction for three carriers, USS *John F. Kennedy* (CVN 79), USS *Enterprise* (CVN 80), and USS *Doris Miller* (CVN 81). CVN 80 and CVN 81 comprise a two-carrier procurement contract, awarded in FY 2019, which is expected to yield approximately $4.0 billion in savings. In addition, there is advanced procurement funding for long lead items for the planned FY 2029 procurement for CVN 82. Additional financing includes outfitting, training equipment, support for the maritime industrial base, and ship system development.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Huntington Ingalls Industries; Newport News, VA

| CVN 78 Gerald R. Ford Class Nuclear Aircraft Carrier | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 TOTAL | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 91.6 | - | 112.7 | - | - | - | 112.7 | - | 111.2 | - | - | - | 111.2 |
| Procurement | - | 2,101.3 | - | 3,534.3 | - | - | - | 3,534.3 | - | 4,481.8 | - | 37.0 | - | 4,518.8 |
| Total | - | 2,192.9 | - | 3,647.0 | - | - | - | 3,647.0 | - | 4,593.0 | - | 37.0 | - | 4,630.0 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## CVN Refueling Complex Overhaul

The CVN Refueling Complex Overhaul (RCOH) life extension program involves refueling and modernizing nuclear-powered aircraft carriers. During the RCOH, the nuclear fuel and obsolete parts are replaced, the central system is modernized, and corrosion damage is repaired. *Nimitz*-class aircraft carriers are designed for a 50-year life span, and the RCOH is performed approximately midway through the ship's lifespan.

**Mission:** Refuel and upgrade the *Nimitz*-class aircraft carriers at mid-life to ensure reliable operations during the remaining 25-plus years of ship life using only the regular maintenance cycle.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds the third and final increment of three years of full funding for the USS *Harry S Truman* (CVN 75) that began its RCOH in FY 2025. The FY 2027 request also funds support for the maritime industrial base, the cost to complete and outfitting for the USS *John C. Stennis* (CVN 74), and advance procurement funding for long lead items for the USS *Ronald Reagan* (CVN 76).

**Prime Contractor(s):** Huntington Ingalls Industries; Newport News, VA

| CVN Refueling Complex Overhaul | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Procurement | 1 | 1,487.0 | - | 2,074.3 | - | - | - | 2,074.3 | - | 4,897.7 | - | 30.0 | - | 4,927.7 |
| Total | 1 | 1,487.0 | - | 2,074.3 | - | - | - | 2,074.3 | - | 4,897.7 | - | 30.0 | - | 4,927.7 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## DDG 51 *Arleigh Burke* Class Destroyer

The *Arleigh Burke* class (DDG 51) guided missile destroyers provide a wide range of war-fighting capabilities in multi-threat air, surface, and subsurface environments. The DDG 51 class is armed with a vertical launching system, which accommodates 96 missiles, and a 5-inch gun that provides Naval Surface Fire Support to forces ashore and anti-ship gunnery capability against other ships. This is the first class of destroyers with a ballistic missile defense capability. The *Arleigh Burke* class includes four separate variants: DDG 51-71 represent the original design, designated Flight I ships, and are being modernized to current capability standards; DDG 72-78 are Flight II ships; DDG 79-124 and DDG 127 ships are Flight IIA ships; and DDG 125, DDG 126, and DDG 128 – DDG 150 will be constructed as Flight III ships with the Air and Missile Defense Radar (AMDR) capability.

**Mission:** Operates within a carrier strike group or independently to provide multi-mission offensive and defensive capabilities. Conducts Anti-Air Warfare, Anti-Submarine Warfare, and Anti-Surface Warfare.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds one Flight III DDG 51 class destroyer in the fifth and final year of the FY 2023 – FY 2027 multi-year procurement contract for nine ships with three options, outfitting costs, completion costs, and continued development of ship systems. The FY 2027 request also includes funding for surface ship industrial base investments in the workforce, supplier development, and shipyard infrastructure.

**Prime Contractor(s):** General Dynamics Corporation; Bath, ME
Huntington Ingalls Industries; Pascagoula, MS

| DDG 51 Arleigh Burke Class Destroyer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 13.8 | - | 25.2 | - | - | - | 25.2 | - | 7.7 | - | - | - | 7.7 |
| Procurement | 3 | 8,391.7 | - | 2,109.5 | 2 | 5,400.0 | 2 | 7,509.5 | 1 | 3,270.6 | - | 314.0 | 1 | 3,584.6 |
| Total | 3 | 8,405.6 | - | 2,134.7 | 2.0 | 5,400.0 | 2 | 7,534.7 | 1 | 3,278.3 | - | 314.0 | 1 | 3,592.3 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## LPD 17 *San Antonio* Class Amphibious Transport Dock

The LPD Flight II is the new San Antonio-class Amphibious Transport Dock ship variant. This flight II variant is designed to be adaptable and will be used across the range of military operations, from primary combat operations to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. Utilizing the LPD 17 class's proven hull, the Flight II ships will feature a competent flight deck and hangar, a well deck, and the vehicle and cargo capacities to support and sustain more than 500 combat-equipped marines for up to 30 days. The ship will feature a Rolling Airframe Missile (RAM) Block 2 system, the MK 46 Gun system, and the AN/SPQ-9B radar. The LPD 17 Flight II functionally replaces LSD 41 class ships and LSD 49 class ships.

**Mission:** Transports and lands Marines, their equipment, and supplies by embarked Landing Craft Air Cushion (LCAC) or conventional landing craft and amphibious assault vehicles (AAV) augmented by helicopters or vertical take-off and landing aircraft (MV-22). These ships support amphibious assault, special operations, or expeditionary warfare missions and serve as secondary aviation platforms for amphibious operations.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds one LPD (LPD-34), development funds for testing, advance procurement for LPD-35, outfitting costs, support to the maritime industrial base, and cost-to-complete.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Huntington Ingalls Industries; Pascagoula, MS

| LPD-17 *San Antonio* Class Amphibious Transport Dock | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 9.7 | - | 26.7 | - | - | - | 26.7 | - | 18.6 | - | - | - | 18.6 |
| Procurement | 1 | 1,637.2 | - | 175.5 | - | 880.0 | - | 1,055.6 | 1 | 2,710.8 | - | 4.0 | 1 | 2,714.8 |
| Total | 1 | 1,646.9 | - | 202.2 | - | 880.0 | - | 1,082.3 | 1 | 2,729.4 | - | 4.0 | 1 | 2,733.4 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## LHA *America* Class Amphibious Assault Ship

USS *America*-class ships are large-deck, amphibious assault ships designed to support ground forces. This class can transport helicopters and vertical take-off and landing aircraft. The first two ships, USS America (LHA 6) and USS Tripoli (LHA 7), are designated as Flight 0 Variants and include an enlarged hangar deck, enhanced aviation maintenance facilities, increased aviation fuel capacity, and additional aviation storerooms as compared to the previous Tarawa (LHA 1) class ships. The USS Bougainville (LHA 8) is designated the first Flight I ship and will incorporate a well deck for operational flexibility. The well deck will enable surface operations while maintaining the aviation capabilities. The USS Fallujah (LHA 9) is the second Flight I ship and has an LHA 8 baseline design.

**Mission:** Provides forward presence and power projection as part of joint, interagency, and multinational maritime expeditionary forces. Operates for sustained periods in transit to and operations in an Amphibious Objective Area to include the embarkation, deployment, and landing of a Marine Landing Force and supporting forces by helicopters and tilt rotors supported by Joint Strike Fighters F-35B.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds the procurement of LHA 10, outfitting costs, support to the maritime industrial base, and the cost to complete LHA 8.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Huntington Ingalls Industries; Pascagoula, MS

| LHA *America* Class Amphibious Assault Ship | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 11.5 | - | 27.6 | - | - | - | 27.6 | - | 19.4 | - | - | - | 19.4 |
| Procurement | - | 205.7 | - | 116.7 | - | 590.0 | - | 706.7 | 1 | 4,026.2 | - | 2.0 | 1 | 4,028.2 |
| Total | - | 217.1 | - | 144.3 | - | 590.0 | - | 734.3 | 1 | 4,045.6 | - | 2.0 | 1 | 4,047.6 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Medium Landing Ship

The Medium Landing Ship (LSM) is a medium-sized landing ship that enables distributed maneuver and logistics such as Distributed Maritime Operations, Littoral Operations in a Contested Environment, and Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations in support of the Marine Littoral Regiment (MLR). It is designed to fill the gap in capability between the Navy's large, multipurpose amphibious warfare class (LHA/LPD) and smaller landing vessels (LCAC/LCU).

**Mission:** Provides a highly maneuverable, mobile, independent, intra-theater range ship to complement the mix of traditional amphibious warfare ships. This ship will deploy tailored logistics, select power projection, and support strike capabilities via the embarked MLR.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds six total ships, support for the maritime industrial base, and continuing development efforts.

**Prime Contractor(s):** The LSM program will utilize a Vessel Construction Manager (VCM) to competitively award several ships. One ship is directed to Bollinger Shipyards in Lockport, Louisiana, and four ships are directed to Fincantieri Marinette Marine in Marinette, Wisconsin. The remaining ships will be awarded by the VCM.

| Medium Landing Ship | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 5.8 | - | 12.1 | - | - | - | 12.1 | - | 6.6 | - | - | - | 6.6 |
| Procurement | - | 29.7 | 2 | 800.0 | 8 | 1,963.9 | 10 | 2,763.9 | - | - | 6 | 1,887.5 | 6 | 1,887.5 |
| Total | - | 35.5 | 2 | 812.1 | 8 | 1,963.9 | 10 | 2,776.1 | - | 6.6 | 6 | 1,887.5 | 6 | 1,894.1 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## T-AO 205 *John Lewis* Class Fleet Replenishment Oiler

The *John Lewis* class Fleet Replenishment Oiler (T-AO) program is building a new class of fleet oilers for the Navy. The USNS *John Lewis* (T-AO 205) is the lead ship in this class. The T-AO provides fuel and cargo delivery to support fleet operations. Compared to the previous class of oilers, the *John Lewis* class has increased space for dry cargo, a helicopter refueling capability, and a double hull to guard against oil spills and comply with international ship pollution agreements. The USNS John Lewis (T-AO 205) lead ship was delivered in July 2022.

**Mission:** Transfers fuel and lubricants to Navy surface ships operating at sea to extend at-sea time for the ships and embarked aircraft. The T-AO Class operates as shuttle ships from resupply posts to customer ships. In conjunction with a T-AKE, they will accompany and stay on-station with a Carrier Strike Group to provide fuel as required to customer ships.

**FY 2027 Program:** Fund the procurement of two ships, outfitting costs, support for the maritime industrial base, and cost-to-complete for prior year ships.

**Prime Contractor(s):** General Dynamics, National Steel and Shipbuilding Co.; San Diego, CA

| John Lewis Class Fleet Replenishment Oiler | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Procurement | - | 255.6 | - | 168.2 | 3 | 2,725.0 | 3 | 2,893.2 | 2 | 2,247.9 | - | 282.8 | 2 | 2,530.7 |
| Total | - | 255.6 | - | 168.2 | 3 | 2,725.0 | 3 | 2,893.2 | 2 | 2,247.9 | - | 282.8 | 2 | 2,530.7 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## *Support Ships*

The FY 2027 budget request includes funding for numerous support ships that fulfill logistic and supply missions that allow deployed ships to maintain afloat operations. The next generation AS(X) Submarine Tender will replace the Navy's aging submarine tenders that are approaching the end of their service lifes. The new construction Strategic Sealift and purchasing Used Sealift ships are part of a two-pronged effort to revitalize the nation's Ready Reserve Fleet.

**Mission:** The Submarine Tender is designed to conduct steady state and wartime, forward-based resupply, depot, and intermediate level repair operations on submarines while anchored on pier side. Strategic and Used Sealift ships will recapitalize the U.S. surge sealift fleet through a blend of new construction and procurement of used commercial vessels.

**FY 2027 Program:** Requests funding to procure two Submarine Tenders, one new construction strategic sealift, and purchase one used sealift ship.

**Prime Contractor(s):** TBD

| Support Ships | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| *AS(X) Submarine Tender* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 4,534.1 | - | - | 2 | 4,534.1 |
| **RDT&E** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 90.1 | - | - | - | 90.1 |
| **Procurement** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 4,444.0 | - | - | 2 | 4,444.0 |
| *Strategic Sealift* | - | - | - | - | 1 | 600.0 | 1 | 600.0 | 1 | 450.0 | - | - | 1 | 450.0 |
| **Procurement** | - | - | - | - | 1 | 600 | 1 | 600.0 | 1 | 450.0 | - | - | 1 | 450.0 |
| *Used Sealift* | 2 | 204.9 | 2 | 290.0 | - | - | 2 | 290.0 | - | - | 1 | 130.0 | 1 | 130.0 |
| **Procurement** | 2 | 204.9 | 2 | 290.0 | - | - | 2 | 290.0 | - | - | 1 | 130.0 | 1 | 130.0 |
| **Total** | 2 | 204.9 | 2 | 290.0 | 1 | 600.0 | 3 | 890.0 | 3 | 4,984.1 | 1 | 130.0 | 4 | 5,114.1 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## *Auxiliary Ships*

The FY 2027 budget request implements Executive Order 14269, "Restoring America's Maritime Dominance," to strategically recapitalize the maritime industrial base with the procurement of much needed auxiliary ships. These ships support numerous missions, including hospital, bulk fuel cargo, and counter-narcotic missions.

**Mission:** The new T-AH(X) hospital provides a mobile, afloat medical treatment facility for U.S. combatant forces, as well as disaster relief and humanitarian missions. The T-AOT Bulk Fuel Vessel procures tanklers to support the transportation and distribution of bulk petroleum products for the Navy and the Joint Force. The Special Mission Ship will support U.S. Southern Command missions for counter-drug, manned and unmanned deep sea diving, and rescue & salvage operations. The Fireboats will fight shipboard and shoreline fires in Navy ports.

**FY 2027 Program:** Procures one hospital ship, one bulk fuel tanker, one special mission ship, and five fireboats.

**Prime Contractor(s):** TBD

| Auxiliary Ships | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| *Hospital Ship* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 650.0 | 1 | 650.0 |
| **Procurement** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 650.0 | 1 | 650.0 |
| *Bulk Fuel Tanker* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 450.0 | - | - | 1 | 450.0 |
| **Procurement** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 450.0 | - | - | 1 | 450.0 |
| *Special Mission Ship* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 200.0 | 1 | 200.0 |
| **Procurement** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 200.0 | 1 | 200.0 |
| *Fireboats* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 272.5 | 5 | 272.5 |
| **Procurement** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 272.5 | 5 | 272.5 |
| **Total** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 450.0 | 7 | 1,122.5 | 8 | 1,572.5 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Unmanned Surface Vessels

The Unmanned Surface Vessel (USV) is a multi-mission vessel designed to provide low-cost, high-endurance, reconfigurable ships that can accommodate various payloads for unmanned missions and augment the Navy's manned surface force. Future missions and payloads will be informed as the concept of operations is developed. While unmanned surface vehicles are new additions to fleet units, they are intended to be relatively low developmental technologies that combine robust and proven commercial vessel designs with existing military payloads to rapidly and affordably expand the capacity and capability of the surface fleet. The program benefits from years of investment and full-scale demonstration efforts in autonomy, endurance, command and control, payloads and testing from the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency's (DARPA) Anti-Submarine Warfare Continuous Trail Unmanned Vessel and Office of Naval Research's Medium Displacement Unmanned Surface Vessel/Sea Hunter efforts.

**Mission:** Supports combatant ships by providing additional Anti-Surface Warfare and Strike capacity.

**FY 2027 Program:** Procures additional Medium Unmanned Surface Vessels. Funds continued development and testing of Small and Medium Unmanned Surface Vessels and continues research and development of payload systems.

**Prime Contractor(s):** TBD

| Unmanned Surface Vessels | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 246.5 | - | 24.1 | - | 412.6 | - | 436.7 | | 255.1 | - | - | - | 255.1 |
| Procurement | - | - | - | - | 17 | 2,644.7 | 17 | 2,644.7 | 2 | 121.7 | 1 | 50.0 | 3 | 171.7 |
| Total | - | 246.5 | - | 24.1 | 17 | 3,057.4 | 17 | 3,081.5 | 2 | 376.9 | 1 | 50.0 | 3 | 426.9 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

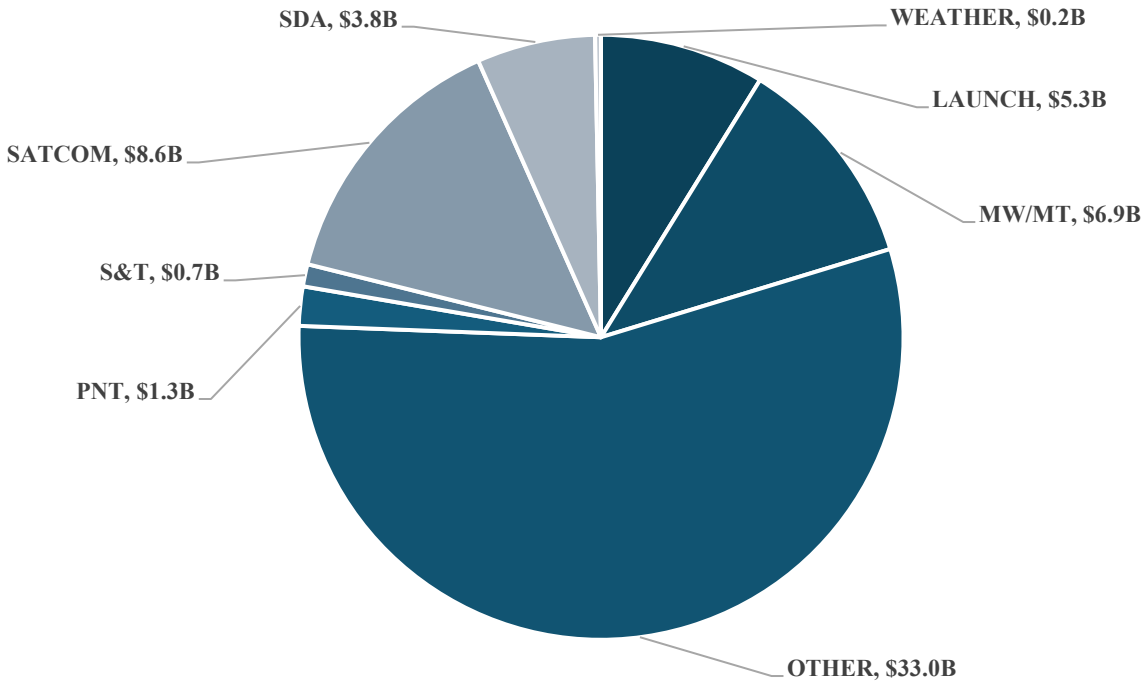
# Space-Based and Related Systems

Space assets support deployed U.S. forces by providing communications services, navigation capabilities, and information from remote sensors such as weather satellites and intelligence collection systems. Space capabilities contribute to the overall effectiveness of U.S. military forces by acting as a force multiplier that enhances combat power. This investment addresses growing threats, complicating an adversary's ability to counter U.S. space superiority, while improving the Department's ability to identify, characterize, and attribute all threatening actions in space. The capability to control space contributes to achieving information superiority and battle space dominance. Under the existing budget policy, the first two satellites of a new system are financed with Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) funding, and the remainder of the follow-on satellites are fully funded with Procurement funding.

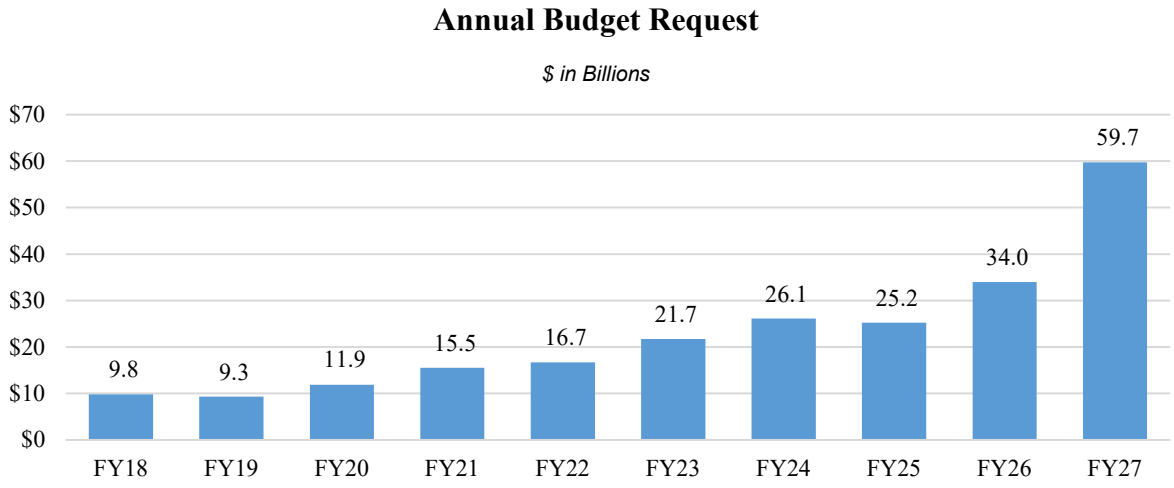
The FY 2027 RDT&E and Procurement budget highlights include funding to support Resilient Missile Warning/Missile Tracking capabilities, Space Technology Development and Prototyping, Ground/Space Domain Awareness (SDA), Next-Gen Overhead Persistent Infrared (OPIR) Ground, Protected Tactical SATCOM (PTS), and Tech Transition (Space). The budget also funds development and Advanced Procurement for the Evolved Strategic SATCOM (ESS); as well as National Security Space Launch (NSSL) launch services for 22 medium and heavy lift class satellites, and 9 launches for the Space Development Agency proliferated Low Earth Orbit Tracking Layer.

**FY 2027 Space-Based Systems Total: $59.7 Billion**

*$ in Billions*



The table below reflects a historical profile for the Department's annual RDT&E and Procurement budget request for space-based systems:




*Cost methodologies have differed over the last ten years*

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Launch Enterprise USSF

The Space Forces' Launch Enterprise consists of the National Security Space Launch (NSSL) and Rocket System Launch Program (RSLP). NSSL provides highly reliable launch services for medium and heavy-lift class national security satellites. The RSLP procures small launch and rideshare services, suborbital targets, experimental flights, and restoration of excess ballistic missile assets for reuse.

**Mission:** To be the Guardians of Assured Access -- Launching when and where the nation needs it. Launch Enterprise provides highly reliable launch services and support under the NSSL program and launch services with tailorable mission assurance and support under the RSLP for DoW, Intelligence Community, and other government agencies. Maintains assured access to space for the nation through the NSSL program, which includes a robust industrial base and multiple families of launch vehicles.

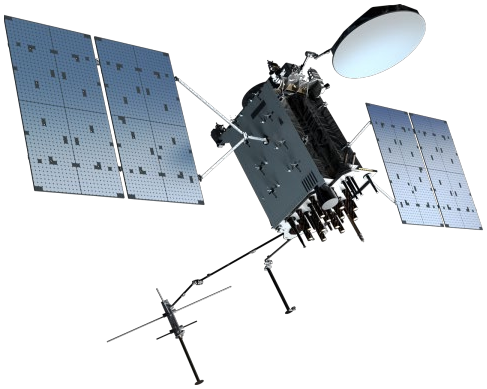
**FY 2027 Program:** Procures 22 Space Force and 9 Space Development Agency Launch Services using the competitively awarded NSSL Phase 3 Lane 1 and Lane 2 contracts with discretionary and mandatory funding. Launches are usually ordered 24 months before the planned mission. Funds Launch Service Support efforts, which are non-discrete tasks necessary to support vital national security space launches without driving undue costs to commercial launch services.

**Prime Contractor(s):** NSSL, RSLP: Blue Origin, Kent Washington
NSSL, RSLP: Rocket Lab, USA; Long Beach, CA
NSSL, RSLP: SpaceX; Starbase, TX
NSSL, RSLP: Stoke Space; Kent, WA
NSSL, RSLP: United Launch Alliance (ULA); Centennial, CO
RSLP: Northrop Grumman; Corinne, UT

| Launch Enterprise | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 246.6 | - | 184.9 | - | 195.0 | - | 379.9 | - | 175.5 | - | - | - | 175.5 |
| Procurement | 11 | 2,160.2 | 11 | 2,042.0 | - | - | 11 | 2,042.0 | 22 | 4,271.0 | 9 | 819.0 | 31 | 5,090.0 |
| Total | 11 | 2,406.8 | 11 | 2,227.0 | - | - | 11 | 2,422.0 | 22 | 4,446.6 | 9 | 819.0 | 31 | 5,265.6 |

*Numbers in the table reflect AF/SF programs and may not add due to rounding*

## Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) USSF



The Global Positioning System (GPS) provides world-wide, 24-hour a day, all-weather 3-dimensional positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) information for military and civilian users.

The GPS III Follow-on (IIIF) space vehicles (SVs) will be fully backward compatible with legacy signals while delivering new capabilities and enhancements, to include more powerful M-code via Regional Military Protection (military signal), enhanced search and rescue capabilities, improved PNT accuracy, and enhanced interoperability with global navigation systems.

The Military GPS User Equipment (MGUE) portfolio has transitioned from the US Space Force to the US Air Force and will continue to deliver secure and accurate PNT capabilities to warfighters for ground, aircraft, ships, and weapons systems, enabling continued operations in the most contested environments.

**Mission:** Provides worldwide PNT to military and civilian users.

**FY 2027 Program:** Funds independent, technical, systems engineering and integration support critical to checkout activities of remaining GPS III SVs. Funds continued development of the GPS IIIF SVs 11-22. Supports constellation operations via ground control modernization efforts. Funds the GPS Program Office's responsibility as the Prime Integrator (Enterprise Integration) to synchronize space, control, and user segment programs and to manage civil/military specifications and requirements.

**Prime Contractor(s)**: GPS IIIF: Lockheed Martin Corporation, Denver, CO
OCS, Lockheed Martin Corporation, Denver CO

| Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 756.7 | - | 608.3 | - | - | - | 608.3 | - | 571.1 | - | - | - | 571.1 |
| Procurement | 2 | 702.8 | 2 | 685.6 | - | - | - | 685.6 | 2 | 680.9 | - | - | 2 | 680.9 |
| Total | 2 | 1,459.5 | 2 | 1,293.9 | - | - | - | 1,293.9 | 2 | 1,252.0 | - | - | 2 | 1,252.0 |

*Numbers in table reflect AF/SF programs and may not add due to rounding*

# Missile Warning / Missile Tracking (MW/MT) USSF

The Missile Warning and Missile Tracking (MW/MT) mission area includes the space and dedicated ground architecture required to detect and track strategic missile launches.

**Mission:** Provides warning and tracking of strategic missile attack on the United States, its deployed forces, and its allies. Supports missile defense, battlespace awareness, and technical intelligence.

**FY 2027 Program:** Continues development and fielding for the following efforts:

- Two Next Generation Overhead Persistent Infrared Program (OPIR) Geosynchronous Earth Orbit (GEO) sensors;
- Epoch 1 and Epoch 2 Resilient Missile Warning and Missile Tracking (MW/MT) Medium Earth Orbit (MEO);
- Future Operationally Resilient Ground Evolution (FORGE), a cyber-resilient, government owned ground system supporting Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS), Next-Gen OPIR and Resilient MW/MT; and
- Survivable Endurable Evolution (S2E2) capability to meet survivable, endurable missile warning requirements.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Next-Gen GEO: Lockheed Martin; Sunnyvale, CA
Missile Warning, FORGE: SciTec; Boulder, CO
Resilient MW/MT: Multiple competitive contractors

| Missile Warning / Missile Tracking | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 4,499.7 | - | 3,909.5 | - | 73.7 | | 3,983.2 | | 6,795.3 | - | | - | 6,795.3 |
| Procurement | - | 103.6 | - | 94.1 | - | | | 94.1 | | 59.5 | - | - | - | 59.5 |
| Total | - | 4,603.2 | - | 4,003.6 | - | 73.7 | | 4,077.3 | | 6,854.8 | - | - | - | 6,854.8 |

*Numbers in table reflect AF/SF programs and may not add due to rounding*
*For FY 2026, some efforts previously reported in this section were realigned to the Golden Dome for America fund*

## Satellite Communications (SATCOM) Projects

USSF

The Satellite Communications (SATCOM) mission area includes the space and dedicated ground architecture required to securely transport wideband, narrowband, tactical, and strategic satellite communications, including USSF-funded SATCOM terminals and commercial SATCOM activities.

**Mission:** Provides worldwide secure voice, video, and data communications for DoD users.

**FY 2027 Program:** Continues development and fielding for the following efforts:

- Wideband Global SATCOM (WGS) 11 launch in the first quarter of FY 2027
- Protected Tactical Enterprise Service (PTES) development providing Protected Tactical Waveform (PTW) over WGS and commercial constellations
- Two PTS-Prototype (PTS-P) launches in the first quarter of FY 2027, along with subsequent on-orbit demonstrations and testing
- Continued development of Evolved Strategic SATCOM (ESS) to support FY 2031 availability for launch
- Continued Enhanced Polar System-Recapitalization (EPS-R); EPS-R has no formal initial operational capability due to the predecessor having already achieved full operational capability

**Prime Contractor(s):** ESS, PTS, PTES, WGS: Boeing Satellite Systems; El Segundo, CA
PTS, EPS-R, WGS: Northrop Grumman; Redondo Beach, CA
MUOS Service Life Extension: Up to 2 contractors TBD
MUOS Ground: General Dynamics; Scottsdale, AZ
Strategic SATCOM Terminals: Raytheon; Marlborough, MA

| Satellite Communications (SATCOM) Projects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 3,411.8 | - | 3,753.1 | - | - | - | 3,753.1 | - | 5,031.0 | - | 1,485.4 | - | 6,516.4 |
| Procurement | - | 395.9 | - | 223.2 | - | - | - | 379.4 | - | 563.0 | - | 1,562 | - | 2,124.6 |
| Total | - | 3,807.7 | - | 3,976.2 | - | - | - | 4,132.5 | - | 5,594.0 | - | 3,047 | - | 8,641.0 |

*Numbers in the table reflect AF/SF programs and may not add due to rounding*

# Hypersonic Warfare Programs

Hypersonic warfare has fundamentally altered the landscape of military technology and strategy, ushering in an era defined by weapons that operate at the edge of the atmosphere. These systems, which travel and maneuver at speeds greater than Mach 5 (five times the speed of sound), are actively challenging and reshaping traditional defense architectures and strategic doctrines.

The defining characteristic of these systems is their extreme velocity — routinely exceeding 3,800 miles per hour. Unlike the predictable arcs of ballistic missiles, advanced hypersonic weapons are highly agile in flight, enabling them to execute unpredictable maneuvers that are designed to bypass conventional defensive measures.

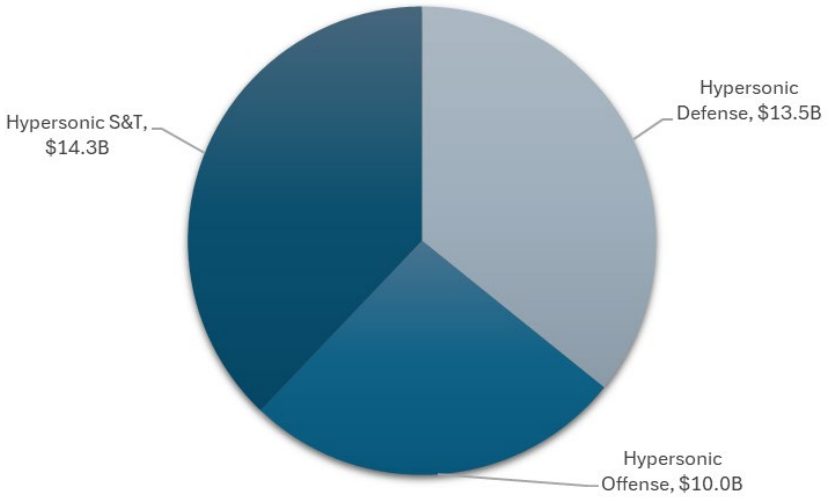
The hypersonic threat is materializing in two primary forms: Hypersonic Glide Vehicles (HGVs), which are boosted by rockets to extreme altitudes before gliding at high speed to their targets, and Hypersonic Cruise Missiles (HCMs), which are powered by advanced scramjet engines to achieve sustained, powered flight within the atmosphere.

Delivering a comprehensive counter-hypersonic capability is a top national defense priority, with significant advancements being made across the portfolio. The development of a resilient, space-based sensor layer for global detection and tracking is being accelerated, and a new generation of advanced glide-phase interceptors is moving through the development pipeline. These efforts are complemented by robust investments in directed energy and other disruptive technologies designed to provide a layered, credible defense against the full spectrum of hypersonic threats.

The FY 2027 budget request continues funding for projects designed to enhance hypersonic defense against adversary hypersonic threats; development and production of offensive systems, including Long Range Hypersonic Weapon (LRHW), Intermediate Range Conventional Prompt Strike (IRCPS), and the Hypersonic Attack Cruise Missile (HACM); the Multi-Service Advanced Capability Hypersonic Test Bed (MACH-TB), and science and technology development for continued improvements in low-observable weapon form factors, lethality, and survivability.

**FY 2027 Hypersonic Warfare Programs: $37.9 Billion**

*$ in Billions*




*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

*Note: Total FY 2027 Hypersonic Warfare request is $37.9 billion. The FY 2027 Hypersonic Warfare total includes several systems and programs found in the FY 2027 Missile Defeat and Defense budget, as well as in the FY 2027 Munitions budget. The FY 2027 Hypersonic Warfare budget includes the Missile Defense Agency Hypersonic Defense request, the Military Service's hypersonic tactical missile investments, the Department's Science and Technology funding, as well as testing and evaluation in compliance with Public Law 118-31 Section 218.*

## Hypersonic Defenses

DOD - JOINT

Hypersonic Defense involves developing systems to detect, track, and intercept hypersonic weapons, which travel at speeds five times faster than the speed of sound (Mach 5). The speed, maneuverability, and variable altitude of offensive hypersonics present a different threat envelope compared to traditional ballistic missiles. Hypersonic Defense requires a layered approach encompassing advanced sensors, high-speed interceptors, automated command and control systems, and strategic deterrence.

**Hypersonic Defenses include:**

- Early Warning Systems: Networks of ground-based radars, space-based sensors, and over-the-horizon radar systems to detect launches as early as possible.
- Tracking and Discrimination: Advanced radar systems (e.g., the Aegis Combat System) and other sensing modalities (e.g., Space-Based Infrared System) are needed to accurately track hypersonic missiles and discriminate them from decoys.
- Interception Systems: This area is under heavy research and development, with potential solutions including Directed Energy Weapons, ground or sea-based hypersonic missile interceptors, and improved hit-to-kill technologies.

**Mission:** Protect against the unique threat of hypersonic weapons and prevent them from successfully striking U.S. and allied forces through reliable detection, tracking, and defeat.

**FY 2027 Program:** Hypersonic Defense programs include space-based sensors such as the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) and Space Development Agency's Hypersonic Ballistic Tracking Space System (HBTSS); and improved ground-based radars with enhanced range, sensitivity, and processing. In addition, MDA is pursuing a Glide Phase Intercept (GPI) capability and directed energy weapons, the Navy is continuing Standard Missile research against hypersonic threats, and the Army remains committed to its Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD) portfolio through the Integrated Battle Command System (IBCS) and PAC-3 MSE interceptor enhancements.

**Prime Contractor(s):** RTX Corporation; Arlington, VA
L3-Harris Technologies, Inc.; Melbourne, FL
Northrop Grumman Corporation; Falls Church, VA
Lockheed Martin Corporation; Bethesda, MD

| Hypersonic Defense | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| **RDT&E** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USA | - | 7.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USN | - | 248.7 | - | 511.7 | - | - | - | 511.7 | - | 539.3 | - | - | - | 539.3 |
| OSW | - | 308.2 | - | 534.3 | - | - | - | | - | 776.4 | - | - | - | 776.4 |
| **Subtotal** | - | 564.6 | - | 1,046.0 | - | - | - | 511.7 | - | 1,315.7 | - | - | - | 1,315.7 |
| **Procurement** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USA | - | 905.1 | - | 1,445.9 | - | 200 | - | 1,645.9 | - | 1,297.5 | - | 10,931.9 | - | 12,229.4 |
| **Total** | - | 1,469.7 | - | 2,491.9 | - | 200 | - | 2,691.9 | - | 2,613.3 | - | 10,931.9 | - | 13,545.2 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Long Range Hypersonic Weapon (LRHW) USA

The U.S. Army's Long Range Hypersonic Weapon (LRHW), "Dark Eagle," is delivering a revolutionary, land-based strategic strike capability. This road-mobile hypersonic missile system is a cornerstone of the Army's modernized long-range fires portfolio, providing a new class of offensive power to the joint force.

The Dark Eagle system is engineered around the advanced Common-Hypersonic Glide Body (C-HGB), a joint technology program successfully integrated across both the Army's LRHW and the Navy's Intermediate-Range Conventional Prompt Strike (IRCPS). This cutting-edge glide vehicle achieves speeds well beyond Mach 5 and executes unpredictable maneuvers, giving it the ability to defeat sophisticated, layered enemy defenses. The All-Up Round (AUR), which houses the C-HGB, is launched from a mobile Transporter Erector Launcher (TEL) built upon a modified M870A4 trailer, ensuring operational flexibility and battlefield survivability. The LRHW holds strategic assets at risk hundreds, even thousands, of miles away, empowering the Army to prosecute critical targets deep within contested territory and ensure mission success.

**Mission:** The LRHW provides Combatant Commanders with a decisive strategic strike capability, enabling them to neutralize high-value, time-sensitive targets such as hardened command and control nodes, integrated air defense systems, and other critical infrastructure on compressed timelines. The system's unmatched speed, range, and maneuverability provide a credible and powerful deterrent against adversary aggression.

**FY 2027 Program**: The program is capitalizing on its successful development and testing phase, with the system now demonstrating consistent performance in flight tests.

**Prime Contractor(s):** LRHW: Lockheed Martin Corporation; Bethesda, MD
AUR boosters: Northrop Grumman Corporation; Falls Church, VA
C-HGB: Leidos Dynetics; Huntsville, AL
M983 truck mobile launcher: Oshkosh Defense, LLC; Oshkosh, WI
M870A4 trailer mobile launcher: Schutt Industries Inc.; Clintonville, WI

| Long Range Hypersonic Weapon (LRHW) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 452.6 | - | 526.5 | - | 19.4 | - | 538.0 | - | 446.6 | - | - | - | 446.6 |
| Procurement | - | 669.2 | - | 347.8 | - | 113.9 | - | 461.8 | - | 301.8 | - | | - | 301.8 |
| Total | - | 1,121.8 | - | 874.4 | - | 133.3 | - | 1,007.7 | - | 748.4 | - | - | - | 748.4 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Intermediate Range Conventional Prompt Strike

The Conventional Prompt Strike (CPS) program is actively delivering a transformational, sea-launched hypersonic strike capability to the fleet. This conventional, boost-glide weapon system leverages an All-Up Round (AUR) that integrates a powerful two-stage solid rocket motor with the advanced Common-Hypersonic Glide Body (C-HGB), a successful joint-service technology now proven through a rigorous testing campaign.

The Navy is executing a deliberate, multi-platform integration strategy for CPS. The outfitting of the lead ship of the Zumwalt-class, USS Zumwalt (DDG-1000), is advancing on schedule, progressing towards its initial operational capability in the 2027-2028 timeframe. This will be followed by the integration of CPS onto our most advanced Block V Virginia-class submarines, which are being built with the Virginia Payload Module specifically to accommodate this new class of weapon, with fielding commencing in FY 2029.

Reflecting the program's maturation, the Navy has formally designated the system as the Intermediate-Range Conventional Prompt Strike (IRCPS). This designation underscores the weapon's intended role and its successful transition from a developmental concept to a fielded capability. The IRCPS leverages the same combat-proven AUR and C-HGB as the U.S. Army's Long-Range Hypersonic Weapon (LRHW), a testament to a highly successful joint development effort that has accelerated fielding and ensured cross-service commonality.

**Mission:** IRCPS provides U.S. Combatant Commanders with a highly survivable, prompt, long-range precision strike capability against high-value, time-critical targets deep within contested environments. By deploying this capability from stealthy and mobile maritime platforms like submarines and surface destroyers, IRCPS provides unparalleled operational flexibility and global reach. The system's extreme speed and maneuverability ensure it can penetrate and defeat the most advanced integrated air defense systems, holding adversary command centers, critical infrastructure, and other key assets at risk from a secure, sea-based posture.

**FY 2027 Program:** The Navy intends to spend upwards of $50 million per round, on average, on IRCPS over the next five years.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Missile: Lockheed Martin Corporation; Bethesda, MD
Boosters and payload module: Northrop Grumman Corporation; Falls Church, VA
Hypersonic glide body: Leidos Dynetics, Huntsville, AL

| Conventional Prompt Strike (CPS) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 1,090.9 | - | 822.2 | - | - | - | 822.2 | - | 1,391.6 | - | 451.0 | - | 1,842.6 |
| Procurement | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 750.4 | - | - | 12 | 750.4 |
| Total | - | 1,090.9 | - | 822.2 | - | - | - | 822.2 | 12 | 2,142.0 | - | 451.0 | 12 | 2,593.0 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*

## Hypersonic Attack Cruise Missile (HACM) USSF

The U.S. Air Force's Hypersonic Attack Cruise Missile (HACM) is a revolutionary air-breathing hypersonic weapon being actively integrated with the nation's bomber fleet. This cutting-edge capability is being fielded on existing B-52H Stratofortress bombers while being fully designed for forward compatibility with the next-generation B-21 Raider and B-52J platforms.

The AGM-183A Air-Launched Rapid Response Weapon (ARRW) is a hypersonic weapon for the U.S. Air Force. It is a boost-glide vehicle, meaning it is launched from an aircraft, accelerated to hypersonic speeds (over Mach 5) by a solid rocket booster, and then releases an unpowered glide vehicle that maneuvers to its target. ARRW's purpose is to attack high-value, time-sensitive land-based targets in contested environments from a significant standoff range.

Powered by an advanced scramjet engine, HACM and ARRW are engineered to execute unpredictable, non-ballistic flight paths at variable altitudes. This exceptional maneuverability, combined with its standoff launch range, ensures the weapon can penetrate and defeat the most sophisticated, modern integrated air defense systems. Carrying a conventional warhead, HACM provides Combatant Commanders with a decisive tool for rapid and precise strikes against high-value, time-sensitive, and heavily defended targets, ensuring both mission success and the survivability of the launch aircraft.

**Mission:** The ARRW and HACM programs provide the Air Force with two distinct hypersonic options. ARRW is a larger, longer-range strategic weapon carried by bombers, while HACM is a smaller, air-breathing missile designed to be carried by a wider variety of aircraft, including fighters. Launched from both penetrating and standoff bombers well outside the range of enemy defenses, the missile's extreme speed and dynamic maneuverability are designed to guarantee access to even the most heavily contested airspace, ensuring tactical and strategic dominance.

**FY 2027 Program**: The HACM program is now advancing toward its next phase. The Air Force is on track to formally transition the program to a Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP) in FY 2027, a critical step that will be immediately followed by an initial production decision to accelerate the delivery of this game-changing capability to the warfighter.

**Prime Contractor(s):** Missile: RTX Corporation; Arlington, VA
Propulsion mechanism: Northrop Grumman Corp., Falls Church, VA

| Hypersonic Attack Cruise Missile (HACM)/ARRW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2025 | | FY 2026 | | | | | | FY 2027 | | | | | |
| | Actual | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | | DISC. | | MAND. | | Total | |
| | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M | Qty | $M |
| RDT&E | - | 452.8 | - | 828.1 | - | 133.3 | - | 802.8 | - | 1,151.9 | - | - | - | 1,151.9 |
| Procurement | - | | - | 362.2 | - | - | - | - | - | 856.0 | - | - | - | 856 |
| Total | - | 452.8 | - | 1,190.2 | - | 133.3 | - | 1,323.6 | - | 2,007.9 | - | - | - | 2,007.9 |

*Numbers may not add due to rounding*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