



# **Department of Defense**

## **Fiscal Year 2026**

### **Mandatory Funding Overview**

**July 2025**

The estimated cost of this report or study for the Department of Defense is approximately \$19,000 for the 2025 Fiscal Year. This includes \$1,000 in expenses and \$18,000 in DoD labor.

Generated on 2025Aug11 RefID: 8-C4E482F

## Department of Defense FY 2026 Mandatory Funding

### Executive Summary

The Department of Defense (DoD) mandatory budget submission of \$113.3 billion is an integral part of the DoD FY 2026 topline of \$961.6 billion and complements the \$848.3 billion in requested discretionary resources. The mandatory budget supports key Department priorities necessary to meet guidance contained in the Interim National Defense Strategic Guidance and to maneuver and succeed in the challenging global environment of today. These mandatory funds will reverse years of unsecured borders, increasing air and missile threats, and systemic under-investment in our military by enabling DoD to protect the U.S. Homeland, combat China's unprecedented military buildup, and Restore the Warrior Ethos.

### Summary of Mandatory Requirements

The DoD requested \$113.3 billion in FY 2026 mandatory funds provided through the reconciliation process. DoD's mandatory funding request is 88 percent aligned with the House Armed Service Committee (HASC) markup that was the basis for the mandatory funding reflected in FY 2026 DoD President's Budget justification materials. The request is broken down by congressional section as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: Requirements by Congressional Section (\$M)**

Congressional Section	Congressional Category	Request (\$ in millions)
20001	Quality of Life	\$8,246
20002	Shipbuilding	\$30,567
20003	Missile Defense	\$25,559
20004	Munitions & Supply Chain	\$8,738
20005	Low-Cost Weapons	\$4,893
20006	Cyber Security	\$1,000
20007	Air Superiority	\$5,742
20008	Nuclear	\$8,974
20009	INDOPACOM Capabilities	\$6,668
20010	Readiness	\$7,912
	Homeland Border Security	
20011	Initiatives	\$5,000
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>\$113,300</b>

*\*Numbers may not add due to rounding.*

## **Table of Contents**

<b><u>Section</u></b>	<b><u>Category</u></b>	<b><u>Page</u></b>
20001	Quality of Life	4
20002	Shipbuilding	7
20003	Missile Defense	9
20004	Munitions & Supply Chain	10
20005	Low-Cost Weapons	12
20006	Cyber Security and Efficiency	13
20007	Air Superiority	14
20008	Nuclear	15
20009	INDOPACOM Capabilities	16
20010	Readiness	18
20011	Homeland Border Security Initiatives	19
Appendix		20

## **Section 20001: Quality of Life**

Funds in this section focus on Restoring the Warrior Ethos and include resources to enhance the quality of life for our Service members by addressing critical requirements for housing, childcare and tuition assistance, Permanent Change of Station (PCS), and other enhancements. The table below provides funding details.

Detail of Request	Request (\$ in millions)
Housing in High-Cost Areas	\$500
Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support, Online Academic Skills Course	\$10
Defense Health Program	\$2,000
Air Force Facilities, Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization (FSRM)	\$2,500
Barracks funding	\$1,488
Servicemember bonuses, special pays, incentive pays	\$50
Servicemember childcare fee assistance	\$100
Servicemember tuition assistance	\$100
Temporary Lodging Expense, increase to 21 days	\$137
USMC Barracks 2030 base operating support	\$119
USMC Barracks 2030 restoration and modernization	\$1,242
<b>Total Quality of Life</b>	<b>\$8,246</b>

*\*Numbers may not add due to rounding.*

**Description:** Funding in this section will improve living and working conditions for Service members and their families by addressing deferred maintenance in unaccompanied housing and operational facilities, sustaining base operating support, and mitigating housing payments in areas with the highest cost of living. In addition, funds support expanded PCS benefits that will make PCS transitions less burdensome for Service members and their families.

**Housing in High-Costs Areas:** Funding provides supplemental payments to military personnel to secure suitable housing in areas with a high cost of living. While rent increases in most of the country are moderating, several high-cost housing markets are continuing to increase due to critical shortages of suitable housing. The DoD approved similar increases for 26 Military Housing Areas (MHA) in 2021 and for 28 MHAs from October 1 through December 31, 2022. Based on recommendations from the 14th Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation, the DoD is improving the Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) calculation methodology to reduce rate volatility, better match rates with available housing types, and reduce the lag time between market changes and updates to the rates. The 2024 HASC Quality of Life Panel report recommendation also addressed increased housing costs.

**Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support, Online Academic Skills Course:** Funding provides online, self-paced, academic skills training to help military members gain the knowledge they need to complete education credentials and college degree programs, advance in their military careers, and successfully transition into the civilian workforce. The Online

Academic Skills Course (OASC) provides easy-to-use instruction to help Service members build foundational academic skills in math, English, and science that can be used as a stand-alone course or as a supplement to other educational resources. Service education counselors can also register for an educator account to track student progress and provide further guidance.

**Defense Health Program:** Funding restores and modernizes aging medical facilities, addresses chronic understaffing at military medical treatment facilities (MTF), and supports digitizing healthcare records. The challenges facing the military health system include a significant backlog of deferred maintenance projects with facilities that have reached or exceeded their recapitalization age, a severe shortage of medical staffing within the direct care system, and a degraded operational information technology (IT) infrastructure. These investments will enhance force readiness and reinforce the Department's commitment to produce medically ready and ready medical forces.

**Air Force FSRM:** Funding sustains and addresses the maintenance and repair activities necessary to keep facilities in working order; restoration funds to repair damage due to age, inadequate sustainment, disaster, fire, or accidents; and modernization funding to alter or replace facilities to meet new standards or accommodate new functions. This will enable the Air Force to address their FSRM backlog.

**Barracks funding:** Funding maintains aging infrastructure in poor or failing conditions that has been chronically under-sustained. Improvements prioritize heating, ventilation, air conditioning (HVAC), electrical, and plumbing systems that improve the overall habitability of unaccompanied housing facilities. This will allow the Services to address systemic under funding of this critical element to support Service members and address concerns raised by the Government Accountability Office and 2024 HASC Quality of Life Panel.

**Servicemember bonuses, special pays, incentive pays:** Funding maintains U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) enlisted bonuses in targeted Military Operational Specialties (MOS) to match FY 2024 costs. The additional funds are required for recruitment bonuses and selective reenlistment bonuses in critical MOSs to support maintaining the force structure of the USMC, maintain recruiting momentum, and continue to emphasize retaining the best Marines. These incentives will also encourage potential recruits to begin initial training during specific times of the year to reduce gaps in the Fleet Marine Force manning.

**Service member childcare fee assistance:** The Department of Defense provides fee assistance to support military families when on-base care is unavailable. Eligible service members and DoD civilians may receive subsidies through programs like Military Child Care in Your Neighborhood (MCCYN). The 2024 HASC Quality of Life Panel recommends full funding in the FY25 NDAA to eliminate waitlists and ensure accessible care for qualifying families and staff.

**Service member tuition assistance:** Funding provides Service member voluntary off-duty education programs designed to support professional and personal developmental goals. Classes must be from accredited two-year or four-year institutions, and members may incur service obligations.

**Temporary Lodging Expense (TLE):** Funding provides up to seven additional days of TLE, and increase from 14 to 21 days, to increase the allowable time members have to find appropriate housing when they move to an area with a shortage of available rental units. Frequent PCS moves and associated family disruptions are key reenlistment and congressional concerns. The Department must take care of families to minimize disruptions that take Service member focus away from building the lethality and readiness needed to fight and win future wars.

**USMC Barracks 2030 base operating support and restoration and modernization:** Funding enables and unprecedented infrastructure investment for the Marine Corps, aimed at providing safe, modern living conditions for unaccompanied Marines. This reflects the Department's commitment to build readiness through the FSRM of existing facilities to enhance the overall quality of life. This commitment also includes adequately maintaining its infrastructure to prevent degradation and will have a direct impact on mission training to generate readiness for global employment in support of critical operations. Funding will address the Government Accountability Office findings and concerns in their 2023 barracks audit report.

## **Section 20002: Shipbuilding**

Funds in this section provide resources necessary to support the Department of Navy's shipbuilding plan and revitalize the Nation's shipbuilding industrial base. The table below provides funding details.

Detail of Request	Request (\$ in millions)
America-class Amphibious Assault Ship (LHA)	\$3,700
Commercial logistics ships	\$100
Cost-to-complete ships	\$505
Dry-dock capability	\$830
Guided Missile Destroyer (DDG), two additional ships	\$5,400
Landing Ship Medium (incl. Advance Procurement)	\$1,964
Leasing of ships for Marine Corps operations	\$159
Maritime robotic autonomous systems and enabling technologies	\$188
Medium unmanned surface vessel production	\$1,191
Multi-ship amphibious warship contract	\$695
National Defense Sealift Fund, lease or purchase of new ships	\$600
Submarine Industrial Base (SIB) lines	\$4,487
San Antonio-class Amphibious Transport Dock (LPD)	\$2,100
Second Landing Craft Utility shipyard and additional Landing Craft Utility	\$295
Ship-to-Shore Connectors	\$295
Small unmanned surface vessel production	\$809
T-AO Oilers	\$1,853
Test Resource Management Center robotic autonomous systems proving ground	\$34
Unmanned underwater vessel production	\$431
Vertical Launch System reloading at sea	\$80
Virginia-class Submarine, second submarine in FY 2026	\$4,600
Wave-powered unmanned underwater vehicles	\$250
<b>Total Shipbuilding</b>	<b>\$30,567</b>

*\*Numbers may not add due to rounding.*

**Description:** The mandatory shipbuilding request includes funds for the Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy (SCN) appropriation, as well as for Other Procurement, Navy, Operations and Maintenance, Navy, Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E), Navy, and Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E), Defensewide.

The total FY 2026 request for the SCN funding is \$47.4 billion and consists of \$20.8 billion in discretionary and \$26.5 billion in mandatory SCN funding. This historic level represents the

largest single-year investment in shipbuilding since the end of the Cold War and sends a strong message of commitment to our Nation's shipbuilders. The FY 2026 request supports 19 battle force ships (three in discretionary and 16 in mandatory), invests in unmanned surface capabilities, and supports our essential shipbuilding industrial base. This budget strengthens our critical nuclear shipbuilding industrial base with investments in infrastructure, workforce, and advanced manufacturing capabilities. Enhancements to the shipyards include workforce wage supplements, construction productivity improvements, and critical maintenance toward the ship repair base. In addition to invigorating American manufacturing, these industrial investments support future international burden-sharing with capable allies through the Australia, United Kingdom, and United States (AUKUS) agreement.

Highlights from the mandatory SCN request are as follows:

- SSN 774 (Virginia) – Procures one (of two) Virginia Class submarine in FY 2026.
- DDG 51 (Arleigh Burke) – Procures two DDG-51 destroyers in FY 2026.
- LHA(R) (America) – Procures one LHA(R) Amphibious Landing ship in FY 2026 and funds shortfalls for the Amphibious Multi-Ship contract.
- LPD Flt II (San Antonio) – Procures one LPD-17 Amphibious Transport ship in FY 2026 and funds shortfalls for the Amphibious Multi-Ship contract.
- T-AO 205 (John Lewis) – Funds the procurement of two T-AO Oilers in FY 2026.
- Medium Landing Ship (LSM) – Funds the procurement of nine LSMs in FY 2026, which includes a mix of Block 1 and Block Next variants.

Of the \$4.487 billion for Submarine Industrial Base efforts, \$2.542 billion will support Nuclear Shipyard Productivity Enhancements, which includes funding for \$0.615 billion for wage enhancements and \$1.926 billion for shipyard investments to improve productivity. The mandatory funding also enables numerous efforts to expand and modernize the maritime industrial base by investing in new technologies and manufacturing processes.

Mandatory funding also addresses critical shipyard repairs to sustain the fleet and continue scheduled Naval operations as well as necessary shipyard upgrades such as dry-dock seismic resiliency at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.



## **Section 20003: Missile Defense**

Funds in this section provide resources necessary to support the Department's efforts to reestablish deterrence by defending our homeland. The resources will enable the Department to begin the development and deployment of the Golden Dome, a next-generation missile defense shield to protect the U.S. from all adversaries. The table below provides funding details.

<b>Detail of Request</b>	<b>Request (\$ in millions)</b>
Classified space superiority programs, Strategic Capabilities Office - Classified	\$300
Multi-Service Advanced Capability Hypersonic Test Bed program	\$400
Golden Dome	\$24,859
<b>Total Missile Defense</b>	<b>\$25,559</b>

*\*Numbers may not add due to rounding.*

**Description:** Funds in this section enable the DoD to begin development of a multi-domain sensor architecture, including proliferated space-based sensors and next-generation ground-based radar, along with command-and-control systems to integrate new sensors and provide battle management of ground- and space-based interceptors. Funds also provide capabilities for left-of-launch missile defeat initiatives to destroy or degrade adversary missiles prior to launch, to develop novel intercept capabilities, such as space-based interceptors and directed energy, and increase procurement of current interceptors like the Patriot Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE).

## **Section 20004: Munitions & Supply Chain**

Funds in this section provide resources for development and procurement of weapons useable across multiple domains and all Military Departments. These efforts include the development of new air and ground-launched systems; increased procurement of existing missiles, mines, torpedoes and other munitions; critical one-way attack unmanned aerial systems (UAS) and defensive counter-UAS solutions; and improved resilient and secure supply chains. The table below provides funding details.

Detail of Request	Request (\$ in millions)
Alternative Navy and Air Force long-range air-to-surface missiles	\$94
Anti-ship seeker for short-range Army ballistic missiles	\$100
Army long-range ballistic missiles	\$85
Army medium-range ballistic missiles	\$300
Army missile repair	\$30
Army next-generation medium-range anti-ship ballistic missiles	\$50
Army next-generation medium-range ballistic missiles	\$100
Army next-generation shoulder-fired air defense system	\$50
Army shoulder-fired air defense system	\$60
Counter-unmanned aerial systems programs	\$500
Development of new armaments cooperation programs	\$250
DoD industrial base policy analysis workforce	\$25
Heavyweight torpedoes	\$400
Heavyweight torpedo maintenance activities	\$70
Industrial Base Fund grants	\$2,055
Industrial Base Fund grants and purchase commitments	\$441
Land-based counter-unmanned aerial systems programs	\$250
Large-diameter solid rocket motors for hypersonic missiles, second source	\$30
Lightweight multi-mission torpedoes	\$55
Lightweight torpedoes	\$200
Long-range multi-service cruise missiles	\$668
Long-range Navy air defense and anti-ship missiles	\$630
Maritime mines	\$255
Medium-range air-to-air missiles	\$250
Medium-range air-to-air missiles, mitigation of diminishing manufacturing sources	\$50
Navy and Air Force long-range air-to-surface missiles	\$490
Navy and Air Force long-range anti-ship missiles	\$400
Non-kinetic counter-unmanned aerial systems programs	\$350
One-way attack unmanned aerial systems with advanced autonomy	\$50

Detail of Request	Request (\$ in millions)
Ship-based counter-unmanned aerial systems programs	\$200
Short-range Navy and Marine Corps anti-ship missiles	\$70
Small and medium ammunition	\$100
Sonobuoys	\$80
<b>Total Munitions and Supply Chain</b>	<b>\$8,738</b>

*\*Numbers may not add due to rounding.*

**Description:** Funds in this section provide for multi-domain weapons development and procurement across the Services. Funding invests in the development of new air and ground-launched systems from non-traditional industry partners; increases procurement of existing missiles, mines, torpedoes, and other munitions; and invests in critical one-way attack UAS and defensive counter-UAS solutions. The investments also build resiliency and secure supply chains for critical minerals, missiles and munitions, as well as castings and forgings, microelectronics, and batteries.

## **Section 20005: Low-Cost Weapons**

Funds in this section provide resources necessary to support the Department’s efforts to innovate, experiment, prototype, and rapidly scale cutting-edge science and technology programs into low-cost munitions for the warfighter. The resources will enable the DoD to build capability and capacity for weapons manufacturing. The table below provides funding details.

Detail of Request	Request (\$ in millions)
Advancement of artificial intelligence ecosystem	\$250
Alternative positioning and navigation technology for contested electromagnetic environments	\$40
Artificial intelligence for one-way attack unmanned aerial systems and naval systems	\$145
Attritable autonomous military capabilities, prevent delays	\$359
Cyber Command artificial intelligence lines of effort	\$500
Defense Innovation Unit scaling of commercial technology for military use	\$906
Joint Fires Network, joint battle management capabilities	\$282
Long-endurance unmanned aerial systems for surveillance	\$120
Low-cost cruise missiles	\$1,103
Office of Strategic Capital credit programs and Global Technology Scout program	\$301
Quantum Benchmarking Initiative	\$250
Reusable hypersonic technology for military strike and intelligence	\$90
Small modular nuclear reactors for military use	\$79
Strategic Capabilities Office programs	\$340
Test Resource Management Center digital test environment	\$128
<b>Total Low-Cost Weapons</b>	<b>\$4,893</b>

*\*Numbers may not add due to rounding.*

**Description:** Funds in this section enable investment in innovative low-cost, high-impact capabilities leveraging commercial technology and production methods. Funds provide for new test and development ecosystems, advanced computing technologies such as quantum and artificial intelligence, and scaled, affordable hypersonic flight testing by non-traditional contractors and commercial launch providers. Investments procure additional one-way-attack systems with artificial intelligence (AI)-enabled autonomy, new “affordable mass” cruise missiles designed for adaptability and producibility at scale by promising new entrants into the munitions industrial base, and AI capabilities for enhanced cyber operations. Finally, the mandatory request invests in the industrial base by expanding the use of the Office of Strategic Capital, developing miniaturized nuclear energy, and reducing risk in autonomous platform production.

## **Section 20006: Cyber Security**

<b>Detail of Request</b>	<b>Request (\$ in millions)</b>
Classified Cyber	\$1,000
<b>Total Cyber Security</b>	<b>\$1,000</b>

**Description:** Funds in this section provide resources for a priority classified effort.

## **Section 20007: Air Superiority**

Funds in this section provide essential support and modernization for critical aviation platforms, to include improvements in survivability, lethality, and range for the world's first crewed 6<sup>th</sup> generation fighter, the F-47. The table below provides funding details.

Detail of Request	Request (\$ in millions)
Advanced Aerial Sensors	\$100
C-130J production	\$214
C-17A Mobility Aircraft Connectivity	\$74
Collaborative Combat Aircraft program	\$678
EA-37B production	\$254
F-15EX fighter	\$3,128
F-16 electronic warfare capability	\$50
F-47 production	\$900
KC-135 Mobility Aircraft Connectivity	\$84
MQ-25 production	\$100
V-22 nacelle improvement	\$160
<b>Total Air Superiority</b>	<b>\$5,742</b>

*\*Numbers may not add due to rounding.*

**Description:** Funds in this section improve U.S. air superiority through sustained investments in crewed and uncrewed combat platforms, critical enablers, and upgrades to existing systems. Funding supports the F-47, fielding the cutting-edge autonomous capability of the Collaborative Combat Aircraft, and increased procurement of the F-15EX. Mandatory funds also enable modernization of current combat platforms including F-22 advanced sensors and F-16 electronic warfare, and enhancement to the C-130, C-17 airlift, KC-135, MQ-25 aerial tanking, EA-37B electronic warfare, and V-22 special operations support.

## **Section 20008: Nuclear**

Funds in this section provide resources to support major recapitalization efforts across the three legs of the nuclear triad, to include critical command and control capabilities. The table below provides funding details.

Detail of Request	Request (\$ in millions)
B-21 long-range bomber aircraft	\$4,491
Intercontinental ballistic missile reentry vehicles	\$100
MH-139 helicopters	\$210
Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile program	\$500
Nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile	\$2,000
OHIO-class submarine tube conversion	\$62
Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile program, risk reduction activities	\$1,500
Survivable Airborne Operations Center program	\$110
<b>Total Nuclear</b>	<b>\$8,974</b>

*\*Numbers may not add due to rounding.*

**Description:** Funds in this section accelerate procurement of B-21 bombers in support of the air leg of the triad. For the land-based launch leg of the triad, mandatory funds procure new reentry vehicles for the intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) force; procurement of MH-139 helicopters; sustainment of the Minuteman III weapon system during transition to Sentinel; and risk reduction in the Sentinel program. For the sea domain, funds provide for development of a nuclear-armed Sea-Launched Cruise Missile (SLCM-N) to add a theater-level nuclear capability and enable tube conversion in OHIO-class submarines to add missile capacity. Funds also support worldwide, survivable and endurable command and control, enabling nuclear force direction, coordination of national civil authorities, and continuity of operations and government through all stages of conflict.

## **Section 20009: INDOPACOM Capabilities**

Funds in this section address critical DoD efforts in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) area of responsibility to counter the unprecedented Chinese military buildup and the growing threats to U.S. security interests and economic prosperity in the region. These investments enable the Department to strengthen deterrence capabilities, enhance regional partnerships, and defend vital U.S. interests through a comprehensive, multi-domain approach. The table below provides funding details.

Detail of Request	Request (\$ in millions)
Airfields in INDOPACOM, Infrastructure in INDOPACOM,	\$934
Anti-submarine sonar arrays	\$11
Army exercises and operations in Western Pacific, SOCOM exercises and operations in Western Pacific, Marine Corps exercises and operations in Western Pacific, Air Force exercises and operations in Western Pacific, Pacific Air Force biennial large-scale exercise, Exercises with Taiwan	\$221
Classified military space superiority programs	\$3,375
DARC and SILENTBARKER military space domain awareness programs	\$455
Joint Training Team INDOPACOM managed training efforts for Taiwan	\$212
ISR capabilities for AFRICOM	\$30
Military additive manufacturing capabilities in INDOPACOM west of the international dateline	\$35
Mission networks for INDOPACOM	\$5
Offensive cyber operations	\$540
Taiwan Drawdown Stock Replenishment	\$850
<b>Total INDOPACOM Capabilities</b>	<b>\$6,668</b>

*\*Numbers may not add due to rounding.*

**Description:** Funds in this section enable strategic investments and activities that enhance U.S. force posture, infrastructure, presence, and readiness (exercises and training) throughout the Indo-Pacific region, with emphasis on areas west of the International Date Line that directly support DoD efforts to maintain regional stability and deter aggression in this vital theater.

**Airfields and other Infrastructure in Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM):** Funding provides for advanced planning, design, and construction of critical infrastructure improvements, including expanded airfields and seaports, to enhance U.S. military readiness and responsiveness in the region. These investments will enable a more flexible and sustainable U.S. force posture by expanding capacity, improving defenses, and creating resilient logistical networks. Funding also provides for land acquisition to support establishing U.S. defense sites in Palau.

**Anti-submarine sonar arrays:** Funding invests in the development and acquisition of fixed distributed systems providing information for undersea warfare and invests in surveillance



systems to accelerate delivery of capabilities to meet warfighter requirements for advanced sensors to counter threats in the region.

**Exercises:** Funding expands joint training exercises throughout the region to enhance warfighter lethality, interoperability, and combat readiness. These investments strengthen the USINDOPACOM's ability to conduct complex, multi-domain operations with allies and partners, building collective defense capabilities and demonstrating U.S. commitment to regional security.

**Classified military space superiority and space domain awareness programs:** Funding supports classified activities.

**INDOPACOM managed training efforts for Taiwan:** Funding supports bilateral engagements and enhanced joint force interoperability through the acquisition of secure communications equipment and the associated travel required to facilitate training with allies and partners across the region.

**Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities for Africa Command (AFRICOM):** Funding provides critical ISR capabilities to enable deterrence of adversaries and support effective targeting and engagement in the USAFRICOM area of responsibility.

**Military additive manufacturing capabilities in INDOPACOM west of the International Date Line:** Provides funding for technology to develop new capabilities such as on-demand manufacturing and rapid prototyping, which can enable warfighters to employ innovative solutions on the battlefield.

**Mission networks for INDOPACOM:** Provides funding for secure and resilient information-sharing networks that enable real-time collaboration and coordination with allies and partners across the Indo-Pacific region. These mission-critical systems incorporate advanced cybersecurity capabilities, data-centric collaboration tools, and situational awareness applications which enhance the USINDOPACOM's ability to share information and conduct operations in a secure and agile manner.

**Offensive cyber operations:** Provides funding for operations critical to the development of capabilities to defend against and respond to cyberattacks, protect critical infrastructure and military systems from cyberattacks, and project power and gather intelligence in cyberspace.

**Taiwan Drawdown Stock Replenishment:** Funds the replacement of defense articles transferred to Taiwan from DoD stocks through Presidential Drawdown Authority. Funds will bolster joint force readiness and enable new procurements to replace equipment provided to Taiwan.

## **Section 20010: Readiness**

Funds in this section focus on Rebuilding our Military and ensuring that the Department is able to fulfill assigned missions and meet operational demands. The requirements focus on equipment and materiel readiness necessary to support military operations and mitigate operational readiness challenges. The table below provides funding details.

<b>Detail of Request</b>	<b>Request (\$ in millions)</b>
Army depot modernization and capacity enhancement, Navy Depot and shipyard modernization and capacity enhancement, Air Force depot modernization and capacity enhancement	\$3,750
Maritime spares and repair rotatable pool for amphibious ships	\$116
Maritime spares and repair rotatable pool	\$789
Readiness packages to keep Air Force aircraft mission-capable	\$2,118
Special Operations Command equipment and readiness	\$1,139
<b>Total Readiness</b>	<b>\$7,912</b>

*\*Numbers may not add due to rounding.*

**Description:** Funds in this section address weapon system spares and readiness packages to improve availability of aging aircraft and ships, with a specific set aside for F-35 sustainment. In addition, funds provide for a generational investment in the organic depots to modernize depot operations, equipment, and facilities that are necessary to optimize maintenance efficiency, including both military depots and shipyards. Funding also enhances capabilities for U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) support to the USINDOPACOM.

## **Section 20011: Homeland Border Security Initiatives**

Funds in this section focus on DoD support to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in the areas of border security and detention support. The table below provides funding details.

Detail of Request	Request (\$ in millions)
Border Security	\$2,000
Detention Activities	\$3,000
<b>Total Homeland Border Security Initiatives</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>

**Description:** Funds in this section enable DoD support to the DHS for initiatives including:

Border Security: DoD border security operations include military personnel, inclusive of command and control, and other enabling personnel, performing detection and monitoring, information analysis, and aviation missions related to border security. In addition, the DoD provides mission-enhancing capabilities through information analysis, detection and monitoring, maritime and aerial reconnaissance, and sustainment and logistics. Border security operations also include protecting and maintaining the security of military installations, including in the National Defense Areas.

Detention Activities: At the request of DHS, and with approval by the Secretary of Defense, DoD augments the DHS efforts in the detention and secure transfer of illegal aliens by temporarily holding illegal aliens at continental United States (CONUS) sites and Naval Station Guantanamo Bay. Detention activities include contracted services and the operating costs.

## APPENDIX

<b>FY 2026 Reconciliation - Department of Defense</b> (\$ in millions)	
<b>Service</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>
Department of Army	5,353.3
Department of Navy	43,317.8
Department of Air Force	38,561.4
Defense-Wide	26,067.5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>113,300.0</b>

<b>FY 2026 Reconciliation - Department of Army</b> (\$ in millions)	
<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>
Military Personnel, Army	180.0
Reserve Personnel, Army	6.9
National Guard Personnel, Army	15.2
Operation and Maintenance, Army	2,111.4
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	76.1
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	127.9
Missile Procurement, Army	1,599.4
Other Procurement, Army	389.9
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army	846.5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,353.3</b>

<b>FY 2026 Reconciliation - Department of Navy</b> (\$ in millions)	
<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>
Military Personnel, Navy	169.8
Military Personnel, Marine Corps	118.4
Reserve Personnel, Navy	5.2
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps	4.1
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	4,613.5
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	1,853.5
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	100.0
Weapons Procurement, Navy	2,247.5
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps	125.0
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	26,544.2
Other Procurement, Navy	3,335.4
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy	3,452.1
Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	749.2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>43,317.8</b>

<b>FY 2026 Reconciliation - Department of Air Force</b>	
(\$ in millions)	
<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>
Military Personnel, Air Force	159.1
Military Personnel, Space Force	8.2
Reserve Personnel, Air Force	5.2
National Guard Personnel, Air Force	14.7
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	4,293.8
Operation and Maintenance, Space Force	22.2
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	60.6
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	150.7
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	7,064.8
Missile Procurement, Air Force	1,935.5
Procurement, Space Force	264.4
Other Procurement, Air Force	699.6
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force	10,226.6
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force	13,547.9
Military Construction, Air Force	102.1
Military Construction, Air National Guard	5.9
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>38,561.4</b>

<b>FY 2026 Reconciliation - Defense-Wide</b>	
(\$ in millions)	
<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	7,398.4
Defense Health Program	2,000.0
Procurement, Defense-Wide	7,359.6
Defense Production Act Purchases	29.0
Defense Strategic Capital Credit Program	249.6
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	8,897.8
Operational Test and Evaluation, Defense	98.0
Military Construction, Defense-Wide	35.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>26,067.5</b>