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Defense Operations and Maintenance Overview
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
FISCAL YEAR 2026 BUDGET REQUEST

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>OVERVIEW</u>	<u>Page</u>
O&M Title Summary	1

APPROPRIATION HIGHLIGHTS

Army	8
Navy	9
Marine Corps	10
Air Force	11
Space Force	12
Reserve Forces	13
Environmental Programs	21

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Land Forces	29
Air Operations	36
Depot Maintenance	49
Mobilization	64
Training and Education	70
Recruiting, Advertising, and Examining	80
Prisoner of War and Missing Personnel Affairs (POW/MIA) Programs	84

OTHER DATA

Civilian Personnel	85
Contract Services (CS-1)	95
DoD Customer Fuel Prices	105
Overseas Cost Summary	107
Foreign Currency Fluctuation Rates	111
Explosive Ordnance Disposal Funding (EOD)	112
Small Business Advertising	113
DoD Financial Statement Audits	117

<u>APPENDIX</u>	<u>Page</u>
Civilian Personnel Costs (OP-8)	126

The estimated cost of this report or study for the Department of Defense is approximately \$210,000 for the 2025 Fiscal Year. This includes \$1,440 in expenses and \$208,000 in DoD labor.

FY 2026 Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Overview Book

Congressional Reporting Requirements by Chapter

Chapter	Chapter Title	Citation of Congressional Reporting Requirement/Other Reason
	Cover	N/A
	Table of Contents	N/A
1	O&M Title & TOA by Approp Summary	Title 10 U.S. Code 116 - Annual operations and maintenance report
2	Army	Title 10 U.S. Code 116 - Annual operations and maintenance report
3	Navy	Title 10 U.S. Code 116 - Annual operations and maintenance report
4	Marine Corps	Title 10 U.S. Code 116 - Annual operations and maintenance report
5	Air Force	Title 10 U.S. Code 116 - Annual operations and maintenance report
6	Space Force	Title 10 U.S. Code 116 - Annual operations and maintenance report
7	Reserve Forces	Title 10 U.S. Code 116 - Annual operations and maintenance report
8	Environmental Programs Summary	10 U.S.Code 2711 - Annual report on defense environmental programs
9	Land Forces	Reporting to address known congressional interest item/reporting requirement
10	Air Operations	Reporting to address known congressional interest item/reporting requirement
11	Depot Maintenance	Title 10 U.S. Code 116 - Annual operations and maintenance report
12	Mobilization	Title 10 U.S. Code 116 - Annual operations and maintenance report
13	Training and Education	Title 10 U.S. Code 116 - Annual operations and maintenance report
14	Recruiting, Advertising, and Examining	Title 10 U.S. Code 116 - Annual operations and maintenance report
15	POW/MIA	Reporting to address known congressional interest item/reporting requirement
16	Civilian Personnel	Title 10 U.S. Code 113 - Annual manpower operations and maintenance report
17	Contract Services	10 U.S.C. Section 4506, previously Section 235, prior to January 1, 2022
18	DoD Customer Fuel Prices	Fuel prices are a known interest item as it affects the Military Departments, as well as the Defense Working Capital Fund Cash Solvency
19	Overseas Funding Summary	10 USC 113 (j)(1) - submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the cost of stationing United States forces outside of the United States
20	Foreign Currency Rates	Reporting to address known congressional interest item/reporting requirement
21	Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Funding	10 U.S.C. 2284(c), Sec. 311 page 75, as amended by the FY 2020 NDAA (P.L. 116-92) - Annual budget justification materials that provide budget data for each MILDEP related to Explosive Ordnance Disposal
22	Small Business Advertising	House Report 118-121, page 59, accompanying H.R. 4365, Department of Defense Appropriations Bill, 2024

FY 2026 Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Overview Book
Congressional Reporting Requirements by Chapter

Chapter	Chapter Title	Citation of Congressional Reporting Requirement/Other Reason
23	DoD Financial Statement Audits	10 U.S.C. 3842 - Performance of incurred cost audits
24	Total Civilian Personnel Costs (OP-8)	Title 10 U.S. Code 113 - Transmission of annual defense appropriation request

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE TITLE SUMMARY

O&M Budget Authority by Service and by Appropriation *\$ in Millions*

<u>Funding Summary</u>	FY 2024¹ Actual	Change	FY 2025² Enacted	Change	FY 2026³ Disc.	FY 2026 Mand.	FY 2026 Total
Department of the Army	76,525.7	-6,764.7	69,761.1	3,875.0	71,320.7	2,315.3	73,636.1
Active	63,953.0	-6,395.6	57,557.4	3,529.1	58,975.1	2,111.4	61,086.5
Reserve	3,569.5	-316.4	3,253.1	137.1	3,314.2	76.1	3,390.2
National Guard	8,605.2	-183.3	8,421.9	380.0	8,674.0	127.9	8,801.8
Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund	398.0	130.7	528.7	-171.2	357.5	-	357.5
Department of the Navy	86,627.9	-189.2	86,438.7	6,916.7	86,888.4	6,467.0	93,355.4
Navy Active	74,680.3	81.1	74,761.3	3,932.3	74,080.1	4,613.5	78,693.6
Marine Corps Active	10,266.7	-240.1	10,026.6	2,831.1	11,004.2	1,853.5	12,857.7
Navy Reserve	1,360.3	-43.8	1,316.5	125.5	1,442.1	-	1,442.1
Marine Corps Reserve	320.7	13.6	334.3	27.8	362.0	-	362.0
Department of the Air Force Total	79,499.2	680.0	80,179.3	4,320.9	79,972.9	4,527.3	84,500.2
Active	63,294.8	468.2	63,763.0	2,960.4	62,429.5	4,293.8	66,723.4
Space Force	4,945.0	189.4	5,134.4	775.9	5,888.2	22.2	5,910.3
Reserve	3,919.4	111.1	4,030.5	352.7	4,322.6	60.6	4,383.2
National Guard	7,340.1	-88.8	7,251.3	232.0	7,332.6	150.7	7,483.3
Defense-Wide and Other	102,069.4	3,868.5	105,937.8	2,847.6	99,387.0	9,398.4	108,785.4
O&M Total Budget Authority	344,722.2	-2,405.4	342,316.9	17,960.2	337,569.1	22,708.0	360,277.1

Source: Program & Budget Analytics, August 3, 2025

Numbers may not add due to rounding

1/FY 2024 actuals include \$8.5 billion in supplemental funding.

2/FY 2025 enacted includes \$3.9 billion in supplemental funding.

3/FY 2026 request includes \$22.7 billion of mandatory funding in Reconciliation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE TITLE SUMMARY

O&M Budget Authority by Service and by Appropriation (Continued)

\$ in Millions

<u>Funding Summary</u>	FY 2024¹ <u>Actual</u>	Change	FY 2025² <u>Enacted</u>	Change	FY 2026³ <u>Disc.</u>	FY 2026 <u>Mand.</u>	FY 2026 <u>Total</u>
Defense-Wide	61,187.8	1,036.5	62,224.3	63,271,941.7	55,935.7	7,398.4	63,334,166.0
Defense Health Program	39,683.7	687.9	40,371.6	2,130.5	40,502.1	2,000.0	42,502.1
Cooperative Threat Reduction Account	351.0	-54.9	296.1	-13.2	282.8	-	282.8
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid	225.8	-110.4	115.3	-14.5	100.8	-	100.8
Office of the Inspector General	536.7	3.1	539.8	-37.2	502.6	-	502.6
United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces	16.6	4.4	21.0	-	21.0	-	21.0
Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund	64.8	-8.6	56.2	-10.8	45.3	-	45.3
Environmental Restoration, Army	0.6	282.5	283.1	-135.0	148.1	-	148.1
Environmental Restoration, Navy	-	343.6	343.6	14.4	357.9	-	357.9
Environmental Restoration, Air Force	-	330.5	330.5	11.6	342.1	-	342.1
Environmental Restoration, Defense	-	9.5	9.5	-0.6	8.9	-	8.9
Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites	-	236.5	236.5	-1.3	235.2	-	235.2
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense	-	1,110.4	1,110.4	-206.1	904.3	-	904.3
Support for International Sporting Competitions , Defense	1.0	-1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency Response Fund, Defense	1.5	-1.5	-	-	-	-	-
O&M Total Budget Authority	102,069.4	3,868.5	105,937.8	2,847.6	99,387.0	9,398.4	108,785.4

Numbers may not add due to rounding

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE TITLE SUMMARY

The FY 2026 Operation and Maintenance (O&M) programs are driven by advancing the Interim National Defense Strategic Guidance (INDSG) priorities. The budget decisions reflected in the subsequent exhibits in the O&M Overview Book fund a joint force in FY 2026 with the capacity and capability to:

- **Reestablish deterrence**
 - Defending the Homeland
 - Deterring China in the Indo-Pacific
 - Empowering allies and partners to do more
- **Rebuild the Military**
 - Realigning savings through reform and optimization
 - Investing in our industrial base
- **Restore the Warrior Ethos** by refocusing the Department on core warfighting missions and investing to increase our military members' quality of life.

The FY 2026 O&M program totaling \$360.3 billion is \$18.0 billion more than FY 2025 and includes \$337.6 billion in discretionary funds and \$22.7 billion in mandatory funds. Funding the discretionary and mandatory reconciliation bills is essential to properly resourcing our military. The budget decisions reflected in the subsequent exhibits in the O&M Overview Book support these priorities.

The FY 2026 budget progresses the Department toward achieving the objectives in the INDSG, prioritizing defense of the U.S. homeland, including America's skies and borders, and deterring China in the Indo-Pacific. This budget funds strategic readiness across the joint force. It advances the Department's multi-pronged, multi-year approach to building a more lethal and ready force with targeted investments in training and operations, equipment, maintenance, munitions, modernization, and infrastructure. The FY 2026 programs support combatant command exercises and engagements to increase joint training capabilities, reassure allies, and provide a U.S. presence.

The FY 2026 Army programs increase by \$3.9 billion to \$73.6 billion overall. The Army Transformation Initiative (ATI) budget enhances Force structure optimization through lethality, streamlining operations, and adapting to technological changes. The ATI ensures the Army remains the most lethal and ready land force in the world, prepared to meet any challenge, and defend the nation's interests. FY 2026 funding request supports rapid responses through the Army Prepositioned Stocks to quickly mobilize forces to support Indo-PACOM theater maintaining equipment and supplies transportation enabling rapid response to global challenges. The Army budget supports the INDSG by resourcing quality of life: facility sustainment of barracks, expanding Holistic Health and Fitness, optimizing the civilian workforce, funds flying hours, resources composite training miles for all components, and supporting collective training events.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE TITLE SUMMARY

The FY 2026 Navy programs increase overall by \$4.5 billion to \$80.1 billion. The FY 2026 budget rebuilds, reforms, and refocuses on what matters – readiness, accountability, efficiency, and deterrence to meet existential threats and sustain maritime superiority. Significant increases demonstrate the Navy’s focus on expanding capabilities, maintaining readiness, supporting personnel, advancing technology, and improving infrastructure. The budget accelerates efforts to restore operational readiness, reduce maintenance backlogs, and support the health and effectiveness of its Sailors. Fiscal reforms enhance the workforce, infrastructure, and financial stewardship, which are critical to sustained success.

The FY 2026 Marine Corps programs increase by \$2.9 billion to \$13.2 billion overall. The FY 2026 budget accelerates Force design modernization by refining the organizational structure and strengthening joint operations, modernize barracks and improve quality of life through the Barracks 2030 initiative which represents the most significant infrastructure investment in Marine Corps history aimed at providing Marines with safe and modern living environments; and enhancing the quality of life through childcare, spousal employment and wellness programs that are essential to readiness and retention.

The FY 2026 Air Force programs increase overall by \$3.63 billion to \$78.6 billion. The FY 2026 budget reprioritizes resources to maximize alignment with readiness objectives to reinforce and uphold core defense capabilities and enhance capacity for force projection in support of future operational needs, which includes increased resourcing for Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance sustainment and Nuclear Enterprise modernization efforts, while funding Air Force Weapons System Sustainment (WSS) at 85% with mandatory funding. The budget continues to invest in flying hours, airlift operations, combat forces, and advanced and undergraduate pilot training. Additionally, this budget increases funding for childcare programs, prioritizes childcare support, improves child development center staffing ratios, expands family advocacy, and optimizes the civilian workforce.

The FY 2026 Space Force programs increase overall by \$775.9 million to \$5.9 billion. The FY 2026 budget funds the operation, sustainment, and maintenance of Spacelift range operations, satellites, Weapon System Sustainment, and all ground-based and space-based systems. It provides training and development for Guardians, pay and benefits for civilian personnel, and purchases critical supplies and equipment. The budget resources for the headquarters and field commands for doctrine development, warfare, intelligence, facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization, base support, professional military education, and personnel. In addition, the budget provides enabling capabilities to the Joint Fight and supports the enhancement of Guardian Readiness.

The FY 2026 Defense Agency programs increase by \$2.8 billion to \$108.8 billion. The Defense-wide funding includes Environmental Restoration activities, the Defense Health Program, Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense, U.S. Cyber Command, U.S. Special Operations Command, and the Joint Staff. The Defense Agency budget resources the day-to-day functioning of various Defense Agencies and activities that support the entire Department of Defense, including maintaining equipment, facilities, support personnel, and readiness.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE TITLE SUMMARY

RATE CHANGES

Working Capital Fund rates change by business activity group and vary from year to year. The following FY 2026 rate changes list are composite rates that will vary based on the specific purchase categories. This list represents those business areas that account for the vast majority of orders from O&M customers. The FY 2026 budget submission assumes a composite standard fuel price of \$154.14 per 42-gallon barrel.

Object Sub Class	Object Sub Class Title	FY 2026 Rate Change
401	DLA Energy (Fuel Products)	1.102%
411	Army Supply	1.695%
412	Navy Managed Supplies & Materials	0.150%
413	Marine Corps Supply	-13.141%
414	Air Force Consolidated Sustainment AG (Supply)	5.780%
416	GSA Managed Supplies & Materials	2.100%
417	Local Purchase Managed Supplies & Materials	2.100%
418	Air Force Retail Supply (General Support Division)	5.786%
419	Air Force Retail Supply (Medical-Dental Division)	6.898%
421	DLA Materiel Supply Chain (Clothing & Textiles)	-4.668%
422	DLA Materiel Supply Chain (Medical)	-4.765%
423	DLA Materiel Supply Chain (Subsistence)	-4.001%
424	DLA Materiel Supply Chain (Weapon Systems)	-6.798%
425	Flying Hour Air Force Consolidated Sustainment (Supply)	5.780%
426	Flying Hour AF Retail Supply Chain (General Support Division)	5.786%
503	Navy Fund Equipment	-2.358%
505	Air Force Fund Equipment	2.100%
506	DLA Materiel Supply Chain (Construction and Equipment)	-4.279%
507	GSA Managed Equipment	2.100%

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE TITLE SUMMARY

Object Sub Class	Object Sub Class Title	FY 2026 Rate Change
601	Army Industrial Operations	-4.679%
		-
603	DLA Distribution	20.196%
610	Naval Air Warfare Center	1.467%
611	Naval Surface Warfare Center	2.023%
612	Naval Undersea Warfare Center	1.994%
613	Naval Fleet Readiness Centers (Aviation)	4.674%
614	Space & Naval Warfare Center	0.897%
		-
620	Navy Transportation (Combat Logistics Force)	39.939%
621	Navy Transportation (Afloat Prepositioning Force Navy)	4.009%
623	Navy Transportation (Special Mission Ships)	-8.810%
624	Navy Transportation (Joint High Speed Vessels)	0.000%
		-
625	Navy Transportation (Service Support)	16.653%
630	Naval Research Laboratory	1.729%
631	Naval Facilities Engineering and Expeditionary Warfare Center	1.415%
633	DLA Document Services	0.020%
640	Marine Corps Depot Maintenance	23.293%
647	DISA Enterprise Computing Centers	2.000%
661	Air Force Consolidated Sustainment Activity Group (Maint)	6.589%
671	DISN Infrastructure Services (DISN-IS)	-8.000%
672	PRMRF Purchases	-6.455%
675	DLA Disposition Services	-4.514%
677	DISA Telecommunications Services - Reimbursable	0.050%
678	DISA IT Contracting Services	0.000%
679	Cost Reimbursable Purchases	2.100%
680	Purchases from Building Maintenance Fund	-1.676%
683	Purchases from DWCF Defense Counterintelligence & Security Agency	11.788%

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE TITLE SUMMARY

Object Sub Class	Object Sub Class Title	FY 2026 Rate Change
691	DFAS Financial Operations (Army)	-1.526%
692	DFAS Financial Operations (Navy)	-1.520%
693	DFAS Financial Operations (Air Force)	-2.693%
694	DFAS Financial Operations (Marine Corps)	2.832%
695	DFAS Financial Operations (DLA)	2.279%
696	DFAS Financial Operations (Other Defense Agencies)	-6.480%
697	Refunds	2.100%
702	AMC SAAM (Fund)	17.500%
703	JCS Exercises	17.500%
704	Airlift Readiness Account	2.100%
705	AMC Channel Cargo	74.800%
706	AMC Channel Passenger	86.400%
707	AMC Training	8.900%
708	MSC Chartered Cargo	2.100%
709	MSC Surge Sealift (Reduced Operating Status)	2.100%
711	MSC Cargo	33.100%
717	SDDC Global POV	2.100%
718	SDDC Liner Ocean Transportation	33.700%
719	SDDC Cargo Operation (Port Handling)	26.000%
720	DCS Pounds Delivered	45.240%
722	MSC Afloat Prepositioning Army	-21.400%
723	MSC Afloat Prepositioning Air Force	-11.500%

ARMY

Funding Summary *\$ in Millions*

<u>Budget Activity</u>	<u>Budget Activity Title</u>	<u>FY 2024¹ Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025² Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Disc.</u>	<u>FY 2026 Mand.</u>	<u>FY 2026 Total</u>
01	Operating Forces	43,195.7	-5,486.9	37,708.8	4,224.7	39,885.6	2,047.9	41,933.5
02	Mobilization	1,048.0	-96.7	951.3	-482.4	468.9	0.0	468.9
03	Training and Recruiting	5,846.9	196.9	6,043.8	-453.6	5,560.2	30.0	5,590.2
04	Administration and Servicewide Activities	13,862.4	-1,008.9	12,853.5	240.4	13,060.4	33.5	13,093.9
	Total	63,953.0	-6,395.6	57,557.4	3,529.1	58,975.1	2,111.4	61,086.5

1/ FY 2024 includes \$4.5 billion in Supplemental funding.

2/ FY 2025 includes \$451.9 million in Supplemental funding.

Numbers may not add due to rounding

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 Operation and Maintenance Army (OMA) budget request totals \$61,086.5 million. The budget increases by \$3,529.1 million from the FY 2025 enacted budget, mainly due to \$2,111.4 million in mandatory funding, \$916.1 million in inflation-driven price increases, and \$501.6 million in program increases. The program increase includes the implementation of the Army Transformation Initiative (ATI) and resources for U.S. military operations, force protection, and deterrence in the U.S. Central Command and U.S. European Command areas of responsibility (AORs). This budget allows the Army forces to preserve peace through strength and prepare to prevail in a complex security environment. These resources provide the current and future readiness that enables the Army Ground Forces to meet those rigorous demands. Additionally, the Army forces conduct operations in support of border security logistics, protection of critical infrastructure, surveillance, and aviation missions. The commitment remains to answer the Nation's call, address domestic and international demands, and prioritize people, readiness, and modernization. This budget ensures the Army can compete, win, and meet current and future challenges.

Additional information and details can be found within the Operation and Maintenance, Army FY 2026 President's Budget at:

<https://www.asafm.army.mil/Budget-Materials/>.

NAVY

Appropriation Summary *\$ in Millions*

Budget Activity	Budget Activity Title	FY 20241 Actuals	Change	FY 20252 Enacted	Change	FY 20263 Disc.	FY 2026 Mand.	FY 2026 Total
01	Operating Forces	63,523.7	-136.7	63,387.0	4,966.1	63,984.8	4,368.3	68,353.1
02	Mobilization	1,670.2	768.4	2,438.6	-659.5	1,779.2	0.0	1,779.2
03	Training and Recruiting	2,806.3	44.3	2,850.7	-284.1	2,541.5	25.0	2,566.5
04	Administration and Servicewide Activities	6,680.0	-594.9	6,085.1	-90.3	5,774.6	220.2	5,994.8
	Total	74,680.3	81.1	74,761.3	3,932.3	74,080.1	4,613.5	78,693.6

1/ FY 2024 includes \$2.3 billion in Supplemental funding.

2/ FY 2025 includes \$1.5 billion in Supplemental funding.

Numbers may not add due to rounding

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 Operation and Maintenance, Navy (O&M, N), budget request of \$78,693.6 million reflects a net increase of \$3,932.3 million from the FY 2025 enacted funding level. The budget reflects the consistent priorities of Columbia Nuclear strategic deterrence, readiness, modernization/capabilities, and capable capacity to implement the Interim National Defense Strategic Guidance (INDSG) and builds upon force design initiatives. People are the foundational strength of this Department, and the budget invests in quality-of-life initiatives for Sailors, Marines, and Civilians. The FY 2026 request delivers the resources necessary to operate, build, train, and equip the naval forces essential to preserving the peace, respond in crisis, and win decisively in war. The Secretary of the Navy has a clear strategic vision centered on three priorities: strengthening the maritime industrial base, fostering a warfighter culture, and improving sailor and marine well-being. The Chief of Naval Operations' priorities focus on enhancing readiness, strengthening the maritime industrial base, and improving the quality of service for sailors. The Commandant of the Marine Corps' Force Design is a modernization effort meeting the demands of the INSG, with the Marine Corps remaining the Nation's expeditionary crisis response force.

Additional information and details can be found within the Operation and Maintenance, Navy FY 2026 President's Budget at:

https://www.secnav.navy.mil/fmc/fmb/Documents/26pres/OMN_Book.pdf

MARINE CORPS

Appropriation Summary

\$ in Millions

Budget Activity	Budget Activity Title	FY 2024¹ Actuals	Change	FY 2025² Enacted	Change	FY 2026 Disc.	FY 2026 Mand.	FY 2026 Total
01	Operating Forces	8,530.9	-155.4	8,375.4	2,834.7	9,371.6	1,838.5	11,210.1
03	Training and Recruiting	1,133.4	-74.4	1,059.1	-4.1	1,040.0	15.0	1,055.0
04	Administration and Servicewide Activities	602.4	-10.4	592.1	0.5	592.6	0.0	592.6
	Total	10,266.7	-240.1	10,026.6	2,831.1	11,004.2	1,853.5	12,857.7

1/ FY 2024 includes \$93.1 million in Supplemental funding.

2/ FY 2025 includes \$8.9 million in Supplemental funding.

Numbers may not add due to rounding

The FY 2026 Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps (O&M, MC) budget request of \$12,857.7 million reflects a net increase of \$1,853.5 million from the FY 2025 enacted funding level. The Operating Forces' budget request supports costs associated with Interim National Defense Strategic Guidance demands, to include reliance on commercial off-the-shelf purchases, transport of expanded gear for the Marine Littoral Regiments, and the maneuver and sustainment of perpetually deploying units. Additionally, the increase further supports optimization of the operational deployment of I Marine Expeditionary Force Information Group (MIG) and II MIG, ensuring uninterrupted movement and facilitating Command and Control for intelligence, cyber, and communication operational capabilities across legacy, transformed, and modernized units. In addition, the request supports the Barracks 2030 initiative to enhance living conditions for unaccompanied Marines at installations worldwide, focusing on restoring and modernizing existing barracks, implementing key upgrades, improving overall quality of life, and eliminating uninhabitable and deteriorated barracks. Lastly, the Pacific Deterrence Initiative accounts for \$761.8 million, supporting the DoD's effort to prioritize its preeminent pacing challenge and develop capabilities, operational concepts, and planning to strengthen deterrence in the Indo-Pacific.

Additional information and details can be found within the Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps FY 2026 President's Budget at: <https://www.secnave.navy.mil/fmc/Pages/Fiscal-Year-2026.aspx>.

AIR FORCE

Funding Summary *\$ in Millions*

Budget Activity		FY 2024¹ Actual	Change	FY 2025² Enacted	Change	FY 2026 Disc.	FY 2026 Mand.	FY 2026 Total
01	Operating Forces	49,923.2	430.2	50,353.4	3,104.6	49,245.5	4,212.5	53,458.0
02	Mobilization	3,817.3	282.6	4,099.9	-390.2	3,670.9	38.9	3,709.7
03	Training and Recruiting	3,179.4	64.2	3,243.6	99.7	3,313.3	30.0	3,343.3
04	Administration and Servicewide Activities	6,374.8	-308.8	6,066.1	146.3	6,199.9	12.5	6,212.4
	Total	63,294.8	468.2	63,763.0	2,960.4	62,429.5	4,293.8	66,723.4

1/ FY 2024 includes \$664.8 million in Supplemental funding.

2/ FY 2025 includes \$912.8 million in Supplemental funding.

Numbers may not add due to rounding

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 Operation and Maintenance Air Force budget request totals \$66,723.4 million. This budget reprioritizes resources to maximize alignment with readiness objectives to reinforce and uphold core defense capabilities and enhance our capacity for force projection to support future operational needs. The budget includes increased resourcing for Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance sustainment and Nuclear Enterprise modernization efforts, while funding Air Force Weapon System Sustainment at 84 percent of the requirements with mandatory funding. The discretionary funds prioritize our Airmen's development and pilot training advancement, while preserving readiness gains made over the last several years. The mandatory funds provide critical resources for facility sustainment, unaccompanied housing improvements, weapon systems sustainment, installation operations and security, support for operational forces, and training exercises and operations in the Western Pacific area.

Additional information and details can be found within the Operation and Maintenance, Air Force FY 2026 President's Budget at:

<https://www.saffm.hq.af.mil/FM-Resources/Budget/>.

SPACE FORCE

Funding Summary

\$ in Millions

<u>Budget Activity</u>		<u>FY 2024¹</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025²</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026³</u> <u>Disc.</u>	<u>FY 2026</u> <u>Mand.</u>	<u>FY 2026</u> <u>Total</u>
01	Operating Forces	4,782.5	155.1	4,937.6	752.1	5,667.5	22.2	5,689.7
04	Administration and Servicewide Activities	162.5	34.3	196.9	23.8	220.6	0.0	220.6
	Total	4,945.0	189.4	5,134.4	775.9	5,888.2	22.2	5,910.3

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

1/ FY 2024 includes \$8.5 million in Supplemental funding. FY 2024 excludes \$361.1 million of Air Force appropriation funding for U.S. Space Command.

2/ FY 2025 includes \$90.2 million in Supplemental funding. FY 2025 excludes \$417.9 million of Air Force appropriation funding for U.S. Space Command.

3/ FY 2026 excludes \$369.7 million of Air Force appropriation funding for U.S. Space Command.

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 Operation and Maintenance Space Force (SF) budget request totals \$5,910.3 million. The budget invests in three core functions of Space Access, Global Mission Operations, and Space Control, shifting the institutional mindset toward achieving space superiority. The request maintains efforts to mature the Space Force by modernizing, adapting, and integrating next-generation capabilities and platforms, increases funding for Space Operations and Global C3I and Early Warning, continues to implement mitigations in addressing installation infrastructure for cyber vulnerabilities, and funds Weapon System Sustainment to 80 percent of the requirements. In addition, the budget provides enabling capabilities to the Joint Fight and supports the enhancement of Guardian Readiness.

Additional information and details can be found within the Operation and Maintenance, Space Force FY 2026 President's Budget at: <https://www.saffm.hq.af.mil/FM-Resources/Budget/>.

RESERVE FORCES

Reserve Forces Operation & Maintenance Appropriations

\$ in Millions

	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025¹ Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Disc.</u>	<u>FY 2026 Mand.</u>	<u>FY 2026 Total</u>
Army Reserve	3,569.5	-316.4	3,253.1	61.1	3,314.2	76.1	3,390.2
Navy Reserve	1,360.3	-43.8	1,316.5	125.6	1,442.1		1,442.1
Marine Corps Reserve	320.7	13.6	334.3	27.8	362.0		362.0
Air Force Reserve	3,919.4	111.1	4,030.5	292.1	4,322.6	60.6	4,383.2
Army National Guard	8,605.2	-183.3	8,421.9	252.1	8,674.0	127.9	8,801.8
Air National Guard	<u>7,340.1</u>	-88.8	<u>7,251.3</u>	81.3	<u>7,332.6</u>	<u>150.7</u>	<u>7,483.3</u>
Total	25,115.2	-507.6	24,607.6	839.9	25,447.5	415.2	25,862.7

1/ FY 2025 includes \$49.187 million in Supplemental funding for Disaster Relief.

Numbers may not add due to rounding

The requested budget resources the six Reserve Components (RC) of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force to provide trained, ready, and cost-effective forces that can be employed on a regular operational basis while ensuring depth for large-scale contingencies or other unanticipated national crises, both at home and overseas. The Department continues to rely upon the Guard and Reserve as a vital part of the operational force. Therefore, a robust and properly resourced RC is essential to the Department of Defense (DoD) mission. The RC adds substantial cost-effective value to the all-volunteer force and must continue to serve in an operational capacity – available, trained, and equipped for predictable routine deployments in addition to augmentation of strategic capacity. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 budget supports the preparation of both units and individuals to participate in missions across the full spectrum of military operations cyclically or periodically, that provides predictability for the Combatant Commands, the Services, Service Members, their Families, and civilian employers, while increasing DoD’s capacity and ability to expand and contract forces.

RESERVE FORCES

	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025¹ Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Selected Reserve End Strength	754,403	5,968	760,371	4,529	764,900
Civilian Personnel (FTEs) ²	63,465	1,765	65,230	-1,403	63,827
Technicians (MEMO--Included in FTEs)	42,311	699	43,010	119	43,129
Total Aircraft Inventory (TAI)	3,118	-28	3,090	-189	2,901
Primary Aircraft Authorized (PAA)	3,000	-13	2,987	-161	2,826
Flying Hours (in thousands)	430	51	480	13	493

1/ FY 2025 reflects projected end strength levels.

Numbers may not add due to rounding

2/U.S. Direct-funded FTEs.

The strong and adequately resourced Reserve Component (RC) forces are essential to accomplishing the DoD mission. To effectively support the Active Component and connect with the Joint Force, the RCs must modernize simultaneously as the parent services upgrade legacy platforms, adding capabilities required for the future fight. The projected Total Selected Reserve force for FY 2026 of approximately 765 thousand members comprises about 37 percent of the total military end strength (2.067 million).

RESERVE FORCES

Army Reserve

The FY 2026 Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve (OMAR) appropriation supports operations, logistics, engineering, administration, and management support capabilities for the Army Reserve. Additionally, the OMAR appropriation supports installation management, maintenance of real property, and personnel support to retirees, veterans, and their Families. Costs incurred in providing support include civilian pay, information systems, networks, telecommunications, supplies, fuel, equipment, and base operations support.

The Army Reserve's FY 2026 budget request is \$3,390.2 million, a \$137.1 million increase from the FY 2025 budget request. This is primarily attributable to mandatory funding of \$76.1 million for unaccompanied housing and discretionary funding of \$67.1 million for the Home Station Training Ground program increases reflecting shifts in Army resourcing strategies and priorities to the Regionally Aligned Readiness and Modernization Model (ReARMM) supporting the Directed Readiness Table (DRT) mission requirements. The Army Reserve's current resourcing strategy focuses on supporting a competent, responsive, flexible, and enduring Army Reserve capable of providing essential combat enablers for the Joint Force. The changing global environment illustrates the relevance of today's Army Reserve—supporting missions worldwide.

Army Reserve Program Data

	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025¹ Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Selected Reserve End Strength	172,717	-2,517	170,200	1,800	172,000
Civilian Personnel (FTEs) ²	10,560	-240	10,320	-434	9,886
Technicians (MEMO--Included in FTEs)	6,260	-366	5,894	36	5,930
Total Aircraft Inventory (TAI)	234	-4	230	-144	86
Primary Aircraft Authorized (PAA) ³	228	-4	224	-144	80
Flying Hours (in thousands)	44	-5	39	-20	18
Major Installations	3	0	3	0	3
Reserve Centers	741	2	743	0	743
Training Centers	4	0	4	0	4

1/ FY 2025 reflects projected end strength levels.

2/ U.S. Direct-funded FTEs.

3/ FY 2026 reduction of UH-60L and HH-60M aircraft due to deactivation of two Expeditionary Combat Aviation Brigades (ECABs).

RESERVE FORCES

Navy Reserve

The Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve (O&M, NR) appropriation provides for the cost of operating Navy Reserve forces and maintaining their assigned equipment at a state of readiness that will permit rapid employment in the event of full or partial mobilization and meet fleet operational support requirements. The Navy Reserve's mission is to deliver strategic depth and operational capability to the Navy, Marine Corps, and Joint Forces. In FY 2026, the Navy Reserve will continue to contribute significantly to the effectiveness of the Navy's Total Force.

The Navy Reserve's FY 2026 budget request is \$1,442.1 million, a \$125.6 million increase from the FY 2025 request. This increase is primarily attributed to increased Air Operations, Missions, and Other Flight Operations driven by increased cost, flight hours for the Navy Reserve Component and Marine Corps Reserve Component, and contract maintenance costs. Increase in Aircraft Depot Maintenance airframe requirements due to a shift in the workload mix for Phased Depot Maintenance / Planned Maintenance Interval maintenance, and Airframe Depot Maintenance engine requirements due to the addition of overhaul and major repair events, resulting in an engine count increase in FY 2026. The Navy Reserve operating force consists of aircraft, combat support units, High Value Unit escort boats, and their associated weapons. The Navy and Marine Corps Reserve's average number of aircraft is 247 in FY 2026.

Navy Reserve Program Data

	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025¹ Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Total Selected Reserve End Strength	56,067	2,265	58,332	-832	57,500
Civilian Personnel (FTEs) ²	927	24	951	-52	899
Total Aircraft Inventory (TAI) ³	253	-14	239	8	247
Primary Aircraft Authorized (PAA) ³	253	-14	239	8	247
Flying Hours (in thousands) ³	61	2	63	11	74
Major Installations	3	0	3	0	3
Reserve Centers	111	-4	107	-2	105

1/ FY 2025 reflects projected end strength levels.

2/ U.S. Direct-funded FTEs.

3/ Includes TAI/PAA and flying hours flown by the Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve.

RESERVE FORCES

Marine Corps Reserve

The FY 2026 Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve (OMMCR) budget provides the day-to-day costs of operating the Marine Corps Forces Reserve (MARFORRES) and its functional activities and facilities. The Marine Corps Reserve is a full partner in the Marine Corps Total Force concept. The Reserve Component is trained, organized, and equipped in the same manner as the active force. It provides complementary assets enabling the Marine Corps' total force to mitigate risk and maximize opportunities.

The MARFORRES FY 2026 budget request is \$362 million, a \$27.8 million increase from the FY 2025 budget request. The increase is primarily due to the backpay and benefits for the 1,679 service members eligible for reinstatement under the military's COVID-19 vaccination mandate and the maintenance and overhaul of the missiles, commodity equipment sets, and weapon systems. The MARFORRES will right-size its contractor support for implementing storage and optimization procedures to maintain adequate storage facilities for Class II life cycle equipment. The Reserves are unique because the subordinate regiments/groups, battalions/squadrons, and companies/detachments are located at 158 reserve training centers and sites across the United States.

Marine Corps Reserve Program Data

	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025¹ Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Total Selected Reserve End Strength	32,579	276	32,855	745	33,600
Civilian Personnel (FTEs) ²	205	48	253	13	266
Divisions	1	0	1	0	1
Training Centers	158	0	158	0	158

1/ FY 2025 reflects projected end strength levels.

2/ U.S. Direct-funded FTEs.

RESERVE FORCES

Air Force Reserve

The funds requested for the Operation and Maintenance (O&M), Air Force Reserve appropriation are required to maintain and train units for immediate mobilization and provide administrative support for the Office of Air Force Reserve (Air Staff), Headquarters Air Force Reserve (Operational Headquarters), the Air Forces, and the Air Reserve Personnel Center.

The Air Force Reserve's FY 2026 budget request is \$4,383.6 million, a \$352.7 million increase from the FY 2025 budget request. The increase is primarily attributable to mandatory funding of \$60.6 million for readiness and discretionary funding of \$292.1 million to support an increase in flying hours, ensuring the Air Force Reserve can conduct training to maintain readiness to meet the evolving needs of Combatant Commanders. The FY 2026 budget request supports the Interim National Defense Strategic Guidance and the President's commitment to achieve increased readiness. It reflects a renewed focus on efficiency, accountability, and lethality. It will allow the Air Force Reserve to continue seamlessly integrating with active components to maintain a competitive edge in the Strategic Environment, where adversaries rapidly advance their military capabilities.

Air Force Reserve Program Data

	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025¹ Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Total Selected Reserve End Strength	65,679	305	65,984	1,516	67,500
Civilian Personnel (FTEs) ²	9,971	434	10,405	-378	10,027
Technicians (MEMO--Included in FTEs)	5,154	182	5,336	0	5,336
Total Aircraft Inventory (TAI)	315	3	318	-49	269
Primary Aircraft Authorized (PAA)	290	8	298	-17	281
Flying Hours (in thousands)	63	1	64	4	68
Major Installations	9	0	9	0	9

1/ FY 2025 reflects projected end strength level.

2/ U.S. Direct-funded FTEs.

RESERVE FORCES

Army National Guard

The Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard (OMNG) appropriation supports operating and maintaining Army National Guard (ARNG) units in 50 States, three territories, and the District of Columbia. This budget supports Army Combatant Command requirements and fulfills a dual mission of supporting the warfighter while simultaneously defending the homeland against national, regional, and local threats and emergencies.

The ARNG FY 2026 budget request is \$8,801.8 million, a \$379.9 million increase from the FY 2025 budget request. This increase is primarily attributable to mandatory funding of \$127.9 million for unaccompanied housing and discretionary funding of \$252.1 million for the Home Station Training Ground program, reflecting shifts in Army resourcing strategies and priorities to the ReARMM supporting DRT mission requirements. The FY 2026 budget supports readiness and lethality by providing trained, ready, and cost-effective forces for operational missions and the capacity to support strategic surge requirements for Large-Scale Combat Operations in a multi-domain environment or other unanticipated national crises. The ARNG will conduct three Combat Readiness Exercises and two Combat Training Center rotations to build readiness that supports deterring adversaries around the globe and operating in a multi-domain environment as part of the Joint Force. Additionally, the ARNG conduct operations in support of border security logistics and maintenance, protection of critical infrastructure, and surveillance and monitoring.

Army National Guard Program Data

	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025¹ Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Total Selected Reserve End Strength	323,756	4,244	328,000	0	328,000
Civilian Personnel (FTEs) ²	27,470	-159	27,311	-623	26,688
Technicians (MEMO – Included in FTEs)	20,032	1,003	21,035	-111	20,924
Total Aircraft Inventory (TAI)	1,402	19	1,421	-2	1,419
Primary Aircraft Authorized (PAA)	1,402	19	1,421	-2	1,419
Flying Hours (in thousands)	151	16	167	27	194
Total Installations	2,882	0	2,882	0	2,882
Brigades	27	0	27	0	27

1/FY 2025 reflects projected end strength levels.

2/U.S. Direct-funded FTEs.

RESERVE FORCES

Air National Guard

The Operation and Maintenance (O&M) appropriation funds the Air National Guard's federal mission to maintain well-trained, well-equipped units available for prompt mobilization during war and provide assistance during national emergencies. O&M provides funds for operational support of the Air National Guard (ANG) and Total Force Integration (TFI) of Active, Guard, and Reserve units.

The ANG FY 2026 budget request is \$7,483.3 million, a \$232.0 million increase from the FY 2025 budget request. This increase is primarily attributable to mandatory funding of \$150.7 million for readiness and discretionary funding of \$81.3 million for air operations, mission support, Weapon System Sustainment, and Contactor Logistics Support. This budget request represents the funding required to support the Interim National Defense Strategic Guidance and provide trained units to participate in the Expeditionary Air Force. The FY 2026 President's Budget submission funds approximately 139,000 flying hours and supports an end-strength of 106,300 Air National Guard members focused on achieving increased readiness.

Air National Guard Program Data

	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025¹ Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Total Selected Reserve End Strength	103,605	1,395	105,000	1,300	106,300
Civilian Personnel (FTEs) ²	14,332	1,658	15,990	71	16,061
Technicians (MEMO – Included in FTEs)	10,865	-120	10,745	194	10,939
Total Aircraft Inventory (TAI)	914	-32	882	-2	880
Primary Aircraft Authorized (PAA)	827	-22	805	-6	799
Flying Hours (in thousands)	111	37	148	-9	139
Major Installations	2	0	2	0	2

1/FY 2025 reflects projected end strength levels.

2/U.S. Direct-funded FTEs.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

Total DoD Environmental Program

\$ in Millions

	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Price Growth</u>	<u>Program Growth</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Price Growth</u>	<u>Program Growth</u>	<u>FY 2026 Request</u>
Environmental Restoration ¹	1,303.6	27.4	(127.9)	1,203.1	25.3	(136.2)	1,092.2
Environmental Compliance ²	1,515.2	31.8	(69.7)	1,477.3	31.0	(26.5)	1,481.8
Environmental Conservation ²	724.2	15.2	(111.7)	627.7	13.2	(40.8)	600.1
Pollution Prevention ²	79.7	1.7	15.5	96.9	2.0	(14.8)	84.1
Environmental Technology	204.9	4.3	18.3	227.5	4.8	(53.3)	179.0
Base Realignment & Closure (BRAC) ³	617.7	13.0	(173.7)	457.0	9.6	(86.2)	380.5
Total Environmental Program⁴	4,445.3	93.4	(449.1)	4,089.6	85.9	(357.9)	3,817.6

1/ Does not include \$3.0 million in reprogrammed funds available for use in FY 2025.

Numbers may not add due to rounding

2/ Does not include funding for classified programs.

3/ Does not include \$66.5 million and \$1.1 million of prior year funds and land sale revenue available for use in FYs 2025 and 2026, respectively.

4/ Includes environmental funding for all DoD appropriations/funds, not only those funded in the O&M accounts.

The Department of Defense's Environmental Programs directly support the warfighter by securing access to air, land, and water essential for mission-critical training and operations. The programs protect the health and safety of military personnel and their families, the DoD civilian workforce, and the communities in which DoD serves; improve the performance and resilience of weapons systems and installations; and reduce total ownership costs. They also strengthen stakeholder trust through public engagement, transparency, and collaboration. To achieve these outcomes, the Department organizes its environmental program around five pillars—cleanup, compliance, conservation, pollution prevention, and environmental technology—each advancing operational readiness and long-term mission success. The FY 2026 budget request of \$3.8 billion is a decrease of \$272.0 million from the FY 2025 enacted amount, which includes a price growth of \$85.9 million netted against a program decrease of \$357.9 million (9 percent). The decrease reflects reductions across all areas.

Environmental Restoration

The Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) reduces risk to human health and the environment resulting from past DoD activities, while facilitating compliance with applicable Federal and State laws, regulations, Executive Orders, and other legal requirements. The Department conducts cleanup activities using the DoD Environmental Restoration (ER) Accounts appropriations at active installations, Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) properties, and National Guard facilities in the United States. Cleanup activities include the identification, investigation, and cleanup of releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants from DoD activities, responding to unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, and munitions constituents at defense sites; the

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

correction of other environmental damage; and the demolition and removal of unsafe buildings, structures, and debris. DoD uses the relative risk process to plan, program, and budget for, as well as execute, the DERP. This process enables the Department to identify sites that pose the most significant risk to human health, safety, and the environment and prioritize resources on those high-risk sites first. As of the end of FY 2024, DoD has completed cleanup at 81 percent of its sites on active installations, FUDS properties, and National Guard facilities, although DoD or a subsequent owner may continue to monitor the site.

Between FY 2025 and FY 2026, the Department's ER funding decreased by \$110.9 million, reflecting a price growth of \$25.3 million and a programmatic decrease of \$136.2 million (11 percent). The program decrease of \$136.2 million is related to decreases in Army (-\$140.9 million), FUDS (-\$6.3 million), and Defense-wide (-\$0.8 million) funding, slightly offset by increases in Navy (\$7.1 million) and Air Force (\$4.7 million) funding.

The following table displays the ER Transfer appropriations.

Environmental Restoration Transfer Appropriations

\$ in Millions

	<u>FY 2024¹</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>Price</u> <u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Growth</u>	<u>FY 2025²</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>Price</u> <u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Growth</u>	<u>FY 2026</u> <u>Request</u>
ER, Army	240.7	5.1	37.4	283.1	5.9	(140.9)	148.1
ER, Navy	409.6	8.6	(74.6)	343.6	7.2	7.1	357.9
ER, Air Force	383.7	8.1	(61.2)	330.5	6.9	4.7	342.1
ER, FUDS	258.8	5.4	(27.8)	236.5	5.0	(6.3)	235.2
ER, Defense-wide	10.9	0.2	(1.6)	9.5	0.2	(0.8)	8.9
Total	1,303.6	27.4	(127.9)	1,203.1	25.3	(136.2)	1,092.2

1/ Includes the total amounts reprogrammed to the ER Transfer account for various ER activities.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

2/ Does not include \$3.0 million in reprogrammed funds available for use in FY 2025.

Environmental Restoration¹

\$ in Millions

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

	FY 2024² <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2025³ <u>Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2026 <u>Request</u>
<u>Investigations and Analysis</u>					
Army	78.6	(26.6)	52.0	(23.7)	28.3
Navy	175.4	(71.7)	103.7	0.4	104.0
Air Force	126.2	(6.1)	120.0	(9.7)	110.3
FUDS	75.0	6.3	81.3	(11.6)	69.8
Defense-wide	2.5	(0.8)	1.7	1.7	3.4
Investigations and Analysis Subtotal	457.6	(98.8)	358.7	(42.9)	315.8
<u>Cleanup</u>					
Army	107.4	64.5	171.9	(94.0)	77.9
Navy	168.7	8.3	177.0	5.3	182.3
Air Force	233.2	(42.6)	190.6	20.5	211.1
FUDS	141.5	(32.5)	109.0	5.0	114.0
Defense-wide	3.8	2.0	5.8	(3.3)	2.4
Cleanup Subtotal	654.6	(0.3)	654.3	(66.5)	587.7
<u>Program Oversight</u>					
Army	54.7	5.3	60.1	(18.2)	41.9
Navy	65.6	(2.7)	62.9	8.7	71.6
Air Force	24.3	(4.5)	19.9	0.8	20.7
FUDS	42.3	3.8	46.2	5.3	51.4
Defense-wide	4.6	(0.4)	4.1	(1.0)	3.1
Program Oversight Subtotal	191.5	1.6	193.1	(4.4)	188.7
<u>Total</u>					
Army	240.7	43.3	283.9	(135.9)	148.1
Navy	409.6	(66.0)	343.6	14.4	357.9
Air Force	383.7	(53.1)	330.5	11.6	342.1
FUDS	258.8	(22.3)	236.5	(1.3)	235.2
Defense-wide	10.9	0.7	11.6	(2.7)	8.9
Total Environmental Restoration	1,303.6	(97.5)	1,206.1	(113.9)	1,092.2

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

1/ The display shows the amounts budgeted by functional area for each of the five ER transfer appropriations – one for each Department, one for FUDS, and one for Defense-wide.

2/ Includes \$1.9 million in reprogrammed funds carried over from FY 2023 for Defense-wide.

3/ Includes \$0.9 million and \$2.1 million in reprogrammed funds carried over from FY 2024 for the Army and the Defense-wide account, respectively.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

Environmental Compliance

DoD implements its Compliance Program to ensure adherence to applicable environmental requirements, including Federal and State laws and regulations, Executive Orders, local ordinances, and international obligations at installations outside the United States. The program supports compliance by monitoring and analyzing air and water discharges, maintaining permits for regulated activities, ensuring access to safe drinking water, managing underground storage tanks, and disposing of hazardous and solid waste. It also funds projects to modernize infrastructure—such as upgrading wastewater treatment systems and installing air pollution controls—to meet evolving regulatory standards and protect environmental and human health.

In FY 2026, the Environmental Compliance Program reflects a net increase of \$4.5 million. This increase reflects a price growth of \$31 million and a program decrease of \$26.5 million (2 percent). The program decrease of \$26.5 million is related to reductions in Navy (-\$32.6 million) funding for compliance training, environmental impact analyses, and miscellaneous activities, Marine Corps (-\$22.4 million) funding for manpower and environmental impact analyses, Air Force (-\$6.7 million) funding due to inflation, and Defense-wide (-\$26.1 million) for program management. The decrease is offset by an increase in Army (\$61.3 million) funding for hazardous waste storage and disposal and other compliance-related assessments and cleanup.

Pollution Prevention

The Department's Pollution Prevention Program focuses on eliminating or reducing pollution at the source to enhance mission readiness while minimizing environmental impact. The program targets reductions of hazardous materials use, solid waste generation, toxic chemical releases, air emissions, and water pollution at the source across DoD operations. In FY 2026, the Pollution Prevention Program reflects a net decrease of \$12.8 million. This decrease reflects a price growth of \$2.0 million and a program decrease of \$14.8 million (15 percent). The program decrease of \$14.8 million is due to operational cost savings across all Services: Army (-\$0.8 million), Navy (-\$5.5 million), Marine Corps (-\$5.6 million), Air Force (-\$0.9 million), and Defense-wide (-\$2.0 million).

Environmental Planning & Conservation

The Department's ability to conduct realistic live-fire training, weapons system testing, and essential operations is vital to preparing a more lethal and resilient combat force. American warfighters rely on unrestricted access to the Department's nearly 27 million acres of land, water, and airspace to meet these training needs. DoD enables and maintains warfighter lethality and operational preparedness by ensuring realistic, diverse landscapes for testing and training and mitigating environmental and weather-related impacts on critical mission operations and its built and natural infrastructure. The Department also ensures the best use of critical defense industrial and operational facilities required for the military to house, train, and sustain its force through strategic regulatory reform. Streamlining compliance with environmental laws, implementing innovative programmatic solutions, fostering key partnerships, mitigating threats

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

from natural hazards, and consulting with Tribal Organization populations enhances the Department's ability to execute the national defense mission while ensuring uninterrupted training, testing, and operational readiness.

In FY 2026, the Environmental Planning and Conservation Program reflects a net decrease of \$27.6 million. This decrease reflects a price growth of \$13.2 million and a program decrease of \$40.8 million (7 percent). The program decrease of \$40.8 million is due to operational cost savings across all Services: Army (-\$12.1 million), Navy (-\$8.6 million), Marine Corps (-\$11.8 million), Air Force (-\$0.2 million), and Defense-wide (-\$8.1 million).

Environmental Compliance, Pollution Prevention, and Environmental Conservation

\$ in Millions

<u>Environmental Compliance</u>¹	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Request</u>
Army	479.3	7.7	487.0	71.5	558.6
Navy	248.1	22.4	270.4	(26.9)	243.5
U.S. Marine Corps	117.4	12.7	130.0	(19.7)	110.3
Air Force	378.8	(12.1)	366.6	1.0	367.6
Defense-wide	291.6	(68.4)	223.2	(21.4)	201.8
Total Environmental Compliance	1,515.2	(37.9)	1,477.3	4.5	1,481.8

1/ Does not include funding for classified programs.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

<u>Pollution Prevention</u>¹	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Request</u>
Army	16.1	3.4	19.6	(0.4)	19.1
Navy	14.2	5.7	19.9	(5.1)	14.8
U.S. Marine Corps	11.8	5.5	17.3	(5.2)	12.1
Air Force	23.9	0.4	24.3	(0.3)	23.9
Defense-wide	13.6	2.2	15.8	(1.7)	14.1
Total Pollution Prevention	79.7	17.2	96.9	(12.8)	84.1

1/ Does not include funding for classified programs.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

<u>Environmental Conservation</u>¹	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Request</u>
Army	212.0	(29.2)	182.8	(8.3)	174.5

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

<u>Environmental Conservation</u> ¹	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Request</u>
Navy	112.1	(11.9)	100.1	(6.5)	93.6
U.S. Marine Corps	68.4	(2.2)	66.2	(10.4)	55.8
Air Force	110.7	(2.4)	108.2	2.1	110.3
Defense-wide	221.1	(50.8)	170.4	(4.6)	165.8
Total Environmental Conservation	724.2	(96.5)	627.7	(27.6)	600.1

1/ Does not include funding for classified programs.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Environmental Technology

The Department's Environmental Technology Programs develop and demonstrate innovative, scalable technologies that enhance military readiness, improve warfighter capabilities, and strengthen defense infrastructure. The Programs address Cross-Service environmental challenges to drive operational effectiveness, reduce environmental and regulatory burdens on installations, and improve long-term mission resilience. The FY 2026 request will allow DoD to sustain environmental research, development, test, evaluation, and demonstration activities that deliver fieldable technologies—resulting in operational cost savings, risk mitigation, and enhanced readiness—while ensuring compliance with environmental obligations more efficiently and strategically.

In FY 2026, the Environmental Technology program reflects a net decrease of \$48.5 million. This decrease reflects a price growth of \$4.8 million and a program decrease of \$53.3 million (23 percent). The program decrease of \$53.3 million is due to operational cost savings in Army (-\$12.8 million), Navy (-\$1.6 million), and Defense-wide (-\$38.9 million) funding.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

Environmental Technology

\$ in Millions

	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Request</u>
<u>Army</u>					
RDT&E, Army	23.7	2.3	26.0	(12.3)	13.7
<u>Navy</u>					
RDT&E, Navy	34.1	(0.9)	33.2	(0.9)	32.3
<u>Air Force</u>					
RDT&E, Air Force	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
<u>Defense-wide</u>					
Strategic Environmental R&D Program	58.7	0.1	58.8	(0.7)	58.1
Environmental Security Technology Certification Program	88.4	21.1	109.5	(34.6)	74.9
<u>Total Defense-wide</u>	147.1	21.2	168.3	(35.4)	133.0
<u>Summary Total</u>					
Army	23.7	2.3	26.0	(12.3)	13.7
Navy	34.1	(0.9)	33.2	(0.9)	32.3
Air Force	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
Defense-wide	147.1	21.2	168.3	(35.4)	133.0
Total Environmental Technology	204.9	22.6	227.5	(48.5)	179.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

BRAC

DoD uses the BRAC Account to execute environmental restoration, compliance, planning, property management, disposal, and caretaker activities at BRAC locations to support property transfer. In FY 2026, the BRAC environmental program request reflects a net decrease of \$76.6 million, excluding prior year funds and land sale revenue. This decrease reflects a price growth of \$9.6 million and a program decrease of \$86.2 million (19 percent). The program decrease is due primarily to Army's funding of PFAS remedial investigations at multiple installations in recent years, which are still being executed. Further funding at these installations should not be needed until completion of these investigation phases. Remaining decreases are attributed to Congressional increases in FY2025 appropriations. In FYs 2025 and 2026, \$66.5 million and \$1.1 million of prior year funds and land sale revenue are available for execution, respectively.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

BRAC *\$ in Millions*

<u>BRAC Request</u>	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Request</u>
Army	119.4	84.4	203.8	(46.6)	157.2
Navy	92.4	32.9	125.4	(24.0)	101.4
Air Force	136.4	(10.3)	126.2	(5.6)	120.6
Defense-wide	-	1.8	1.8	(0.5)	1.3
Total BRAC Request	348.3	108.8	457.0	(76.6)	380.5

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

<u>Additional Use/Planned Use of Prior Year Funds/Land Sale Revenue</u>	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Request</u>
Army	85.1	(20.6)	64.5	(64.5)	-
Navy	149.2	(149.2)	-	0.0	-
Air Force	32.9	(31.0)	1.9	(0.8)	1.1
Defense-wide	2.1	(2.1)	-	0.0	-
Total Additional Use/Planned Use of Prior Year Funds/Land Sale Revenue	269.5	(203.0)	66.5	(65.3)	1.1

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

<u>Planned BRAC Obligations</u>	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Request</u>
Army	204.5	63.8	268.3	(111.1)	157.2
Navy	241.7	(116.3)	125.4	(24.0)	101.4
Air Force	169.4	(41.3)	128.1	(6.4)	121.7
Defense-wide	2.1	(0.4)	1.8	(0.5)	1.3
Total Planned BRAC Obligations	617.7	(94.2)	523.5	(141.9)	381.6

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

LAND FORCES

Funding Summary

\$ in Millions

Organization	FY 2024¹ <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2025² <u>Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2026 <u>Disc.</u>	FY 2026 <u>Mand.</u>	FY 2026 <u>Total</u>
Army Active	10,569.0	-1,826.5	8,742.5	632.2	9,374.7	0.0	9,374.7
Army Reserve	1,557.6	-102.4	1,455.2	95.1	1,550.3	0.0	1,550.3
Army National Guard	2,228.4	9.9	2,238.4	201.3	2,439.6	0.0	2,439.6
Marine Corps Active	1,834.7	-142.6	1,692.1	258.7	1,950.8	0.0	1,950.8
Marine Corps Reserve	125.9	5.3	131.2	-13.2	118.0	0.0	118.0
Total	16,315.6	-2,056.3	14,259.3	1,174.1	15,433.4	0.0	15,433.4

1/ FY 2024 includes \$2,392.1 million in supplemental funding.

2/ FY 2025 includes \$1.8 million in supplemental funding.

Numbers may not add due to rounding

The Land Forces program encompasses resources dedicated to training and sustaining the Department's land forces. Program funding is allocated within the Land Forces activity group (Activity Group (AG) 11, excluding Sub-activity group (SAG) 116 Aviation Assets) for the Army's Active, Reserve, and National Guard Components and within the SAG 1A1A Operational Forces for the United States Marine Corps. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 President's Budget total request reflects an increase of \$1,174.1 million, primarily attributed to an increase in home station training funding, Army force structure updates, and equipment maintenance costs increases to achieve the highest training readiness levels attainable and executable across the force and the Directed Readiness Table (DRT) requirements; and increases to support exercises and operations that demonstrate the Marine Corps ability to support critical warfighting capabilities in support of Maritime and Theater Campaign Orders.

LAND FORCES

ARMY

The Army Land Forces program provides Operating Tempo (OPTEMPO) resources for Active Component (AC) ground combat forces to execute the training and operations required to maintain readiness through the Regionally Aligned Readiness and Modernization Model (ReARMM), while leveraging live, virtual, and constructive capabilities to conduct training focused on Multidomain Operations. The budget supports unit-level tactical training, encompassing training events executed and equipment operated for home station training and Combat Training Center (CTC) rotations, and unit costs for virtual training associated with using simulators, such as the Close Combat Tactical Trainer and the Unit Conduct of Fire Trainer.

The Army is fully committed to allocating necessary resources to train and prepare Soldiers, leaders, and units for current and future operations. In addition to funding unit training and associated costs (such as fuel, supplies, repair parts, travel, and transportation), Land Forces also allocate resources to fund the operation and training of ground units at the CTCs. This support aligns with a training strategy that offers Soldiers, from infantrymen to corps commanders, a comprehensive range of challenging, and realistic training events. In FY 2026, there is an increase of \$632.2 million from the FY 2025 requested funding levels. The change from FY 2025 to FY 2026 is mainly driven by an increase in Home Station Training (HST) informed by the ReARMM and projected force structure change. The HST is funded to achieve the DRT and Global Force Management Allocation Plan (GFMAP) requirements.

The Army OPTEMPO ground metric, known as the Composite Mile, relies on a composite average of key units and vehicles conducting unit-level tactical training. This includes vehicles like the M1 Tank and M2 Infantry Fighting Vehicle in Armored Brigade Combat Teams (ABCT), Stryker Vehicles in Stryker infantry battalions, and the Up-Armored High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles in Infantry Brigade Combat Teams (IBCT) reconnaissance squadrons.

The Composite Mile metric calculation incorporates three key inputs: training strategies, force structure, and deployment offsets for ABCTs, IBCTs, and Stryker BCTs. This metric quantifies resourcing levels required for training, providing a comprehensive measurement of key units and equipment consuming OPTEMPO resources. The FY 2026 goal is to resource 1,142 Composite Miles to fund Multidomain training and sustain core warfighting capabilities across the Army.

ARMY RESERVE

The Army Reserve Ground OPTEMPO allocates resources for Land Forces Operations in various SAGs: 112 Modular Support Brigades, 113 Echelon Above Brigades, 114 Theater Level Assets, and 115 Land Forces Operations Support. The FY 2026 request reflects a increase of \$95.1 million above the FY 2025 request, driven primarily by the Army's resourcing strategy and priorities for HST informed by the ReARMM and supports the DRT requirements. Further, a one-time cost increase for the Joint Service Lightweight

LAND FORCES

LAND FORCES

Integrated Suit Technology (JSLIST) due to current on-hand and inventory requirements. The Army Reserve's goal is to fund 857 composite miles in FY 2026.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The Ground OPTEMPO resources are to train and sustain the Army National Guard combat forces to build and maintain readiness while modernizing and recapitalizing key capabilities to support the priorities directed by the Army and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau. The budget supports readiness and lethality by providing trained, ready, and cost-effective forces for operational missions and the capacity to support strategic surge requirements for large-scale operations or other unanticipated national crises. The FY 2026 request reflects an increase of \$201.3 million above the FY 2025 request. The growth reflects an increase in OPTEMPO for logistical support, ground maintenance support, and administration costs to support readiness capabilities and operational requirements, and the Army's resourcing strategy and priorities for HST informed by the ReARMM and supports the DRT requirements. The Army National Guard's goal is to fund 530 composite miles in FY 2026.

MARINE CORPS

The Operational Forces comprise the Marine Corps' core element, the Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF). The MAGTF is a scalable, task-organized force generation construct that permits a composite assembly of forces from the four MAGTF elements—Command Element (CE), Ground Combat Element (GCE), Logistics Combat Element (LCE), and Aviation Combat Element (ACE)—to deploy ready forces in support of combatant commanders quickly. The scalable nature of the MAGTF offers tiered force and capability levels. It provides a continuous forward presence via a Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU), an amphibious-capable and self-sustainable Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB), an enduring middleweight Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), or a Special-Purpose MAGTF (SPMAGTF). The MAGTF is a balanced force structure that allows it to respond to global conflicts, from conventional to irregular warfare, anti-access/area denial to regional deterrence, and security cooperation exercises to humanitarian relief.

The Operational Forces Sub-activity group funds training and routine operations; maintenance and repair of organic ground equipment; official travel, including travel for reservists mobilized under section 12304b of 10 U.S. Code authority for active component requirements; information technology repair and replacement; and replenishment/replacement of unit and individual equipment and supplies to meet the Commandant of the Marine Corps Title X responsibilities to train, equip, and deploy ready forces in support of national security interests. Additionally, the operational forces sustain unique capabilities that provide special operations-capable forces to the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command.

The FY 2026 request reflects an increase of \$258.7 million from the FY 2025 request. The increase is primarily driven by a family of Other Combat Support requirements to support U.S. posture in the United States European Command (USEUCOM) for exercises and

LAND FORCES

LAND FORCES

operations, activities, and investments (OAI) to demonstrate the Service's ability to force flow critical warfighting capabilities in support of Maritime and Theater Campaign Orders. Additionally, increase support costs associated with GFMAP and DRT demands, to include reliance on commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) purchases, transport of expanded gear for the Marine Littoral Regiments (MLRs), and the maneuver and sustainment of perpetually deploying units. There are increases to enhance posture and operations for Marine Forces Pacific to execute the MAGTF.

MARINE CORPS RESERVE

The Marine Corps Reserve O&M Operational Forces resources support the day-to-day costs of training and support the Marine Forces Reserve (MFR). Programs within SAG 1A1A item include funding for materiel readiness, purchase and replacement of expense-type items authorized by unit training allowances, local equipment repair, training centers, and embarkation materials for training and preparation for mobilization.

The FY 2026 request reflects a program decrease of \$13.2 million from the FY 2025 request. The decrease is due to reduced contractor support for implementing storage and optimization procedures to maintain adequate storage facilities for Class II life cycle equipment.

LAND FORCES

ARMY ACTIVE GROUND OPTEMPO

	<u>FY 2024</u>	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>
<u>Composite Mile Requirement</u>			
Live Training	1,309	1,299	1,296
Virtual Training	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Composite Mile Requirement (Live + Virtual)	1,309	1,299	1,296
<u>Composite Mile Executed/Budgeted</u>			
Live Training	1,840	1,085	1,142
Virtual Training	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Composite Mile Budgeted (Live + Virtual)	1,840	1,085	1,142
Percentage of Total Requirement that is Executed/Budgeted	141%	84%	88%

ARMY RESERVE GROUND OPTEMPO

	<u>FY 2024</u>	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>
<u>Composite Mile Requirement</u>			
Live Training	1,180	1,209	1,209
Virtual Training	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Composite Mile Requirement (Live + Virtual)	1,180	1,209	1,209
<u>Composite Mile Executed/Budgeted</u>			
Live Training	868	807	857
Virtual Training	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Composite Mile Budgeted (Live + Virtual)	868	807	857
Percentage of Total Requirement that is Executed/Budgeted	74%	67%	71%

LAND FORCES

LAND FORCES

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD GROUND OPTEMPO

	<u>FY 2024</u>	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>
<u>Composite Mile Requirement</u>			
Composite Miles (Live Training)	810	810	810
Virtual Training	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Composite Mile Requirement (Live + Virtual)	810	810	810
<u>Composite Mile Executed/Budgeted</u>			
Live Training	583	527	530
Virtual Training	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Composite Mile Budgeted (Live + Virtual)	583	527	530
Percentage of Total Composite Miles Requirement that is Executed/Budgeted	72%	65%	65%

LAND FORCES

MARINE CORPS ACTIVE PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

\$ in Millions

Force Structure Category	FY 2024¹ <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2025² <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2026³ <u>Estimate</u>
Command Element	394.8	360.5	474.0
Ground Combat Element	697.0	660.3	734.3
Aviation Combat Element	77.0	69.5	68.5
Logistic Combat Element	421.9	381.5	420.1
Other Combat Element	84.4	73.8	89.7
Civilian Personnel	159.7	146.6	164.2
Total	1,834.7	1,692.1	1,950.8

Numbers may not add due to rounding

MARINE CORPS RESERVE PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

\$ in Millions

Force Structure Category	FY 2024 <u>Actuals</u>	FY 2025 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2026 <u>Estimate</u>
Command Element	52.9	57.0	48.8
Ground Combat Element	28.2	29.6	25.8
Aviation Combat Element	8.3	8.9	7.7
Logistic Combat Element	31.0	31.1	31.4
Other Combat Element	0.1	0.1	0.1
Civilian Personnel	5.4	4.5	4.2
Total	125.9	131.2	118.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding

LAND FORCES

AIR OPERATIONS

Funding Summary by Component *\$ in Millions*

<u>Funding Summary</u>	FY 2024¹ <u>Actual</u>	Change	FY 2025² <u>Enacted</u>	Change	FY 2026³ <u>Disc.</u>	FY 2026 <u>Mand.</u>	FY 2026 <u>Total</u>
Army	1,368.7	117.5	1,486.2	-183.9	1,302.3	-	1,302.3
Army Reserve	139.2	-9.6	129.6	-74.4	55.2	-	55.2
Army National Guard	545.5	-5.7	539.8	-6.7	533.1	-	533.1
Navy	17,004.2	-911.1	16,093.0	1,030.4	16,956.4	167.0	17,123.4
Navy Reserve	908.8	-37.3	871.5	117.4	988.9	-	988.9
Air Force	37,353.4	71.2	37,424.6	2,113.1	37,900.6	1,637.1	39,537.7
Air Force Reserve	3,151.2	48.8	3,200.0	282.0	3,421.4	60.6	3,482.0
Air National Guard	5,434.8	98.2	5,533.0	1.7	5,411.2	123.6	5,534.8
TOTAL	65,905.8	-628.1	65,277.8	3,279.6	66,569.1	1,988.3	68,557.4

1/ FY 2024 includes \$786.8 million in Supplemental funding.

2/ FY 2025 includes \$125.8 million in Supplemental funding.

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Air operations include all programs to operate, maintain, and deploy aviation forces prepared to support the Department of Defense mission to safeguard and advance vital U.S national security interests and meet growing threats to a stable and open international system. Air operations funding supports the following activities: training; day-to-day operational activities or air operations; organizational and intermediate and depot level maintenance; and engineering and technical support.

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 budget request of \$68.6 billion reflects a net increase of \$3.3 billion from the FY 2025 enacted level, mainly attributed to increases in mandatory funding for the Air Force's Primary Combat Forces, Combat Enhancement Forces, Air Operations Training, and Weapon System Sustainment to enhance capacity for force projections in support of operational needs.

AIR OPERATIONS

Active Army
\$ in Millions

<u>Funding Summary</u>	FY 2024¹ <u>Actual</u>	Change	FY 2025² <u>Enacted</u>	Change	FY 2026 <u>Disc.</u>	FY 2026 <u>Mand.</u>	FY 2026 <u>Total</u>
Army	1,368.7	117.5	1,486.2	-183.9	1,302.3	-	1,302.3

1/ FY 2024 includes \$30.2 million in Supplemental funding.

2/ FY 2025 includes \$79.3 million in Supplemental funding.

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Operational Indicators (Active Army)

<u>Program Data</u>	FY 2024 <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2025 <u>Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2026 <u>Estimate</u>
Primary Authorized Aircraft	2,026	-31	1,995	-327	1,668
Flying Hours (000)	562,800	-76,700	486,100	-27,600	458,500
OPTEMPO (Hours/Crew/Month)	9.2	-0.3	8.9	1.4	10.3

The FY 2026 budget request of \$1.3 billion reflects a decrease of \$183.9 million from the FY 2025 enacted level. The Army Transformation Initiative (ATI) will drive significant changes across the Army's rotary wing fleet in FY 2026. The deactivation of 11 Air Cavalry Squadrons will result in a net reduction of 264 AH-64s. Restructuring Army medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) companies in the Combat Aviation Brigades will reduce each from 15 to 12 HH-60Ms. Combined with the divestment of UH-60Ls and redistribution of H-60 platforms, this will result in a net decrease of 73 H-60 aircraft. Additionally, the conversion of Heavy Lift Companies within the Assault Helicopter Battalions will result in a net increase of 16 CH-47F aircraft.

Army's FY 2026 goal is to conduct Multidomain operations focused training associated with Large Scale Combat Operations and resource aviation unit training in the Combat Aviation Brigades with 151.2K hours at 9.7 hours per crew per month (H/C/M) for home station training (HST) and an additional 23.3K hours at 15.7 H/C/M for contingency operations (10.3 H/C/M combined). This targeted level of training will enable the Army to field a trained and combat-ready force capable of executing all assigned missions across the entire spectrum of conflict, fulfilling the Army's critical role in addressing national security threat scenarios and other national military requirements.

AIR OPERATIONS

The air operations program includes flying hours associated with all aviation units in the combat aviation brigades, theater aviation units, aviation support of the Department of Defense counter-drug program, combat training center support (National Training Center, Joint Readiness Training Center, and the Joint Maneuver Readiness Center), Military District of Washington aviation support within the National Capital Region, fixed-wing aircraft in military intelligence aviation units, aviation support of the Reserve Officer Training Corps Program, multinational force and observers operations, Sinai U.S. Army Central, three air ambulance detachments in U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), one air ambulance detachment in U.S. Army South (ARSOUTH) and an aviation detachment in Japan supporting U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC).

Army Reserve *\$ in Millions*

<u>Funding Summary</u>	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Disc.</u>	<u>FY 2026 Mand.</u>	<u>FY 2026 Total</u>
Army Reserve	139.2	-9.6	129.6	-74.4	55.2	-	55.2

Operational Indicators (Army Reserve)

<u>Program Data</u>	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Primary Authorized Aircraft	228	-4	224	-144	80
Flying Hours (000)	20,000	-	20,000	-18,200	1,800
OPTEMPO (Hours/Crew/Month)	8.5	-1.6	6.9	.1	7.0

The FY 2026 budget request of \$55.2 million reflects a net decrease of \$74.4 million from the FY 2025 enacted level to fund aviation training and operational requirements throughout the Army Reserve. Funds the fuel, consumables, and depot-level repair parts to maintain the fleet. The program supports both unit training and operations. Army Reserve fixed-wing and rotary wing units support the Combatant Commander's requirements. Army Reserve fixed-wing aircraft are integral to the military's daily operational mission to support the airlift system. The OPTEMPO changed from 6.6 to 7.0 crew/hours/month in FY 2026 and retains a Company (-) unit proficiency level across all rotary wing airframes in the inventory. The decrease is driven primarily by home station training air and ground funding due to the deactivation of the 244th Expeditionary Combat Aviation Brigade (ECAB) and the 11th ECAB to optimize force structure as part of the ATI.

AIR OPERATIONS

AIR OPERATIONS

Army National Guard *\$ in Millions*

<u>Funding Summary</u>	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Disc.</u>	<u>FY 2026 Mand.</u>	<u>FY 2026 Total</u>
Army National Guard	545.5	-5.7	539.8	-6.7	533.1	-	533.1

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Operational Indicators (Army National Guard)

<u>Program Data</u>	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Primary Authorized Aircraft	1,440	-2	1,438	-57	1,381
Flying Hours (000)	190,000	12,000	202,000	-12,000	190,000
OPTEMPO (Hours/Crew/Month)	6.6	0.6	7.2	.1	7.3

The FY 2026 budget request of \$533.1 million reflects a net decrease of \$6.7 million from the FY 2025 enacted level, mainly due to decreases in Air OPTEMPO, which are due to the Resizing of Army National Guard Component Medical Evacuation aircraft from 15 to 12 per Company per the Secretary of Defense Memorandum, “Army Transformation and Acquisition Reform.

The Army National Guard’s flying hour program trains fixed and rotary-wing aircrew members and aviation units. It supports combined arms teams in achieving and sustaining designated combat readiness. Resources support the fuel, utilization, maintenance, and overhaul of aviation assets and related support equipment to sustain unit capabilities. These funds are required to maintain and train units for immediate mobilization for federal and state missions.

AIR OPERATIONS

Active Navy
\$ in Millions

<u>Funding Summary</u>	FY 2024¹ Actual	Change	FY 2025 Enacted	Change	FY 2026 Disc.	FY 2026 Mand.	FY 2026 Total
Mission and Flight Operations	7,886.3	-1,009.2	6,877.1	843.2	7,720.2	-	7,720.2
Fleet Air Training	2,769.2	157.4	2,926.5	-0.8	2,925.8	-	2,925.8
Aviation Technical Data and Engineering Services	70.4	-70.4	-	-	-	-	-
Air Operations and Safety Support	215.9	-215.9	-	-	-	-	-
Air Systems Support	1,241.5	171.0	1,412.4	83.0	1,447.5	48.0	1,495.5
Aircraft Depot Maintenance	1,764.4	-91.2	1,673.2	107.8	1,661.9	119.0	1,780.9
Aircraft Depot Operations Support	67.9	-67.9	-	-			-
Aviation Logistics	1,788.1	201.8	1,989.9	185.0	2,174.9		2,174.9
Flight Training	1,200.5	13.4	1,213.9	-187.8	1,026.1		1,026.1
TOTAL	17,004.2	-911.1	16,093.0	1,030.4	16,956.4	167.0	17,123.4

1/ FY 2024 includes \$233.6 million in Supplemental funding.

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Operational Indicators (Active Navy)

<u>Program Data</u>	FY 2024 Actual	Change	FY 2025 Enacted	Change	FY 2026 Estimate
Primary Authorized Aircraft	3,105	-17	3,088	15	3,103
Total Aircraft Inventory	3,699	113	3,812	-124	3,688
Total Flying Hours (000)	868,831	-39,563	829,268	25,910	855,178
Tactical Fighter Wings	12	-	12	-	12
Hours Per Crew Per Month	14.4	-1	13.2	2	14.8

The FY 2026 budget request of \$17.1 billion reflects a net increase of \$1.0 billion from the FY 2025 enacted level, mainly due to increases in Mission and Flight Operations, Air Systems Support, Aviation Depot Maintenance, and Aviation Logistics. Fleet Air Training was consistent with FY 2025 funding.

AIR OPERATIONS

AIR OPERATIONS

FY 2026 funds the maximum affordable flight hours and training to enable Carrier and Expeditionary Strike Group power projection and dynamic employment. The FY 2026 request funds provide 855,178 flying hours, providing operations, maintenance, and training for the nine active Navy Carrier Air Wings and three Marine Corps Air Wings, and expeditionary squadrons, enabling carrier and expeditionary strike group power projection. Significant increases were made to tactical aircraft flying hours due to Global Force Management requirements and flight hour support, especially commercial air services.

Navy Reserve *\$ in Millions*

<u>Funding Summary</u>	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Disc.</u>	<u>FY 2026 Mand.</u>	<u>FY 2026 Total</u>
Mission and Flight Operations	717.5	-16.7	700.8	59.0	759.8	-	759.8
Intermediate Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aircraft Depot Maintenance	171.4	-33.9	137.5	67.1	204.6	-	204.6
Aircraft Depot Operations Support	0.2	-0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation Logistics	19.7	13.5	33.2	-8.7	24.5	-	24.5
TOTAL	908.8	-37.3	871.5	117.4	988.9	-	988.9

Operational Indicators (Navy Reserve)

<u>Program Data</u>	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Primary Authorized Aircraft	253	-14	239	8	247
Total Aircraft Inventory	253	-14	239	8	247
Total Flying Hours (000)	61	2	63	11	74
Tactical Fighter Wings	1	0	1	0	1
Hours Per Crew Per Month	10.8	0	10	1	11.8

The FY 2026 budget request of \$989.0 million reflects a net increase of \$117.4 million from the FY 2025 enacted level. Navy and Marine Corps Reserve air operations funding changes are primarily driven by increased aviation depot-level repairable costs and increased flight hours across tactical aircraft. Navy Reserve air operations include flying hours (fuel, consumables, depot-level

AIR OPERATIONS

AIR OPERATIONS

repairable, contract maintenance), range operations, squadron, wing travel, specialized skill training, and associated administrative support, intermediate and depot level maintenance, and operational support such as command and control. Flying hour funding is provided to maintain an adequate level of readiness, enabling Reserve Component aviation forces to operate, maintain, and deploy aviation forces in support of the national military requirements.

Active Air Force *\$ in Millions*

<u>Funding Summary</u>	FY 2024¹ <u>Actual</u>	Change	FY 2025² <u>Enacted</u>	Change	FY 2026 <u>Disc.</u>	FY 2026 <u>Mand.</u>	FY 2026 <u>Total</u>
Primary Combat Forces	1,163.3	-320.7	842.6	593.6	1,425.1	11.1	1,436.2
Combat Enhancement Forces	2,865.2	-394.8	2,470.4	315.7	2,753.8	32.3	2,786.1
Air Operations Training	1,641.4	-186.7	1,454.7	252.8	1,701.5	6.0	1,707.5
Global C3I & Early Warning	1,316.8	-82.8	1,234.0	27.4	1,239.6	21.8	1,261.4
Other Combat Operations Support Programs	1,903.3	-25.4	1,877.9	143.5	1,896.4	125.0	2,021.4
Airlift Operations	3,577.2	271.6	3,848.8	-418.2	3,391.7	38.9	3,430.6
Flight Training	778.8	64.8	843.6	221.9	1,065.5		1,065.5
Other Servicewide Activities	1,787.5	40.0	1,827.5	-114.9	1,712.6		1,712.6
Security Programs	1,508.2	0.8	1,509.0	229.6	1,735.6	3.0	1,738.6
Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance	4,236.1	502.6	4,738.7	632.7	4,677.0	694.4	5,371.4
Contractor Logistics Support & System Support	9,992.6	264.8	10,257.4	-23.0	9,529.8	704.6	10,234.4
Flying Hour Program	6,583.0	-63.0	6,520.0	252.0	6,772.0		6,772.0
TOTAL	37,353.4	71.2	37,424.6	2,113.1	37,900.6	1,637.1	39,537.7

1/ FY 2024 includes \$534.4 million in Supplemental funding.

2/ FY 2025 includes \$37.5 million in Supplemental funding.

Numbers may not add due to rounding

AIR OPERATIONS

AIR OPERATIONS

Primary Aircraft Authorized (Active Air Force)

<u>Program Data</u>	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Primary Aircraft Authorized					
Bombers	94	-1	93	-	93
Fighters	1,138	-23	1,115	-62	1,053
Training	858	-19	839	-42	797
Airlift	213	(3)	210	-4	206
Tankers	202	5	207	-4	203
Other	181	-2	179	-31	148
TOTAL	2,686	-43	2,643	-143	2,500

Total Aircraft Inventory (Active Air Force)

<u>Program Data</u>	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Total Aircraft Inventory					
Bombers	115	-1	114	-	114
Fighters	1,349	-56	1,293	-82	1,211
Training	1,043	-22	1,021	-77	944
Airlift	236	-2	234	-5	229
Tankers	222	1	223	-2	221
Other	238	4	242	-39	203
TOTAL	3,203	-76	3,127	-205	2,922

AIR OPERATIONS

Operational Indicators (Active Air Force)

<u>Program Data</u>	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
O&M Funded Flying Hours (000)	877,227	9,020	886,247	-41,893	844,354
ICBM Inventory - Minuteman III	455	-	455	-10	445
Crew Ratio (Average)					
Bombers	1.3	1.3	1.3	-	1.3
Fighters	1.3	-	1.3	-	1.3
OPTEMPO (Hrs/Crew/Month)					
Bombers	11.6	3.4	15.0	-4.1	10.9
Fighters	11.0	4.8	15.8	4.5	20.3

The FY 2026 budget request of \$39.6 billion reflects a net increase of \$2.1 billion from the FY 2025 enacted level, mainly due to mandatory funding for Primary Combat Forces, Combat Enhancement Forces, Air Operations Training, and Weapon System Sustainment to enhance capacity for force projections in support of operational needs, deterring adversaries, and maintaining the ability to fight both today and in the future. The budget prioritizes developing training, investing in modern technologies, and equipping current forces to ensure a competitive advantage in contested environments.

The Air Force's air operations funding provides the resources that support the Air Force's combat forces. These activities provide for the operational flying requirements of bombers, fighters, mobility, and the training troops stationed in the United States and overseas. Resources support land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles; air-launched strategic and tactical missiles; electronic warfare and defense suppression missions; combat command, control, and communications; combat aircrew training; and associated combat-related base support. Funds provide for the operating tempo, organizational, and depot-level maintenance, training, engineering support, and logistical support to operate, maintain, and deploy formidable aviation forces capable of addressing national security threats.

AIR OPERATIONS

Air Force Reserve *\$ in Millions*

<u>Funding Summary</u>	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Disc.</u>	<u>FY 2026 Mand.</u>	<u>FY 2026 Total</u>
Primary Combat Forces	1,954.8	-130.4	1,824.4	186.4	2,010.8		2,010.8
Mission Support Operations	205.7	-28.6	177.1	37.6	214.7		214.7
Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance	644.3	-47.1	597.2	131.0	702.6	25.6	728.2
Contractor Logistics Support & System Support	346.4	254.9	601.3	-73.0	493.3	35.0	528.3
TOTAL	3,151.2	48.8	3,200.0	282.0	3,421.4	60.6	3,482.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Primary Aircraft Authorized (Air Force Reserve)

<u>Program Data</u>	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Primary Aircraft Authorized					
Bombers	16	-	16	-	16
Fighters	93	11	104	2	106
Training	-	-	-	-	-
Airlift	60	-	60	-14	46
Tankers	68	2	70	-10	60
Other	55	-7	48	5	53
TOTAL	292	6	298	-17	281

AIR OPERATIONS

Total Aircraft Inventory (Air Force Reserve)

<u>Program Data</u>	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Total Aircraft Inventory					
Bombers	18	-	18	-	18
Fighters	103	10	113	-59	54
Training	-	-	-	-	-
Airlift	63	-	63	-	63
Tankers	73	-1	72	2	74
Other	58	-6	52	8	60
TOTAL	315	3	318	-49	269

Operational Indicators (Air Force Reserve)

<u>Program Data</u>	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
O&M Funded Flying Hours (000)	63,203	601	63,804	4,015	67,819
Crew Ratio (Average)					
Fighters	1.3	-	1.3	0.1	1.4
OPTEMPO (Hrs/Crew/Month)					
Fighters	11.8	0.0	11.9	0.1	12.0

The FY 2026 budget request of \$3.5 billion reflects a net increase of \$282.0 million from the FY 2025 enacted level, mainly due to increases in Primary Combat Forces for flying hours, Air Mobility Command training, and mandatory funding for weapon system sustainment. The Air Force Reserve air operations budget provides the resources to maintain and train units for immediate mobilization and administrative support for the Air Reserve Personnel Center.

AIR OPERATIONS

AIR OPERATIONS

Air National Guard
\$ in Millions

<u>Funding Summary</u>	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026¹ Disc.</u>	<u>FY 2026 Mand.</u>	<u>FY 2026 Total</u>
Aircraft Operations	2,668.5	-109.0	2,559.5	-58.3	2,501.2		2,501.2
Mission Support Operations	684.9	-30.5	654.4	-26.7	627.7		627.7
Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance	927.5	57.2	984.8	83.4	1,024.2	44.0	1,068.1
Contractor Logistics Support & System Support	1,153.9	180.5	1,334.4	3.4	1,258.1	79.7	1,337.7
TOTAL	5,434.8	98.2	5,533.0	1.7	5,411.2	123.6	5,534.8

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Primary Aircraft Authorized (Air National Guard)

<u>Program Data</u>	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Primary Aircraft Authorized					
Bombers	-	-	-	-	-
Fighters	433	-44	389	-	389
Training	-	-	-	-	-
Airlift	163	1	164	-	164
Tankers	166	-	166	-	166
Other	106	21	127	-6	121
TOTAL	868	-22	846	-6	840

AIR OPERATIONS

AIR OPERATIONS

Total Aircraft Inventory (Air National Guard)

<u>Program Data</u>	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Total Aircraft Inventory					
Bombers	-	-	-	-	-
Fighters	496	-54	442	1	443
Training	-	-	-	-	-
Airlift	182	1	183	-	183
Tankers	171	-	171	-	171
Other	106	21	127	-3	124
TOTAL	955	-32	923	-2	921

Operational Indicators (Air National Guard)

<u>Program Data</u>	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
O&M Funded Flying Hours (000)	132,492	10,226	142,718	-3,694	139,024
Crew Ratio (Average)					
Fighters	8.8	-	8.8	-	8.8
OPTEMPO (Hrs/Crew/Month)					
Fighters	43.1	32.4	75.5	6.2	81.8

The FY 2026 budget request of \$5.5 billion reflects a net decrease of \$1.7 million from the FY 2025 enacted level, mainly due to decreases in Aircraft Operations and Mission Support Operations offset by increases in mandatory funding for Weapon System Sustainment.

The Air National Guard (ANG) operations program provides for flying and maintaining ANG mission-related aircraft. These funds also provide for the facilities, equipment, and manpower required to train, equip, and support the ANG force structure at a combat readiness level that enables the ANG to assimilate immediately into the active Air Force and to be capable of conducting independent operations per unit wartime taskings.

AIR OPERATIONS

DEPOT MAINTENANCE

Funding Summary *\$ in Millions*

	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Program Growth</u>	<u>FY 2025 Estimate</u>	<u>Program Growth</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
<u>Active Forces</u>					
Army	1,746.9	-352.4	1,394.5	361.6	1,756.0
Navy	19,933.4	-136.5	19,796.9	1,024.9	20,821.9
Marine Corps	208.3	22.9	231.1	55.1	286.2
Air Force	18,062.9	1,209.9	19,272.8	-861.8	18,411.0
Space Force	1,416.4	-21.2	1,395.2	167.2	1,562.4
U.S. SOCOM	1,568.4	-147.8	1,420.7	30.3	1,451.0
Subtotal	42,936.2	574.9	43,511.2	777.3	44,288.5
<u>Reserve Forces</u>					
Army Reserve	45.2	4.7	49.8	-9.4	40.4
Navy Reserve	191.1	-20.4	170.7	58.4	229.1
Marine Corps Reserve	21.0	1.1	22.1	0.6	22.7
Air Force Reserve	990.6	207.9	1,198.5	58.0	1,256.5
Subtotal	1,247.9	193.2	1,441.1	107.6	1,548.7
<u>Guard Component</u>					
Army National Guard	229.1	-15.0	214.1	-34.5	179.6
Air National Guard	2,103.4	230.0	2,333.5	88.6	2,422.0
Subtotal	2,332.5	215.1	2,547.6	54.1	2,601.6
Grand Total	46,516.6	983.2	47,499.8	939.0	48,438.8

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Includes FY 2026 Mandatory Funding (\$ in millions) for the Army = \$1,488.3 million, Navy = \$319.9 million, Marine Corps = \$286.0 million, Air Force = \$1,399.0 million, Air Force Reserve = \$60.6 million, Air National Guard = \$123.6 million, and USSOCOM = \$290 million.

DEPOT MAINTENANCE

The FY 2026 O&M budget request of \$48.4 billion (\$3.97 billion mandatory and \$44.47 billion discretionary) for depot maintenance represents an increase of \$0.94 billion (2 percent) over the FY 2025 budgeted level of \$47.5 billion.

The Depot Maintenance program plays a key role in force readiness by ensuring maintenance priorities align with military operational needs, sustaining core maintenance capabilities in organic depots, and sustaining the defense industrial base. The Depot Maintenance program funds the overhaul, repair, and maintenance of aircraft, missiles, aircraft carriers, ships, submarines, combat vehicles, automotive equipment, construction equipment, electronics and communications systems, missiles, general purpose equipment, and ordnance/weapons/munitions performed at both public (DoD) and private (contractor) facilities.

The Department is approaching readiness strategically, expanding beyond operational readiness to incorporate multidimensional and long-term readiness concerns such as modernization and sustainment. As part of this transition to a strategic readiness framework, the Department assesses sustainment accounts, including the depot maintenance program, required to support and maintain day-to-day operational readiness while looking to the future.

The Department's FY 2026 investments in depot maintenance are measured and calculated, balancing immediate, near-term warfighting posture and readiness with longer-term force modernization. Sustainment, modernization, maintenance, and supply are all critical dimensions of the strategic readiness framework, critical to the Secretary's mission to rebuild our military by reviving our defense industrial base and rapidly fielding emerging technologies.

Army

The FY 2026 O&M budget request of \$1.98 billion (\$1.49 billion mandatory and \$0.49 billion discretionary), which includes Active, Reserve, and the National Guard funding, is a net increase of approximately \$0.32 billion from the FY 2025 budgeted level, and funds 82 percent of the total requirements. The following details significant Army changes:

- The Satellite Operations Mission transfers funding and FTEs to Space Force for the Operations and Maintenance and Research, Development, Test & Evaluation appropriations, to realign wideband satellite operations capabilities.
- The Army's transformation initiative for warfighting capabilities is increasing funding for the Next Generation Command and Control to replace legacy command and control systems with modern, mobile, and adaptive network and command and control capabilities.
- Aviation depot maintenance will increase funding to complete the repair and return of seven AH-64E Apache helicopters, nine UH-60M Blackhawk helicopters, and six CH-47F Chinook helicopters, ensuring a consistent workload to maintain aviation expertise in the Army depot maintenance program.

DEPOT MAINTENANCE

- The combat vehicle program is increasing funding for depot maintenance of 18 M113 Armored Personnel Carrier for the National Training Center opposing force (OPFOR) vehicles, 13 M1150 Assault Breacher Vehicles, 10 Abrams M1A2 SEPv2 Tanks, 10 M2A3 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, 7 Abrams M1A2 SEPv3 Tanks, 2 M2A4 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, 2 M88A1 Recovery Vehicles, 1 M88A2 Recovery Vehicle, and welding repairs for 56 Stryker vehicles.
- The missiles program will increase funding for recertification of an additional 68 PATRIOT Guidance Enhanced Missile (GEM-T) missiles, repair of an additional 31 PATRIOT Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE) missiles, recertification of an additional 16 PATRIOT Advanced Capability-3 (PAC-3) missiles, and repair of 17 High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) launchers. Additionally, funding for the PATRIOT Battalion recapitalization should be increased to account for the increased cost of materials.
- General-purpose programs require increased funding for depot-level maintenance during the conversion of 184 M1070A1 Heavy Equipment Transporters (HETs) into M1300 Enhanced Heavy Equipment Transporters (EHETs).
- Postproduction software support is decreasing funding based on the Army's new strategy to maintain software through continuous integration / continuous delivery to ensure software is continuously and iteratively developed and upgraded throughout the acquisition lifecycle per planned software sustainment.

Navy

The FY 2026 O&M budget request of \$21.0 billion (\$0.32 billion mandatory and \$20.7 billion discretionary), which includes Active and Reserve funding, is a net increase of approximately \$1 billion from the FY 2025 budgeted level, and funds 88 percent of the total requirements. The following details significant Navy changes:

Air Depot Maintenance

- Airframes increase due to revised workload and unit cost mix for Phased Depot Maintenance (PDM) / Planned Maintenance Interval (PMI) events, primarily driven by the AH-1Z, C/KC-130J, E-2D, and F-16C aircraft. The requirements are cyclical, with aircraft inductions based on fixed induction dates (FIDs) or flight hours, resulting in changes from year to year due to the number of PDM/PMI events scheduled.
- Engines increase due to additional Overhaul events for CFM562A2 (E-6B). Engine Depot Requirements are generated based on budgeted flying hours, reliability projections, and Beyond Capability (BCM) rates.
- Airframes increase in aircraft support (A/C SUPP) associated with the C-26D, T-45C and VH-60N aircraft, standard depot level maintenance (SDLM) for legacy executive helicopters driven by the extension of VH-60N aircraft, special rework (SRWK) due to an increase in planned de-militarization of the VH-60N aircraft and estimated emergency repairs for crash damage and salvage efforts.

DEPOT MAINTENANCE

- Airframes increase in the Age Exploration Program Depot (AEPD) associated with the CH-53K and TH-73A aircraft. This maintenance event is used to determine the age reliability of material through expanded testing of safety-critical items.
- Ground Support Equipment (GSE) increases associated with GSE facilities to support various rework site equipment maintenance, material/consumable requirements for GSE Maintenance, and Organic Depot rework support requirements.
- Increases associated with calibration of Fleet Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) calibrations and Calibration Standards (CALSTDs) workload at Naval Aviation Depots and Naval Air Warfare Center, and components primarily associated with ALQ-99 Pods, AAI/Beartrap, and propeller rework.
- Engines decrease due to F402 (A/V-8B) accelerated sundown, zeroing out repair events, a reduction in T64 (CH-53), T56A427AP (E-2D), and T408 (CH-53K) repair events. Engine depot requirements are generated based on budgeted flying hours, reliability projections, and Beyond Capability (BCM) rates.
- Airframes decrease in Air Worthiness Inspections (AWI) associated primarily with C-130J, MQ-4C, T-6A/B, and UC-12F/W aircraft. The requirements are cyclical with aircraft inductions based on fixed induction dates (FIDs) or flight hours, resulting in changes from year to year due to the number of scheduled maintenance events.
- Airframes decrease due to a change in estimated Emergency Repairs (EMER REPR) associated with In-Service Repairs, which are impacted by material condition issues connected to corrosion and have generated out-of-scope repairs while aircraft are at the depot.
- Depot Readiness Initiative (DRI) decreased due to the planned sundown of the MH-53 aircraft. This initiative allowed aircraft to quickly return to a Mission Capable status following a depot event.

Ship Depot Maintenance

- Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility (PHNSY and IMF): Program increase due to increased maintenance and workload at PHNSY & IMF due to induction of USS INDIANA (SSN 789) Extended Docking Selective Restricted Availability (EDSRA), USS MISSOURI (SSN 780) Depot Modernization Period (DMP) and USS SPRINGFIELD (SSN 761) Docking Selective Restricted Availability (DSRA); non-labor funding to support additional FTEs at PHNSY & IMF for AUKUS-related program support for Submarine Rotational Force - West (SRF-W) to support U.S. operational and repair capability in INDOPACOM; funding additional FTEs for AUKUS-related program support for Submarine Rotational Force - West (SRF-W) to support U.S. operational and repair capability in INDOPACOM.
- Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility (PSNSY and IMF): Increase in non-labor costs due to increased maintenance workload complexities at PSNSY for induction of USS KENTUCKY (SSBN 737) and USS MICHIGAN (SSGN 727); civilian personnel costs due to increased maintenance workload at PSNSY for induction of USS ABRAHAM LINCOLN (CVN 72) Docking Planned Incremental Availability (DPIA), USS CARL VINSON (CVN 70) Planned Incremental Availability (PIA), and USS GEORGE WASHINGTON (CVN 73) Selective Restricted Availability (SRA).

DEPOT MAINTENANCE

- Portsmouth Naval Shipyard (PNSY): Program increases civilian personnel costs due to increased maintenance workload at PNSY for the induction of USS NEW MEXICO (SSN 779) Depot Modernization Period (DMP) and USS ALBANY (SSN 753) Docking Selective Restrictive Availability (DSRA).
- Norfolk Naval Shipyard (NNSY): Program increase in civilian personnel costs due to increased maintenance and workload at NNSY for induction of USS GERALD R. FORD (CVN 78) Planned Incremental Availability (PIA)
- Non-Depot and Intermediate Maintenance (IL) program increases in non-labor support of fleet maintenance performed at Southeast Regional Maintenance Center (SERMC), Mid-Atlantic Regional Maintenance Center (MARMC), and Forward Deployed Regional Maintenance Center (FDRMC).
- Miscellaneous Restricted Technical Availability (RA/TA) (ORATA): The program increases the outsourcing workload from the Naval Shipyards to the private sector to increase total capacity and improve submarine readiness.
- Carrier Incremental Availabilities (CIA): Program increase in private sector CVN maintenance cost due to the induction of USS DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER (CVN 69), USS JOHN C. STENNIS (CVN 74), and USS THEODORE ROOSEVELT (CVN 71).
- Surface Incremental Availabilities (SIA): Program increase in private sector DDG maintenance cost due to the induction of USS ARLIEGH BURKE (DDG 51) and USS RUSHMORE (LSD 47).
- Planned Incremental Availabilities (PIA): Program increase in private sector CVN maintenance cost due to the induction of USS GERALD R. FORD (CVN 78).
- Carrier Incremental Availabilities (CIA): Program decrease in CVN maintenance cost due to completion of USS ABRAHAM LINCOLN (CVN 72) CIA in FY25.
- Selective Restricted Availabilities (SRA): Program decrease due to reduced requirements for induction of USS JOHN F. KENNEDY (CVN 79) SRA in FY 2026.

Marine Corps

The FY 2026 O&M budget request of \$309 million (\$286 million mandatory and \$23 million discretionary), consisting of Active and Reserve funding, is a net increase of approximately \$55.6 million from the FY 2025 budgeted level, and funds 80 percent of the total requirements. The following details a significant Marine Corps change:

- Increase provides for maintenance and overhaul of the Missiles commodity equipment sets and weapon systems, including the High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS).

DEPOT MAINTENANCE

Air Force

The FY 2026 O&M budget request of \$22.0 billion (\$1.6 billion mandatory and \$20.4 billion discretionary), consisting of Active, Reserve, and National Guard funding, is a net decrease of approximately \$0.72 billion from the FY 2025 budgeted level, and fund 97 percent of total requirements. The following details significant Air Force changes:

- Air Superiority - An increase in the F-22 Raptor is required to address escalating maintenance requirements and demands to strip and reapply reversion-prone, low-observable coatings. This reflects increased depot-level maintenance hours needed for individual parts, assemblies, or subassemblies based on historical data and increased operational and software sustainment requirements to counter aging vulnerabilities. The F-22 program will also see engine growth, contractor logistics support management, and sustaining engineering, congruent with increased use. This funding increase significantly enhances F-22 pilot production by ensuring the availability of serviceable aircraft.
- Air Superiority - An increase for the Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (JASSM) program supports the Air Force's global precision strike mission. This increase is necessary to enhance the missile's capabilities against evolving threats and maintain its critical standoff range, improving aircrew survivability and mission success.
- Command and Control - An increase for the E-4B National Military Command System is essential to mitigate growing risks associated with system obsolescence and ensure this critical platform's continued survivability and mission effectiveness. As a key component of the National Military Command System, the E-4B provides a vital command, control, and communications center for national leadership in times of crisis. This funding increase will prioritize essential technical refreshes, address critical Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Material Shortages (DMSMS) issues, and support upgrades to the E-4 B's aging communication systems. These investments are essential to guarantee the E-4B can continue fulfilling its critical national security role throughout its remaining service life.
- Command and Control - Increase for Wide Area Surveillance (WAS) is critical to enhancing the defense of the National Capitol Region against evolving airborne threats. This increase supports the continued fielding and sustainment of advanced air defense sensors, exceeding prior year levels to expand coverage and enhance early warning capabilities. This expansion of WAS sensor deployment directly benefits NORAD's Homeland Defense mission by providing real-time tracking data on low, slow, and asymmetrical threats, strengthening the overall air picture. This investment ensures timely and accurate information is relayed to Air Defense Sectors, enabling more effective threat response and safeguarding critical national assets.
- Global Integrated Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance - Increase for the MQ-9 Reaper, a remotely piloted aircraft providing a unique capability to perform strike, coordination, and reconnaissance against high-level targets. This increases funds for procuring additional Multi-Spectral Targeting System-B (MTS-B) sensor pods, enhancing the MQ-9's ability to find, fix, and track time-sensitive targets. This investment is projected to increase the number of combat lines available for tasking by combatant commanders. This ultimately enables the MQ-9 to meet the increasing demand for its intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities to support global operations.

DEPOT MAINTENANCE

- Global Integrated Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance - Increase for the RC-135V/W Rivet Joint, a reconnaissance aircraft that provides near real-time intelligence collection, analysis, and dissemination capabilities. This increases funds for the Rivet Joint fleet's accelerated modernization of communication and sensor suites, enhancing its ability to detect, identify, and geolocate signals. This investment improves the aircraft's intelligence-gathering capabilities against increasingly sophisticated adversary threats. Ultimately, this initiative ensures the RC-135 remains a vital asset for providing actionable intelligence to theater and national-level commanders in support of global operations.
- Global Integrated Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance - Decrease for U-2 Systems reduces funding for planned sensor upgrades and modernization efforts, impacting the platform's long-term intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities. This budgetary constraint slows the pace of technological advancements for engines & sustaining engineering needed to maintain the U-2's edge in contested airspace and counter evolving threats. While yielding immediate cost savings, this decrease creates risk by potentially degrading the quality and timeliness of intelligence gathered by the U-2. Ultimately, this constraint could hinder the warfighter's situational awareness and decision-making capabilities in future operations.
- Global Precision Attack - Increase for the B-52 Stratofortress is critical to sustain the long-term readiness of this vital bomber, ensuring its continued viability as a key element of the U.S. nuclear triad and conventional strike force. Despite its age, the B-52's relevance has only increased recently, leading to higher operational demands and accelerating fatigue on critical components like engines and airframes. Increased funding will address essential sustainment needs, including engine overhauls, structural repairs, and modernization of avionics and communication systems. This investment is essential to maintaining the B-52's ability to deliver global strike capabilities and provide a credible deterrent until the B-21 Raider can be fully fielded.
- Global Precision Attack - Escalating sustainment demands across the growing aircraft inventory drive an increase in the F-35 program. Specifically, depot-level reparable requirements have increased to meet higher operational tempos across the fleet. This increase also funds software and laboratory sustainment, which demands growth driven by the evolving threat environment. These investments are essential to maintaining the F-35's technological advantage and ensuring its continued contribution to global precision attack.
- Global Precision Attack - Increase for the F-16 Fighting Falcon to support the continued modernization and sustainment of the F-16, a critical multi-role fighter comprising nearly half of the USAF fighter force. Due to increased global commitments and the aircraft's expanding role in operations like Inherent Resolve and Freedom's Sentinel, demand for F-16 maintenance and modernization has escalated. This increase provides essential funding for upgrades, structural repairs, and software enhancements, ultimately bolstering the F-16's combat readiness and ensuring its continued viability as a cornerstone of the U.S. Air Force's air power.
- Global Precision Attack - Increase for the Tactical Air Control Party-Modernization (TACP-M) program is critical to enhancing the close air support (CAS) capabilities of TACP units. This increase provides essential funding for replacing obsolete and outdated communication equipment within the TACP Family of Systems (FoS), which has reached the end of its service life. This

DEPOT MAINTENANCE

modernization effort directly enhances the warfighter's ability to coordinate and de-conflict CAS missions effectively, improving the precision and responsiveness of airpower in support of ground operations. Ultimately, this investment reduces the risk of fratricide and strengthens the overall effectiveness of joint combat operations.

- Nuclear Deterrence Operations - Increase for the B-2 Spirit is essential to maintain the readiness and effectiveness of this critical strategic asset, ensuring its ability to penetrate enemy defenses and deliver both conventional and nuclear munitions. As the B-2 fleet ages, the need for enhanced sustainment, modernization, and software upgrades has intensified to counter evolving threats and maintain its low-observable characteristics. Increased funding will address critical maintenance backlogs, support the timely replacement of aging components, and enable the integration of advanced technologies that enhance the B-2's survivability and lethality. This investment is vital to preserving the B-2's unique capabilities as a cornerstone of the U.S. nuclear triad and a guarantor of global strategic stability.
- Nuclear Deterrence Operations - Increase for MILSATCOM NC3 Terminals to support the modernization of aging terminals and the acquisition of advanced capabilities to maintain a resilient and secure communication network. These terminals have experienced a significant increase in demand for data transmission and voice communication across all combatant commands. This investment ensures reliable connectivity for critical Nuclear Command and Communications (NC3) functions, directly supporting the President, Secretary of Defense, and military leaders in executing national security directives.
- Nuclear Deterrence - Decrease for Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) Minuteman III reflects reduced reliance on legacy systems in favor of modernization efforts. This decrease defers upgrades to the Little Mountain Test Facility (LMTF) and Strategic Missile Integration Complex (SMIC), prioritizing immediate readiness over long-term sustainment of aging infrastructure.
- Rapid Global Mobility - Increase for the AC-130J Ghost-rider, which provides ground forces with an unparalleled expeditionary, direct-fire platform, delivering precise firepower and persistent air support to special operations forces. Recent deployments have demonstrated the AC-130J's effectiveness in urban operations and denied territories, exceeding mission requirements for close air support, air interdiction, and armed reconnaissance. To sustain this critical capability, increased funding is vital to support the growing demand for AC-130J engine overhauls and Contractor Logistics Support, driven by higher operational tempos and the transition to the Rolls-Royce propulsion contract. This investment will ensure the long-term health of the AC-130J fleet, enabling the platform to deliver decisive airpower in support of special operations forces for years to come.
- Rapid Global Mobility - Increase for the KC-135 Stratotanker is critical to sustaining the Air Force's core air refueling capacity as the service transitions to a mixed-fleet posture. This increase provides essential funding for an expanded Programmed Depot Maintenance (PDM) program to address increased aircraft age and maintenance demands. Operational demands for supporting overseas operations are impacting engine and Contractor Logistics Support (CLS). These funds are essential to maintaining the KC-135's high operational tempo, ensuring global reach and power projection for the Joint Force.
- Rapid Global Mobility - Increase for the MC-130J Commando II. This increase supports the modernization and sustainment of the MC-130J fleet, which has experienced increased operational demands in recent years. This funding ensures these aircraft have the

DEPOT MAINTENANCE

advanced capabilities to operate in contested environments. This directly enhances the readiness of special operations forces, allowing them to conduct critical missions such as infiltration, exfiltration, and resupply in hostile territory.

- Rapid Global Mobility - Increase for the CV-22 Osprey, a unique tilt-rotor aircraft providing long-range infiltration, exfiltration, and resupply for special operations forces, is crucial due to escalating maintenance requirements driven by increased global operational demands. This increase directly enhances mission readiness by funding additional Programmed Depot Maintenance (PDM) cycles for the CV-22 fleet. These intensive maintenance actions, conducted approximately every four years per aircraft, are essential to sustaining the Osprey's complex systems and ensuring its continued availability for critical special operations missions. This investment is essential to maintaining the CV-22's critical role in global special operations, upholding its position as a premier platform for long-range insertion and extraction in high-threat environments.
- Rapid Global Mobility - Increase for the KC-46A Pegasus to provide essential funding for modernization and sustainment efforts to maintain the fleet's survivability. These aircraft flew more missions last year, highlighting their capability for global reach through aerial refueling operations. This investment ensures the KC-46A can continue supporting the Air Force's Rapid Global Mobility mission, delivering fuel and extending the reach of U.S. and allied aircraft worldwide.
- Rapid Global Mobility - Program decrease for the C-130J Super Hercules reflects necessary budgetary constraints, requiring a reduction in planned depot-level maintenance for this essential tactical airlifter. While the C-130J remains crucial for delivering troops and equipment to austere locations, this decrease defers some scheduled maintenance actions, increasing the risk of reduced aircraft availability and potentially impacting operational readiness. The impact of these reductions on the Air Force's ability to meet global airlift requirements will be closely monitored, and risk mitigation measures will be explored to maintain the C-130J's operational effectiveness within a constrained budget environment.
- Rapid Global Mobility -Decrease for the C-17 Globemaster III reflects necessary budgetary constraints, impacting the strategic airlift fleet's planned maintenance and sustainment activities. While the C-17 remains crucial for global projecting and sustaining military forces, this decrease will reduce the acquisition of spare engines and components, potentially impacting aircraft availability rates. The long-term effects of these reductions on the Air Force's ability to meet global airlift requirements will be closely monitored. Mitigation strategies, including prioritizing maintenance for the most critical components, will be implemented to minimize risk and maintain the C-17's operational effectiveness within a constrained fiscal environment.

Space Force

The FY 2026 O&M budget request of \$1.6 billion is a net increase of approximately \$0.17 billion from the FY 2025 budgeted level, and funds 80 percent of requirements. The following details significant Space Force changes:

- Space Superiority - Increasing enhances network resilience and expands bandwidth capacity to meet the growing demand for secure and reliable communications across the battlespace. Funding supports the integration of advanced anti-jamming technologies, the

DEPOT MAINTENANCE

procurement of additional satellite bandwidth, and the modernization of ground infrastructure, maintaining a robust and secure SATCOM architecture, which is vital for enabling effective military operations in a dynamic global environment.

- Space Superiority - Increase funds for space fence depot maintenance activities to take proactive measures to resolve Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Material Shortages (DMSM) issues. These actions may include identifying critical components and materials, monitoring supply chain risks, and developing contingency plans for potential supply chain disruptions. The space fence is a radar system that tracks objects in space, including satellites and space debris, providing space situational awareness.
- Space Superiority - Decrease reflects contract efficiencies supporting the Global Broadcast Service and Military Satellite Communications (MILSATCOM) Lab sustainment support. The previous year's funding for the terminals provided new Air Force Wideband Enterprise Terminal (AFWET) software sustainment requirements and spares. The terminals secure reliable, high-performance satellite communications for military operations.
- Space Superiority - Decrease from decommissioning the Solar Observing Optical Network (SOON) legacy software that previously supported the weather service. The previous year's funding purchased cloud migration for the new software, Space Weather Analysis and Forecast System (SWAFS), which will continue to be maintained. This capability directly supports military operations and civilian applications, including environmental monitoring, space weather monitoring, climate monitoring, atmospheric modeling, data dissemination, and research and development.

United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM)

The FY 2026 O&M budget request of \$1.5 billion (\$0.29 billion mandatory and \$1.21 billion discretionary) is a net increase of approximately \$0.03 billion from the FY 2025 budgeted level, and funds 100 percent of the total requirements. The following details significant USSOCOM changes:

- The CV-22 is a Special Operations Forces (SOF) variant of the V-22 vertical medium lift, multi-mission aircraft providing long-range, high-speed infiltration/exfiltration and resupply to SOF in hostile, denied, and politically sensitive areas. The decrease reflects savings from converting contracted field service representatives (FSRs) performing logistic and engineering support to U.S. Air Force and U.S. Navy-funded reimbursable civilians beginning in FY 2025.
- The MC-130J flies clandestine, or low visibility, single or multi-ship, low-level infiltration, exfiltration, and resupply of SOF, by airdrop or airland and air refueling missions for special operations helicopters and tiltrotor aircraft, intruding into politically sensitive or hostile territories. The program decreases deferred software sustainment of MC-130J mission systems.

DEPOT MAINTENANCE

Army Maintenance Program Funding *\$ in Millions*

		FY 2024	FY 2025		FY 2026	
Activity Type	Method of Accomplishment	TOA Funded	TOA Funded	TOA Required	TOA Funded*	TOA Required
Aircraft	Inter-Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
	Organic	344.8	109.7	417.1	215.2	339.5
	Other Contract	110.4	82.5	177.6	66.5	76.2
All Other Items Not Identified	Organic	22.6	0.0	0.0	0	0
	Other Contract	14.0	14.1	17.1	9.9	20.3
Automotive Equipment	Organic	83.7	58.6	91.8	51	151.3
	Other Contract	12.4	11.7	21.3	9.9	12.5
Combat Vehicles	Inter-Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
	Organic	286.5	248.2	568.1	302.3	372.1
	Other Contract	59.0	54.7	124.1	89.2	112.9
Construction Equipment	Organic	4.6	6.0	9.6	5	9.2
Electronics and Communications Systems	Organic	177.1	198.7	234.3	197.6	229.8
	Other Contract	319.8	303.4	544.7	228.1	229.1
General Purpose Equipment	Organic	114.2	118.6	208.4	138.8	197.1
	Other Contract	5.5	11.4	14.7	7.3	12.4
Missiles	Inter-Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
	Organic	307.8	155.4	252.3	275.8	340.5
	Other Contract	150.0	178.7	206.0	286.9	219.1
Ordnance Weapons and Munitions	Organic	8.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9
Ships	Other Contract	0	106.16	108.1	91.6	91.6
Grand Total		2,021.1	1,658.4	2,996.1	1,976.0	2,414.5

Includes \$1,488.3 million of FY 2026 Mandatory Funding

Numbers may not add due to rounding

DEPOT MAINTENANCE

Navy Maintenance Program Funding

\$ in Millions

		FY 2024	FY 2025		FY 2026	
Activity Type	Method of Accomplishment	TOA Funded	TOA Funded	TOA Required	TOA Funded*	TOA Required
Aircraft	Contractor Logistics Support	1,637.6	1,914.9	2,414.5	2,019.7	2,326.0
	Interim Contractor Support	46.0	22.3	88.9	149.1	274.4
	Inter-Service	192.6	216.6	256.7	216.19	217.9
	Organic	1,778.4	1,613.4	2,206.5	1,637.1	2,416.6
	Other Contract	916.8	992.2	1,206.1	1,239.1	1,424.7
All Other Items Not Identified	Contractor Logistics Support	25.7	27.3	27.3	27.7	27.7
	Inter-Service	3.8	0.8	0.8	0.81	0.8
	Organic	110.6	127.7	131	202.82	205.7
	Other Contract	268.8	236.8	241.5	290.86	299.9
Electronics and Communications Systems	Contractor Logistics Support	5.5	4.9	4.9	2.54	2.5
	Interim Contractor Support	13.6	7.2	33	21.03	64.4
	Inter-Service	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.18	0.2
	Organic	60.9	59.3	59.6	61.53	62.4
	Other Contract	41.1	48.1	48.1	48.89	49.9
Missiles	Contractor Logistics Support	116.9	67	86.7	67.03	84.2
	Organic	112.9	135.7	245.9	140.58	253.2
	Other Contract	70.8	57.6	112.7	55.7	122.2
Ordnance Weapons and Munitions	Contractor Logistics Support	0.4	0.2	0	0.23	0
	Interim Contractor Support	1.6	1.7	0	1.74	0
	Organic	84.7	100.4	9.2	94.13	9.4
	Other Contract	17.0	30.1	25.6	35.39	28.6
Ships	Organic	8,262.8	8,701.3	8,978.5	9,049.1	9,478.9
	Other Contract	6,356.0	5,601.9	6,317.5	5,689.5	6,480.2
Grand Total		20,124.8	19,967.6	22,495.2	21,050.9	23,829.8

Includes \$319.9 million of FY 2026 Mandatory Funding

Numbers may not add due to rounding

DEPOT MAINTENANCE

Marine Corps Maintenance Program Funding *\$ in Millions*

		FY 2024	FY 2025		FY 2026	
Activity Type	Method of Accomplishment	TOA Funded	TOA Funded	TOA Required	TOA Funded*	TOA Required
Automotive Equipment	Inter-Service	1.7	0	0	0	0
	Organic	55.1	56.2	106.5	117.4	130.4
	Other Contract	0	0	0	0	0
Combat Vehicles	Inter-Service	0	0	0	0	0
	Organic	87.4	80.7	85.9	103.8	104.3
Construction Equipment	Inter-Service	2.4	3.3	3.8	2.9	2.9
	Organic	8.7	10.4	18.4	9	18
Electronics and Communications Systems	Inter-Service	5.2	21.1	31.4	12.1	31.8
	Organic	14.1	19.8	29.4	12.3	38.3
	Other Contract	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.7	1.3
General Purpose Equipment	Organic	5.2	6.7	8.8	8.5	8.5
Missiles	Inter-Service	5.2	10.6	10.6	3.5	9
	Organic	7.7	6.5	6.5	9.1	9
Ordnance Weapons and Munitions	Inter-Service	0	0	0	0	0
	Organic	29	26.9	30.7	27	29.3
	Other Contract	7.3	10.9	11	2.6	7.8
Grand Total		229.2	253.3	344.4	308.9	390.6

Includes \$286.0 million of FY 2026 Mandatory Funding

Numbers may not add due to rounding

DEPOT MAINTENANCE

Air Force Maintenance Program Funding *\$ in Millions*

		FY 2024	FY 2025		FY 2026	
Activity Type	Method of Accomplishment	TOA Funded	TOA Funded	TOA Required	TOA Funded*	TOA Required
Aircraft	Contractor Logistics Support	1,199.1	1,579.4	1,869.1	1,552.3	1,819.5
	Inter-Service	18.02	9.8	11.5	1	1
	Organic	3,185.1	3,952.7	1,723.3	4,250.3	1,879.2
	Other Contract	1,331.1	985.9	265.3	1,014.9	195.5
	Unknown	11,565.9	12,087.7	13,977.5	11,533.2	14,714.1
All Other Items Not Identified	Contractor Logistics Support	9.3	7.6	7.6	0	0
	Inter-Service	6.3	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.3
	Organic	363.5	348.1	1.4	273	1.8
	Other Contract	504.8	582.9	0	431.7	0
	Unknown	21.7	22.3	24.7	32.0	43.5
Automotive Equipment	Organic	3.2	2	3.5	3.9	5.2
	Other Contract	0	0.1	0.1	0.03	0.03
	Unknown	0	5.61	8.95	10.4	10.4
Combat Vehicles	Unknown	2.08	3.9	5.22	1.28	3.12
Electronics and Communications Systems	Contractor Logistics Support	116.1	130.2	163.7	142.4	169.2
	Inter-Service	6.9	10.6	12	3.3	8.1
	Organic	33.3	45.1	16.9	46.5	15.9
	Other Contract	63.9	55.3	40.3	52.8	32.4
	Unknown	1,599.3	1,731.1	2,187.7	1,731.2	2,208.1
General Purpose Equipment	Contractor Logistics Support	4.1	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.4
	Inter-Service	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Organic	6.5	4.8	7.4	7.6	8.2
	Other Contract	39.6	37.2	40.7	40.7	43
	Unknown	137.2	139.4	165.0	133.4	172.0
Missiles	Organic	26	34.8	0	37.6	0
	Other Contract	10.4	8.3	0	10.9	0
	Unknown	797.1	894.2	998.2	665.1	1,287.9
Ordinance Weapons and Munitions	Unknown	105.4	111.9	120.2	100.2	132.2
Grand Total		21,157.0	22,804.7	21,664.3	22,089.5	22,764.4

Includes \$1,583.2 million of FY 2026 Mandatory Funding

Numbers may not add due to rounding

DEPOT MAINTENANCE

Space Force Maintenance Program Funding *\$ in Millions*

		FY 2024	FY 2025		FY 2026	
Activity Type	Method of Accomplishment	TOA Funded	TOA Funded	TOA Required	TOA Funded	TOA Required
Electronics and Communications Systems	Contractor Logistics Support	1,187.1	1,337.8	1,683.8	1,358.6	1,694.1
	Inter-Service	6.7	3.6	6.1	4.9	6.7
	Organic	38.1	47.3	59.0	43.0	51.2
	Other Contract	184.4	6.5	14.0	155.8	192.7
Grand Total		1,416.3	1,395.2	1,762.9	1,562.3	1,944.7

Numbers may not add due to rounding

USSOCOM Maintenance Program Funding *\$ in Millions*

		FY 2024	FY 2025		FY 2026	
Activity Type	Method of Accomplishment	TOA Funded	TOA Funded	TOA Required	TOA Funded*	TOA Required
Aircraft	Contractor Logistics Support	1,220.8	1,075.2	1,071.5	985.2	973.1
All Other Items Not Identified	Contractor Logistics Support	220.4	213.3	147.0	329.7	329.9
Combat Vehicles	Contractor Logistics Support	127.3	132.2	128.5	136.1	134.4
Grand Total		1,568.4	1,420.7	1,347.0	1,451.0	1,437.4

Includes \$290.0 million of FY 2026 Mandatory Funding

Numbers may not add due to rounding

MOBILIZATION

Funding Summary by Service *\$ in Millions*

	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Army	1,634.3	-152.9	1,481.4	-877.6	603.8
Navy	1,671.0	762.0	2,433.0	-653.0	1,780.0
Marine Corps	131.1	24.9	156.0	19.1	175.1
Air Force*	5,059.9	412.7	5,472.7	-810.5	4,662.1
TOTAL	8,496.3	1,046.7	9,543.1	-2,322.0	7,221.0

*Includes \$38.9 million of FY 2026 Mandatory Funding.

Numbers may not add due to rounding

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 budget request for the Mobilization program of \$7,221 million and reflects a \$2,322 million decrease from the FY 2025 enacted level. The following details the changes in the Mobilization program by Service. Mobilization provides strategic and tactical airlift and sealift capabilities to deploy combat forces and materials in contingencies. The mobilization program also funds an inventory of readily available supplies and equipment, stationed afloat and on land to sustain the operating forces for lengths of time and levels of conflict.

MOBILIZATION

MOBILIZATION

Prepositioning and Air Operations

\$ in Millions

<u>Afloat Prepositioned Fleet (APF) and Air Mobility Command</u>	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS)	1043.7	-96.7	947.00	-481.3	465.7
Navy Maritime Prepo Ships (MPS)	548.0	-84.0	464.0	-74.0	390.0
Air Force Air Mobility Command	4,764.0	418.7	5,182.7	-854.9	4327.8
Total	6,355.7	238.0	6,593.7	-1,410.2	5,183.5

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Army: The Afloat Prepositioned Fleet (APF) program funds prepositioned ships, which carry equipment, supplies, and ammunition and are available for immediate and rapid response to unforeseen contingencies worldwide. The Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) program supports the Army's capability to project combat-ready forces from the Continental United States (CONUS), Europe, Southwest Asia, the Republic of Korea, and Japan to conduct operations anywhere in the world.

The FY 2026 changes include a reduction to streamline sustainment, modernize posture, and align with evolving mission priorities. The Army reduced funding due to a decrease in operational projects. APS-1 transitions to a minimum sustainment /caretaker posture, APS-2 scaled back contract maintenance and overseas operations cost to balance investments across the APS enterprise, War Reserve Secondary Items reprioritized to reflect a lean sustainment model aligned with strategic risk assessments, and Treaty Compliance Retrograde resources reduced as part of a broader optimization of retrograde and recovery operations and curtailed travel funding in accordance with executive order 14222, implementing the President's Department of Government Efficiency Cost Efficiency initiative and streamlined advisory and assistance services contract to promote alignment and improve cost-effectiveness.

Navy: Military Sealift Command (MSC) maintains 14 vessels in the Prepositioning program. Afloat Prepositioning strategically places military equipment and supplies aboard ships in key ocean areas to ensure rapid availability during a major theater war, a humanitarian operation, or other contingency. Prepositioning ships provide quick and efficient movement of military gear between operating areas without reliance on other nations' transportation networks. Many prepositioning ships can discharge liquid, containerized, or motorized cargo both pier-side or while anchored offshore by using floating hoses and shallow-draft watercraft, called lighterage, that are carried aboard, allowing cargo to be ferried to shore where ports are non-existent or in poor condition, and enables the nation's military forces to operate in developed and undeveloped regions. These ships operate within the Navy Working Capital Fund (NWCF).

MOBILIZATION

MOBILIZATION

The FY 2026 changes include \$74 million decrease in prepositioning support for Afloat Prepositioning ships supporting the Pacific Fleet Area of responsibility. The budget decreases represent operational support for three fewer Afloat Prepositioning Ships, supporting the Pacific Fleet Area of Responsibility.

Marine Corps: The Marine Corps' prepositioning programs are strategic capabilities enabled by its inherent mobility and global laydown. Prepositioning supports the Marine Corps doctrine for rapid employment of expeditionary forces and consists of the Maritime Prepositioning Force (MPF) and the Marine Corps Prepositioning Program-Norway (MCPN). These afloat and ashore programs are forward-sited to reduce reaction time in providing combatant commanders with scalable, tailorable Marine Air-Ground Task Forces (MAGTFs) to address missions across the range of military operations.

The FY 2026 changes include increases in the Global Positioning Network (GPN) program, with increased funding to support the initial establishment of GPN AUS SOUTH (site2). This new location enhances regional sustainment capabilities by enabling a higher echelon of maintenance operations within the INDOPACOM Area of Responsibility (AOR). Key elements of the Site 2 stand-up include upgrading facilities to meet mission readiness standards, initial provisioning of maintenance and supply assets, and providing support for temporary assignment of duty (TAD) personnel. These investments are synchronized with the Pacific Deterrence Initiative (PDI) GPN, which continues to advance strategically positioned ashore infrastructure across the INDOPACOM AOR. The GPN expansion directly contributes to enhanced service responsiveness to evolving regional threats, strengthened deterrence posture through prepositioned capabilities, and continued development of remote sites with robust sustainment capabilities.

Air Force: Mobility operations of the Air Force Air Mobility Command (AMC) provide "America's Global Reach." AMC's mission is rapid global mobility and sustainment for America's armed forces. These objectives lie at the heart of U.S. strategy in the modern worldwide warfighting environment. AMC also plays a crucial role in providing humanitarian support at home and abroad. Primary mobility operations include airlift and refueling for all of America's armed forces; AMC aircrew training and proficiency activities; airlift operations supporting the President, Vice President, Cabinet Secretaries, and other high ranking officials; specialized airlift activities supporting the prepositioning of war materials, the storage of nuclear weapons and materials, the sustainment of contingency hospitals and medical clinics; and the expansion of American military worldwide communications and data networks.

The FY 2026 budget introduces a series of targeted reductions to airlift-related programs and personnel accounts, reflecting a broader commitment to operational efficiency and workforce streamlining in accordance with Executive Order 14210, Implementing the President's Department of Government Efficiency Workforce Optimization Initiative. The FY 2026 changes include decreases for the airlift readiness account, operational support airlift, presidential airlift support requirement, airlift mission training, test and ferry missions, and civilian pay. The FY 2026 request includes \$38.9 million of mandatory funding for Mobility Airlift Forces, Mobility Support Activities, and Operational Support Airlift.

MOBILIZATION

MOBILIZATION

Other Mobilization Programs

\$ in Millions

	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Army					
Strategic Mobility	586.4	-56.3	530.1	-395.2	134.9
Industrial Preparedness	4.2	0.1	4.3	-1.1	3.2
Navy					
Activations/Inactivations	283.0	727.0	1010.0	-427.0	583.0
Ready Reserve Force	668.0	108.0	776.0	9.0	785.0
Expeditionary Health Services Systems	151.0	11.0	162.0	-162.0	0.0
Coast Guard Support	21.0	0.0	21.0	1.0	22.0
Marine Corps					
Prepositioned Equipment	131.1	24.9	156.0	19.1	175.1
Air Force					
Mobilization Preparedness	295.9	-6.0	289.9	44.4	334.3
Total Other Mobilization	2,140.6	808.7	2,949.3	-911.8	2,037.5

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Army: The Army is enhancing its strategic mobility program to provide a more globally responsive and regionally engaged program to link current capabilities with future force projection requirements. The three significant efforts for Strategic Mobility are prepositioning combat materiel (afloat and ashore), power projection out-loading, and deployment readiness training. Strategic Mobility supports the Army Strategic Planning Guidance (ASPG) through the Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) unit equipment and activity sets by providing an immediate response capability to deploying forces.

MOBILIZATION

MOBILIZATION

The FY 2026 budget marks a pivotal shift in the Army's strategic mobilization approach, with notable decreases in funding for the leasing and operating of U.S. Navy Military Sealift Command-controlled ships. This reduction reflects the Army's transition from a maritime-centric deployment model to a land-based strategy for Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) 3-unit sets. As a result, the Army scaled back maintenance, sustainment, and supplies to a minimum sustainment and caretaker posture, consistent with the policy direction outlined in the Secretary of Defense Memorandum, "Army Transformation and Acquisition Reform," dated April 30, 2025.

This strategic realignment supports modernization objectives, enhances logistical flexibility, and reinforces long-term cost-efficiency across the mobilization platform.

The FY 2026 Army Industrial Preparedness Program reflects a deliberate recalibration of resources to streamline operations and advance workforce optimization per executive directives. Funding decreases target contracts supporting industrial preparedness analyses and assessments, prioritizing internal efficiencies, and reducing external dependencies. Civilian personnel costs are adjusted to align with workforce projections and execution trends, supporting the objectives outlined in Executive Order 14210, "Implementing the President's Department of Government Efficiency Workforce Optimization Initiative." Additionally, the Army implemented reductions to travel funding to conform with Executive Order 14222, "Implementing the President's Department of Government Efficiency Cost Efficiency Initiative," ensuring responsible stewardship of resources and cost-effective mission support.

Navy: The Navy's other mobilization programs include aircraft and ship activation/inactivation programs, which place aircraft and ships (nuclear and conventional) out of active service and prepare and maintain them for mobilization purposes or disposal through scrapping and sales. Other mobilization programs include the ready reserve forces to support the rapid worldwide deployment of military forces; the expeditionary health services systems program, which provides comprehensive medical support to U.S. and allied forces in the event of contingency operations; and maintenance, overhaul, and support of Navy equipment aboard Coast Guard vessels.

Inactivation funding decreases by 42%—from \$1.01 billion in FY 2025 to \$583 million in FY 2026—driven primarily by completing one-time dismantling and disposal (D&D) costs for USS *Enterprise* (CVN-65). The FY 2026 inactivation plan includes 14 battle-force ships, reflecting a continued effort to divest legacy platforms and reshape fleet composition. Planned inactivation includes one nuclear-powered aircraft carrier (CVN), two cruisers (CG), five submarines (SSNs/SSGNs), one littoral combat ship (LCS), two landing dock ships (LSDs), and three fleet oilers (T-AOs), supporting force structure transformation and lifecycle cost optimization.

The FY 2026 program reflects a net decrease of \$12 million compared to FY 2025, primarily driven by the reduced operation and maintenance costs associated with one fewer vessel in the active inventory. The fleet count drops from 55 to 54 vessels following the decommissioning of a Roll-on/Roll-off CAPE A/C class vessel. Despite the topline reduction, the budget incorporates additional investments to support dry-docking, the modernization of two previously acquired vessels from FY 2025, and upgrades to GPS and communications systems. These enhancements ensure continued readiness and interoperability. The program also tracks incremental growth in the used vessel inventory under the SCN account, with one vessel procured in FY 2024, two in FY 2025, and one planned for FY 2026, reinforcing strategic sealift capacity over time.

MOBILIZATION

MOBILIZATION

Expeditionary Health Services Systems FY 2026 changes include permanently transferring to LI 1C1M, Combat Operations/Support for Medical Readiness.

Coast Guard Support did not change significantly from FY 2025 to FY 2026.

Air Force: The Air Force's other Mobilization program includes resources for specialized airlift activities supporting prepositioning operations for war readiness materials, theater nuclear weapon storage, security systems, industrial preparedness, inactive aircraft storage, deployable contingency hospitals and clinics, and the Medical Counter-Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (C-CBRN) Installation Response Program.

The FY 2026 net increase supports a series of critical investments in Air Force operational readiness, infrastructure sustainment, and global munitions posture. Increased resources are directed to essential maintenance, utilities, and supply operations at Air Force Plant 42, California, to ensure airfields maintain the capacity and compliance necessary for high-tempo mobility missions and safe handling of military aircraft and associated components supporting U.S. and allied operations. Funding also resources Munitions Support Squadrons (MUNSS) for war reserve munitions sustainment—including spare parts and maintenance—enabling secure custody and rapid release, supporting NATO missions. These investments underpin the U.S. Air Force's strategic munitions global asset positioning framework, accelerating access to prepositioned stocks, enabling swift deployment of standard air munitions packages, and integrating advanced technologies to improve operational accuracy and effectiveness. Additional increases fund the acquisition of International Maritime Dangerous Goods-certified International Organization for Standardization (ISO) containers, facilitating the compliant transport of hazardous military cargo across global sea, land, and port channels in accordance with international maritime regulations.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Training and Education resources finance the operation of a wide range of Service training centers and schools, Service academies, DoD and Joint-Service schools and colleges, Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) units, the Junior ROTC scholarship program, the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS), and the Health Professions Scholarship Program (HPSP). The Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 budget request reflects a net decrease of \$177.4 million. There is no mandatory funding included in this exhibit.

Funding Summary

\$ in Millions

	<u>FY 2024</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026</u> <u>Request</u>
Army	4,328.7	147.5	4,476.2	-283.9	4,192.3
Navy	3,065.6	-121.6	2,944.0	-125.8	2,818.2
Marine Corps	797.8	-19.2	778.6	-3.1	775.5
Air Force	2,266.6	63.5	2,330.1	134.9	2,465.0
Space Force	190.4	30.5	220.9	82.1	302.9
Defense Acquisition University (DAU)	182.8	-0.4	182.4	-9.2	173.3
National Defense University (NDU)	116.9	11.8	128.6	-3.8	124.9
Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)	10.1	-0.5	9.6	-0.4	9.2
U.S. Special Operations Command	352.9	-104.1	248.8	-4.0	244.8
Defense Health Program (DHP)	<u>352.5</u>	<u>-16.4</u>	<u>336.1</u>	<u>35.7</u>	<u>371.8</u>
Total	11,664.1	-8.9	11,655.2	-177.4	11,477.9

Numbers may not add due to rounding

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

\$ in Millions

	FY 2024 <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2025 <u>Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2026 <u>Request</u>
<u>Recruit Training</u>					
Army ¹	183.1	6.5	189.6	-22.6	167.0
Navy	27.0	-8.4	18.6	-1.7	17.0
Marine Corps	24.7	1.3	26.0	0.4	26.4
Air Force	31.1	-3.0	28.1	1.2	29.3
Space Force	103.3	-12.2	91.1	75.4	166.5
Total	369.2	-15.8	353.4	52.7	406.2
<u>Specialized Skills Training</u>					
Army	1,159.7	-53.2	1,106.5	-31.5	1,075.0
Navy	1,159.9	22.2	1,182.1	-185.5	996.6
Marine Corps	120.3	1.7	122.0	-2.5	119.5
Air Force	600.1	14.4	614.5	-92.4	522.1
Space Force	36.1	16.5	52.6	0.4	53.0
DTRA	6.3	-0.7	5.6	-2.0	3.6
USSOCOM	319.1	-101.7	217.3	-1.2	216.1
Total	3,401.4	-100.8	3,300.6	-314.7	2,985.9
<u>Officer Acquisition</u>					
Army	175.0	25.2	200.2	-27.8	172.4
Navy	201.9	4.4	206.3	-3.9	202.4
Marine Corps	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3
Air Force	219.5	-0.4	219.1	31.3	250.4
Total	597.7	29.2	626.9	-0.4	626.5

1/ Includes One Station Unit Training

Numbers may not add due to rounding

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

\$ in Millions

	FY 2024 Actual	Change	FY 2025 Enacted	Change	FY 2026 Request
<u>Professional Development</u>					
Army	215.2	24.8	240.0	-9.0	231.0
Navy	204.6	16.5	221.0	52.0	273.0
Marine Corps	64.0	-2.1	61.9	-3.2	58.7
Air Force	291.1	9.8	300.9	-16.5	284.4
Space Force	29.0	22.9	51.9	6.7	58.6
DAU	182.8	-0.4	182.4	-9.2	173.3
DTRA	3.8	0.2	4.0	-0.4	3.6
NDU	116.9	11.8	128.6	-3.8	124.9
USSOCOM	33.8	-2.4	31.5	-2.8	28.7
DHP	<u>352.5</u>	<u>-16.4</u>	<u>336.1</u>	<u>35.7</u>	<u>371.8</u>
Total	1,493.6	64.7	1,558.3	49.6	1,607.9
<u>ROTC</u>					
Army	549.2	6.0	555.2	-46.2	509.0
Navy	153.9	1.1	155.0	9.3	164.4
Marine Corps	29.4	0.2	29.6	1.2	30.8
Air Force	<u>130.3</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>134.3</u>	<u>-3.0</u>	<u>131.3</u>
Total	862.8	11.3	874.1	-38.7	835.5
<u>Flight Training</u>					
Army	1,331.2	79.7	1,410.9	-11.9	1,399.0
Navy	1,147.0	-147.0	1,000.0	4.0	1,004.0
Air Force	<u>778.8</u>	<u>64.8</u>	<u>843.6</u>	<u>221.9</u>	<u>1,065.5</u>
Total	3,257.0	-2.5	3,254.5	214.0	3,468.5
<u>Training Support</u>					
Army	715.3	58.5	773.8	-134.9	638.9
Navy	171.4	-10.5	160.9	21.8	182.7
Marine Corps	558.1	-20.3	537.8	1.0	538.8
Air Force	215.7	-26.1	189.6	-7.6	182.0
Space Force	<u>22.0</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>25.2</u>	<u>-0.4</u>	<u>24.8</u>
Total	1,682.4	4.9	1,687.3	-120.1	1,567.2

Numbers may not add due to rounding

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Recruit Training:

- The Army budget request of \$167.0 million reflects a decrease of \$22.7 million primarily attributable to cost efficiencies in travel, advisory and assistance services, and civilian full-time equivalents for school support in conducting Basic Combat Training and One Station Unit Training courses.
- The Navy budget request of \$17.0 million reflects a decrease of \$1.7 million, primarily attributable to a reduction in civilian personnel levels in alignment with the Presidential Directive on Workforce Optimization to enhance government efficiency. Furthermore, resources decreased for the Recruit Training Command (RTC) Contracted Operational Maintenance Support (COMS) contract by right-sizing the requirements to sustain RTC's core mission by ensuring uninterrupted operation and maintenance of two mission-critical systems, Battlestations-21 and the Firefighting and Damage Control (FF/DC) simulator. COMS provides daily operational support, preventative and corrective maintenance, scenario configuration, logistics and spare parts management, and technical troubleshooting.
- The Marine Corps budget request of \$26.4 million reflects a net increase of \$0.4 million, primarily attributable to additional Individual Combat Clothing and Equipment (ICCE) requirements and repair and maintenance of weapons at the Recruit Depots. In compliance with Executive Order 14222, "Implementing the President's Department of Government Efficiency Cost Efficiency Initiative," the program right-sized Advisory and Assistance Services contracts and travel requirements to promote cost-effectiveness.
- The Air Force budget request of \$29.3 million reflects an increase of \$1.2 million primarily attributable to adjustments to average civilian personnel work-year costs and recruit training mission support requirements.
- The Space Force budget request of \$166.5 million reflects an increase of \$75.4 million primarily attributable to support U.S. Space Force service-level exercises, accommodate required accession rates and requirements for Initial Skills Training, Continuous Fitness Assessment Program, restores the National Security Space Institute (NSSI) profile to previous levels, support of the updated Officer Training Course curriculum, and General Skills Training for the five air bases in the USCENTCOM.

Specialized Skill Training:

- The Army budget request of \$1,075.0 million reflects a decrease of \$31.5 million, primarily attributable to reductions due to cost efficiencies in travel, advisory and assistance services, and civilian full-time equivalents
- The Navy budget request of \$996.6 million reflects a decrease of \$185.5 million, primarily associated with reducing civilian personnel levels in alignment with the Presidential Directive on Workforce Optimization to enhance government efficiency. Ready Relevant Learning decreased due to the fielding and contract support at the program management offices, and the more effective use of interactive courseware, virtual reality, and gaming course content that provides sailors a realistic training experience that teaches the technical capabilities of equipment operations. In addition, General Specialized Skill Program Training decreased due to the Department of the Navy's rebalancing of Navy priorities. Funding reduces NETC Learning Center's (LC) ability to provide and enhance mission-critical accessions training, such as Navy Explosive courses that include Underwater Construction Teams (UCT),

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Navy First Class Diver, Navy Master Diver, and UCT Master Construction Diver, Homemade Explosives, and Advanced IED Disposal. Funding also reduces the LC's ability to provide contracted instructors and curriculum development and decreases vital expeditionary construction, facilities management capabilities, and operational readiness. Finally, resources decreased due to the drawdown of the central command area of responsibility. The decrease affected multiple learning centers for travel, supplies, equipment purchases, and the Center for Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Diving contracts—Nuclear Power Operations Training.

- The Marine Corps budget request of \$119.5 million reflects a decrease of \$2.5 million primarily attributable to support targeted specialized training equipment and training aid refresh for Marine Corps' Navy/Marine Corps Expeditionary Ship Interdiction System (NMESIS), providing the Marine Littoral Regiment with ground based anti-ship capabilities to facilitate sea denial and control while persisting within the enemy's weapons engagement-zone. In compliance with Executive Order 14222, "Implementing the President's Department of Government Efficiency Cost Efficiency Initiative," the program right-sized Advisory and Assistance Services contracts and travel requirements to promote cost-effectiveness.
- The Air Force budget request of \$522.1 million reflects a decrease of \$92.4 million, primarily attributable to Initial Technical Training Transformation, capturing cost efficiencies in contract services, travel, and workforce optimization in accordance with Executive Order 14222.
- The Space Force budget request of \$53.0 million reflects an increase of \$0.4 million to sustain the development of the necessary space skills to produce Cyber Mission Readiness certified warfighters.
- The Defense Threat Reduction Agency budget request of \$3.6 million reflects a decrease of \$2.0 million, primarily attributable to finding cost efficiencies in service contracts in accordance with Executive Order, "Implementing the President's Department of Government Efficiency Cost Efficiency Initiative."
- The USSOCOM budget request of \$216.1 million reflects a decrease of \$1.2 million, primarily attributable to right-sizing the service contract in the free-fall training program to meet the Special Operations Forces' advanced skills training requirement.

Officer Acquisition:

- The Army budget request of \$172.4 million reflects a decrease of \$27.8 million, primarily attributable to mission-unique equipment in academic facilities at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York. This adjustment follows an FY 2025 increase to support mission-unique equipment for the Cyber Engineering and Academic Center.
- The Navy budget request of \$202.4 million reflects a decrease of \$3.9 million primarily attributable to reduce contract support for Information Technology (IT), consultant services, and other non-essential contracts that are deemed redundant for the Department of Navy's priorities, in addition to the reduction to civilian personnel levels in alignment with the Presidential Directive on Workforce Optimization to enhance government efficiency.
- The Marine Corps budget request of \$1.3 million reflects an increase in equipment upgrades and essential training aids to enhance

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

effective screening and assessment of officer candidates, with a decrease offset by right-sizing travel requirements in compliance with Executive Order 14222, “Implementing the President’s Department of Government Efficiency Cost Efficiency Initiative”.

- The Air Force budget request of \$250.4 million reflects an increase of \$31.3 million primarily due to the United States Air Force Academy (USAFA) warfighter requirements, including direct mission support for cadets, preparatory school students, and faculty, and the continued efforts with the Warrant Officer Commissioning Programs.

Professional Development:

- The Army budget request of \$273.0 million reflects an increase of \$52.0 million primarily attributable to funding for modernization efforts involving academic and administrative contract support, IT support, and audio-visual equipment.
- The Navy budget request of \$230.0 million reflects an increase of \$26.2 million primarily attributable for the continuation of sustainment of the Naval Community College (NCC) management, increase of 10 civilian FTEs in Wargaming Resources to right-size the technical support to wargaming, and increased in support of educational capacity and student throughput for Flag development, distance education, and Maritime Operations Center staff.
- The Marine Corps budget request of \$58.7 million reflects a decrease of \$3.2 million, primarily attributable to realizing cost efficiencies in contract services and travel requirements in accordance with Executive Order 14222, “Implementing the President’s Department of Government Efficiency Cost Efficiency Initiative.”
- The Air Force budget request of \$284.4 million reflects a decrease of \$16.5 million primarily attributable to re-aligning requirements to realize efficiencies in contract services, travel, and workforce optimization in accordance with Executive Order 14222, “Implementing the President’s Department of Government Efficiency Cost Efficiency Initiative.”
- The Space Force budget request of \$58.6 million reflects an increase of \$6.7 million, primarily to support certification and implementation coaching for Vosler Academy instructors to develop and maintain curriculum for six courses and oversight of information and knowledge management.
- The Defense Acquisition University budget request of \$173.3 million reflects a decrease of \$9.2 million, primarily attributable to a reduction in travel, contract services, and workforce optimization in compliance with Executive Order 14210, “Implementing the President’s Department of Government Efficiency Cost Efficiency Initiative.”
- The Defense Threat Reduction Agency budget request of \$3.6 million reflects a decrease of \$0.4 million primarily attributable to eliminating the Diversity and Inclusion Training Contract in compliance with Executive Order 14151, “Ending Radical and Wasteful Government DEI Programs and Preferencing.”
- The National Defense University budget request of \$124.9 million reflects a decrease of \$3.8 million primarily attributable to travel, contract services, and workforce optimization in compliance with Executive Order 14210, “Implementing the President’s Department of Government Efficiency Cost Efficiency Initiative.”
- The USSOCOM budget request of \$28.7 million reflects a decrease of \$2.8 million, primarily attributable to workforce optimization in accordance with Executive Order 14222, “Implementing the President’s Department of Government Efficiency

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Cost Efficiency Initiative.” The Defense Health Program budget request of \$371.8 million reflects an increase of \$35.7 million, primarily attributable to operations, sustainment, and education and training programs for healthcare personnel at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences Medical Education and Training Complex (USUHS-METC).

ROTC:

- The Army budget request of \$509.0 million reflects a net decrease of \$46.2 million, primarily attributable to reduced scholarship costs, specifically tuition and fees, and a reduction for Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps (SROTC) Operations, including travel and supplies.
- The Navy budget request of \$164.4 million reflects an increase of \$9.3 million, primarily due to supporting 50 full scholarships in accordance with the Navy’s Officer Accession goals.
- The Marine Corps budget request of \$30.8 million reflects an increase of \$1.2 million, primarily attributable to inflation and additional student throughput.
- The Air Force budget request of \$131.3 million reflects a decrease of \$3.0 million attributable to re-aligning requirements to realize efficiencies in contract services, travel, and workforce optimization in accordance with Executive Order 14222, “Implementing the President’s Department of Government Efficiency Cost Efficiency Initiative.”

Flight Training:

- The Army budget request of \$1,399.0 million reflects a decrease of \$11.9 million, primarily attributable to a reduction in flying hour costs in repair parts maintenance based on training requirements.
- The Navy budget request of \$ 1,004.0 million reflects an increase of \$4.0 million primarily attributable to updated cost projections for various programs that fall within Flight Training, including operational staff support for equipment, equipment maintenance, Automated Data Processing (ADP) support, contracted Help Desk support, document services, and purchased communications services. Increase also represents updated costs tied to specific programs like the Pilot Training Next (Avenger) program, which increases flight simulator costs, materials, and supplies to stand up Avenger detachments at the training wings. Initiatives tied to specific aircraft type model series also contributed to the increase, such as the F405 engine overhauls for the T-45Cs and the increase in costs tied to the T-6 Contractor Operated and Maintained Base Supply (COMBS) contract.
- The Air Force budget request of \$1,065.5 million reflects a net increase of \$221.9 million, primarily attributable to Future Undergraduate and Advanced Pilot Training to include manpower for flying training unit and T-7 aircraft fielding.

Training Support:

- The Army budget request of \$638.9 million reflects a decrease of \$134.9 million, primarily attributable to projected reductions in

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

training seats for Additional Skill Identifier (ASI), Special Skills Qualifier (SQI), Enlisted accessions, and training requirements.

- The Navy budget request of \$182.7 million reflects an increase of \$21.8 million, primarily attributable to additional sustainment requirements for the Navy Reserve Orders Writing System (NROWS) until it consolidates according to the updated system replacement schedule. The increases will also support legacy IT systems by enabling essential repairs and updates to ensure the continuity of critical MyNavyHR IT functions. This will facilitate the maintenance of current capabilities for assigning Reservists to Active Training (AT), Active-Duty Training (ADT), or Inactive Duty Training (IDTT) orders in support of warfighting missions, while simultaneously ensuring compliance with mandatory Information Assurance (IA) requirements.
- The Marine Corps budget request of \$538.8 million reflects an increase of \$1.0 million primarily attributable to the consolidation of 4 legacy systems into a unified construct that enhances training readiness, improves financial transparency, and reduces redundant overhead to support full fielding of the Live Virtual Constructive Training Environment (LVC-TE) and provides the Fleet Marine Forces (FMF) with a modern, scalable training system.
- The Air Force budget request of \$182.0 million reflects a decrease of \$7.6 million primarily attributable to re-aligning requirements to realize efficiencies in travel and workforce optimization in accordance with Executive Order 14222, “Implementing the President’s Department of Government Efficiency Cost Efficiency Initiative.”
- The Space Force budget request of \$24.8 million reflects a nominal decrease of \$0.4 million while still effectively executing the Enterprise Talent Management Office operations to support officer, enlisted, and civilian development, assignment, and utilization; and enabling Delta 13-National Security Space Institute to design, develop, acquire, operate, employ and support national security space capabilities more effectively.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Program Data *Hours in Thousands*

	FY 2024 <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2025 <u>Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2026 <u>Request</u>
<u>Flying Hours</u>					
Army	226.0	9.0	235.0	-3.0	232.0
Navy	238.0	-7.0	231.0	-2.0	229.0
Air Force	<u>329.2</u>	<u>-36.8</u>	<u>292.4</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>294.5</u>
Total	793.2	-34.8	758.4	-2.9	755.5

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Workload Indicators *Student/Trainee Work-years*

	FY 2024 <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2025 <u>Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2026 <u>Request</u>
Army	<u>53,207.0</u>	<u>8,871.0</u>	<u>62,078.0</u>	<u>3,404.0</u>	<u>65,482.0</u>
Recruit Training	11,993.0	1,545.0	13,538.0	1,262.0	14,800.0
One Station Unit Training	9,253.0	1,846.0	11,099.0	-42.0	11,057.0
Specialized Skill	27,412.0	5,084.0	32,496.0	2,307.0	34,803.0
Officer Acquisition	417.0	11.0	428.0	20.0	448.0
Flight Training	1,300.0	-18.0	1,282.0	-14.0	1,268.0
Professional Development	2,832.0	403.0	3,235.0	-129.0	3,106.0
Navy	<u>41,010.0</u>	<u>10,312.0</u>	<u>51,322.0</u>	<u>-1,162.0</u>	<u>50,160.0</u>
Recruit Training	6,672.0	2,276.0	8,948.0	270.0	9,218.0
Specialized Skill	22,110.0	6,707.0	28,817.0	-1,343.0	27,474.0
Officer Acquisition	5,165.0	185.0	5,350.0	54.0	5,404.0
Senior ROTC	3,445.0	553.0	3,998.0	50.0	4,048.0
Flight Training	1,710.0	569.0	2,279.0	-167.0	2,112.0
Professional Development	1,908.0	22.0	1,930.0	-26.0	1,904.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Workload Indicators (Continued)

Student/Trainee Work-years

	<u>FY 2024</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026</u> <u>Request</u>
Marine Corps	<u>18,814.0</u>	<u>1,211.0</u>	<u>20,025.0</u>	<u>259.0</u>	<u>20,284.0</u>
Recruit Training	7,211.0	440.0	7,651.0	140.0	7,791.0
Specialized Skill	10,134.0	523.0	10,657.0	119.0	10,776.0
Officer Acquisition	327.0	10.0	337.0	0.0	337.0
Professional Development	1,142.0	238.0	1,380.0	0.0	1,380.0
Air Force	<u>33,025.0</u>	<u>7,311.0</u>	<u>40,336.0</u>	<u>-3,114.0</u>	<u>37,222.0</u>
Recruit Training	5,453.0	507.0	5,960.0	1.0	5,961.0
Specialized Skill Training	19,760.0	5,049.0	24,809.0	-1,878.0	22,931.0
Officer Acquisition	300.0	68.0	368.0	-17.0	351.0
Flight Training	3,726.0	1,860.0	5,586.0	-1,243.0	4,343.0
Professional Development	3,786.0	-173.0	3,613.0	23.0	3,636.0
Space Force	<u>9,900.0</u>	<u>4,626.0</u>	<u>14,526.0</u>	<u>4,943.0</u>	<u>19,469.0</u>
Recruit Training	995.0	389.0	1,384.0	401.0	1,785.0
Specialized Skill Training	1,452.0	798.0	2,250.0	4,124.0	6,374.0
Officer Acquisition	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flight Training	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional Development	7,453.0	3,439.0	10,892.0	418.0	11,310.0
Defense Health Program	<u>17,943.0</u>	<u>108.0</u>	<u>18,051.0</u>	<u>125.0</u>	<u>18,176.0</u>
Officer Acquisition	697.0	0.0	697.0	0.0	697.0
Graduate Medical Education	5,271.0	0.0	5,271.0	0.0	5,271.0
Medical Education and Training Campus	8,897.0	70.0	8,967.0	0.0	8,967.0
Other Training	3,078.0	38.0	3,116.0	125.0	3,241.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

RECRUITING, ADVERTISING, AND EXAMINING

Funding Summary *\$ in Millions*

<u>Funding Summary</u>	<u>FY 2024</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Army	939.4	83.4	1,022.8	-108.5	914.3
Navy	346.1	-10.5	335.6	32.3	367.9
Marine Corps	289.0	-57.6	231.4	5.6	237.0
Air Force	243.1	-20.1	223.0	40.7	263.7
Space Force	15.7	-0.5	15.2	2.7	17.9
Army Reserve	31.5	0.4	31.9	-4.0	27.9
Air Force Reserve	9.3	0.1	9.4	1.2	10.6
Army National Guard	227.9	19.0	246.9	-7.3	239.6
Air National Guard	<u>48.7</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>49.8</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>50.4</u>
Total	2,150.7	15.3	2,166.0	-36.7	2,129.3

Numbers may not add due to rounding

The total Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 Recruiting, Advertising, and Examining budget request of \$2,129.3 million reflects a net decrease of \$36.7 million over the FY 2025 enacted. Overall, funding for recruiting, advertising, and examining supports recruiting commands and stations throughout the United States; local, regional, and national advertising to access and retain quality enlisted and officer personnel; and processing all enlisted personnel entering active duty.

RECRUITING, ADVERTISING, AND EXAMINING

Recruiting

The recruiting mission is attracting, accessing, and maintaining the highest quality force possible. Recruiting funds support recruiting commands and stations throughout the United States, including civilian pay and training, recruiter training, recruiter travel and per diem; applicant meals, lodging, and travel; vehicle operation and maintenance; and office leases.

The FY 2026 recruiting program reflects a net decrease of \$35.8 million, primarily driven by targeted reductions in Army recruiting infrastructure and IT modernization efforts. Key drivers include decreased funding for the Recruiting Services Network (RSN) sustainment, cybersecurity support contracts, and lifecycle replacement of critical information technology systems within the U.S. Army Recruiting Command (USAREC). These additional drawdowns are partially offset by continued investment in the Integrated Support System (ISS) migration, which enhances digital tools and connectivity to help Air Force recruiters compete more effectively for high-quality talent, aligning recruitment capabilities with evolving force growth requirements.

Recruiting Funding Summary
\$ in Millions

<u>Component</u>	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Army	423.6	33.0	456.6	-46.3	410.3
Navy	224.5	-13.9	210.6	9.8	220.4
Marine Corps	114.4	0.7	115.1	0.8	115.9
Air Force	104.7	-10.6	94.1	12.0	106.1
Space Force	15.7	-0.5	15.2	2.7	17.9
Army Reserve	28.1	0.1	28.2	-4.0	24.2
Air Force Reserve	9.3	0.1	9.4	1.2	10.6
Army National Guard	127.4	15.5	142.9	-12.0	130.9
Air National Guard	<u>11.2</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>14.9</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>14.9</u>
Total	1,058.9	28.1	1,087.0	-35.8	1,051.2

Numbers may not add due to rounding

RECRUITING, ADVERTISING, AND EXAMINING

Advertising

Advertising funds provide local, regional, national, and corporate advertising to access quality enlisted and officer personnel. The Department uses advertising to increase public awareness and describe employment opportunities. The Services fund a media mix that includes television and radio, magazines and newspapers, internet websites and banner advertising, informational videos, direct mail campaigns, and recruiting booklets/pamphlets.

The FY 2026 Advertising program reflects a net increase of \$27.1 million, primarily due to an Air Force realignment of funding to expand outreach, engagement, and enlistment activities. By right-sizing recruiter production operations, the increase reinforces end-strength goals, strengthens talent acquisition pipelines, and ensures the Armed Forces maintain a competitive edge in attracting top-tier candidates across evolving demographic and labor market landscapes. Funding increases support for the Department of the Navy's accelerated combat accession goals and replenishes its Delayed Entry Program (DEP), reinforcing force generation and future readiness. Resources will enable a targeted digital media campaign to engage prospective recruits across multiple platforms—including Navy television commercials on strategic channels, pre-roll and display ads, digital audio, job boards, social media, search engines, and gaming communities such as E-Sports. This modernized marketing strategy strengthens the Navy's digital outreach presence and ensures sustained applicant flow across evolving recruitment landscapes.

Advertising Funding Summary *\$ in Millions*

<u>Component</u>	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Army	321.6	40.9	362.5	-35.0	327.5
Navy	121.6	3.4	125.0	22.5	147.5
Marine Corps	174.6	-58.3	116.3	4.8	121.1
Air Force	130.7	-9.6	121.1	29.5	150.6
Space Force	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Army Reserve	3.4	0.3	3.7	0.0	3.7
Air Force Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Army National Guard	100.5	3.5	104.0	4.7	108.7
Air National Guard	<u>37.5</u>	<u>-2.6</u>	<u>34.9</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>35.5</u>
Total	889.9	-22.4	867.5	27.1	894.6

Numbers may not add due to rounding

RECRUITING, ADVERTISING, AND EXAMINING

RECRUITING, ADVERTISING, AND EXAMINING

Examining

Examining funds provide support for the U.S. Military Entrance Processing Command (MEPCOM), which operates Military Entrance Processing Stations (MEPS) and Military Entrance Test (MET) sites. This joint-service organization screens individuals for medical and moral qualifications and aptitude and administratively processes them into the Armed Services. During mobilization, the command processes persons called to active duty from the Individual Ready Reserve and conscripts inducted via the Selective Service System (SSS). As the DoD Executive Agent for the MEPCOM, the Army provides funding and civilian personnel resources for the operation of the MEPS and the MET sites, administration of the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery Career Exploration Program (ASVAB CEP) for both the production and student (high school) testing programs and the MEPCOM's Information Technology (IT) requirements. The Air Force funds an Air Force-specific strength aptitude test program. This Air Force program provides a gender-neutral test to ensure personnel can perform their duties, reducing accidents and injuries due to overexertion and alleviating attrition in strenuous jobs.

The FY 2026 Examining Program reflects a net reduction of \$28.0 million, driven by targeted efficiency gains across key support domains. The primary cost drivers include reductions in contract labor, maintenance, and sustainment efforts related to the USMEPCOM Integrated Resource System (USMIRS). In addition, streamlining of administrative operations within the Medical Entrance Processing Command (MEPCOM) impacts associated equipment and general support services.

This reprioritization aligns with strategic objectives to modernize systems, optimize resource allocation, and strengthen long-term operational resilience, while maintaining mission-critical capabilities in force accession and personnel readiness.

Examining Funding Summary *\$ in Millions*

<u>Component</u>	<u>FY 2024</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Army	194.2	9.5	203.7	-27.2	176.5
Air Force	<u>7.7</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>-0.8</u>	<u>7.0</u>
Total	201.9	9.6	211.5	-28.0	183.5

Numbers may not add due to rounding

PRISONER OF WAR/MISSING IN ACTION (POW/MIA) ACTIVITIES

Financial Summary

\$ in Millions

	APPN	SAG	FY 2024 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2025 <u>Est</u>	FY 2026 <u>Est</u>
Budget					
Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency	0100	4GTC	185.2	185.9	171.3
Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency	0300	4GTC	0.5	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces Medical Examiner System (AFMES)	0130	103	19.2	18.7	21.1
Total			204.9	205.1	192.9

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Description of Operations Financed

The Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) provides families and the Nation with the fullest possible accounting for missing personnel from past conflicts (World War II, the Korean War, the Cold War, the Indochina (Vietnam) War, the Persian Gulf War, the Iraq Theater of Operations) and other conflicts or incidents as the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) directs. As a Defense Agency, the DPAA leads the national effort to develop and implement DoD policy on all matters relating to past conflict personnel accounting, conducts global search, recovery, and laboratory operations to identify and account for personnel from past conflicts, and provides information and answers to the families and shares their stories. The DPAA also provides analytical support to official United States delegations and conducts technical discussions with host nation officials. Additionally, the DPAA continues to transform the Department's past conflict personnel accounting mission, which includes the development, implementation, and incorporation of public-private partnerships into global field operations and into scientific and other operations, to more effectively and efficiently account for mission personnel and ensure their families receive the answers they seek.

The Armed Forces Medical Examiner System (AFMES) provides worldwide scientific consultation, research, and education services in the field of forensic DNA analysis as the only DoD Human Remains DNA testing laboratory and is a key partner in helping to identify the remains of service members from both current and past conflicts. AFMES's analysis of DNA samples remains a critical aspect of the Department's POW/MIA accounting mission.

Narrative Program Description by APPN, LI, SAG/BLI

DPAA's FY 2026 program decrease incorporates travel, transportation, and civilian labor efficiencies to align with Executive Order 14222, "Implementing the President's Department of Government Efficiency Cost Efficiency Initiative."

AFMES analysis of DNA family reference samples remains a critical aspect of the Department's POW/MIA past conflict personnel accounting mission.

PRISONER OF WAR/MISSING IN ACTION (POW/MIA) ACTIVITIES

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

The size of the fiscal year (FY) 2026 civilian workforce decreased by 42,795 full-time-equivalents (FTEs) from the FY 2025 enacted level of 814,647 FTEs to the FY 2026 request of 771,852 FTEs. The FY 2026 budget request makes strategic investments in a civilian workforce that is agile, mission-ready, and aligned with the evolving structure of the military force. These investments ensure the Department maintains a right-sized, high-performing civilian talent pool, essential for sustaining operational excellence and long-term readiness.

The civilian force plays a critical role in mission success, delivering indispensable capabilities in intelligence, equipment sustainment, healthcare, family services, and installation support. Positioned across the U.S. and around the globe, civilian personnel bolster the resilience and readiness of our warfighters and the Total Force.

To attract and retain top-tier talent in cyber, STEM, and other mission-critical domains, the Department continues to enhance the DoD Civilian Careers brand, reinforcing its competitiveness in a dynamic labor market. These efforts are foundational to advancing innovation and operational performance.

The FY 2026 budget supports expanded use of flexible hiring authorities, targeted incentive programs, and workforce development initiatives. All aimed at strengthening recruitment, retention, and long-term workforce agility.

To further shape a responsive and balanced workforce, the Department has implemented key force-shaping tools, including the Deferred Resignation Program and Voluntary Early Retirement Authority. These measures support talent optimization and align with broader efforts to build a more lethal and adaptive military posture.

The Department is also refining how it defines mission-critical skills—moving beyond traditional occupational series to adopt role-based competencies in high-priority areas such as digital technologies, artificial intelligence, cyber, engineering, and logistics. This approach strengthens workforce planning and talent management to meet emerging operational challenges.

Aligned with the Interim National Defense Strategic Guidance (INDSG) and Departmental priorities, the FY 2026 budget reinforces investments in accelerated hiring, targeted recruitment, and tailored retention strategies for cyber, digital, and innovation-driven fields.

To inform the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP), the Department is conducting a comprehensive assessment of the Total Force, ensuring strategic resource alignment with national defense priorities. This review focuses on enhancing readiness, warfighting capabilities, and national security posture.

As part of these efforts, the Department is evaluating how emerging technologies—such as AI, machine learning, additive manufacturing, autonomous systems, predictive analytics, and big data—can be leveraged to optimize operations and safeguard critical information. Integrating these innovations will require sustained investments in talent, tools, and training.

Ultimately, the FY 2026 budget reflects analytically grounded decision-making and lays the foundation to modernize operations, elevate performance, and maintain a decisive strategic edge.

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

DoD Civilians by Organization, Type of Hire, and Appropriation

Full-Time Equivalent

	FY 2024 Actual	Change	FY 2025 Enacted	Change	FY 2026 Estimate
Total FTE by Services and Defense-Wide					
Army ¹	195,728	(2,745)	192,983	(20,066)	172,917
Navy	226,312	3,063	229,375	(7,286)	222,089
Air Force	174,470	2,684	177,154	(7,224)	169,930
Defense-Wide ²	208,628	10,156	218,784	(8,219)	210,565
DoD Total	805,138	13,158	818,296	(42,795)	775,501
Total FTE by Type of Hire					
U.S. Direct Hire	759,234	9,201	768,435	(42,332)	726,103
Foreign National Direct Hire	16,790	901	17,691	(13)	17,678
Total Direct Hire	776,024	10,102	786,126	(42,345)	743,781
Foreign National Indirect Hire	29,317	(796)	28,521	(450)	28,071
DoD Total	805,341	9,306	814,647	(42,795)	771,852
Total FTE by Appropriation Categories					
Operation & Maintenance, Active & Defense-Wide	441,959	1,562	443,521	(24,618)	418,903
Operation & Maintenance, Reserve	21,692	1,109	22,801	(1,679)	21,122
Operation & Maintenance, National Guard	41,998	888	42,886	(687)	42,199
Defense Health Program	52,936	4,566	57,502	(3,109)	54,393
Research, Test, & Evaluation	49,708	(1,678)	48,030	(4,466)	43,564
Military Construction	789	924	1,713	-	1,713
Family Housing	2,840	17	2,857	(162)	2,695
Procurement	69	57	126	(98)	28
Defense Working Capital Fund	193,309	1,856	195,165	(7,966)	187,199
Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund	41	5	46	(10)	36
DoD Total	805,341	9,306	814,647	(42,795)	771,852

1/ Army Account Excludes Cemeterial Expenses

2/ Defense-Wide Account Includes FMS Trust Fund FTE Allocation

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Department of the Army Civilian Direct and Indirect Hires by Appropriation

Full-Time Equivalent

	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Operation and Maintenance, Army					
Foreign National Direct Hire	7,875	(282)	7,593	(151)	7,442
U.S. Direct Hire	101,666	(1,685)	99,981	(12,718)	87,263
Total - Direct Hire	109,541	(1,967)	107,574	(12,869)	94,705
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve					
Foreign National Direct Hire	-		-		-
U.S. Direct Hire	10,578	(237)	10,341	(434)	9,907
Total - Direct Hire	10,578	(237)	10,341	(434)	9,907
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard					
Foreign National Direct Hire	-		-		-
U.S. Direct Hire	27,494	(183)	27,311	(623)	26,688
Total - Direct Hire	27,494	(183)	27,311	(623)	26,688
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army					
Foreign National Direct Hire	4	1	5	-	5
U.S. Direct Hire	18,826	(1,723)	17,103	(2,836)	14,267
Total - Direct Hire	18,830	(1,722)	17,108	(2,836)	14,272
Procurement - Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Army					
Foreign National Direct Hire	-		-		-
U.S. Direct Hire	69	57	126	(98)	28
Total - Direct Hire	69	57	126	(98)	28
Military Construction, Army					
Foreign National Direct Hire	46	120	166	-	166
U.S. Direct Hire	500	749	1,249	-	1,249
Total - Direct Hire	546	869	1,415	-	1,415
Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Army					
Foreign National Direct Hire	75	(5)	70	-	70
U.S. Direct Hire	424	(20)	404	(114)	290
Total - Direct Hire	499	(25)	474	(114)	360

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

	FY 2024 <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2025 <u>Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2026 <u>Estimate</u>
Working Capital Fund, Army					
Foreign National Direct Hire	-		-		-
U.S. Direct Hire	18,566	865	19,431	(3,088)	16,343
Total - Direct Hire	18,566	865	19,431	(3,088)	16,343
ARMY TOTAL Direct Hire					
Foreign National Direct Hire	8,000	(166)	7,834	(151)	7,683
U.S. Direct Hire	178,123	(2,177)	175,946	(19,911)	156,035
Total - Direct Hire	186,123	(2,343)	183,780	(20,062)	163,718
Indirect Hires by Appropriation					
Operation and Maintenance, Army	9,460	(453)	9,007	(3)	9,004
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army	5	(5)	-		-
Military Construction, Army	186	59	245	-	245
Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Army	157	13	170	(1)	169
Total - Indirect Hire	9,808	(386)	9,422	(4)	9,418
Department of the ARMY Grand Total, Direct and Indirect Hire	195,931	(2,729)	193,202	(20,066)	173,136

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Department of the Navy Civilian Direct and Indirect Hires by Appropriation

Full-Time Equivalent

	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Operation and Maintenance, Navy					
Foreign National Direct Hire	1,820	59	1,879	52	1,931
U.S. Direct Hire	110,585	2,481	113,066	(2,796)	110,270
Total - Direct Hire	112,405	2,540	114,945	(2,744)	112,201
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps					
Foreign National Direct Hire	55	10	65	-	65
U.S. Direct Hire	16,191	517	16,708	(1,334)	15,374
Total - Direct Hire	16,246	527	16,773	(1,334)	15,439
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve					
Foreign National Direct Hire	-		-		-
U.S. Direct Hire	938	28	966	(56)	910
Total - Direct Hire	938	28	966	(56)	910
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve					
Foreign National Direct Hire	-		-		-
U.S. Direct Hire	205	48	253	13	266
Total - Direct Hire	205	48	253	13	266
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy					
Foreign National Direct Hire	162	45	207	-	207
U.S. Direct Hire	928	(16)	912	(31)	881
Total - Direct Hire	1,090	29	1,119	(31)	1,088
Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps					
Foreign National Direct Hire	88	-	88	-	88
U.S. Direct Hire	694	27	721	(47)	674
Total - Direct Hire	782	27	809	(47)	762
Department of Defense Base Closure Account - Navy					
Foreign National Direct Hire	-		-		-
U.S. Direct Hire	57	(4)	53	-	53
Total - Direct Hire	57	(4)	53	-	53

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

	FY 2024 <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2025 <u>Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2026 <u>Estimate</u>
Working Capital Fund, Navy					
Foreign National Direct Hire	90	-	90	(16)	74
U.S. Direct Hire	82,816	(511)	82,305	(3,074)	79,231
Total - Direct Hire	82,906	(511)	82,395	(3,090)	79,305
NAVY TOTAL Direct Hire					
Foreign National Direct Hire	2,160	104	2,264	36	2,300
U.S. Direct Hire	196,018	2,005	198,023	(6,004)	192,019
Total - Direct Hire	198,178	2,109	200,287	(5,968)	194,319
MARINE CORPS TOTAL Direct Hire					
Foreign National Direct Hire	55	10	65	-	65
U.S. Direct Hire	16,396	565	16,961	(1,321)	15,640
Total - Direct Hire	16,451	575	17,026	(1,321)	15,705
Department of the NAVY Total - Direct Hire	214,629	2,684	217,313	(7,289)	210,024
Indirect Hires by Appropriation					
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Total	7,697	306	8,003	30	8,033
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Total	3,528	59	3,587	3	3,590
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy Total	2	-	2	-	2
Working Capital Fund, Navy Total	333	12	345	(30)	315
Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Navy & Marine Corps Total	123	2	125	-	125
Department of the NAVY Total - Indirect Hire	11,683	379	12,062	3	12,065
Department of the NAVY Grand Total, Direct and Indirect Hire	226,312	3,063	229,375	(7,286)	222,089

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

	FY 2024 Actual	Change	FY 2025 Enacted	Change	FY 2026 Estimate
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force					
Foreign National Direct Hire	4,297	494	4,791	(1)	4,790
U.S. Direct Hire	77,324	192	77,516	(3,954)	73,562
Total - Direct Hire	81,621	686	82,307	(3,955)	78,352
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve					
Foreign National Direct Hire	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Direct Hire	9,971	1,270	11,241	(1,202)	10,039
Total - Direct Hire	9,933	1,395	11,328	(87)	11,241
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard					
Foreign National Direct Hire	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Direct Hire	14,504	1,071	15,575	(64)	15,511
Total - Direct Hire	14,504	1,071	15,575	(64)	15,511
Working Capital Fund, Air Force					
Foreign National Direct Hire	268	17	285	-	285
U.S. Direct Hire	33,653	(213)	33,440	(76)	33,364
Total - Direct Hire	33,921	(196)	33,725	(76)	33,649
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force					
Foreign National Direct Hire	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Direct Hire	23,974	499	24,473	(1,861)	22,612
Total - Direct Hire	20,597	3,876	24,473	(1,861)	22,612
Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Air Force					
Foreign National Direct Hire	228	-	228	-	228
U.S. Direct Hire	693	-	693	-	693
Total - Direct Hire	921	-	921	-	921
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force					
Foreign National Direct Hire	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Direct Hire	2,320	(118)	2,202	7	2,209
Total - Direct Hire	2,320	(118)	2,202	7	2,209

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

	FY 2024 Actual	Change	FY 2025 Enacted	Change	FY 2026 Estimate
Operation and Maintenance, Space Force					
Foreign National Direct Hire	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Direct Hire	2,729	186	2,915	(62)	2,853
Total - Direct Hire	2,729	186	2,915	(62)	2,915
AIR FORCE TOTAL Direct Hire					
Foreign National Direct Hire	4,793	511	5,304	(1)	5,303
U.S. Direct Hire	160,119	2,819	162,938	(7,157)	155,781
Total - Direct Hire	164,912	3,330	168,242	(7,158)	161,084
SPACE FORCE TOTAL Direct Hire					
Foreign National Direct Hire	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Direct Hire	5,049	68	5,117	(55)	5,062
Total - Direct Hire	5,049	68	5,117	(55)	5,062
Department of the Air Force Total - Direct Hire	169,961	3,398	173,359	(7,213)	166,146
Indirect Hires by Appropriation					
Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	358	-	358	-	358
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	3,874	(742)	3,132	(11)	3,121
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force	2	-	2	-	2
Working Capital Fund, Air Force	275	28	303	-	303
Department of the Air Force Total - Indirect Hire	4,509	(714)	3,795	(11)	3,784
Department of the AIR FORCE Grand Total, Direct and Indirect Hire	174,470	2,684	177,154	(7,224)	169,930

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Defense-Wide Activities Civilian Direct and Indirect Hires by Appropriation

Full-Time Equivalent

	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Enacted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide					
Foreign National Direct Hire	420	11	431	123	554
U.S. Direct Hire	92,322	322	92,644	(3,446)	89,198
Total - Direct Hire	92,742	333	93,075	(3,323)	89,752
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide					
Foreign National Direct Hire	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Direct Hire	3,485	(361)	3,124	255	3,379
Total - Direct Hire	3,485	(361)	3,124	255	3,379
Working Capital Fund, Defense-Wide					
Foreign National Direct Hire	583	(8)	575	-	575
U.S. Direct Hire	52,541	1,865	54,406	(1,684)	52,722
Total - Direct Hire	53,124	1,857	54,981	(1,684)	53,297
Pentagon Reservation Fund					
Foreign National Direct Hire	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Direct Hire	2,184	(288)	1,896	1	1,897
Total - Direct Hire	2,184	(288)	1,896	1	1,897
National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund					
Foreign National Direct Hire	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Direct Hire	54	11	65	-	65
Total - Direct Hire	54	11	65	-	65
Buildings Maintenance Fund					
Foreign National Direct Hire	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Direct Hire	113	21	134	-	134
Total - Direct Hire	113	21	134	-	134

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

	FY 2024 Actual	Change	FY 2025 Enacted	Change	FY 2026 Estimate
Defense Health Program					
Foreign National Direct Hire	779	439	1,218	(20)	1,198
U.S. Direct Hire	50,939	4,270	55,209	(2,653)	52,556
Total - Direct Hire	51,718	4,709	56,427	(2,673)	53,754
United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces					
Foreign National Direct Hire	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Direct Hire	47	12	59	-	59
Total - Direct Hire	47	12	59	-	59
Office of the Inspector General Total					
Foreign National Direct Hire	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Direct Hire	1,803	64	1,867	(347)	1,520
Total - Direct Hire	1,773	113	1,886	(19)	1,867
Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund		-		-	
Foreign National Direct Hire	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Direct Hire	41	5	46	(10)	36
Total - Direct Hire	41	5	46	(10)	36
DEFENSE-WIDE TOTAL Direct Hire					
Foreign National Direct Hire	1,782	442	2,224	103	2,327
U.S. Direct Hire	203,529	5,921	209,450	(7,884)	201,566
Total - Direct Hire	205,311	6,363	211,674	(7,781)	203,893
Indirect Hires by Appropriation					
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	264	10	274	-	274
Office of the Inspector General	2	1	3	(3)	-
Defense Health Program	1,218	(143)	1,075	(436)	639
Working Capital Fund, Defense-Wide	1,833	57	1,890	1	1,891
Total - Indirect Hire	3,317	(75)	3,242	(438)	2,804
DEFENSE-WIDE Grand Total, Direct and Indirect Hire	208,628	6,288	214,916	(8,219)	206,697
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE Grand Total, Direct and Indirect Hire	805,341	9,306	814,647	(42,795)	771,852

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

CONTRACT SERVICES

SUMMARY BY COMPONENT^{1, 2}

\$ in Millions

Component	FY 2024 Actuals	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 24-25 Change	FY 25-26 Change
Army	26,022	21,264	22,803	-4,757	1,539
Navy	26,037	28,031	28,924	1,994	893
Air Force	27,533	28,029	28,316	496	287
Defense-Wide	30,464	31,911	25,049	1,447	-6,862
Total	110,055	109,234	105,092	-820	-4,142

1/ Excludes MILCON and RDT&E.

Numbers may not add due to rounding

2/ Excludes R&D Contracts (25.5) and Medical Contracts (25.6).

Description of Services Financed: In accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulation 37.101, contract services are contracts that directly engage the time and effort of a contractor whose primary purpose is to perform an identifiable task rather than to furnish an end item of supply. Contract services are a viable source of labor for commercial work that is not inherently governmental or otherwise exempted from the private sector. Per section 4506 of 10 U.S. Code, this exhibit summarizes services contracted within all DoD appropriations except Military Construction and Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation. This exhibit includes contract services for medical care, other federal purchases, and Overseas Operations Costs.

Reporting Requirement: This chapter is submitted to comply with section 4506 of 10 U.S. Code reporting requirements for the FY 2026 President's Budget. The report provides information on contract services for the DoD Components by object class (OC) and sub-object class for the budget year and the subsequent four fiscal years in the future-years defense program.

Summary of Changes: The Department's FY 2026 budget request includes \$105 billion for contract services, a net decrease of \$4.1 billion from the FY 2025 enacted request. The FY 2026 changes include a reduction of funding for advisory and assistance services and increased funding for the operation and maintenance of facilities. FY 2026 reflects a deliberate realignment of resources to improve operational efficiency and uphold the Administration's reform agenda. The reduction directly supports the implementation of Executive Order 14222, "Implementing the President's Department of Government Efficiency and Cost Effectiveness Initiative," by streamlining external support contracts and prioritizing mission-essential, outcome-driven capabilities. The adjustment reflects a shift toward leveraging in-house expertise, consolidating duplicative efforts, and ensuring that advisory services directly advance core policy

CONTRACT SERVICES

CONTRACT SERVICES

objectives and enterprise-wide modernization. The following tables detail the changes in the contract services program by DoD Components.

Army Contract Services^{1, 2} \$ in millions

Object Class	Object Sub-Class	FY 2024 Actuals	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 24-25 Change	FY 25-26 Change
25.1 - Advisory and Assistance Services (A&S)	932 - Management & Professional Support Services	3,104	2,319	1,982	-785	-338
	933 - Studies, Analysis, & Evaluations	446	226	183	-220	-44
	934 - Engineering & Technical Services	918	544	421	-373	-124
	935 - Training and Leadership Developmen(A&S)	16	100	55	83	-44
25.2 - Other Services	926 - Other Overseas Purchases	-	-	-	0	0
	936 - Training and Leadership Development	514	423	360	-92	-63
	989 - Other Services	1,083	4,382	4,515	3,299	132
	990 - IT Contract Support Services	9	75	60	66	-15
25.3 - Other Government Purchases	989 - Other Services	4,746	58	180	-4,688	121
25.4 - Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	922 - Equipment Maintenance By Contract	-	-	-	0	0
	923 - Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	8,877	6,430	8,562	-2,448	2,133
25.7 - Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	922 - Equipment Maintenance By Contract	3,602	4,171	4,177	569	6
	927 - Air Defense Contracts & Space Support (AF)	34	21	20	-13	-
	928 - Ship Maintenance By Contract	48	107	1	59	-106
	929 - Aircraft Reworks by Contract	16	17	5	1	-11
	930 - Other Depot Maintenance (Non-Fund)	35	29	22	-6	-7
	990 - IT Contract Support Services	2,108	2,078	1,808	-30	-270
25.8 - Subsistence and Support of Persons	964 - Subsistence and Support of Persons	466	285	453	-181	168
Total		26,022	21,264	22,803	-4,757	1,539

1/ Excludes MILCON and RDT&E.

2/ Excludes R&D Contracts (25.5) and Medical Contracts (25.6).

Numbers may not add due to rounding

CONTRACT SERVICES

CONTRACT SERVICES

The Army's FY 2026 budget request includes \$22.8 billion for contract services, a net increase of \$1.5 billion from FY 2025 enacted levels. The increase is primarily due to operation and maintenance of facilities.

- Advisory and Assistance Services funding is reduced by \$549 million in FY 2026, representing a deliberate realignment of resources to improve operational efficiency and uphold the Administration's reform agenda. This reduction directly supports the implementation of Executive Order 14222, *"Implementing the President's Department of Government Efficiency and Cost Effectiveness Initiative,"* by streamlining external support contracts and prioritizing mission-essential, outcome-driven capabilities. The adjustment reflects a shift toward leveraging in-house expertise, consolidating duplicative efforts, and ensuring that advisory services directly advance core policy objectives and enterprise-wide modernization.
- A \$55 million increase in Other Services advances the Army Transformation Initiative by investing in digital readiness, Soldier quality of life, and installation resilience. This funding supports campus-style dining modernization to enhance nutrition and access across installations, accelerating IT services maintenance and infrastructure updates.
- A \$121 million increase in Other Government Purchases advances Army installation readiness, energy resilience, and global posture. This investment prioritizes critical energy and utility infrastructure in Hawaii, strengthens facilities sustainment across all installations to 91% funded, and accelerates barracks modernization to enhance Soldier quality of life. It also supports expanded operations in the CENTCOM AOR and bolsters domestic installation operations—including municipal services, utility privatization, and emergency readiness—ensuring secure, adaptive, and strategically aligned infrastructure worldwide.
- A \$2.1 billion increase in Operation and Maintenance of Facilities restores critical installation readiness and advances Army infrastructure modernization. This increase includes over \$1 billion in facility sustainment previously realigned to border operations, elevating sustainment funding to 91%. Investments support permanent party barracks revitalization, energy and utility resilience (including U.S. CENTCOM projects), the implementation of the Army Facility Investment Plan, and the facility reduction (demolition) program.
- Operation and Maintenance of Equipment decreases by \$389 million, reflecting targeted efficiencies aligned with Army modernization and IT consolidation efforts. The reduction stems from scaled-back Depot Maintenance (Reset) activities for aircraft and other equipment, driven by improved sustainment cycles and lower reset demand.
- Subsistence and Support of Persons increases by \$168 million, directly advancing the Army Transformation Initiative's focus on force readiness and quality of life. This investment supports campus-style dining modernization and expands access to nutritious food options across installations—enhancing daily life for Soldiers. It also funds new operational requirements in the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) area of responsibility and improves logistics for dining, transportation, and laundry services Army-wide. Collectively, these enhancements help build a more resilient, supported, and ready force.

CONTRACT SERVICES

CONTRACT SERVICES

Navy Contract Services^{1,2}

\$ in Millions

Object Class	Object Sub-Class	FY 2024 Actuals	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 24-25 Change	FY 25-26 Change
25.1 - Advisory and Assistance Services (A&S)	932 - Management & Professional Support Services	3,498	2,143	1,956	-1,354	-187
	933 - Studies, Analysis, & Evaluations	195	207	243	13	36
	934 - Engineering & Technical Services	1,217	801	843	-416	42
	935 - Training and Leadership Developmen(A&S)	68	99	88	31	-11
25.2 - Other Services	926 - Other Overseas Purchases	27	1	1	-26	0
	936 - Training and Leadership Development	330	380	322	50	-58
	989 - Other Services	1,807	1,708	1,662	-98	-46
25.4 - Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	923 - Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	5,415	6,830	5,444	1,415	-1,386
25.7 - Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	922 - Equipment Maintenance By Contract	6,286	6,408	6,914	122	505
	927 - Air Defense Contracts & Space			0		
	928 - Ship Maintenance By Contract	2,085	3,231	4,642	1,146	1,411
	929 - Aircraft Reworks by Contract	2,487	2,710	2,932	222	223
	930 - Other Depot Maintenance (Non-Fund)	599	730	797	130	67
	990 - IT Contract Support Services	1,825	2,542	2,846	717	305
25.8 - Subsistence and Support of Persons	964 - Subsistence and Support of Persons	198	240	233	42	-6
Total		26,037	28,031	28,924	1,994	893

1/ Excludes MILCON and RDT&E.

2/ Excludes R&D Contracts (25.5) and Medical Contracts (25.6).

Numbers may not add due to rounding

CONTRACT SERVICES

CONTRACT SERVICES

The Navy's FY 2026 budget request includes \$28.9 billion for contract services, a net increase of \$.893 billion from FY 2025 enacted levels. The increase includes inflation and program growth, primarily in equipment operation and maintenance.

- Advisory and Assistance decreased by \$120 million, with funding taken from engineering, technical, management, and professional services.
- Other Services decrease by \$104 million is attributable to decrease funding for MyNavy HR Transformation contractor support.
- Operation and Maintenance of Facilities decreased by \$1,386 million with funding decreased for operation and maintenance of facilities.
- Operation and Maintenance of Equipment increases by \$2,510 million, with funding added to ship depot maintenance, aircraft rework, and IT contract support services.

CONTRACT SERVICES

Air Force Contract Services^{1,2}

\$ in Millions

Object Class	Object Sub-Class	FY 2024 Actuals	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 24-25 Change	FY 25-26 Change
25.1 - Advisory and Assistance Services (A&S)	932 - Management & Professional Support Services	1,976	1,247	971	-729	-276
	933 - Studies, Analysis, & Evaluations	527	309	223	-218	-86
	934 - Engineering & Technical Services	522	570	592	47	22
	935 - Training and Leadership Development (A&S)	47	33	35	-14	2
25.2 - Other Services	926 - Other Overseas Purchases	0	-	-	0	0
	936 - Training and Other Leadership Development (Other Contracts)	1,017	1,249	1,368	232	119
	989 - Other Services	1,708	934	1,067	-775	134
25.3 - Other Government Purchases	989 - Other Services	0	-	114	0	114
25.4 - Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	923 - Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	2,359	2,439	2,634	81	195
25.7 - Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	922 - Equipment Maintenance By Contract	4,796	5,240	5,608	444	367
	927 - Air Defense Contracts & Space Support (AF)	973	1,771	2,210	798	439
	930 - Other Depot Maintenance (Non-Fund)	13,168	13,902	13,112	735	-790
25.8 - Subsistence and Support of Persons	964 - Subsistence and Support of Persons	440	334	381	-105	47
Total		27,533	28,029	28,316	496	287

1/ Excludes MILCON and RDT&E.

2/ Excludes R&D Contracts (25.5) and Medical Contracts (25.6).

Numbers may not add due to rounding

CONTRACT SERVICES

CONTRACT SERVICES

The Air Force's FY 2026 budget request includes \$28.3 billion for contract services, a net increase of \$0.3 billion from FY 2025 enacted levels. Increases in funding support targeted enhancements to Airmen education, modernization of facilities and equipment maintenance, improved air defense and space-based capabilities.

- Advisory and Assistance Services funding is reduced by \$339 million in FY 2026, representing a deliberate realignment of resources to improve operational efficiency and uphold the Administration's reform agenda. This reduction directly supports the implementation of Executive Order 14222, "Implementing the President's Department of Government Efficiency and Cost Effectiveness Initiative," by streamlining external support contracts and prioritizing mission-essential, outcome-driven capabilities. The adjustment reflects a shift toward leveraging in-house expertise, consolidating duplicative efforts, and ensuring that advisory services directly advance core policy objectives and enterprise-wide modernization.
- A \$253 million increase in Other Services reinforces the Air Force investment in training excellence, operational readiness, and warfighting proficiency. This funding supports contract services to expand training and leadership development initiatives, while enhancing Air Operations Training and other Combat Operations Support Programs through Combat Air Force Contracted Air Support. These investments strengthen joint force integration, accelerate pilot and crew readiness, and ensure sustained capacity to meet mission demands across a range of combat and support scenarios.
- A \$159 million increase in Other Government Purchases strengthens Air Force installation security and operational command infrastructure through targeted Research and Development (R&D) investments. This funding expands R&D contract support for Battle Management, Command and Control (BMC2) capabilities, enabling the fielding and sustainment of advanced sensors and non-kinetic effectors at critical hub-and-spoke base defense locations. These enhancements will drive integrated threat detection, response coordination, and mission assurance in increasingly contested environments—advancing resilient, networked defense for the Air Force global footprint.
- A \$195 million increase in Operation and Maintenance of Facilities reflects a focused Air Force investment in installation resilience, cybersecurity, and critical infrastructure recovery. This funding supports the Golden Dome Cybersecurity initiative, ensuring advanced protection of base-level control systems and mission-critical infrastructure. It also provides contracted Facility Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization (FSRM) support, enabling targeted recovery of failed or failing infrastructure across the Air Force footprint. These investments strengthen installation mission assurance, improve long-term facility performance, and support strategic readiness objectives.
- An increase of \$16 million in Operation and Maintenance of Equipment reflects targeted investments in emerging space-based operations, strategic infrastructure, and combat platform readiness. This funding supports the sustainment and integration of commercial proliferated Low Earth Orbit (LEO) capabilities, enhancing resilient satellite communication and sensing.

CONTRACT SERVICES

CONTRACT SERVICES

Defense-Wide Contract Services^{1,2}

\$ in Millions

Object Class	Object Sub-Class	FY 2024 Actuals	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Estimate	FY 24-25 Change	FY 25-26 Change
25.1 - Advisory and Assistance Services (A&S)	932 - Management & Professional Support Services	6,259	4,724	3,551	-1,535	-1,173
	933 - Studies, Analysis, & Evaluations	675	823	611	148	-212
	934 - Engineering & Technical Services	2,090	2,218	2,666	127	448
	935 - Training and Leadership Development(A&S)	67	108	99	41	-9
25.2 - Other Services	926 - Other Overseas Purchases	447	9,015	1	8,568	-9,013
	936 - Training and Leadership Development	330	318	356	-11	37
	989 - Other Services	11,117	4,255	4,860	-6,862	605
	990 - IT Contract Support Services	36	77	325	41	249
25.3 - Other Government Purchases	989 - Other Services	318	253	222	-65	-31
25.4 - Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	922 - Equipment Maintenance By Contract	-	-	-	0	0
	923 - Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	1,054	1,173	1,163	119	-10
25.7 - Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	922 - Equipment Maintenance By Contract	6,366	6,922	8,765	556	1,843
	927 - Air Defense Contracts & Space Support (AF)	2	15	-	13	-15
	928 - Ship Maintenance By Contract	-	-	-	0	0
	929 - Aircraft Reworks by Contract	141	302	347	161	45
	930 - Other Depot Maintenance (Non-Fund)	238	396	471	157	75
	990 - IT Contract Support Services	1,275	1,278	1,573	3	295
25.8 - Subsistence and Support of Persons	964 - Subsistence and Support of Persons	49	36	39	-13	3
Total		30,464	31,911	25,049	1,447	-6,862

1/ Excludes MILCON and RDT&E.

2/ Excludes R&D Contracts (25.5) and Medical Contracts (25.6).

Numbers may not add due to rounding

CONTRACT SERVICES

CONTRACT SERVICES

The Defense-Wide FY 2026 budget request includes \$25 billion for contract services, a net decrease of \$7 billion from FY 2025 enacted levels. There are decreases in advisory assistance, other services, other government purchases, operation of facilities, and equipment maintenance.

- Advisory and Assistance Services funding is reduced by \$946 million in FY 2026, representing a deliberate realignment of resources to improve operational efficiency and uphold the Administration’s reform agenda. This reduction directly supports the implementation of Executive Order 14222, “Implementing the President’s Department of Government Efficiency and Cost Effectiveness Initiative,” by streamlining external support contracts and prioritizing mission-essential, outcome-driven capabilities. The adjustment reflects a shift toward leveraging in-house expertise, consolidating duplicative efforts, and ensuring that advisory services directly advance core policy objectives and enterprise-wide modernization.
- A net decrease of \$8.1 billion in Other Services reflects a strategic reprioritization of contract resources across the Department of Defense. While funding for training, leadership development, and IT contract support services increases, these are outweighed by significant reductions across other service lines. Key drivers include eliminating support for American Forces Network (AFN) Data Visualizations—marking a shift away from legacy media conversion capabilities—and reducing Federal-source services aligned with senior leadership guidance to scale back U.S. funding for major security assistance programs and promote greater partnership burden-sharing. Additional Non-Federal Source Other Services decreases reflect drawdowns in the Enable Global Integrated Operations program and select Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and combat support activities, signaling a refined operational focus and resource optimization.
- A \$308 million decrease in Other Government Purchases in FY 2026 reflects a strategic realignment of Research and Development (R&D) priorities within the Joint Integrated Air and Missile Defense Organization (JIAMDO). This reduction is primarily attributed to the transfer of funding for JIAMDO’s Homeland Defense initiative from traditional R&D, signifying a shift from external acquisition to internal development, test infrastructure, or classified investment channels. The adjustment supports streamlined resource allocation while preserving critical mission outcomes in integrated air and missile defense modernization.
- The net \$10 million decrease in Operation and Maintenance of Facilities in FY 2026 reflects realigned priorities, compliance with federal efficiency mandates, and schedule-driven adjustments. Savings are primarily attributed to the termination of 41 office leases in line with Executive Order 14274, “Restoring Common Sense to Federal Office Space Management”, reducing utility and modernization costs. Additional reductions stem from IDIQ project scheduling shifts in Missile Defense Agency (MDA) FSRM efforts and Host Tenant Support Agreements. These are partially offset by a realignment from the Defense Threat Reduction Agency’s (DTRA) RDT&E account to expand Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) capacity at Fort Belvoir, and a correctional realignment of facility contract execution. Collectively, these changes reinforce fiscal discipline while enhancing mission-specific infrastructure priorities.

CONTRACT SERVICES

CONTRACT SERVICES

- The FY 2026 \$2.2 billion reduction in Operation and Maintenance of Equipment reflects a strategic realignment of sustainment resources in response to evolving operational priorities and improved platform reliability. Decreases are concentrated in contract-based equipment maintenance, ship maintenance, and aircraft rework, driven by reduced reset demand, optimized lifecycle planning, and divestiture of legacy systems. With these reductions, funding declined due to the phase-down of Network Refresh Integration Migration Support and the elimination of DISA-provided AVID Assurance Services.

DoD CUSTOMER FUEL PRICES

The Department of Defense (DoD) procures an array of refined fuel products. The fuel standard selling prices identified in the table below include the cost of refined products, inventory control, transportation, storage, and facilities sustainment.

The DoD makes refined fuel purchases in a two-step process involving the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and the individual Service or Agency customers. The DLA-Energy activity, operating within the Defense-Wide Working Capital Fund (DWWCF), purchases the fuel and subsequently sells it primarily to DoD customers. This allows the DoD to take advantage of large-quantity purchase pricing and, in most years, provides the DoD customer with a stabilized standard fuel price per gallon during that fiscal year.

In FY 2024, the DoD executed \$10,730 million on fuel purchases by the Military Services. In FY 2025, the DoD is projected to spend \$10,847 million for fuel purchases. In FY 2026, the DoD budget request includes \$11,184 million for fuel purchases.

In FY 2024, the Department implemented the budgeted SFP of \$147.84/bbl. The Department increased the SFP to \$168.84/bbl on June 1, 2024, to halt DLA's cash losses due to fuel costs exceeding projections, resulting primarily from selling fuel at a loss due to market costs that did not decrease in alignment with the prior economic assumptions included in the FY 2024 President's budget. This loss was halted by raising the SFP from \$147.84/bbl to \$168.84/bbl, effective June 1, 2024, and was maintained for the remainder of FY 2024. Based on the two SFPs implemented in FY 2024, the quantity-weighted composite SFP for the year was \$156.33/bbl.

In FY 2025, the Department implemented two SFP changes from the \$152.46/bbl budgeted price. Effective October 1, 2024, the first SFP change was to maintain the \$168.84/bbl from FY 2024 to restore DLA's cash balance to a healthy position within the operating range. This price increase imposed a \$1.2 billion bill on the Military Services. Effective April 1, 2025, the second change decreased the SFP to \$138.18/bbl. This SFP reduced costs by \$1.2 billion to eliminate the unfunded bill to the Military Services and acts as if the Department implemented the budgeted \$152.46/bbl SFP for the full fiscal year.

In the FY 2026 President's Budget (PB), the SFP is \$154.14/bbl, which is based on the latest Office of Management and Budget economic assumption for fuel. The Department will continue to monitor fuel costs and adjust the SFP if necessary.

The following table displays the fuel products and the fuel prices that the DoD customers are budgeted to pay for fuel in FY 2024 (full year weighted average), FY 2025 (prices included in the FY 2025 PB), and FY 2026 (prices assumed in the FY 2026 PB).

DoD CUSTOMER FUEL PRICES

Rates in U.S. Dollars		FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026	
Product Type		Gallon	Barrel	Gallon	Barrel	Gallon	Barrel
Ultra Low Sulfur	DS1	\$3.67	\$154.08	\$3.70	\$155.40	\$3.74	\$157.08
Ultra Low Sulfur	DS2	\$3.57	\$150.02	\$3.52	\$147.84	\$3.56	\$149.52
Burner Grade	FS1	\$3.47	\$145.65	\$3.55	\$149.10	\$3.59	\$150.78
Burner Grade	FS2	\$3.09	\$129.80	\$3.14	\$131.88	\$3.17	\$133.14
Biodiesel	BDI	\$3.51	\$147.46	\$3.52	\$147.84	\$3.56	\$149.52
<u>Jet Fuel:</u>							
	JP8 & JA1	\$3.69	\$155.13	\$3.63	\$152.46	\$3.67	\$154.14
	JAA	\$3.67	\$153.98	\$3.61	\$151.62	\$3.65	\$153.30
	JP5	\$3.71	\$155.90	\$3.66	\$153.72	\$3.70	\$155.40
	JTS	\$5.12	\$215.08	\$5.05	\$212.10	\$5.11	\$214.62
Kerosene	KS1	\$3.48	\$146.21	\$3.57	\$149.94	\$3.61	\$151.62
<u>Motor Gasoline:</u>							
Regular, Unleaded	MUR	\$3.31	\$139.23	\$3.55	\$149.10	\$3.59	\$150.78
Midgrade, Unleaded	MUM	\$3.72	\$156.41	\$3.76	\$157.92	\$3.80	\$159.60
Premium, Unleaded	MUP	\$3.21	\$134.94	\$4.19	\$175.98	\$4.24	\$178.08
Gasohol	GUM	\$3.60	\$151.07	\$3.76	\$157.92	\$3.80	\$159.60
Ethanol	E85	\$3.60	\$151.00	\$3.55	\$149.10	\$3.59	\$150.78
<u>Residual:</u>							
Burner Grade	FS4	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.32	\$97.44	\$2.35	\$98.70
Residual (Burner Grade)	FS6	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.84	\$77.28	\$1.86	\$78.12
FOR	FOR	\$0.95	\$39.90	\$0.95	\$39.90	\$0.95	\$39.90
Bunkers Marine (MGO)	MGO	\$3.75	\$157.67	\$3.73	\$156.66	\$3.77	\$158.34
Bunkers Intermediate Grade	180, 380	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.74	\$115.08	\$2.77	\$116.34
Intoplane Jet Fuel	IA1, IAA, IAB, IP8	\$4.19	\$176.07	\$4.13	\$173.46	\$4.18	\$175.56
Local Purchase Jet Fuel	NA1, NAA	\$4.57	\$191.94	\$4.44	\$186.48	\$4.49	\$188.58
Local Purchase Ground Fuel	NLS, NMU	\$3.85	\$161.87	\$3.80	\$159.60	\$3.84	\$161.28
Composite Standard Price		\$3.72	\$156.33	\$3.63	\$152.46	\$3.67	\$154.14

*FY 2024 fuel prices are quantity-weighted composite averages.

OVERSEAS COST SUMMARY

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 overseas cost summary identifies the amounts necessary for payment of stationed personnel, operations, maintenance, facilities, and support costs for all Department of Defense (DoD) overseas military units and the costs of supporting all dependents who accompany DoD personnel outside of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories and possessions of the United States including Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

The following appropriations fund overseas costs: Military Personnel; Operation and Maintenance; Family Housing Operation and Maintenance; Family Housing Construction; and Military Construction to support all DoD activities located outside the United States that are being performed permanently at U.S. military bases and other locations (U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulates, U.S. Mission, etc.). Overseas costs also include the cost of transporting personnel, materials, and equipment to and from overseas locations. The overseas amounts do not include incremental costs associated with contingency operations.

Funding for DoD activities that take place in the United States or a U.S. territory in support of overseas operations is excluded. For example, overseas amounts exclude the funding for depot maintenance performed in the United States on components/aircraft used by an overseas unit. Similarly, training conducted in the United States or U.S. territories is excluded.

The tables below list countries with a cost of at least \$10 million overseas. Locations with overseas costs less than \$10 million in FY 2026 include: *Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, People's Republic of China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Gibraltar, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Helena, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Republic of China (Taiwan), Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.*

OVERSEAS COST SUMMARY

OVERSEAS COST SUMMARY

FY 2024 Overseas Cost Summary

\$ in Millions

<u>Country</u>	<u>Military Personnel</u>	<u>Operation & Maintenance</u>	<u>Military Construction</u>	<u>Family Housing</u>	<u>Total</u>
Australia	\$ 27.2	\$ 7.8	\$ 291.1	\$ -	\$ 326.2
Bahrain	\$ 327.9	\$ 411.9	\$ -	\$ 1.8	\$ 741.6
Belgium	\$ 167.3	\$ 101.5	\$ -	\$ 0.1	\$ 268.9
British Indian Ocean Territory (includes Diego Garcia)	\$ 32.3	\$ 172.9	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 205.1
Canada	\$ 12.3	\$ 0.8	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13.1
Cuba	\$ 74.1	\$ 102.1	\$ 60.0	\$ 12.7	\$ 248.8
Djibouti	\$ -	\$ 1.6	\$ 75.0	\$ -	\$ 76.6
Egypt	\$ 24.5	\$ 15.3	\$ -	\$ 0.0	\$ 39.8
Germany	\$ 4,167.4	\$ 3,830.9	\$ 418.6	\$ 300.5	\$ 8,717.5
Greece	\$ 39.4	\$ 36.9	\$ -	\$ 0.5	\$ 76.8
Greenland	\$ 11.6	\$ 0.1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11.6
Honduras	\$ 39.8	\$ 13.7	\$ 41.3	\$ -	\$ 94.8
Israel	\$ 10.0	\$ 7.0	\$ -	\$ 0.1	\$ 17.1
Italy	\$ 1,355.2	\$ 710.9	\$ 77.1	\$ 69.7	\$ 2,212.9
Japan	\$ 2,471.2	\$ 2,680.9	\$ 258.3	\$ 174.0	\$ 5,584.4
Jordan	\$ -	\$ 25.6	\$ -	\$ 0.0	\$ 25.6
Korea, Republic of	\$ 2,679.2	\$ 1,447.8	\$ -	\$ 52.3	\$ 4,179.3
Kosovo	\$ 0.4	\$ 70.5	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 70.8
Kuwait	\$ 80.3	\$ 6.8	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 87.0
Marshall Islands (includes Kwajalein Atoll, and Wake Island)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 98.6	\$ 98.6
Netherlands	\$ 69.7	\$ 37.3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 106.9
Norway	\$ -	\$ 3.9	\$ 119.0	\$ 0.1	\$ 123.0
Philippines	\$ 2.6	\$ 138.2	\$ 35.0	\$ -	\$ 175.8
Poland	\$ 15.4	\$ 33.3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48.7
Portugal	\$ 26.6	\$ 18.7	\$ -	\$ 0.4	\$ 45.7
Qatar	\$ 34.4	\$ 3.1	\$ -	\$ 0.0	\$ 37.5
Romania	\$ 13.3	\$ 17.5	\$ -	\$ 0.1	\$ 30.9
Saudi Arabia	\$ 49.9	\$ 2.5	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 52.4
Singapore	\$ 22.8	\$ 130.8	\$ -	\$ 8.3	\$ 161.8
Spain	\$ 153.1	\$ 198.9	\$ 106.0	\$ 12.6	\$ 470.6
Turkey	\$ 170.7	\$ 42.4	\$ -	\$ 0.1	\$ 213.2
United Arab Emirates	\$ 18.6	\$ 3.1	\$ -	\$ 0.0	\$ 21.7
United Kingdom	\$ 1,043.0	\$ 272.5	\$ 173.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 1,488.5
Sum of all Countries not Listed (less than \$10 million each)	\$ 401.1	\$ 168.7	\$ 1,029.6	\$ 206.5	\$ 1,805.9
Grand Total	\$ 13,541.2	\$ 10,715.9	\$ 2,684.1	\$ 938.4	\$ 27,879.6

OVERSEAS COST SUMMARY

OVERSEAS COST SUMMARY

FY 2025 Overseas Cost Summary

\$ in Millions

<u>Country</u>	<u>Military Personnel</u>	<u>Operation & Maintenance</u>	<u>Military Construction</u>	<u>Family Housing</u>	<u>Total</u>
Australia	\$ 31.8	\$ 7.8	\$ 179.7	\$ -	\$ 219.4
Bahrain	\$ 373.5	\$ 330.0	\$ -	\$ 1.7	\$ 705.2
Belgium	\$ 167.7	\$ 102.2	\$ 45.0	\$ 101.1	\$ 415.9
British Indian Ocean Territory (includes Diego Garcia)	\$ 34.7	\$ 96.5	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 131.2
Canada	\$ 12.2	\$ 0.8	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13.0
Cuba	\$ 76.7	\$ 104.9	\$ 96.8	\$ 13.4	\$ 291.9
Denmark	\$ 1.3	\$ 1.8	\$ 106.2	\$ 0.0	\$ 109.3
Egypt	\$ 24.0	\$ 15.8	\$ -	\$ 0.0	\$ 39.9
Germany	\$ 4,247.2	\$ 3,606.9	\$ 337.5	\$ 338.9	\$ 8,530.5
Greece	\$ 41.7	\$ 29.9	\$ -	\$ 0.6	\$ 72.2
Greenland	\$ 11.7	\$ 0.1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11.8
Honduras	\$ 39.7	\$ 14.2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 53.9
Israel	\$ 10.7	\$ 6.8	\$ -	\$ 0.3	\$ 17.8
Italy	\$ 1,398.1	\$ 753.0	\$ -	\$ 78.0	\$ 2,229.1
Japan	\$ 2,500.8	\$ 2,758.4	\$ 236.7	\$ 196.8	\$ 5,692.7
Jordan	\$ -	\$ 41.2	\$ -	\$ 0.1	\$ 41.3
Korea, Republic of	\$ 2,738.0	\$ 1,453.4	\$ -	\$ 61.9	\$ 4,253.3
Kosovo	\$ 0.5	\$ 68.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 68.5
Kuwait	\$ 78.0	\$ 7.8	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 85.8
Micronesia, Federated States of	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.5	\$ 96.0	\$ -	\$ 96.9
Netherlands	\$ 71.2	\$ 37.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 108.3
Norway	\$ -	\$ 3.9	\$ 8.0	\$ 0.1	\$ 12.0
Philippines	\$ 3.4	\$ 96.6	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100.0
Poland	\$ 16.2	\$ 37.7	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 53.9
Portugal	\$ 25.1	\$ 18.5	\$ -	\$ 0.3	\$ 43.9
Qatar	\$ 25.3	\$ 3.1	\$ -	\$ 0.0	\$ 28.5
Romania	\$ 13.8	\$ 22.4	\$ -	\$ 0.0	\$ 36.2
Saudi Arabia	\$ 50.2	\$ 2.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 52.6
Singapore	\$ 23.3	\$ 141.6	\$ -	\$ 8.6	\$ 173.5
Spain	\$ 166.5	\$ 155.0	\$ 31.8	\$ 10.2	\$ 363.5
Turkey	\$ 168.5	\$ 46.1	\$ -	\$ 0.1	\$ 214.7
United Arab Emirates	\$ 13.8	\$ 3.1	\$ -	\$ 0.0	\$ 16.9
United Kingdom	\$ 1,055.5	\$ 453.8	\$ 305.1	\$ 0.0	\$ 1,814.5
Sum of all Countries not Listed (less than \$10 million each)	\$ 438.0	\$ 161.0	\$ 1,199.6	\$ 104.1	\$ 1,902.8
Grand Total	\$ 13,859.8	\$ 10,582.3	\$ 2,642.5	\$ 916.2	\$ 28,000.9

OVERSEAS COST SUMMARY

OVERSEAS COST SUMMARY

FY 2026 Overseas Cost Summary

\$ in Millions

<u>Country</u>	<u>Military Personnel</u>	<u>Operation & Maintenance</u>	<u>Military Construction</u>	<u>Family Housing</u>	<u>Total</u>
Australia	\$ 33.4	\$ 7.5	\$ 190.6	\$ -	\$ 231.6
Bahrain	\$ 379.9	\$ 344.4	\$ 42.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 768.3
Belgium	\$ 173.6	\$ 105.3	\$ -	\$ 145.1	\$ 424.0
British Indian Ocean Territory (includes Diego Garcia)	\$ 35.5	\$ 98.6	\$ 29.0	\$ -	\$ 163.1
Canada	\$ 13.0	\$ 0.9	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13.8
Cuba	\$ 78.4	\$ 123.0	\$ 35.8	\$ 15.1	\$ 252.4
Djibouti	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 51.6	\$ -	\$ 51.6
Egypt	\$ 24.8	\$ 15.6	\$ -	\$ 0.0	\$ 40.4
Germany	\$ 4,432.3	\$ 3,750.5	\$ 342.9	\$ 284.0	\$ 8,809.6
Greece	\$ 42.8	\$ 31.7	\$ -	\$ 0.6	\$ 75.1
Greenland	\$ 12.4	\$ 0.1	\$ 32.0	\$ -	\$ 44.4
Honduras	\$ 41.2	\$ 14.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55.5
Israel	\$ 10.9	\$ 5.8	\$ -	\$ 0.3	\$ 16.9
Italy	\$ 1,430.9	\$ 767.9		\$ 73.2	\$ 2,272.0
Japan	\$ 2,624.0	\$ 2,517.1	\$ 124.4	\$ 126.5	\$ 5,391.9
Jordan	\$ -	\$ 38.1	\$ -	\$ 0.1	\$ 38.2
Korea, Republic of	\$ 2,822.8	\$ 1,468.0	\$ -	\$ 52.9	\$ 4,343.8
Kosovo	\$ 0.5	\$ 68.1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 68.6
Kuwait	\$ 80.3	\$ 7.9	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 88.2
Netherlands	\$ 76.5	\$ 38.2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 114.8
Norway	\$ -	\$ 3.8	\$ 72.0	\$ 0.1	\$ 75.9
Palau	\$ 0.2	\$ -	\$ 117.5	\$ -	\$ 117.7
Philippines	\$ 3.6	\$ 96.3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 99.9
Poland	\$ 16.8	\$ 38.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 54.8
Portugal	\$ 26.1	\$ 16.9	\$ -	\$ 0.3	\$ 43.3
Qatar	\$ 26.5	\$ 3.2	\$ -	\$ 0.0	\$ 29.7
Romania	\$ 14.2	\$ 21.8	\$ -	\$ 0.0	\$ 36.0
Saudi Arabia	\$ 51.9	\$ 2.6	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 54.5
Singapore	\$ 24.0	\$ 127.4	\$ -	\$ 8.7	\$ 160.1
Spain	\$ 172.9	\$ 151.0	\$ -	\$ 11.0	\$ 334.9
Turkey	\$ 177.5	\$ 44.2	\$ -	\$ 0.1	\$ 221.7
United Arab Emirates	\$ 13.9	\$ 2.6	\$ -	\$ 0.0	\$ 16.5
United Kingdom	\$ 1,113.2	\$ 295.5	\$ 640.2	\$ 0.0	\$ 2,049.0
Sum of all Countries not Listed (less than \$10 million each)	\$ 454.2	\$ 161.8	\$ 1,248.6	\$ 104.0	\$ 1,968.5
Grand Total	\$ 14,408.0	\$ 10,368.0	\$ 2,926.6	\$ 824.2	\$ 28,526.7

OVERSEAS COST SUMMARY

FOREIGN CURRENCY FLUCTUATION RATES

FOREIGN CURRENCY FLUCTUATIONS, DEFENSE

The Foreign Currency Fluctuations, Defense (FCF,D) appropriation enables the execution of budgeted programs while accommodating variations in foreign currency exchange rates. This centralized account is managed by the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller). Funds are transferred from this appropriation to Department of Defense (DoD) Components' Operation and Maintenance and Military Personnel appropriations to offset net losses in purchasing power because of unfavorable fluctuations in the foreign currency exchange rates of specified currencies. If a net gain results, the asset is transferred from the gaining appropriation to the FCF,D appropriation to replenish the fund. Unobligated balances from the prior two years for Operation and Maintenance and Military Personnel appropriations may be transferred to the FCF,D account to further replenish the fund. The rates for the currencies specified in the table below were used to formulate the FY 2026 budget. The Department will use these rates to measure foreign currency fluctuation during execution. These rates are expressed in units of foreign currency that can be purchased with one (1) U.S. dollar.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rates
Units of Foreign Currency per One U.S. Dollar

		<u>Execution Rates</u>	<u>President's Budget Rates</u>	<u>President's Budget Rates</u>
<u>Country</u>	<u>Monetary Unit</u>	<u>FY 2024</u>	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>
Denmark	Krone	8.6857	6.8950	6.9395
European Community	Euro	1.1654	0.9249	0.9303
Iceland	Krona	168.9027	136.0931	137.9200
Japan	Yen	164.5398	145.7323	150.4415
Norway	Krone	11.9453	10.6839	10.9541
Singapore	Dollar	1.6465	1.3517	1.3277
South Korea	Won	1584.6181	1314.2081	1388.1554
Turkey	New Lira	21.9660	26.7796	34.5360
United Kingdom	Pound	1.0091	0.7978	0.7794

FOREIGN CURRENCY FLUCTUATION RATES

Explosive Ordnance Disposal

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) is a high-demand, critical capability essential for the success of military operations. Section 343 of the FY 2017 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) (Public Law 114-328) defines explosive ordnance as any munition containing explosive, nuclear fission or fusion material, or biological or chemical agent. Explosive ordnance includes bombs and warheads; guided and ballistic missiles; artillery, mortar, rocket, and small arms munitions; mines, torpedoes, and depth charges; grenades demolition charges; pyrotechnics; clusters and dispensers; cartridge and propellant actuated devices; electro-explosive devices; clandestine and improvised explosive devices; and all similar or related items or components explosive in nature. Section 2284(c) of Title 10 U.S. Code, as amended by the FY 2020 NDAA (Public Law 116-92), requires annual justification materials and defines disposal with respect to explosive ordnance, as the detection, identification, field evaluation, defeat, disablement, or rendering safe, recovery and exploitation, and final disposition of the ordnance. The overall increase is attributed to the Mining Expendable Delivery Unmanned Submarine Asset (MEDUSA) program to accelerate testing to support MEDUSA earlier delivery to the fleet.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal Funding

\$ in Millions

Component	Appropriation	FY 2024 Actuals	Change	FY 2025 Enacted	Change	PB 2026 Estimate
Army	O&M	34.9	-8.1	26.8	5.9	32.6
	PROC	0.0	16.4	16.4	-2.3	14.2
	RDTE	19.1	0.0	19.1	-10.9	8.2
Army Total		54.0	8.3	62.3	-7.3	55.0
Navy	O&M	445.9	21.0	466.9	-17.6	449.3
	PROC	111.1	11.3	122.4	5.8	128.2
	RDTE	140.9	-31.5	109.4	85.0	194.4
	MILPERS	237.1	10.1	247.2	-4.4	242.8
Navy Total		935.0	10.9	945.9	68.8	1,014.7
Marine Corps	O&M	2.6	0.0	2.7	-0.3	2.4
	PROC	44.2	-14.0	30.2	-9.1	21.1
	RDTE	1.0	-0.7	0.4	1.1	1.4
Marine Corps Total		47.8	-14.7	33.2	-8.3	24.8
Air Force	O&M	25.8	2.6	28.4	0.3	28.7
	PROC	27.2	-0.9	26.2	1.1	27.4
	MILPERS	183.0	6.8	189.8	10.4	200.2
Air Force Total		235.9	8.5	244.4	11.9	256.3
Grand Total		1,272.7	13.1	1,285.8	65.0	1,350.8

SMALL BUSINESS ADVERTISING CONTRACTS

The Department of Defense provides procurement opportunities for various services to socially and economically small, disadvantaged businesses (SDBs) and those businesses owned by service-disabled veterans, minorities, and women. This report is provided in compliance with the House Report 118-121, page 59, accompanying H.R. 4365, the Department of Defense Appropriations Bill, 2024, which directs each agency to include the following information in its annual budget justification:

- All contracts for advertising services;
- Contracts for the advertising services of socially and economically SDB concerns (as defined in section 8(a)(4) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637 (a)(4)), and
- Contracts for service-disabled veteran, women, and minority-owned business advertising services. These three categories (service-disabled veterans, women, and minority-owned businesses) of specified businesses may overlap. For example, an SDB may be women-owned and counted in the procurement database as both an SDB and a women-owned business.

Category Descriptions:

Small, disadvantaged businesses (SDBs) are defined as those that are primarily owned and controlled by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.

Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business is owned and controlled by a Service-Disabled Veteran or Service-Disabled Veterans, as defined in section 3(q) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(q)) and SBA's implementing SDVOSBC Program Regulations (13 C.F.R. 125).

Women-owned businesses include businesses of all sizes that are at least 51 percent owned by one or more women and whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more women who self-identify as a women-owned business in the System for Award Management.

Minority-owned businesses include businesses of all sizes that are at least 51 percent owned by one or more members of a minority group and self-identify as minority-owned businesses in the Federal Government's System for Award Management. Minority-owned companies are further broken down into businesses owned by Asian-Pacific, Subcontinent-Asian, Black, Hispanic, Native Americans, and others.

SMALL BUSINESS ADVERTISING CONTRACTS

Summary of Small Business Advertising Contracts by Component (*\$ in Millions*)

Component	FY 2024 <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2025 <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2026 <u>Estimate</u>
Army	333.1	1.3	334.4	14.4	348.8
Navy	115.1	0.5	115.6	23.5	139.0
Marine Corps	412.4	47.8	460.2	9.7	469.8
Air Force	130.3	-11.3	119.0	29.7	148.7
Space Force	18.5	-0.5	18.0	-	18.0
Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA)	6.0	-4.1	1.9	-	1.9
Total	1,015.4	33.7	1,049.1	77.2	1,126.3

Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Small Business by Component (*\$ in Millions*)

Component	FY 2024 <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2025 <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2026 <u>Estimate</u>
Army	6.5	-	6.5	0.3	6.8
Navy	2.8	0.1	2.9	0.1	3.0
Marine Corps	19.1	0.8	19.8	0.4	20.2
Air Force	2.6	-0.2	2.4	0.6	3.0
Space Force	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	0.3
Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA)	5.8	-3.9	1.9	-	1.9
Total	37.0	-3.1	33.8	1.4	35.2

SMALL BUSINESS ADVERTISING CONTRACTS

SMALL BUSINESS ADVERTISING CONTRACTS

Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Business by Component *(\$ in Millions)*

Component	<u>FY 2024 Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2025 Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>FY 2026 Estimate</u>
Army	7.7	-	7.7	0.3	8.0
Navy	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Marine Corps	32.5	6.0	38.5	0.8	39.3
Air Force	-	-	-	-	-
Space Force	-	-	-	-	-
Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA)	1.9	-1.0	0.9	-	0.9
Total	42.2	5.0	47.2	1.1	48.3

SMALL BUSINESS ADVERTISING CONTRACTS

SMALL BUSINESS ADVERTISING CONTRACTS

Women-Owned Business by Component *(\$ in Millions)*

Component	FY 2024 <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2025 <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2026 <u>Estimate</u>
Army	13.0	-	13.0	0.6	13.6
Navy	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Marine Corps	16.9	1.2	18.1	0.4	18.5
Air Force	-	-	-	-	-
Space Force	-	-	-	-	-
Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA)	4.9	-4.0	0.9	-	0.9
Total	34.9	-2.8	32.1	1.0	33.2

Minority-Owned Business by Component *(\$ in Millions)*

Component	FY 2024 <u>Actual</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2025 <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>	FY 2026 <u>Estimate</u>
Army	6.5	-	6.5	0.3	6.8
Navy	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Marine Corps	0.6	0.1	0.7	-	0.7
Air Force	-	-	-	-	-
Space Force	-	-	-	-	-
Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA)	5.8	-3.9	1.9	-	1.9
Total	13.0	-3.8	9.2	0.3	9.6

SMALL BUSINESS ADVERTISING CONTRACTS

Department of Defense Financial Statement Audits

THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDITS

The annual financial statement audits are critical to the Department's efforts to rebuild the military and revitalize America's defense industry rapidly and at a reasonable cost. Achieving an unmodified audit opinion will restore public trust and ensure that precious resources are used efficiently and effectively to support the warfighter. The Department is committed to achieving an unmodified audit opinion by December 31, 2028, as the law requires.

In FY2024, the Department completed its seventh annual consolidated financial statement audit, covering approximately \$4.1 trillion of the Department's total assets and \$4.3 trillion in total liabilities. The audit comprised 28 standalone audits conducted by independent public accountants and the DoD Office of Inspector General. Twelve reporting entities received an unmodified audit opinion, including the U.S. Marines Corps, which became the first DoD Military Service to achieve an unmodified audit opinion in FY 2023 and successfully sustained that opinion in FY 2024. The Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) and the Defense Logistics Agency's (DLA) National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund (NDSTF) achieved their first unmodified audit opinions in FY 2024. One reporting entity received a qualified audit opinion; all other reporting entities under a standalone audit, and the DoD consolidated audit each resulted in a disclaimer of opinion. A disclaimer of opinion means the auditor could not obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to base an opinion on the financial statements. A disclaimer of opinion does not indicate, nor is it evidence or proof of, mismanagement. For example, due to the Department's complex and decentralized Information Technology (IT) systems, the reporting entities often cannot produce adequate supporting documentation to an auditor in a timely manner, resulting in failed audit tests.

Reporting entities collectively closed eight material weaknesses and downgraded 13. Notably, nine reporting entities closed or downgraded their Fund Balance with Treasury (FBWT) material weakness in FY 2024. FBWT represents the amount of funds the Department has available at the Department of the Treasury; resolving this material weakness is foundational to achieving a Department-wide unmodified audit opinion. This significant progress means that \$707 billion of the DoD-wide FY 2024 FBWT balance of \$856 billion is free of material weaknesses. Overall, the Department has increased the number of closed and downgraded Agency-Wide material weaknesses from 7 in FY 2021 to 21 in FY 2024. Additionally, the Department closed its DoD-wide Contingent Legal Liabilities material weakness. Leases were added as a new DoD-wide material weakness for FY 2024 – a net zero change in the DoD-wide material weaknesses.

BUDGET

The Department expects to spend \$1.5 billion during FY 2026 in support of the DoD Audit, with approximately 12 percent of these resources required to pay the independent auditors, 14 percent supporting the cost of the audit, including addressing auditors' requests for information, and 74 percent of total costs directed at remediating audit findings.

Department of Defense Financial Statement Audits

TABLE 1: AUDIT SERVICES COSTS

Description: Audit Services Costs are the costs of contracting with IPA firms to perform, issue findings, and render an opinion on the annual financial statement audits, and examinations of service provider controls that are conducted in accordance with the Statement of Standards for Attestation Engagements (SSAE) No. 18, “Attestation Standards: Clarification and Recodification.”

\$ in Thousands

Appropriation	BLI Title	Sum of FY2024	Sum of FY2025	Sum of FY2026
0100 O&M, DW		5,800	6,793	7,601
	1P-1PLM	-	-	-
	4G-4GT6	106	104	104
	4G-4GT8	1,080	1,099	1,787
	4G-4GT9	2,009	2,059	2,109
	4G-4GTB	1,483	2,548	2,598
	4G-4GTO	1,122	984	1,003
0107 OFFICE OF THE IG		734	749	765
	4G-4GTV	734	749	765
0130 DEFENSE HEALTH PGM		612	643	674
	14-5	612	643	674
0400 RDT&E, DW		1,791	-	-
	MST-01	1,791	-	-
1804 O&M, NAVY		53,895	54,973	56,073
	4A-4A1M	53,895	54,973	56,073
2020 O&M, ARMY		35,458	35,277	37,861
	43-431	1,400	1,458	1,489

Department of Defense Financial Statement Audits

43-438	34,058	33,819	36,372
3400 O&M, AIR FORCE	40,021	40,982	41,966
50-042G	40,021	40,982	41,966
4555 DEFENSE STOCKPILE	7,907	1,563	1,592
493003 WCF, AIR FORCE	5,563	5,591	5,679
493004 WCF, DECA	617	689	696
493005 WCF, DEFENSE (blank)	21,928	31,001	31,141
Grand Total	174,326	178,262	184,048

Explanation of Changes: The Department's FY 2026 request is a net increase of \$6 million from the FY 2025 requested funding levels. Increased IPA contracts for additional standalone audit amounts and SSAE 18 examinations were contributors.

TABLE 2: AUDIT SUPPORT COSTS

Description: Audit Support Costs support the audit infrastructure and respond to auditor requests.

\$ in Thousands

Appropriation	BLI Title	Sum of FY2024	Sum of FY2025	Sum of FY2026
0100 O&M, DW		41,515	41,335	41,999
	1P-1PL1	481	487	495
	1P-1PLM	8,507	6,900	7,589
	33-3PL1	30	79	92
	3E-3EV2	438	450	694
	4G-4GT9	1,641	1,675	1,709
	4G-4GTB	1,112	914	901

Department of Defense Financial Statement Audits

4G-4GTC	200	200	200
4G-4GTI	2,717	3,000	3,175
4G-4GTJ	662	681	685
4G-4GTN	19,055	19,984	19,335
4G-4GTO	6,187	6,318	6,456
4G-4GTQ	420	427	444
4G-ES18	65	220	224
0107 OFFICE OF THE IG	36,244	37,007	37,785
4G-4GTV	36,244	37,007	37,785
0130 DEFENSE HEALTH PGM	16,116	14,031	14,179
14-5	16,116	14,031	14,179
0400 RDT&E, DW	5,577	5,684	3,470
004	350	350	350
IT-04	1,160	1,180	-
MD38	670	690	710
MS6	982	994	1,015
MSL-07	-	-	1,220
MST-01	2,415	2,470	175
1106 O&M, MC	11,570	5,764	5,797
1A-1A1A	-	753	765
1A-1A2A	897	2,890	2,838

Department of Defense Financial Statement Audits

4A-4A4G	10,338	1,511	1,517
BS-BSS1	335	610	677
1319 RDT&E, NAVY	693	722	727
0128	693	722	727
1804 O&M, NAVY	24,582	26,866	27,060
02-1B4B	480	386	398
1C-1C1C	395	404	409
1C-1C1M	-	-	419
1C-1C6C	1,486	1,452	1,449
1D-1D2D	1,379	1,381	1,730
1D-1D7D	318	331	340
3B-3B4K	152	157	157
3C-3C1L	129	143	145
4A-4A1M	13,271	15,616	15,422
4A-4A3M	87	89	182
4A-4A4M	1,472	1,397	1,349
4A-4A8M	415	442	-
4B-4B2N	743	755	757
4B-4B3N	2,538	2,613	2,594
BS-BSS1	1,717	1,700	1,709
2020 O&M, ARMY	18,603	18,653	18,818

Department of Defense Financial Statement Audits

43-431	800	833	851
43-438	17,803	17,820	17,967
3400 O&M, AIR FORCE	4,507	4,602	4,698
50-042G	4,507	4,602	4,698
4555 DEFENSE STOCKPILE	283	232	229
493003 WCF, AIR FORCE	528	264	270
493004 WCF, DECA	191	191	193
493005 WCF, DEFENSE	65,768	53,541	52,771
Grand Total	226,176	208,892	207,996

TABLE 3: AUDIT REMEDIATION COSTS

Description: Audit Remediation Costs include Government and contractor costs for correcting findings and achieving and sustaining an auditable systems environment. These costs do not include enterprise resource planning system (ERP) deployment or maintenance costs.

\$ in Thousands

Appropriation	BLI Title	Sum of FY2024	Sum of FY2025	Sum of FY2026
0100 O&M, DW		66,987	61,792	57,477
	1P-1PL1	1,204	1,350	1,176
	1P-1PLM	11,436	10,646	10,995
	3E-3EV2	596	612	899
	4G-4GT6	347	354	360
	4G-4GT8	662	676	659

Department of Defense Financial Statement Audits

4G-4GT9	1,792	1,827	1,863
4G-4GTB	5,165	4,738	4,714
4G-4GTC	1,000	1,000	1,000
4G-4GTD	2,036	2,079	2,122
4G-4GTE	565	2,329	1,882
4G-4GTH	85	86	88
4G-4GTI	3,279	2,634	2,682
4G-4GTJ	662	681	685
4G-4GTM	180	180	190
4G-4GTN	35,506	30,413	25,922
4G-4GTO	1,097	784	802
4G-4GTQ	1,215	1,239	1,274
4G-ES18	160	165	166
0130 DEFENSE HEALTH PGM	16,077	16,753	17,571
14-5	16,077	16,753	17,571
0400 RDT&E, DW	7,444	7,603	5,429
001	1,043	1,061	1,079
004	460	460	460
IT-04	1,160	1,180	-
MD38	997	1,024	1,057
MS6	1,194	1,218	1,243

Department of Defense Financial Statement Audits

MSL-07	-	-	1,220
MST-01	2,591	2,660	370
0810 ENVIR REST, ARMY	-	-	-
49-493	-	-	-
1106 O&M, MC	88,325	80,738	80,733
1A-1A1A	7,589	11,143	11,365
1A-1A2A	60,831	36,971	36,542
4A-4A4G	7,875	23,312	24,078
BS-BSS1	12,030	9,312	8,748
1804 O&M, NAVY	275,960	264,117	213,809
01-1A9A	-	-	2,707
02-1B4B	1,075	1,072	1,139
1C-1C1C	391	402	408
1C-1C1M	-	-	414
1C-1C6C	4,494	4,707	4,795
1C-1CCY	30,752	37,378	43,162
1D-1D2D	1,470	1,435	1,467
1D-1D7D	229	236	243
3B-3B4K	9	2	2
3C-3C1L	28	16	16
4A-4A1M	87,749	81,751	73,758

Department of Defense Financial Statement Audits

4A-4A3M	87	89	-
4A-4A4M	40	56	106
4A-4A8M	464	445	-
4B-4B2N	1,326	1,345	1,349
4B-4B3N	3,410	3,437	624
4C-4C1P	340	350	352
BS-BSIT	144,096	131,396	83,267
1806 O&M, NAVY RES	595	614	627
1C-1C6C	595	614	627
2020 O&M, ARMY	204,789	210,337	234,821
43-431	20,008	20,505	29,747
43-438	184,781	189,832	205,074
3400 O&M, AIR FORCE	264,026	269,569	275,478
50-042G	264,026	269,569	275,478
493003 WCF, AIR FORCE	12,277	15,653	15,773
493004 WCF, DECA	573	599	603
493005 WCF, DEFENSE	238,833	243,717	215,614
4950 PENT RESERV MAINT	1,312	1,760	1,260
Grand Total	1,177,198	1,173,252	1,119,195

Explanation of Changes: The DoD FY26 budget saw a \$54 million reduction for audit remediation. A portion of the reduction is attributed to audit remediation efforts, specifically business process application functionality, moving into sustainment.

Department of Defense Summary
TOTAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COSTS
OP-8B: OP-8 (PB)
FY 2026 President's Budget
(FY 2024)

	(\$ in Thousands)											d/e l Basic Comp	i/e m Total Comp	Rates k/c n Comp & Benefits	h/d o % BC Variables	j/d p % BC Benefits
	a Begin Strength	b End Strength	c FTEs	d Basic Comp	e Overtime Pay	f Holiday Pay	g Other O.C.11	e + f + g h Total Variables	d + h i Comp O.C.11	i Benefits O.C.12/13	i + j k Comp & Benefits					
Direct Funded Personnel (includes OC 13)	623,672	578,392	559,832	54,336,058	1,004,323	185,718	1,991,586	3,181,627	57,517,685	21,771,912	79,289,597	97,058	102,741	141,631	5.9%	40.1%
D1. US Direct Hire (USDH)	586,084	544,558	527,497	53,197,797	995,808	184,806	1,981,388	3,162,002	56,359,799	21,671,686	78,031,485	100,849	106,844	147,928	5.9%	40.7%
D1a. Senior Executive Schedule	2,689	2,185	2,009	780,680	2,915	639	38,188	41,742	822,422	281,859	1,104,281	388,591	409,369	549,667	5.3%	36.1%
D1b. General Schedule	486,147	442,462	438,392	44,255,729	640,076	140,608	1,573,750	2,354,434	46,610,163	17,840,459	64,450,622	100,950	106,321	147,016	5.3%	40.3%
D1c. Special Schedule	21,545	23,516	21,121	2,364,849	10,226	2,147	172,125	184,498	2,549,347	1,058,801	3,608,148	111,967	120,702	170,832	7.8%	44.8%
D1d. Wage System	74,964	75,709	65,364	5,699,053	342,073	40,899	189,508	572,480	6,271,533	2,454,304	8,725,837	87,189	95,948	133,496	10.0%	43.1%
D1e. Highly Qualified Experts	44	64	56	10,772	0	7	17	24	10,796	3,716	14,512	192,357	192,786	259,143	0.2%	34.5%
D1f. Other	695	622	555	86,714	518	506	7,800	8,824	95,538	32,547	128,085	156,241	172,141	230,784	10.2%	37.5%
D2. Direct Hire Program Foreign Nationals (DHFN)	14,058	16,147	15,163	492,497	5,262	912	10,198	16,372	508,869	63,076	571,945	32,480	33,560	37,720	3.3%	12.8%
D3. Total Direct Hire	600,142	560,705	542,660	53,690,294	1,001,070	185,718	1,991,586	3,178,374	56,868,668	21,734,762	78,603,430	98,939	104,796	144,848	5.9%	40.5%
D4. Indirect Hire Foreign Nationals (IHFN)	23,530	17,687	17,172	645,764	3,253	0	0	3,253	649,017	560	649,577	37,606	37,795	37,828	0.5%	0.1%
Subtotal - Direct Funded (excludes OC 13)	623,672	578,392	559,832	54,336,058	1,004,323	185,718	1,991,586	3,181,627	57,517,685	21,735,322	79,253,007	97,058	102,741	141,566	5.9%	40.0%
D5. Other Object Class 13 Benefits										36,590	36,590					
D5a. USDH - Benefits for Former Employees										25,190	25,190					
D5b. DHFN - Benefits for Former Employees										0	0					
D5c. Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay (VSIP)										6,755	6,755					
D5d. Foreign National Separation Liability Accrual										4,645	4,645					
Reimbursable Funded Personnel (includes OC 13)	243,560	249,474	245,509	23,876,540	1,015,768	182,378	851,750	2,049,896	25,926,436	9,131,436	35,057,872	97,253	105,603	142,797	8.6%	38.2%
R1. US Direct Hire (USDH)	233,710	235,079	231,737	23,520,888	1,015,210	182,130	849,850	2,047,190	25,568,078	9,087,836	34,655,914	101,498	110,332	149,548	8.7%	38.6%
R1a. Senior Executive Schedule	170	152	153	29,888	131	27	4,451	4,609	34,497	11,097	45,594	195,346	225,471	298,000	15.4%	37.1%
R1b. General Schedule	163,997	164,769	185,316	17,964,707	413,809	71,569	576,743	1,062,121	19,026,828	6,529,525	25,556,353	96,941	102,672	137,907	5.9%	36.3%
R1c. Special Schedule	29,969	30,879	22,071	2,942,020	268,874	40,027	175,843	484,744	3,426,764	1,266,985	4,693,749	133,298	155,261	212,666	16.5%	43.1%
R1d. Wage System	39,471	39,176	24,195	2,582,861	332,356	70,507	92,663	495,526	3,078,387	1,264,516	4,342,903	106,752	127,232	179,496	19.2%	49.0%
R1e. Highly Qualified Experts	1	1	2	485	0	0	0	0	485	28	513	242,500	242,500	256,500		5.8%
R1f. Other	102	102	0	927	40	0	150	190	1,117	15,685	16,802				20.5%	1,692.0%
R2. Direct Hire Program Foreign Nationals (DHFN)	1,008	2,213	1,627	90,628	556	247	1,165	1,968	92,596	8,359	100,955	55,703	56,912	62,050	2.2%	9.2%
R3. Total Direct Hire	234,718	237,292	233,364	23,611,516	1,015,766	182,377	851,015	2,049,158	25,660,674	9,096,195	34,756,869	101,179	109,960	148,938	8.7%	38.5%
R4. Indirect Hire Foreign Nationals (IHFN)	8,842	12,182	12,145	265,024	2	1	735	738	265,762	17,648	283,410	21,822	21,882	23,336	0.3%	6.7%
Subtotal - Reimbursable Funded (excludes OC 13)	243,560	249,474	245,509	23,876,540	1,015,768	182,378	851,750	2,049,896	25,926,436	9,113,843	35,040,279	97,253	105,603	142,725	8.6%	38.2%
R5. Other Object Class 13 Benefits										17,593	17,593					
R5a. USDH - Benefits for Former Employees										16,034	16,034					
R5b. DHFN - Benefits for Former Employees										0	0					
R5c. Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay (VSIP)										1,349	1,349					
R5d. Foreign National Separation Liability Accrual										210	210					
Total Funded Personnel (includes OC 13)	867,232	827,866	805,341	78,212,598	2,020,091	368,096	2,843,336	5,231,523	83,444,121	30,903,348	114,347,469	97,117	103,613	141,986	6.7%	39.5%
T1. US Direct Hire (USDH)	819,794	779,637	759,234	76,718,685	2,011,018	366,936	2,831,238	5,209,192	81,927,877	30,759,522	112,687,399	101,047	107,909	148,422	6.8%	40.1%
T1a. Senior Executive Schedule	2,859	2,337	2,162	810,568	3,046	666	42,639	46,351	856,919	292,956	1,149,875	374,916	396,355	531,857	5.7%	36.1%
T1b. General Schedule	650,144	607,231	623,708	62,220,436	1,053,885	212,177	2,150,493	3,416,555	65,636,991	24,369,984	90,006,975	99,759	105,237	144,309	5.5%	39.2%
T1c. Special Schedule	51,514	54,395	43,192	5,306,869	279,100	42,174	347,968	669,242	5,976,111	2,325,786	8,301,897	122,867	138,362	192,209	12.6%	43.8%
T1d. Wage System	114,435	114,885	89,559	8,281,914	674,429	111,406	282,171	1,068,006	9,349,920	3,718,820	13,068,740	92,474	104,400	145,923	12.9%	44.9%
T1e. Highly Qualified Experts	45	65	58	11,257	0	7	17	24	11,281	3,744	15,025	194,086	194,500	259,052	0.2%	33.3%
T1f. Other	797	724	555	87,641	558	506	7,950	9,014	96,655	48,232	144,887	157,912	174,153	261,058	10.3%	55.0%
T2. Direct Hire Program Foreign Nationals (DHFN)	15,066	18,360	16,790	583,125	5,818	1,159	11,363	18,340	601,465	71,435	672,900	34,730	35,823	40,077	3.1%	12.3%
T3. Total Direct Hire	834,860	797,997	776,024	77,301,810	2,016,836	368,095	2,842,601	5,227,532	82,529,342	30,830,957	113,360,299	99,613	106,349	146,078	6.8%	39.9%
T4. Indirect Hire Foreign Nationals (IHFN)	32,372	29,869	29,317	910,788	3,255	1	735	3,991	914,779	18,208	932,987	31,067	31,203	31,824	0.4%	2.0%
Subtotal - Total Funded (excludes OC 13)	867,232	827,866	805,341	78,212,598	2,020,091	368,096	2,843,336	5,231,523	83,444,121	30,849,165	114,293,286	97,117	103,613	141,919	6.7%	39.4%
T5. Other Object Class 13 Benefits										54,183	54,183					
T5a. USDH - Benefits for Former Employees										41,224	41,224					
T5b. DHFN - Benefits for Former Employees										0	0					
T5c. Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay (VSIP)										8,104	8,104					
T5d. Foreign National Separation Liability Accrual										4,855	4,855					

* Includes cemeterial FTEs. Excludes FTE allocation from FMS Trust Fund.

Department of Defense Summary TOTAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COSTS OP-8B: OP-8 (PB) FY 2026 President's Budget (FY 2025)																
	(\$ in Thousands)											Rates				
	a Begin Strength	b End Strength	c FTEs	d Basic Comp	e Overtime Pay	f Holiday Pay	g Other O.C.11	e + f + g h Total Variables	d + h i Comp O.C.11	i Benefits O.C.12/13	i + j k Comp & Benefits	d/e l Basic Comp	i/e m Total Comp	k/c n Comp & Benefits	h/d o % BC Variables	j/d p % BC Benefits
Direct Funded Personnel (includes OC 13)	578,355	587,315	568,693	56,742,253	516,875	227,603	2,057,951	2,802,429	59,544,682	21,224,877	80,769,559	\$99,777	\$104,704	\$142,027	4.9%	37.4%
D1. US Direct Hire (USDH)	544,355	553,389	536,124	55,612,141	516,429	226,603	2,043,581	2,786,613	58,398,754	21,087,713	79,486,467	\$103,730	\$108,928	\$148,261	5.0%	37.9%
D1a. Senior Executive Schedule	2,186	2,261	2,244	445,697	5	345	33,575	33,925	479,622	157,674	637,296	\$198,617	\$213,735	\$284,000	7.6%	35.4%
D1b. General Schedule	442,266	452,713	438,651	46,990,556	321,322	190,912	1,644,379	2,156,613	49,147,169	17,535,487	66,682,656	\$107,125	\$112,042	\$152,018	4.6%	37.3%
D1c. Special Schedule	23,558	22,960	21,372	2,583,029	2,727	2,107	168,089	172,923	2,755,952	1,129,710	3,885,662	\$120,860	\$128,952	\$181,811	6.7%	43.7%
D1d. Wage System	75,659	74,729	73,170	5,494,812	192,363	33,233	195,249	420,845	5,915,657	2,232,044	8,147,701	\$75,097	\$80,848	\$111,353	7.7%	40.6%
D1e. Highly Qualified Experts	64	37	38	7,577	12	6	153	171	7,748	2,308	10,056	\$199,395	\$203,895	\$264,632	2.3%	30.5%
D1f. Other	622	689	649	90,470	0	0	2,136	2,136	92,606	30,490	123,096	\$139,399	\$142,690	\$189,670	2.4%	33.7%
D2. Direct Hire Program Foreign Nationals (DHFN)	16,205	16,377	15,863	534,474	379	1,000	14,284	15,663	550,137	62,627	612,764	\$33,693	\$34,681	\$38,629	2.9%	11.7%
D3. Total Direct Hire	560,560	569,766	551,987	56,146,615	516,808	227,603	2,057,865	2,802,276	58,948,891	21,150,340	80,099,231	\$101,717	\$106,794	\$145,111	5.0%	37.7%
D4. Indirect Hire Foreign Nationals (IHFN)	17,795	17,549	16,706	595,638	67	0	86	153	595,791	571	596,362	\$35,654	\$35,663	\$35,697	0.0%	0.1%
Subtotal - Direct Funded (excludes OC 13)	578,355	587,315	568,693	56,742,253	516,875	227,603	2,057,951	2,802,429	59,544,682	21,150,913	80,695,593	\$99,777	\$104,704	\$141,897	4.9%	37.3%
D5. Other Object Class 13 Benefits											73,966					
D5a. USDH - Benefits for Former Employees											47,904					
D5b. DHFN - Benefits for Former Employees											580					
D5c. Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay (VSIP)											22,417					
D5d. Foreign National Separation Liability Accrual											3,065					
Reimbursable Funded Personnel (includes OC 13)	249,359	254,412	245,954	25,280,146	890,380	198,706	787,780	1,876,866	27,157,012	9,283,355	36,440,367	\$102,784	\$110,415	\$148,159	7.4%	36.7%
R1. US Direct Hire (USDH)	234,964	240,581	232,311	24,900,725	889,941	198,364	762,270	1,850,575	26,751,300	9,226,064	35,977,364	\$107,187	\$115,153	\$154,867	7.4%	37.1%
R1a. Senior Executive Schedule	152	170	164	33,844	6	27	4,236	4,269	38,113	12,166	50,279	\$206,366	\$232,396	\$306,579	12.6%	35.9%
R1b. General Schedule	164,542	168,923	181,498	18,633,852	379,635	80,201	492,718	952,554	19,586,406	6,398,995	25,985,401	\$102,667	\$107,915	\$143,172	5.1%	34.3%
R1c. Special Schedule	30,831	29,980	24,769	3,499,971	250,215	40,709	169,130	460,054	3,960,025	1,447,227	5,407,252	\$141,304	\$159,878	\$218,307	13.1%	41.3%
R1d. Wage System	39,336	41,402	25,836	2,714,460	260,085	77,425	96,118	433,628	3,148,088	1,354,805	4,502,893	\$105,065	\$121,849	\$174,288	16.0%	49.9%
R1e. Highly Qualified Experts	1	4	4	746	2	11	13	759	204	963		\$186,500	\$189,750	\$240,750	1.7%	27.3%
R1f. Other	102	102	40	17,852	0	0	57	57	17,909	12,667	30,576	\$446,300	\$447,725	\$764,400	0.3%	71.0%
R2. Direct Hire Program Foreign Nationals (DHFN)	2,213	1,872	1,828	93,292	437	341	2,783	3,561	96,853	19,866	116,719	\$51,035	\$52,983	\$63,851	3.8%	21.3%
R3. Total Direct Hire	237,177	242,453	234,139	24,994,017	890,378	198,705	765,053	1,854,136	26,848,153	9,245,930	36,094,083	\$106,749	\$114,668	\$154,157	7.4%	37.0%
R4. Indirect Hire Foreign Nationals (IHFN)	12,182	11,959	11,815	286,129	2	1	22,727	22,730	308,859	21,674	330,533	\$24,217	\$26,141	\$27,976	7.9%	7.6%
Subtotal - Reimbursable Funded (excludes OC 13)	249,359	254,412	245,954	25,280,146	890,380	198,706	787,780	1,876,866	27,157,012	9,267,604	36,424,616	\$102,784	\$110,415	\$148,095	7.4%	36.7%
R5. Other Object Class 13 Benefits											15,751					
R5a. USDH - Benefits for Former Employees											10,632					
R5b. DHFN - Benefits for Former Employees											0					
R5c. Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay (VSIP)											4,875					
R5d. Foreign National Separation Liability Accrual											244					
Total Funded Personnel (includes OC 13)	827,714	841,727	814,647	82,022,399	1,407,255	426,309	2,845,731	4,679,295	86,701,694	30,508,232	117,209,926	\$100,685	\$106,429	\$143,878	5.7%	37.2%
T1. US Direct Hire (USDH)	779,319	793,970	768,435	80,512,866	1,406,370	424,967	2,805,851	4,637,188	85,150,054	30,313,777	115,463,831	\$104,775	\$110,810	\$150,258	5.8%	37.7%
T1a. Senior Executive Schedule	2,338	2,431	2,408	479,541	11	372	37,811	38,194	517,735	169,840	687,575	\$199,145	\$215,006	\$285,538	8.0%	35.4%
T1b. General Schedule	606,808	621,636	620,149	65,624,408	700,957	271,113	2,137,097	3,109,167	68,733,575	23,934,482	92,668,057	\$105,820	\$110,834	\$149,429	4.7%	36.5%
T1c. Special Schedule	54,389	52,940	46,141	6,083,000	252,942	42,816	337,219	632,977	6,715,977	2,576,937	9,292,914	\$131,835	\$145,553	\$201,403	10.4%	42.4%
T1d. Wage System	114,995	116,131	99,006	8,209,272	452,448	110,658	291,367	854,473	9,063,745	3,586,849	12,650,594	\$82,917	\$91,547	\$127,776	10.4%	43.7%
T1e. Highly Qualified Experts	65	41	42	8,323	12	8	164	184	8,507	2,512	11,019	\$198,167	\$202,548	\$262,357	2.2%	30.2%
T1f. Other	724	791	689	108,322	0	0	2,193	2,193	110,515	43,157	153,672	\$157,216	\$160,399	\$223,036	2.0%	39.8%
T2. Direct Hire Program Foreign Nationals (DHFN)	18,418	18,249	17,691	627,766	816	1,341	17,067	19,224	646,990	82,493	729,483	\$35,485	\$36,572	\$41,235	3.1%	13.1%
T3. Total Direct Hire	797,737	812,219	786,126	81,140,632	1,407,186	426,308	2,822,918	4,656,412	85,797,044	30,396,270	116,193,314	\$103,216	\$109,139	\$147,805	5.7%	37.5%
T4. Indirect Hire Foreign Nationals (IHFN)	29,977	29,508	28,521	881,767	69	1	22,813	22,883	904,650	22,245	926,895	\$30,916	\$31,719	\$32,499	2.6%	2.5%
Subtotal - Total Funded (excludes OC 13)	827,714	841,727	814,647	82,022,399	1,407,255	426,309	2,845,731	4,679,295	86,701,694	30,418,515	117,120,209	\$100,685	\$106,429	\$143,768	5.7%	37.1%
T5. Other Object Class 13 Benefits											89,717					
T5a. USDH - Benefits for Former Employees											58,536					
T5b. DHFN - Benefits for Former Employees											580					
T5c. Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay (VSIP)											27,292					
T5d. Foreign National Separation Liability Accrual											3,309					
* Includes cemetery FTEs. Excludes FTE allocation from FMS Trust Fund.																

* Includes cemetery FTEs. Excludes FTE allocation from FMS Trust Fund.

Department of Defense Summary TOTAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COSTS OP-8B: OP-8 (PB) FY 2026 President's Budget (FY 2026)																
	(\$ in Thousands)											Rates				
	a Begin Strength	b End Strength	c FTEs	d Basic Comp	e Overtime Pay	f Holiday Pay	g Other O.C.11	e + f + g h Total Variables	d + h i Comp O.C.11	i Benefits O.C.12/13	i + j k Comp & Benefits	d/e l Basic Comp	i/e m Total Comp	k/c n Comp & Benefits	h/d o % BC Variables	j/d p % BC Benefits
Direct Funded Personnel (includes OC 13)	581,556	557,033	540,300	54,839,682	532,201	221,554	2,124,271	2,878,026	57,717,708	20,939,791	78,657,499	\$101,499	\$106,825	\$145,581	5.2%	38.2%
D1. US Direct Hire (USDH)	547,926	523,041	508,046	53,656,894	531,424	220,453	2,102,373	2,854,250	56,511,144	20,794,705	77,305,849	\$105,614	\$111,232	\$152,163	5.3%	38.8%
D1a. Senior Executive Schedule	2,321	2,294	2,226	456,970	199	662	32,143	33,004	489,974	162,032	652,006	\$205,288	\$220,114	\$292,905	7.2%	35.5%
D1b. General Schedule	446,265	420,738	411,294	44,716,520	328,886	175,699	1,654,678	2,159,263	46,875,783	17,033,106	63,908,889	\$108,722	\$113,971	\$155,385	4.8%	38.1%
D1c. Special Schedule	23,149	24,873	22,803	2,784,713	2,773	1,579	170,458	174,810	2,959,523	1,215,470	4,174,993	\$122,120	\$129,787	\$183,090	6.3%	43.6%
D1d. Wage System	75,535	74,480	71,035	5,595,124	199,553	42,507	244,051	486,111	6,081,235	2,351,783	8,433,018	\$78,766	\$85,609	\$118,716	8.7%	42.0%
D1e. Highly Qualified Experts	43	43	35	7,301	13	6	139	158	7,459	2,120	9,579	\$208,600	\$213,114	\$273,686	2.2%	29.0%
D1f. Other	613	613	653	96,266	0	0	904	904	97,170	30,194	127,364	\$147,421	\$148,806	\$195,044	0.9%	31.4%
D2. Direct Hire Program Foreign Nationals (DHFN)	16,479	16,813	15,952	585,763	706	1,101	21,806	23,613	609,376	69,281	678,657	\$36,720	\$38,201	\$42,544	4.0%	11.8%
D3. Total Direct Hire	564,405	539,854	523,998	54,242,657	532,130	221,554	2,124,179	2,877,863	57,120,520	20,863,986	77,984,506	\$103,517	\$109,009	\$148,826	5.3%	38.5%
D4. Indirect Hire Foreign Nationals (IHFN)	17,151	17,179	16,302	597,025	71	0	92	163	597,188	2,141	599,329	\$36,623	\$36,633	\$36,764	0.0%	0.4%
Subtotal - Direct Funded (excludes OC 13)	581,556	557,033	540,300	54,839,682	532,201	221,554	2,124,271	2,878,026	57,717,708	20,866,127	78,583,835	\$101,499	\$106,825	\$145,445	5.2%	38.0%
D5. Other Object Class 13 Benefits											73,664					
D5a. USDH - Benefits for Former Employees											52,485					
D5b. DHFN - Benefits for Former Employees											592					
D5c. Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay (VSIP)											17,777					
D5d. Foreign National Separation Liability Accrual											2,810					
Reimbursable Funded Personnel (includes OC 13)	252,084	238,944	231,552	23,440,848	911,175	201,506	771,768	1,884,449	25,325,297	8,634,453	33,959,750	\$101,234	\$109,372	\$146,661	8.0%	36.8%
R1. US Direct Hire (USDH)	238,259	225,262	218,057	23,034,704	910,746	201,182	768,254	1,880,182	24,914,886	8,578,204	33,493,090	\$105,636	\$114,259	\$153,598	8.2%	37.2%
R1a. Senior Executive Schedule	169	152	148	29,571	6	27	3,876	3,909	33,480	10,938	44,418	\$199,804	\$226,216	\$300,122	13.2%	37.0%
R1b. General Schedule	167,189	160,573	175,502	17,810,815	391,308	81,569	494,067	966,944	18,777,759	6,138,380	24,916,139	\$101,485	\$106,995	\$141,971	5.4%	34.5%
R1c. Special Schedule	29,884	24,228	18,705	2,570,764	260,285	42,046	166,250	468,581	3,039,345	1,155,202	4,194,547	\$137,437	\$162,488	\$224,247	18.2%	44.9%
R1d. Wage System	40,909	40,201	23,659	2,606,396	259,084	77,477	103,304	439,865	3,046,261	1,256,249	4,302,510	\$110,165	\$128,757	\$181,855	16.9%	48.2%
R1e. Highly Qualified Experts	4	4	3	746		2	13	15	761	204	965	\$248,667	\$253,667	\$321,667	2.0%	27.3%
R1f. Other	104	104	40	16,412	63	61	744	868	17,280	17,231	34,511	\$410,300	\$432,000	\$862,775	5.3%	105.0%
R2. Direct Hire Program Foreign Nationals (DHFN)	1,872	1,766	1,726	81,454	414	308	2,217	2,939	84,393	16,926	101,319	\$47,192	\$48,895	\$58,702	3.6%	20.8%
R3. Total Direct Hire	240,131	227,028	219,783	23,116,158	911,160	201,490	770,471	1,883,121	24,999,279	8,595,130	33,594,409	\$105,177	\$113,745	\$152,853	8.1%	37.2%
R4. Indirect Hire Foreign Nationals (IHFN)	11,953	11,916	11,769	324,690	15	16	1,297	1,328	326,018	22,572	348,590	\$27,589	\$27,701	\$29,619	0.4%	7.0%
Subtotal - Reimbursable Funded (excludes OC 13)	252,084	238,944	231,552	23,440,848	911,175	201,506	771,768	1,884,449	25,325,297	8,617,702	33,942,999	\$101,234	\$109,372	\$146,589	8.0%	36.8%
R5. Other Object Class 13 Benefits											16,751					
R5a. USDH - Benefits for Former Employees											11,698					
R5b. DHFN - Benefits for Former Employees																
R5c. Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay (VSIP)										4,808	4,808					
R5d. Foreign National Separation Liability Accrual										245	245					
Total Funded Personnel (includes OC 13)	833,640	795,977	771,852	78,280,530	1,443,376	423,060	2,896,039	4,762,475	83,043,005	29,574,244	112,617,249	\$101,419	\$107,589	\$145,905	6.1%	37.8%
T1. US Direct Hire (USDH)	786,185	748,303	726,103	76,691,598	1,442,170	421,635	2,870,627	4,734,432	81,426,030	29,372,909	110,798,939	\$105,621	\$112,141	\$152,594	6.2%	38.3%
T1a. Senior Executive Schedule	2,490	2,446	2,374	486,541	205	689	36,019	36,913	523,454	172,970	696,424	\$204,946	\$220,495	\$293,355	7.6%	35.6%
T1b. General Schedule	613,454	581,311	586,796	62,527,335	720,194	257,268	2,148,745	3,126,207	65,653,542	23,171,486	88,825,028	\$106,557	\$111,885	\$151,373	5.0%	37.1%
T1c. Special Schedule	53,033	49,101	41,508	5,355,477	263,058	43,625	336,708	643,391	5,998,868	2,370,672	8,369,540	\$129,023	\$144,523	\$201,637	12.0%	44.3%
T1d. Wage System	116,444	114,681	94,694	8,201,520	458,637	119,984	347,355	925,976	9,127,496	3,608,032	12,735,528	\$86,611	\$96,389	\$134,491	11.3%	44.0%
T1e. Highly Qualified Experts	47	47	38	8,047	13	8	152	173	8,220	2,324	10,544	\$211,763	\$216,316	\$277,474	2.1%	28.9%
T1f. Other	717	717	693	112,678	63	61	1,648	1,772	114,450	47,425	161,875	\$162,595	\$165,152	\$233,586	1.6%	42.1%
T2. Direct Hire Program Foreign Nationals (DHFN)	18,351	18,579	17,678	667,217	1,120	1,409	24,023	26,552	693,769	86,207	779,976	\$37,743	\$39,245	\$44,121	4.0%	12.9%
T3. Total Direct Hire	804,536	766,882	743,781	77,358,815	1,443,290	423,044	2,894,650	4,760,984	82,119,799	29,459,116	111,578,915	\$104,008	\$110,409	\$150,016	6.2%	38.1%
T4. Indirect Hire Foreign Nationals (IHFN)	29,104	29,095	28,071	921,715	86	16	1,389	1,491	923,206	24,713	947,919	\$32,835	\$32,888	\$33,769	0.2%	2.7%
Subtotal - Total Funded (excludes OC 13)	833,640	795,977	771,852	78,280,530	1,443,376	423,060	2,896,039	4,762,475	83,043,005	29,483,829	112,526,834	\$101,419	\$107,589	\$145,788	6.1%	37.7%
T5. Other Object Class 13 Benefits											90,415					
T5a. USDH - Benefits for Former Employees											64,183					
T5b. DHFN - Benefits for Former Employees											592					
T5c. Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay (VSIP)											22,585					
T5d. Foreign National Separation Liability Accrual											3,055					
* Includes cemetery FTEs. Excludes FTE allocation from FMS Trust Fund.																

* Includes cemetery FTEs. Excludes FTE allocation from FMS Trust Fund.