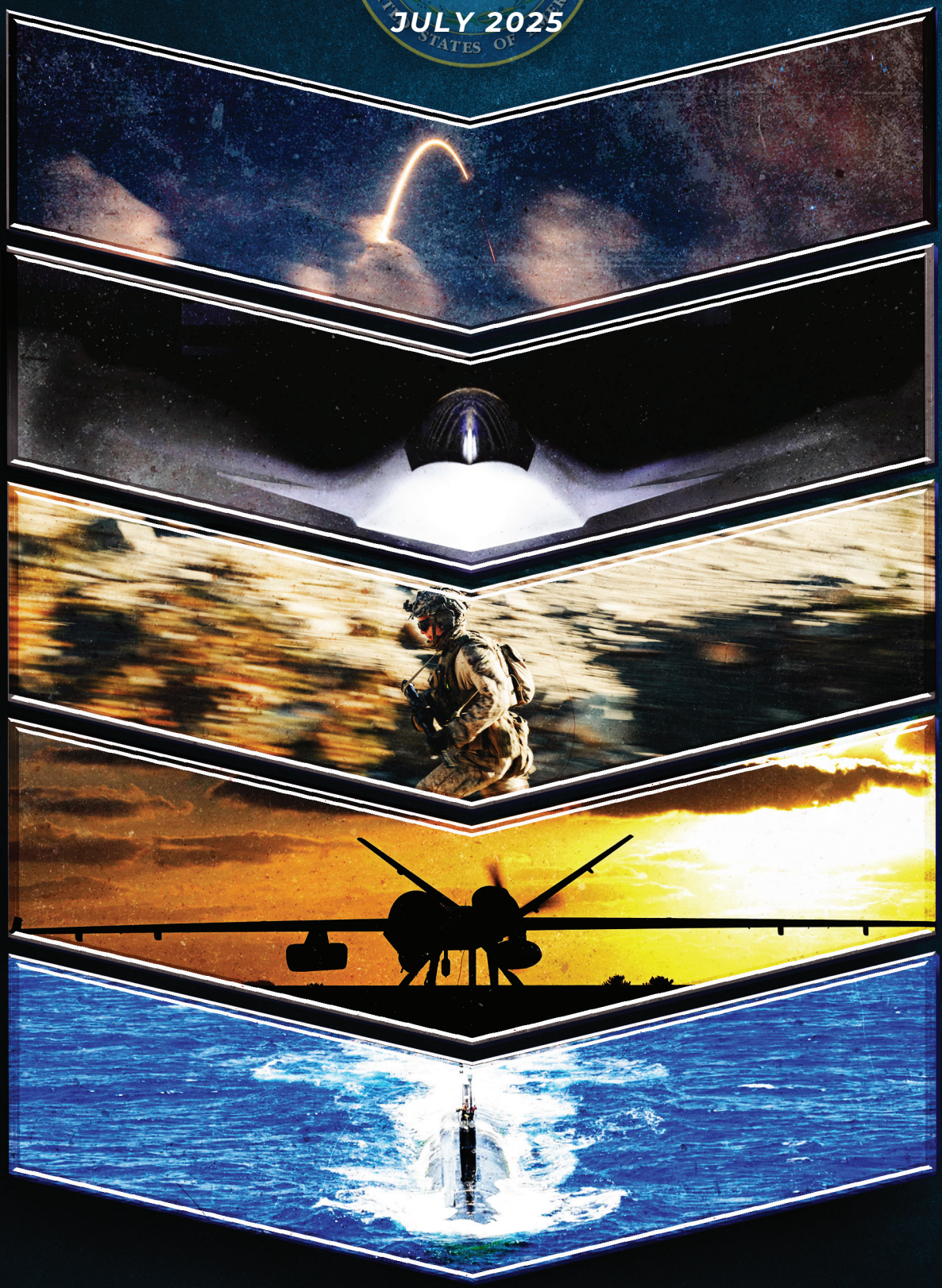
OFFICE OF THE

UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

COMPTROLLER/CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

JULY 2025



Program Acquisition Cost by Weapon System

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

FISCAL YEAR 2026 BUDGET REQUEST

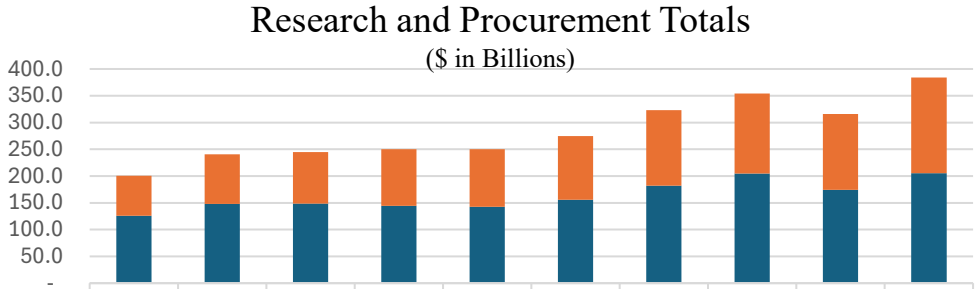
The estimated cost of this report or study for the Department of Defense is approximately $49,000 for the 2026 Fiscal Year. This includes $12,000 in expenses and $36,000 in DoD labor.

Generated on 2025Jul04 RefID: F-16D05EC

Major Weapon Systems

Overview

The performance of United States weapon systems is unmatched, ensuring that our military forces have a tactical combat advantage over any adversary in any environmental situation. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 Investment accounts (Procurement and Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E)) funding requested by the Department of Defense (DoD) totals $384.3 billion, which includes $205.2 billion for Procurement and $179.1 billion for RDT&E. The funding in the budget request represents a balanced portfolio approach for the implementation of the Interim National Defense Strategic Guidance (INDSG).



	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26
RDT&E	74.8	92.2	96.2	106.1	107.1	119.5	140.9	149.5	141.4	179.1
Procurement	126.0	148.2	148.6	144.1	142.9	155.5	182.3	204.6	174.4	205.2
Total DoD	609.3	673.0	693.0	725.8	711.0	769.5	858.3	897.6	861.7	961.7
Inv % of Total	33.0%	35.7%	35.3%	34.5%	35.2%	35.7%	37.7%	39.4%	36.6%	40.0%

Notes: Reflects DoD total obligation authority and includes both Mandatory and Discretionary funds in FY 2026. Procurement and RDT&E funds requested in the DoD's Reconciliation Request are $51.9 billion and $37.1 billion, respectively.

In FY 2026, the Investment portfolio increases to 40 percent of DoD total funding. The request is comprised of over 2,049 Program, Project, and Activity (PPA) budget line items, of which 914 are Procurement and 1,135 are RDT&E.

Reconciliation

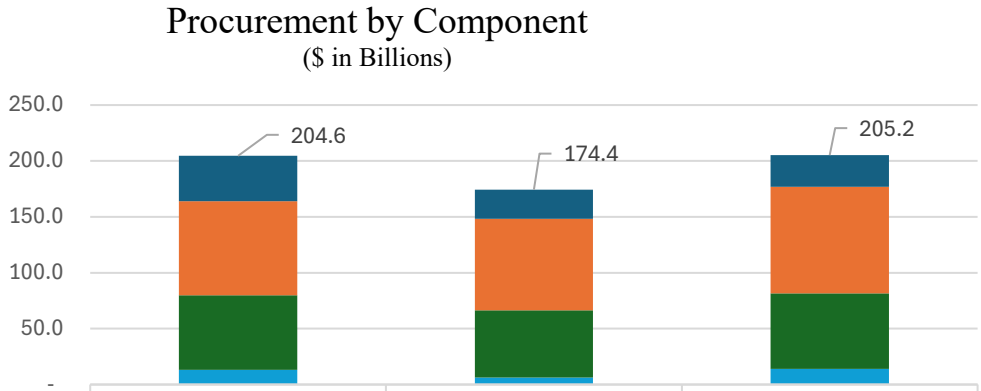
The Department's President's Budget (PB) 2026 request totals $961.6 billion and is presented in two bills, $848.3 billion in the discretionary budget and $113.3 billion in the mandatory budget from the Reconciliation bill.

This budget prioritizes investments to strengthen the safety, security, and sovereignty of the homeland; deter Chinese aggression in the Indo-Pacific; and revitalize the U.S. defense industrial base. In FY 2026, the Investment accounts total 78.6 percent, or approximately $89.0 billion, of the $113.3 billion included in the FY 2026 budget. Because the mandatory budget request for Investment accounts represents a significant percentage (23 percent) to the total, individual weapons system pages reflect columns for both discretionary and mandatory funds, if applicable.

The Distribution of Funding in FY 2026 for Procurement and RDT&E by Component and Category

Procurement

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



	FY 2024 Actuals	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Department of the Army	40.5	26.0	28.4
Department of the Navy	84.1	81.9	95.3
Department of the Air Force	66.9	60.1	67.6
Defense-Wide	13.0	6.3	13.9
Total	204.6	174.4	205.2

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

Research Development Test and Evaluation

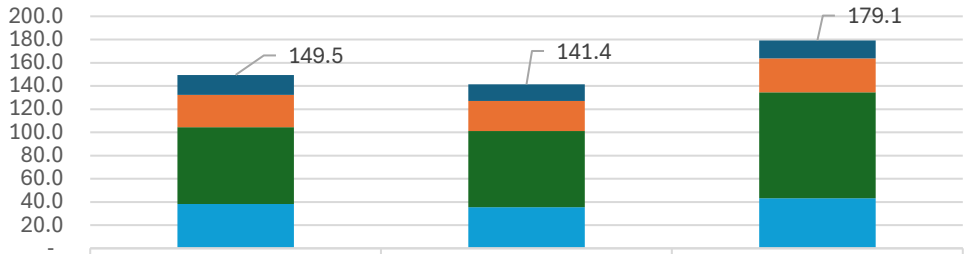
The primary purpose of RDT&E appropriations is to research, develop, test and evaluate efforts performed by both contractors and government installations in the development of equipment, material, or computer application software. This includes services (including government civilian salaries), equipment,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

RDT&E appropriations are generally used to finance the following efforts: Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Efforts (including the equipment, material or computer

application software developed with RDT&E funds); Development Test and Evaluation (DT&E) and Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E); and Research and Development (R&D) installations and activities (finances the operation of certain government R&D installations and activities engaged in the conduct of R&D programs, such as laboratories and test ranges).

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

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation by Component
($ in Billions)

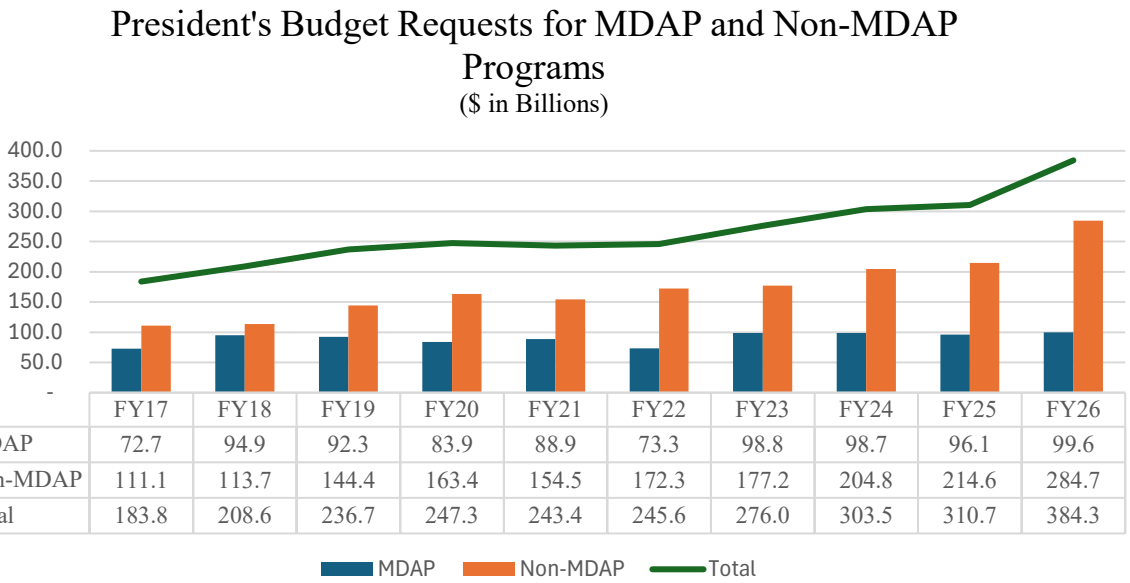


	FY 2024 Actuals	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Department of the Army	17.1	14.4	15.4
Department of the Navy	28.0	26.0	29.2
Department of the Air Force	66.2	65.4	91.3
Defense-Wide	38.2	35.6	43.2
Total	149.5	141.4	179.1

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

Major Defense Acquisition Programs

Within the Investment budget lines, there are 72 active Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs); 15 with the Army, 35 with the Navy, and 21 with the Department of Air Force. The Missile Defense program is the only MDAP still under the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Of the $384.3 billion in Investment funding, MDAPs accounts for approximately $99.6 billion, or 26 percent of the total funding in FY 2026.



	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26
MDAP	72.7	94.9	92.3	83.9	88.9	73.3	98.8	98.7	96.1	99.6
Non-MDAP	111.1	113.7	144.4	163.4	154.5	172.3	177.2	204.8	214.6	284.7
Total	183.8	208.6	236.7	247.3	243.4	245.6	276.0	303.5	310.7	384.3

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

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

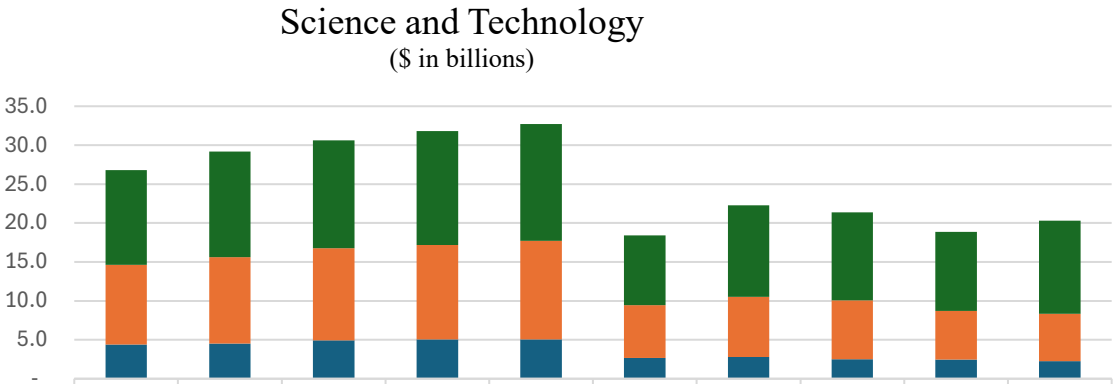
**An MDAP is an acquisition program that is designated by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment (USD (A&S); or is estimated to require an eventual total expenditure for RDT&E, including all planned increments, of more than $480 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 constant dollars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

Science and Technology

Investing in Science and Technology (S&T) is investing in the future. Given today's globalized access to knowledge and the rapid pace of technology development, innovation, and agility have taken on a greater importance. The FY 2026 funding in this category fosters innovation and develops cutting-edge, state-of-the-art technologies to protect the United States, its allies, and American forces worldwide. These S&T projects aim to develop technologies that will be essential in a future battlefield, include specific scientific and engineering efforts in Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning applications, Hypersonics (offensive and defensive), Directed Energy (lasers, particle beams, etc.), Microelectronics, Biological Technology, Cyber, Fifth Generation communications (5G), Autonomy, Space, and Quantum sciences. Transitioning these technologies to operational systems will bring vital cutting-edge capabilities to the warfighter.

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

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



	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26
BA03-Adv. Tech Devel.	12.1	13.5	13.9	14.7	15.0	8.9	11.8	11.3	10.1	12.0
BA02-Applied Research	10.2	11.1	11.8	12.1	12.6	6.8	7.7	7.6	6.3	6.1
BA01-Basic Research	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.1	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.3
Total	26.8	29.2	30.6	31.8	32.7	18.4	22.3	21.4	18.9	20.3

Notes: Reflects actuals from FY 2017-2024, enacted in FY 2025, and the FY 2026 President's Budget Request which includes both Mandatory and Discretionary funds.

Mission Area Categories

This book shows the major weapon systems funded in the FY 2026 President's Budget, organized by Mission Area Category or portfolio. Mission Area Categories include funding from both the RDT&E and Procurement programs, but do not include costs for Operation and Maintenance, Military Personnel, etc.

Each Mission Area Category chapter heading further breaks out the funding allocation in FY 2026 by subgroups and provides summary programmatic and financial details of the major weapon systems within each portfolio. The bar charts in the respective mission areas display the relative change in annual funding requested for the past 10 years for the mission area.

The book includes the following mission areas categories/portfolios:

- Aviation and Related Systems
- Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) Systems
- Ground Systems
- Missile Defense Programs
- Missiles and Munitions
- Shipbuilding and Maritime Systems
- Space Based Systems
- Hypersonics (New for FY 2026)

Summary of Account History

FY 2024 Program (Dollars in Billions)	RDT&E	PROCUREMENT
President's Budget Request	145.0	170.0
Appropriated by the Congress (enacted)	148.3	193.2
Current Funding (actuals)	149.5	204.6

FY 2025 Program (Dollars in Billions)	RDT&E	PROCUREMENT
President's Budget Request	143.5	167.5
Appropriated by the Congress (enacted)	141.4	174.4

FY 2026 Program (Dollars in Billions)	RDT&E	PROCUREMENT
President's Budget Request	179.1	205.2

During program execution, funding for weapon system development and procurement often changes because of congressional action, emerging supplemental requests, and reprogramming actions by the Department to accommodate changes in program scope and to respond to dynamic changes in requirements. As illustrated in the above chart, the available funding in FY 2024 is higher than what was requested by the President and enacted by the Congress.

Display Criteria of Weapon System Funding

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

FY 2024 amounts reflect the actual execution as of September 30, 2024, including supplemental funding, but excludes possible FY 2026 congressional rescissions.

FY 2025 amounts shown at the individual program level reflect the funding levels contained in the Department's DD-1414 Base for Reprograming Action, based on the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act of 2025, signed into law by President Trump on March 15, 2025.

FY 2026 amounts reflect the funding requested in the FY 2026 President's Budget by the Department of Defense, including both discretionary and mandatory resources.

Major Weapon Systems Summary

($ in Millions)		FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	Page
Aircraft and Related Systems – Joint Service					
F-35	Joint Strike Fighter Lightning II	14,271.4	13,333.4	13,120.8	1-2
V-22	Osprey	1,442.8	644.9	827.5	1-3
C-130J	Hercules	2,026.7	1,391.5	999.2	1-4
MQ-1C	Gray Eagle	103.2	284.6	15.8	1-5
MQ-9	Reaper	576.5	277.7	339.7	1-6
MQ-4C / RQ-4	Triton/Global Hawk/NATO AGS	714.6	704.7	690.8	1-7
OA-1K	OA-1K Skyraider II	266.6	315.1	158.6	1-8
Aircraft and Related Systems – US Army (USA)					
AH-64E	Apache: Remanufacture/New Build	945.8	659.5	171.3	1-9
CH-47	Chinook	513.9	743.4	708.8	1-10
UH-60	Black Hawk	1,014.9	952.2	756.1	1-11
FLRAA	Future Long-Range Assault Aircraft	1,006.0	1,258.6	1,248.5	1-12
Aircraft and Related Systems – US Navy (USN) / US Marine Corps (USMC)					
MQ-25	Stingray	561.6	425.0	1,141.9	1-13
F/A-18	Super Hornet	1,799.0	1,660.1	1,982.2	1-14
E-2D	Advanced Hawkeye	1,205.7	584.0	2,124.1	1-15
CH-53K	Heavy Lift Replacement Helicopter	2,506.2	2,983.0	2,477.7	1-16
Aircraft and Related Systems – US Air Force (USAF)					
B-21	Raider	5,148.5	5,254.5	10,290.3	1-17
B-1, B-2, B-52	Bombers	1,149.9	1,315.0	1,475.0	1-18
KC-46A	Pegasus	3,021.7	3,089.1	3,284.1	1-19
VC-25B	Presidential Aircraft Recapitalization	94.8	433.9	675.7	1-20
F-47	Next Generation Air Dominance	1,954.7	2,424.2	3,479.4	1-21
F-22	Raptor	1,054.3	1,650.4	2,014.1	1-22
F-15	Eagle / Eagle II	3,206.8	2,370.2	3,800.2	1-23
HH-60W	Combat Rescue Helicopter	637.2	415.6	166.8	1-24
T-7A	Advanced Pilot Training	71.8	335.1	648.6	1-25
MH-139A	Grey Wolf	269.0	333.5	170.4	1-26
CCA	Collaborative Combat Aircraft	392.2	711.7	804.4	1-27
C4I Systems – USA					
TNT	Tactical Network Technology	339.3	256.3	723.9	2-2
HMS	Handheld, Manpack, and Small Form Fit Radios	725.6	653.5	481.7	2-3
Ground Systems – Joint Service					
JLTV	Joint Light Tactical Vehicle	1,102.8	1,022.2	203.4	3-2
Ground Systems – USA					
M-1	Abrams Tank Modification/Upgrades	1,421.3	1,051.4	1,464.0	3-3
AMPV	Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle	603.9	393.8	565.4	3-4
NGSW	Next Generation Squad Weapon	343.4	389.4	395.5	3-5
PIM	Paladin Integrated Management	783.2	611.1	262.7	3-6
Stryker	Stryker Family of Armored Vehicles	694.2	503.3	145.6	3-7
M10	M10 Booker (Mobile Protected Firepower)	482.2	487.2	81.5	3-8
FMTV	Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles	230.5	262.0	107.9	3-9
FHTV	Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles	283.2	220.2	148.5	3-10
XM30	XM30 Combat Vehicle	565.0	499.5	386.4	3-11
Ground Systems – USMC					
ACV	Amphibious Combat Vehicle	632.8	857.0	835.4	3-12
Missile Defense Programs – Joint Service					
GMD	Ground-based Midcourse Defense	2,973.7	2,483.0	2,501.7	4-2
THAAD	Terminal High Altitude Area Defense	457.9	557.9	1,524.8	4-3
Aegis	Sea-Based Weapons System	2,056.1	1,617.8	1,801.5	4-4
Missile Defense Programs – USA					
PATRIOT / PAC–3	PATRIOT Advanced Capability	1,178.7	903.8	2,500.4	4-5
PAC-3 / MSE	PAC-3/Missile Segment Enhancement	2,814.9	905.1	1,358.9	4-6
IFPC	Indirect Fire Protection Capability	429.5	693.4	1,267.2	4-7
MRIC	Medium-Range Intercept Capability	287.8	370.2	714.4	4-8

Major Weapon Systems Summary

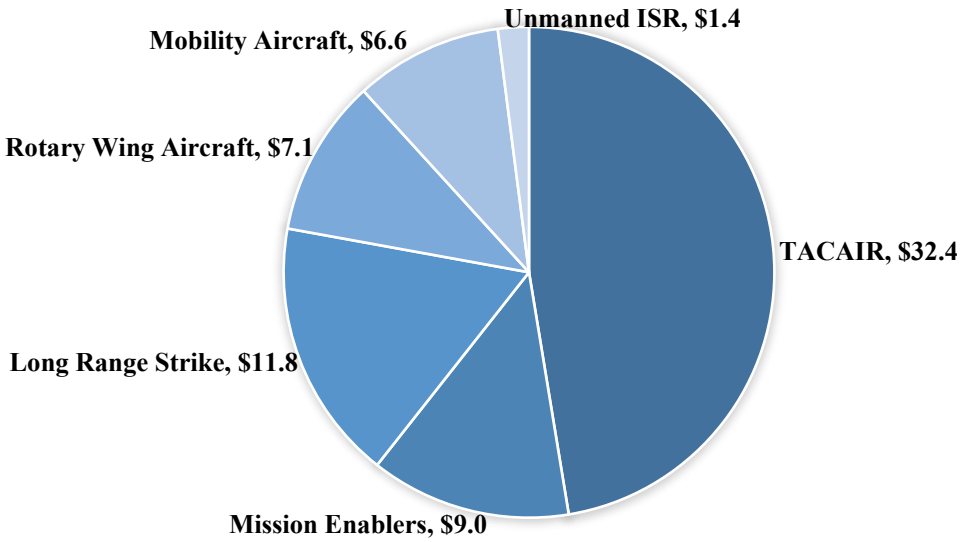
($ in Millions)		FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	Page
Missiles and Munitions – Joint Service					
JDAM	Joint Direct Attack Munition	205.8	166.7	187.5	5-2
SDB I	Small Diameter Bomb I	65.2	44.5	50.8	5-3
SDB II	Small Diameter Bomb II	450.4	449.0	442.6	5-4
JASSM	Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile	2,859.6	1,002.8	1,051.3	5-5
AIM-9X	Air Intercept Missile - 9X	431.4	254.1	306.3	5-6
AMRAAM	Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile	1,010.5	667.5	815.9	5-7
Chem-Demil	Chemical Demilitarization	1,090.0	775.5	213.3	5-8
JAGM	Joint Air-to-Ground Missile	427.9	126.6	217.9	5-9
LRASM	Long Range Anti-Ship Missile	1,367.7	966.9	1,167.9	5-10
AMMO	Ammunition	13,462.1	5,846.5	6,330.7	5-11
AARGM-ER	Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile	547.2	748.8	759.6	5-12
GMLRS	Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System	1,668.9	1,220.5	1,263.1	5-13
Javelin	Javelin Advanced Anti-Tank Weapon System	1,040.9	287.5	371.6	5-14
Missiles and Munitions – USA					
PrSM	Precision Strike Missile	1,311.3	641.6	560.8	5-15
SMRF/Typhon	Strategic Mid-Range Fires System	450.0	415.9	500.1	5-16
Missiles and Munitions – USN					
Trident II	Trident II Ballistic Missile Modifications	1,872.1	2,393.1	3,742.0	5-17
SM-6	Standard Missile-6	1,503.7	982.7	1,262.5	5-18
RAM	Rolling Airframe Missile	171.2	146.7	127.0	5-19
NSM	Naval Strike Missile	273.7	245.0	219.1	5-20
Tomahawk	Tactical Tomahawk Cruise Missile	883.8	707.7	946.1	5-21
Missiles and Munitions – USAF					
LGM-35A	Sentinel	4,328.5	2,016.7	4,157.7	5-22
LRSO	Long Range Stand-Off Weapon	923.8	804.3	1,050.6	5-23
Shipbuilding and Maritime Systems – USN					
CVN 78	*Gerald R. Ford* Class Nuclear Aircraft Carrier	2,683.8	2,216.0	3,647.5	6-2
SSBN 826	*Columbia* Class Ballistic Missile Submarine	8,195.0	9,905.3	11,480.2	6-3
SSN 774	*Virginia* Class Submarine	11,000.8	13,896.1	12,216.0	6-4
DDG 51	*Arleigh Burke* Class Destroyer	6,706.2	8,633.5	5,940.1	6-5
FFG(X)	*Constellation* Class Guided Missile Frigate	2,281.6	738.7	84.2	6-6
CVN	Refueling Complex Overhaul	550.6	1,487.0	2,274.3	6-7
LPD 17	*San Antonio* Class Amphibious Ship	573.5	1,647.0	2,802.2	6-8
T-AO 205	*John Lewis* Class Fleet Replenishment Oiler	967.7	255.6	2,021.6	6-9
USV	Medium and Large Unmanned Surface Vessels	284.4	178.2	129.6	6-10
LHA	*America* Class Amphibious Assault Ship	1,873.7	217.4	4,043.8	6-11
LSM	Medium Landing Ship	12.1	35.7	1,976.1	6-12
Space Based Systems – USAF/SF					
Launch	Launch Enterprise	3,071.3	2,438.6	2,449.9	7-2
PNT	Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT)	955.6	1,497.6	702.6	7-3
MW/MT	Missile Warning/Missile Tracking (MW/MT)	4,880.7	4,701.3	12,966.8	7-4
SATCOM	Satellite Communications (SATCOM)	3,904.5	4,514.7	5,931.4	7-5
Hypersonic Warfare - Joint Service					
Hypersonic Defenses		3,602.0	1,584.4	2,686.9	8-2
LRHW	Long Range Hypersonic Weapon	1,036.2	1,139.0	976.4	8-3
CPS	Intermediate Range Conventional Prompt Strike	1,291.8	1,128.8	857.2	8-4
HACM	US Air Force Hypesonic Attack Cruise Missile	333.3	466.7	802.8	8-5

Aviation and Related Systems

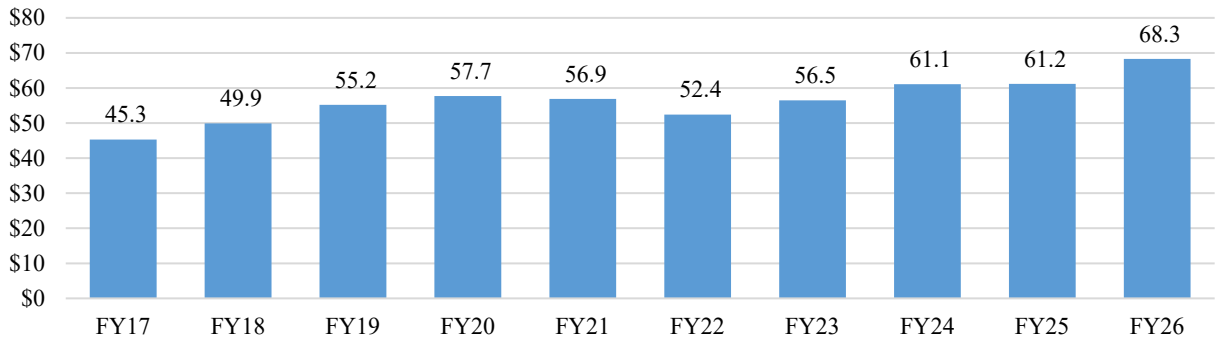
Aviation forces, including fighters, bombers, specialized support aircraft, and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles/Unmanned Aircraft Systems, provide a versatile strike force capable of rapid deployment worldwide. In addition to these forces, the U.S. military operates a variety of air mobility forces, including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

FY 2026 Aviation and Related Systems Total: $68.3 Billion

$ in Billions



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



Numbers may not add due to rounding

F-35 Joint Strike Fighter

DOD - JOINT

The F-35 Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) is a fifth-generation strike fighter for the Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and U.S. Allies. The F-35 consists of three variants: F-35A Conventional Take-Off and Landing (CTOL), the F-35B Short Take-Off and Vertical Landing (STOVL), and the F-35C Carrier variant (CV). The F-35A CTOL replaces the Air Force F-16 and A-10 aircraft and complements the F-22 aircraft; the F-35B STOVL aircraft replaces the Marine Corps AV-8B aircraft and F/A-18A/C/D aircraft; the F-35C CV aircraft complements the F/A-18E/F aircraft for the Navy, and will also be flown by the Marine Corps. The F-35 program is a joint, multi-national program among the United States, seven cooperative international Partners,, seven cooperative international partners, seven cooperative international partners, and nine current foreign military sales countries. The Marine Corps, Air Force, and Navy declared Initial Operational Capability in 2015, 2016, and 2019, respectively.

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

FY 2026 Program: Continues systems engineering, development, and operational testing; supports Continuous Capability Development and Delivery (C2D2); and provides service-unique requirements to incremental warfighting capability improvements to maintain joint air dominance against evolving threats. Procures 47 aircraft in FY 2026: 24 CTOL for the Air Force, 11 STOVL for the Marine Corps, and 12 CV for the Department of the Navy (8 Navy and 4 Marine Corps). Provides post-delivery upgrades of hardware and software. Enables the ground and squadron support and site stand-up infrastructure required to support the U.S. Services' F-35 air systems. Accelerates organic depot maintenance capability to reduce depot repair cycle times to improve air vehicle availability rates.

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

F-35 Joint Strike Fighter										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E										
USN/USMC	-	945.0	-	946.9	-	969.7	-	-	-	969.7
USAF	-	1,325.7	-	1,181.3	-	1,230.5		-	-	1,230.5
Subtotal	-	2,270.7	-	2,128.3	-	2,200.3	-	-	-	2,200.3
Procurement									-	-
USN/USMC	35	5,623.6	30	5,353.0	23	5,116.8	-	-	23	5,116.8
USAF	51	6,377.0	44	5,852.1	24	4,803.7	-	1,000.0	24	5,803.7
Subtotal	86	12,000.6	74	11,205.1	47	9,920.5	-	1,000.0	47	10,920.5
Total	86	14,271.4	74	13,333.4	47	12,120.8	-	1,000.0	47	13,120.8

Numbers may not add due to rounding

V-22 Osprey

DOD - JOINT

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Funding supports the MV-22 and CMV-22 production line shutdown, including material disposition, tooling, and special test equipment storage. The modification program continues to reduce flight hour costs and improve Time on Wing availability through standard configurations, structural improvements, and upgraded avionics. The CV-22 will specifically receive upgraded proprotor gearboxes to improve safety, reliability, obsolescence, and capability improvements.

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

V–22 Osprey										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E										
USN	-	144.7	-	108.2	-	125.0	-	-	-	125.0
USAF	-	16.6	-	26.2	-	0.7	-	30.9	-	31.5
SOCOM	-	19.8	-	15.7	-	4.5	-	-	-	4.5
Subtotal	-	181.1	-	150.2	-	130.1	-	30.9	-	161.0
Procurement										
USN	5	1,028.8	-	395.4	-	453.3	-	-	-	453.3
USAF	-	157.0	-	58.6	-	80.7	-	112.8	-	193.5
SOCOM	-	76.0	-	40.8	-	19.7	-	-	-	19.7
Subtotal	5	1,261.8	-	494.7	-	553.7	-	112.8	-	666.5
Total	5	1,442.8	-	644.9	-	683.8	-	143.7	-	827.5

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

C-130J Hercules

DOD - JOINT

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds capability upgrades (Block 8.1 and Communication Modernization), logistics support services, diminishing manufacturing sources and post-delivery support.

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

C-130J Hercules										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E										
C-130J	-	21.5	-	63.5	-	31.4	-	-	-	31.4
HC/MC-130J	-	13.2	-	16.1	-	50.8	-	-	-	50.8
Subtotal	-	34.7	-	79.6	-	82.2	-		-	82.2
Procurement				-						
C-130J	8	1,153.5	1	414.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
MC-130J	-	10.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KC-130J	3	590.3	2	478.5	-	186.4	-	-	-	186.4
Subtotal	11	1,754.0	3	892.5	-	186.4	-	-	-	186.4
Mods	-	238.1	-	419.4	-	516.4	-	214.2	-	730.6
Total	11	2,026.7	3	1,391.5	-	785.0	-	214.2	-	999.2

Numbers may not add due to rounding

MQ-1C Gray Eagle

USA

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Prioritizes modernizing the MQ-1C Gray Eagle fleet, focusing on key enhancements for sustained operational readiness and improved capabilities. This includes procuring Heavy Fuel Engine 2.0 (HFE 2.0) to replace the existing engines, addressing obsolescence, and supporting advanced sensor payloads. The budget also funds the procurement and integration of upgraded payloads and the continued development and integration of Vision-Based Navigation (VBN). VBN, utilizing Assured Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (A-PNT) kits with a processor, down-facing camera, and associated cabling, provides an alternate navigation solution for GPS-denied environments, enhancing operational flexibility. A-PNT ensures reliable and accurate positioning, navigation, and timing information, even when GPS signals are unavailable or unreliable. Furthermore, Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) efforts focus on refining VBN integration and addressing emerging GPS threats.

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

MQ-1C Gray Eagle										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E			-							
Gray Eagle USA		6.6	-	6.7	-	3.4	-	-	-	3.4
Procurement			-		-					
Gray Eagle USA	-	96.6	8	278.0	-	12.4	-	-	-	12.4
Total	-	103.2	8	284.6	-	15.8	-	-	-	15.8

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

MQ-9 Reaper / USMC Group 5 UAS

DOD - JOINT

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Supports modernization and sustainment efforts across multiple services. SOCOM will acquire and field special operations-peculiar mission kits, payloads, weapons, and modifications and invest in open architecture upgrades, air-launched effects, and variable effects payloads as part of the Adaptive Airborne Enterprise. The USMC will focus on integrating sensors and payloads for maritime domain awareness, electronic warfare, and network extension, including SkyTower II, onto their MQ-9A aircraft as part of their Medium-Altitude Long-Endurance (MALE) UAS program. Finally, the USAF will continue developing and integrating resilient command and control capabilities, focusing on the Multi-Domain Operations (M2DO) configuration and addressing resiliency, reliability, maintainability, communications, and diminishing manufacturing sources.

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

MQ–9 Reaper / USMC Group 5 UAS										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E										
USAF	-	82.4	-	7.1	-	26.7	-	-	-	26.7
USN/USMC	-	98.8	-	78.2	-	28.4	-	-	-	28.4
SOCOM	-	90.8	-	34.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	272.0	-	120.1	-	55.1	-	-	-	55.1
Procurement										
USAF	-	107.6	-	12.4	-	100.9	-	-	-	100.9
USN/USMC	5	179.1	-	131.8	-	158.9	-	-	-	158.9
SOCOM	-	17.7	-	13.5	-	12.9	-	12.0	-	24.9
Subtotal	5	304.5	-	157.6	-	272.7	-	12.0	-	284.7
Total	5	576.5	-	277.7	-	327.7	-	12.0	-	339.7

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

MQ-4C Triton/RQ-4 Global Hawk/NATO AGS

DOD - JOINT

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

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

FY 2026 Program: For the MQ-4C Triton, funding continues support for Increment 2 development to incorporate advanced capabilities, including Ground Moving Target Indicator (GMTI) radar modes, enhanced EO/IR detection, High Gain Aperture for improved SIGINT, communications and network resiliency in denied environments, Multi-UA Command and Control, and Sense and Avoid capabilities. Addresses critical Diminishing Manufacturing Source issues and cybersecurity updates while supporting test and evaluation activities. Supports two aircraft retrofits, one Forward Operating Base ground segment retrofit, and modifications to address platform deficiencies, ground segment improvements, and mission payload enhancements. For the Air Force RQ-4, funding focuses on maximizing Block 40's value until divestiture while supporting NATO AGS through engineering support and obsolescence studies.

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

MQ-4C Triton / RQ-4 Global Hawk / NATO AGS										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E										
RQ-4, USAF	-	1.2	-	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
RQ-4, NATO	-	0.0	-	0.9	-	0.8	-	-	-	0.8
MQ-4, USN	-	230.1	-	458.4	-	376.4	-	-	-	376.4
Subtotal	-	231.3	-	465.5	-	377.2	-	-	-	377.2
Procurement										
RQ-4, USAF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MQ-4, USN	2	483.3	-	239.2	-	313.6	-	-	-	313.6
Subtotal	2	483.3	-	239.2	-	313.6	-	-	-	313.6
Total	2	714.6	-	704.7	-	690.8	-	-	-	690.8

Includes Modification Program

Numbers may not add due to rounding

OA-1K Skyraider II

DOD - JOINT

The OA-1K Skyraider II provides Special Operations Forces (SOF) with a deployable, affordable, and sustainable manned aircraft system capable of executing Close Air Support (CAS), precision strike, and armed Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) requirements in austere and permissive environments for use in irregular warfare operations.

Mission: CAS, precision strike, and armed ISR.

FY 2026 Program: Funds support the procurement and fielding of 6 OA-1K Skyraider II aircraft, initial spares, systems engineering and management, support equipment, one weapon system trainer, mission planning systems, and other government costs. RDT&E investments include efforts for aircraft certification and Special Operations-specific integration, verification testing, and live fire test and evaluation. Continues modular capability enhancements to advance weapons and sensor upgrades in the future, leveraging the OA-1K's open architecture.

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

OA-1K Skyraider II										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	1.9	-	2.0	-	2.0	-		-	2.0
Procurement	12	264.7	12	313.1	6	156.6			6	156.6
Total	12	266.6	12	315.1	6	158.6	-	-	6	158.6

Numbers may not add due to rounding

AH-64E Apache

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

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

FY 2026 Program: No new AH-64E remanufactured aircraft are being procured in FY 2026, as the final aircraft was procured in FY 2025, concluding the FY 2022-2025 Multiyear Procurement Contract. The program continues to support production line activities, airworthiness, and safety support for previously procured AH-64E Remanufacture aircraft as they are delivered. RDT&E funding in FY 2026 endorses the continuation of the Apache Project Management Office (PMO) efforts to definitize the Oil-Cooled Generator (OCG) qualification, advancing the critical capability enhancement initiated in FY 2025 to address reliability issues with the legacy air-cooled generator system.

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

AH-64E Apache										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	44.8	-	8.2	-	44.4	-	-	-	44.4
Procurement										
AH-64E Reman	37	759.7	31	557.4	-	1.7	-	-	-	1.7
Modifications	-	141.4	-	93.8	-	125.2	-	-	-	125.2
Total	37	945.8	31	659.5	-	171.3	-	-	-	171.3

Numbers may not add due to rounding

CH-47 Chinook

The CH-47F Improved Cargo Helicopter program procures new and remanufactured Service Life Extension Program CH-47F helicopters. The aircraft includes an upgraded digital cockpit and modifications to the airframe to reduce vibration. The upgraded cockpit contains a digital data bus that permits enhanced communications and navigation equipment for improved situational awareness, mission performance, and survivability. The new aircraft uses more powerful T55-GA-714A engines, improving fuel efficiency and lift performance. The primary users of these aircraft are heavy helicopter companies (CH-47F) and Special Operations Aviation (MH-47G). The Army plans to use the CH-47F as its heavy-lift helicopter until the late 2030s. The recapitalization of the MH-47G airframes is required to extend the useful life of legacy aircraft. The CH-47F Block II development effort is in Engineering and Manufacturing Development. Improvements include increased lift, engine control, upgraded drive train components, and advanced flight controls.

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

FY 2026 Program: Procures five MH-47G aircraft and six CH-47F aircraft. Funds the continued modernization of the Army's only heavy lift helicopter, including integration and improvements through the program of record. RDT&E funding supports comprehensive system development, including: finalizing all system level qualification testing for the production aircraft; incorporating mitigation and improvements onto the production aircraft; completing system level validation and verification of production aircraft configuration; and concluding testing of Aircraft Survivability Equipment (ASE), Multi-Anti Jamming GPS Antenna (MAGNA), Eagle M Embedded Global Inertial (EGI) navigation system, and improved system handling qualities to support fielding.

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

CH-47 Chinook										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	20.4	-	4.8	-	10.9	-	-	-	10.9
Procurement	9	493.5	10	738.6	11	697.9	-	-	11	697.9
Total	9	513.9	10	743.4	11	708.8	-	-	11	708.8

Numbers may not add due to rounding

UH-60 Black Hawk

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds procurement of 24 UH-60M aircraft, related installations, and government-furnished equipment. FY 2026 represents the fifth and final year of the five-year multi-year procurement contract (FY 2022–FY 2026). RDT&E funding supports the development of the Scalable Digital Backbone with a focus on open standard hardware and software components that enhance modularity, portability, and commonality to meet U.S. Army Modular Open Systems Architecture (MOSA) objectives. Additionally, funding supports Airframe Enhancements for Launched Effects Development, aligning with current Utility Helicopter Project Office (UHPO) requirements by focusing on sensitivity analysis and design improvements.

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

UH-60 Black Hawk										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	40.9	-	125.0	-	24.0	-	-	-	24.0
Procurement								-		
UH-60M	26	820.8	26	827.2	24	732.1	-	-	24	732.1
UH-60V	26	153.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	52	1,014.9	26	952.2	24	756.1	-	-	24	756.1

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Future Long-Range Assault Aircraft

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds design updates, continues Prototype and Limited User Test (LUT) aircraft manufacturing, initiates testing, begins production planning, and continues refinement of a digital backbone architected to meet Modular Open System Approach (MOSA) objectives. Funding also completes weapon system Critical Design Review (CDR), continues prototype aircraft builds (1-8), begins developmental testing, incorporates design updates informed by the testing, and initiates production planning. Funding also supports the development of the FLRAA MEDEVAC mission equipment package.

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

Future Long-Range Assault Aircraft										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	1,006.0	-	1,258.6	-	1,248.5	-	-	-	1,248.5
Procurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1,006.0	-	1,258.6	-	1,248.5	-	-	-	1,248.5

Numbers may not add due to rounding

MQ-25 Stingray/Unmanned Carrier Aviation

The United States Navy MQ-25A Stingray and the Unmanned Carrier Aviation (UCA) Mission Control System (UMCS) programs are developing an unmanned capability to embark as part of the Carrier Air Wing (CVW) for aerial refueling and Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance missions. The MQ-25 will extend the CVW's mission effectiveness range and mitigate the current Carrier Strike Group organic ISR shortfall. As the first carrier-based Group 5 Unmanned Aircraft System, the MQ-25 will pioneer the integration of manned and unmanned operations; demonstrate complex sea-based Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence technologies; and pave the way for future multi-mission UAS to pace emerging threats. The MQ-25 was previously funded under the Unmanned Carrier Launched Airborne Surveillance and Strike program. The program entered Engineering and Manufacturing Development in the fourth quarter of FY 2018. The Navy expects to provide the fleet with an Initial Operational Capability (IOC) for MQ-25 by FY 2026.

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds the continuation of Ground Control Station integration and begins ground and flight tests with the air vehicles. All four Engineering Development Models (EDMs) and one of the three System Demonstration Test Articles (SDTAs) will be delivered to the test program. They will be available for ground and flight testing. The FY 2026 budget funds three Low-Rate Initial Production (LRIP) MQ-25 aircraft and advanced procurement supporting LRIP Lot 2 (three MQ-25 aircraft) long lead materials. MQ-25 is currently on track to support first flight in the first quarter of FY 2026. Also, it funds the UMCS program that builds, integrates, installs, and sustains the systems (control station, communications, and networks) required to operate the MQ-25 and performs ship installations associated with the MQ-25. In FY 2026, the UMCS program will continue to install UCA Mission Control stations in the CVN and Shore locations.

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

MQ-25 Stingray/Unmanned Carrier Aviation										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	275.3	-	255.0	-	305.5	-	-	-	305.5
Procurement - MQ-25	-	142.7	-	50.4	3	546.9	-	100.0	3	646.9
Procurement - UMCS	-	143.6	-	119.6	-	189.6	-	-	-	189.6
Total	-	561.6	-	425.0	3	1,041.9	-	100.0	3	1,141.9

Numbers may not add due to rounding

F/A-18 Super Hornet

The F/A-18 E/F Super Hornet is a carrier-based multi-role tactical fighter and attack aircraft. Two versions are in production: the single-seat E model and the two-seat F model. The Super Hornet is an attack aircraft and fighter that uses external equipment and advanced networking capabilities to accomplish specific missions. This "force multiplier" capability gives the operational commander more flexibility in employing tactical aircraft in a rapidly changing battle scenario. The aircraft serves as escort and fleet air defense in its fighter mode. The aircraft provides force projection, interdiction, and close and deep air support in its attack mode.

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

FY 2026 Program: Continues Production Line Shutdown, as FY 2023 was the last year of the E/F procurement. Continues to fund spares, repair parts, and the Service Life Extension Program to maintain sufficient aircraft inventory to meet fleet operational requirements through FY 2046. The FY 2026 program continues developing and integrating critical aircraft systems, like the Infrared Search and Track (IRST) pod, to ensure the F/A-18 E/F can meet advanced threats expected in 2026 and beyond.

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

F/A-18 E/F Super Hornet										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	310.8		356.9	-	369.9	-	-	-	369.9
Procurement	-	1,488.2	-	1,303.2	-	1,612.4	-	-	-	1,612.4
Total	-	1,799.0	-	1,660.1	-	1,982.2	-	-	-	1,982.2

Note: Includes IRST and Modification funding *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

E-2D Advance Hawkeye

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Procures four E-2D aircraft and associated support costs. Continued funding for associated support and continued development of systems, in addition to procuring various equipment required to establish organic depot capability.

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

E-2D Advanced Hawkeye										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	365.2	-	288.3	-	350.3	-	-	-	350.3
Procurement	2	840.4	-	295.7	4	1,773.8	-	-	4	1,773.8
Total	2	1,205.7	-	584.0	4	2,124.1	-	-	4	2,124.1

Numbers may not add due to rounding

CH-53K Heavy Lift Helicopter

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds procurement of 12 aircraft, advance procurement for long-lead materials, and associated support costs. FY 2026 is the second year of a five-year multi-year procurement contract for airframes and engines (FY 2025–FY 2029). The program also includes development funds for follow-on improvements and to stand up government test capabilities.

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

CH-53K Heavy Lift Replacement Helicopter										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	154.1	-	71.4	-	135.4	-	-	-	135.4
Procurement	15	2,352.1	20	2,911.6	12	2,342.2	-	-	12	2,342.2
Total	15	2,506.2	20	2,983.0	12	2,477.7	-	-	12	2,477.7

Numbers may not add due to rounding

B-21 Raider

The B-21 Raider, previously referred to as the Long Range Strike-Bomber, is a new, high-tech long-range bomber that will replace B-1 and B-2 bombers. The B-21 will be a key component of the joint portfolio of conventional and nuclear-capable deep-strike capabilities. The B-21 will be delivered to operational bases in the mid-2020s. The B-21 has been designed as a dual-capable aircraft that can employ nuclear weapons, per congressional direction, no later than two years after Initial Operational Capability (IOC). The B-21 program is planning to achieve nuclear certification at the earliest opportunity. Highly survivable, the B-21 Raider will be able to penetrate modern air defenses. The Air Force plans to procure a minimum of 100 aircraft. The program is currently executing its flight test campaign, ground test campaign, and Low Rate Initial Production (Lots 1 & 2). Ellsworth AFB, South Dakota, was approved as the first Main Operating Base (MOB) in 2021. In 2024, Whiteman AFB, Missouri, and Dyess AFB, Texas, were approved as the second and third B-21 MOBs.

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

FY 2026 Program: Continues Engineering and Manufacturing Development of the B-21. Procurement funds continue the transition into low-rate initial production, which includes long lead parts. Additional details are classified.

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

B-21 Raider										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	2,877.8	-	2,654.1	-	2,347.2	-	2,391.9	-	4,739.1
Procurement	-	2,270.7	-	2,600.5	-	3,452.1	-	2,099.1	-	5,551.2
Total	-	5,148.5	-	5,254.5	-	5,799.3	-	4,491.0	-	10,290.3

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Bombers

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Continues upgrades to modernize legacy bombers, including avionics, communications, radar, engine, and weapons efforts.

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

Bombers										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	975.6	-	1,106.9	-	1,037.5	-	-	-	1,037.5
Procurement	-	174.2	-	208.1	-	437.5	-	-	-	437.5
Total	-	1,149.9	-	1,315.0	-	1,475.0	-	-	-	1,475.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding

KC-46A Tanker

The KC-46A Pegasus provides aerial refueling support to the Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and allied aircraft. The aircraft offers increased refueling capacity, improved efficiency, and cargo and aeromedical evacuation capability over the current KC-135 Stratotanker, which is over 50 years old. The KC-46A is the first phase of aerial refueling tanker recapitalization, replacing approximately one-third of the current legacy tanker fleet. The KC-46A aircraft is assembled on the existing commercial 767 production line and militarized in the Everett Modification Center, both in Everett, Washington. Follow-on aerial refueling tanker programs will recapitalize the entire fleet over 30 years. Boeing has delivered 93 aircraft to the USAF as of May 2025.

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

FY 2026 Program: Procures 15 aircraft and continues the Air Force's development efforts of a militarized variant of the Boeing 767-2C aircraft to include support equipment, operational site activation, depot standup, interim contractor support, alternate mission equipment, and direct mission support. It also funds continued production of low-technical risk parts of the corrected Boom Telescope Actuator kits and enables depot kit installs starting later during regular C-checks. Supports aircrew training systems, and development of efforts for the continuation and expansion of KC-46A Block I Pegasus Advanced Communications Suite (PACS), Hybrid satellite communications (SATCOM) development and kit procurement, and takeoff and landing data (TOLD) program development.

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

KC-46A Tanker										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	78.7	-	77.8	-	121.6	-	-	-	121.6
Procurement	15	2,943.0	15	2,986.4	15	3,143.1	-	-	15	3,143.1
Mods	-	-	-	25.0	-	19.3	-	-	-	19.3
Total	15	3,021.7	15	3,089.1	15	3,284.1	-	-	15	3,284.1

Numbers may not add due to rounding

VC-25B Presidential Aircraft Recapitalization

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Continues the Engineering and Manufacturing Development phase of acquisition and commercial aircraft modifications to field the capability as early as 2027. The program office is actively pursuing options to accelerate the program schedule in coordination with commercial and government stakeholders.

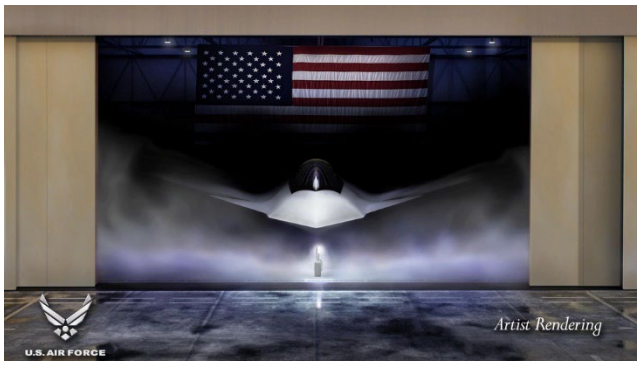
Prime Contractor(s): The Boeing Company; Seattle, WA

VC-25B Presidential Aircraft Recapitalization										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	94.8	-	433.9	-	602.3	-	-	-	602.3
Procurement	-	-	-	-	-	73.3	-	-	-	73.3
Total	-	94.8	-	433.9	-	675.7	-	-	-	675.7

Numbers may not add due to rounding

F-47

The F-47 program is an acquisition program to develop and field an F-47 Weapon System comprising the Air Vehicle, Ground, Training, and Digital Infrastructure Segments. The F-47 will provide the capability to survive, persist, and defeat the enemy in highly contested environments.



Mission: Provides the world's first 6th Generation Fighter that ensures the U.S.'s continued air superiority in the face of growing global threats.

FY 2026 Program: Continues to mature technology and reduce risk through development, integration, and test activities. Key F-47 attributes include enhancements in survivability, lethality, persistence, and interoperability across various military operations. The program activities include pursuing open architecture solutions and designing, building, and testing components and/or full weapon systems. The F-47 program will continue conducting analyses, identifying technology candidates, and performing concept refinements. Studies required to develop operational/system architectures to include a family of systems and spectral dominance platforms will also mature. Engineering and Manufacturing Development activities will include development, integration, testing, and building demonstrative prototypes.

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

F-47										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	1,954.7	-	2,424.2	-	2,579.4	-	900.0	-	3,479.4
Procurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1,954.7	-	2,424.2	-	2,579.4	-	900.0	-	3,479.4

Numbers may not add due to rounding

F-22 Raptor

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Continues deliberate investments via the Raptor Agile Capability Release program to ensure F-22s are upgraded with state-of-the-art sensors, improved survivability, enhanced interoperability, and extended range and time on station. The FY 2026 program continues critical planned modernization for F-22 aircraft via incremental capability upgrades, incremental development efforts, and key reliability and maintainability improvements that will enhance the F-22 Air Superiority and Global Strike capabilities in highly contested environments. F-22 programs continue to release upgraded communications systems, navigation systems, reliability and maintainability improvements, critical sensor enhancement capabilities, and low-drag tanks/pylons capabilities to meet advanced threats expected in 2026 and beyond. FY 2026 incorporates additional development efforts in the Helmeted Mounted Cueing Display System for increased pilot situational awareness and Hybrid SATCOM for resilient communications.

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

F-22 Raptor										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	640.1	-	758.8	-	852.3	-	-	-	852.3
Procurement	-	414.1	-	891.6	-	1,061.8	-	100.0	-	1,161.8
Total	-	1,054.3	-	1,650.4	-	1,914.1	-	100.0	-	2,014.1

Numbers may not add due to rounding

F-15 Eagle

The F-15E is a twin-engine, dual-seat, supersonic dual-role, all-weather, deep interdiction fighter with multi-role air-to-air/air-to-ground capabilities. The F-15EX is a modernized derivative of the F-15E with advanced flight controls, superior sensors, and increased weapons capacity and range needed to defend critical locations in highly contested environments by recapitalizing the divested F-15C/D fleet. The F-15 C/D is a twin-engine (F-15C single seat; F-15D dual seat), supersonic, all-weather, day/night, air superiority fourth-generation fighter aircraft (projected divestment target date of FY 2026).

Mission: Supports the fifth-generation fighter fleet to gain and maintain air superiority and provide global precision attack over the battlefield.

FY 2026 Program: Continues procuring the F-15EX aircraft and funds weapon system requirements needed for operational conversion from F-15C/D to F-15EX. The Eagle Passive/Active Warning Survivability System program will improve F-15E/EX survivability by enhancing the ability to detect, deny, or defeat air and ground threats. Continues F-15E/EX modernization investment in the Operational Flight Program, weapons integration efforts, Resilient Embedded GPS / Inertial Navigation System (R-EGI, with M-Code), Data Transfer Module II, and Mobile User Objective System / Second Generation Anti-Jam Tactical UHF Radio for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. FY 2026 also adds development funding for beyond line-of-sight communications systems and procurement funding for Infrared Search and Track (Legion) pod upgrades.

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

F-15EX Eagle II / F-15E Eagle										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
F-15EX										
RDT&E	-	102.0	-	56.2		78.3	-	2.1	-	80.4
Procurement	24	2,775.5	18	1,848.6	-	9.0	21	3,009.2	21	3,018.2
Subtotal	24	2,877.5	18	1,904.8	-	87.3	21	3,011.3	21	3,098.6
F-15E Mods										
RDT&E	-	53.3	-	158.6	-	233.0	-	-	-	233.0
Procurement	-	276.0	-	306.8	-	468.5	-	-	-	468.5
Subtotal	-	329.3	-	465.4	-	701.5	-	-	-	701.5
Total	24	3,206.8	18	2,370.2	-	788.9	21	3,011.3	21	3,800.2

Numbers may not add due to rounding

HH-60W Combat Rescue Helicopter

The HH-60W Jolly Green II program, formerly the Combat Rescue Helicopter (CRH) and HH-60 Recapitalization, replaces the aging HH-60G Pave Hawk. Based on the U.S. Army's UH-60M Black Hawk and tailored for all-weather Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR), the HH-60W integrates existing technologies and mission systems for efficient development. Onboard defensive capabilities and in-flight refueling will allow the HH-60W to operate in increased threat environments and extend its combat mission range. The program of record is 100 aircraft, which includes 4 engineering and manufacturing development (EMD) aircraft.

Mission: The HH-60W conducts day and night Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR) in marginal weather to recover downed aircrew and isolated personnel in hostile environments. It also performs collateral missions including casualty evacuation, medical evacuation, non-combat evacuation operations, civil search and rescue, international aid, disaster humanitarian relief, and insertion/extraction of combat forces.

FY 2026 Program: The program focuses on upgrading aircraft capabilities through follow-on capability upgrade system (FOCUS) efforts. These upgrades include Global Positioning System Anti-Jam/Anti-Spoof, Mobile User Objective System, and Joint Range Extension Applications Protocol. In addition, modification development will begin for 26 HH-60Ws in support of the Air Force District of Washington mission sets.

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

HH-60W Combat Rescue Helicopter										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	39.8	-	39.6	-	-	-	15.1	-	15.1
Procurement	10	597.4	4	376.0	-	119.0	-	32.7	-	151.6
Total	10	637.2	4	415.6	-	119.0	-	47.8	-	166.8

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Advanced Pilot Training (T-7A)

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Procures four Production Relevant Test Vehicles (PRTV) due to program acquisition changes, with a planned Milestone C decision scheduled for the first quarter of FY 2026. The program will procure a Low-Rate Initial Production (LRIP) 1 Lot in FY 2026. The PRTV and production contract will include aircraft, spares, and Ground-Based Training Systems. Finally, FY 2026 continues the program's development, test, and evaluation efforts.

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

Advanced Pilot Training (T-7A)										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	58.8	-	248.6	-	172.4	-	-	-	172.4
Procurement	-	12.9	-	86.6	14	476.2	-	-	14	476.2
Total	-	71.8	-	335.1	14	648.6	-	-	14	648.6

Numbers may not add due to rounding

MH-139A Grey Wolf

To address critical capability gaps in the current UH-1N fleet, including speed, range, endurance, payload capacity, and aircraft self-protection deficiencies, the Air Force will procure 56 MH-139A helicopters. The MH-139A program will provide a modern replacement aircraft and include comprehensive Training Systems. These helicopters will support the vertical airlift requirements of Air Force Global Strike Command (AFGSC) and Air Force Reserve Command. Air Force Global Strike Command is the Air Force lead command and operational capability requirements sponsor for this program, which is a key element of the Air Force's nuclear enterprise reform initiatives.

Mission: The MH-139A is set to modernize the Air Force's capabilities by partially replacing the Vietnam-era UH-1N fleet. This upgrade addresses critical shortfalls in speed, range, endurance, and carrying capacity, essential for providing emergency response and convoy support to nuclear forces. Full-rate production decision is planned for the first quarter of FY 2026.

FY 2026 Program: Procures a production lot of two aircraft with associated initial spares, support equipment, site activation support, training, publications, technical data, and other program management administration activities. The program plans to complete Initial Operational Test & Evaluation and obtain Initial Operational Capability in FY 2025. Full-rate production decision is scheduled for the first quarter of FY 2026.

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

MH-139A Grey Wolf										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	25.5	-	15.0	-	6.0	-	-	-	6.0
Procurement	7	243.5	8	318.5		14.4	2	150.1	2	164.5
Total	7	269.0	8	333.5	-	20.3	2	150.1	2	170.4

Numbers include modification program and spares *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

Collaborative Combat Aircraft (CCA)

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Continues to conduct activities including digital engineering, agile software development, open systems architectures, autonomy architecture, mission autonomy, crewed-uncrewed teaming, and the design, build, and test of full weapon systems with supporting elements. Funding provides information technology/test/training infrastructure investments, operational concept exploration, technology studies, multi-domain integration, operational assessments, architecture development, integrated weapons systems development, demonstration of air superiority-related technologies, multi-level prototyping, and program management support.

Prime Contractor(s): General Atomics, Poway, CA
Anduril, Costa Mesa, CA

CCA										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	392.2	-	711.7	-	111.4	-	678.0	-	789.4
Procurement	-	-	-	-	-	15.0	-	-	-	15.0
Total	-	392.2	-	711.7	-	126.4	-	678.0	-	804.4

Numbers may not add due to rounding

This page intentionally left blank

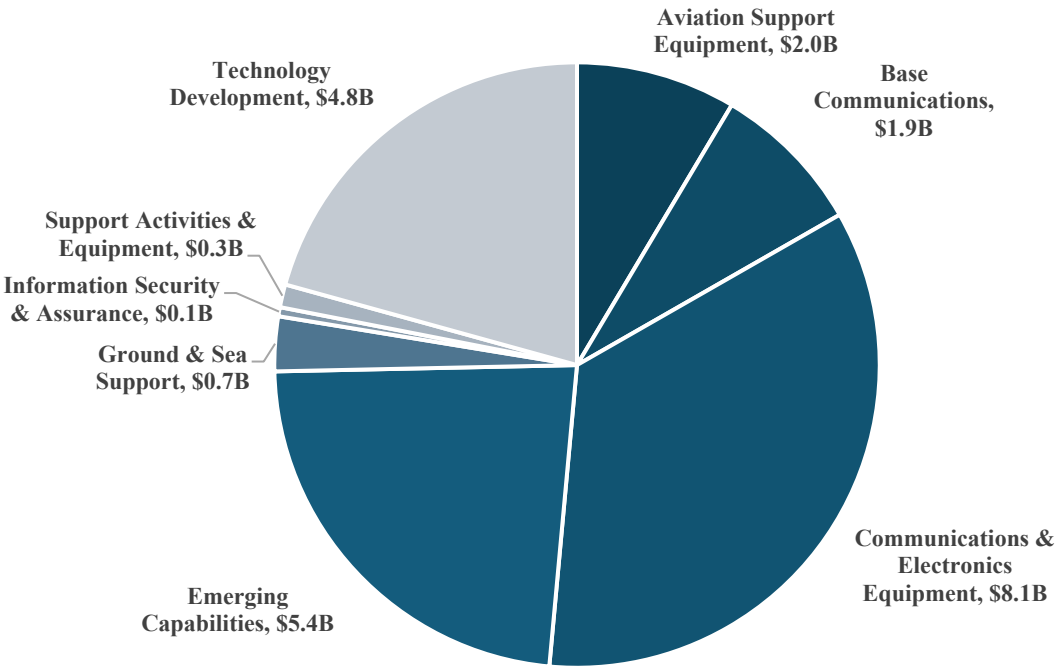
Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) Systems

The Department is transforming and developing new concepts for future joint military operations to achieve full-spectrum dominance. The overarching goal to defeat any adversary or control any situation across the full range of military operations is achieved through a broad array of capabilities enabled by an interconnected network of sensors, shooters, command, control, and intelligence. Net-centricity transformed how the Department manages information to accelerate decision-making, improve joint warfighting, and create intelligence advantages. U.S. forces are heavily networked and require reliable, secure, and trusted access to information for increased operational effectiveness. By enhancing information sharing, dispersed forces can communicate, maneuver, share a common user-defined operating picture, and complete assigned missions more efficiently. This portfolio also encompasses the development of technologies like gateways, waveforms, network management, and information assurance.

The FY 2026 budget request displayed in this portfolio is $2 billion higher than presented in the FY 2025 President's Budget request. The nine percent increase is attributable to increased investments for emerging capabilities such as Combined Joint All-Domain Command and Control (CJADC2), tactical edge compute, and offensive cyber operations.

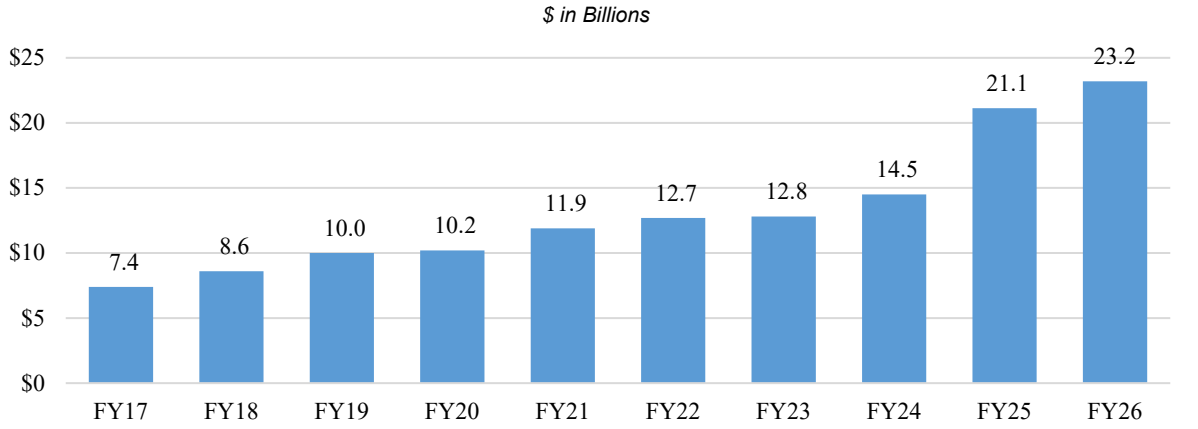
FY 2026 C4I Systems Total: $23.2 Billion

$ in Billions



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

Annual Budget Request



Numbers may not add due to rounding

Tactical Network Technology

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

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

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

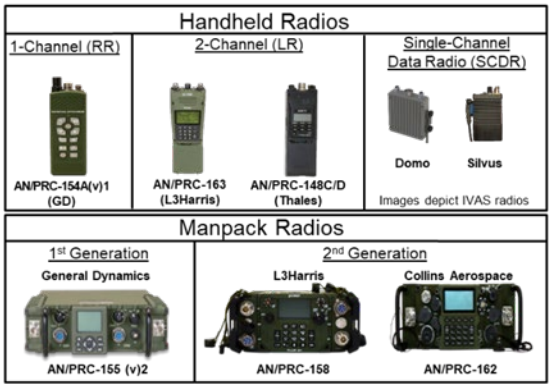
FY 2026 Program: Procures and fields one additional NGC2 division and accelerates modernized ATQH systems from Company to Corp. Continues efforts for Mission Network refresh, initial spares, and modernization of unsustainable end-of-life commercial technology in Corps through Battalion units across the Army, Army Reserve, and Army National Guard by modernizing their network transport systems and regional hub nodes.

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

Tactical Network Technology										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Procurement	-	339.3	-	256.3	-	723.9	-	-	-	723.9
Total	-	339.3	-	256.3	-	723.9	-	-	-	723.9

Numbers may not add due to rounding

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



The Handheld, Manpack, and Small Form Fit (HMS) radio portfolio supports the Transport layer of the Army's Next Generation Command and Control (NGC2) architecture. The HMS radio program is a single Acquisition Category IC program encompassing handheld radios (one-channel Rifleman Radio (RR), two-channel Leader Radio (LR), and Single-Channel Data Radio (SCDR)), Manpack (MP) radios (Generation 1 and Generation 2 radios), and Sensitive But Unclassified-Encryption (SBU-E). The HMS provides voice and data communication to the expeditionary Warfighter with an On-the-Move (OTM), At-the-Halt (ATH), and stationary Line of Sight (LOS)/Beyond Line of Sight (BLOS) capability for both dismounted personnel and platforms. The radio systems are software reprogrammable, networkable, multi-mode systems capable of simultaneous voice and data communication. The radios will support a variety of other platforms, including tactical end-user device voice and data needs. The HMS provides tailorable and scalable software-defined radio systems to meet the communication needs of the U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Special Operations Command.

Mission: Provide voice and data communications to the tactical edge and the expeditionary Warfighter with an OTM, ATH, and stationary LOS/BLOS capability for dismounted personnel and mounted platforms.

FY 2026 Program: Funds the procurement of the LR, MP, SCDR, and SBU-E radios, support equipment, fielding, non-recurring engineering, and platform vehicle integration. Provides for follow-on testing of the LR and MP products to demonstrate compliance with program requirements and assess effectiveness, suitability, and survivability. Supports safety, spectrum supportability, and certifications necessary to prepare products for fielding.

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

Handheld, Manpack, and Small Form Fit Radio										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	4.2	-	4.3	-	3.2	-	-	-	3.2
Procurement	13,189	721.4	10,206	649.2	7,966	478.4	-	-	7,966	478.4
Total	13,189	725.6	10,206	653.5	7,966	481.7	-	-	7,966	481.7

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Ground Systems

The Department of Defense is modernizing its ground force capabilities to ensure the United States remains a dominant force capable of operating in all environments across the full spectrum of conflict. The U.S. Army and Marine Corps (USMC) equip each Soldier and Marine with the best equipment available to succeed in today's and tomorrow's operations. Ongoing technology research and concept exploration will benefit future Army and Marine Corps combat portfolios. The ground forces modernization plan addresses the challenges of the future operational environment. In addition to upgrades to legacy equipment, the overall strategy embraces new capabilities, like the XM30 Mechanized Infantry Combat Vehicle (MICV) and the M1E3 Abrams. The Army also continues to modernize and upgrade select Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) in its FY 2026 request, including further Stryker production, upgrading the M1A2 Abrams Main Battle Tank to the M1A2C System Enhancement Package (SEP) V3 (M1A2 SEPv3) configuration, the M2A4 Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle (IFV), the M109A7 Paladin self-propelled howitzer (SPH), and the Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV) to replace the legacy M113 APC. The USMC's ground force focus in FY 2026 continues to be the Amphibious Combat Vehicle (ACV). Designed to replace the Assault Amphibious Vehicle (AAV), the ACV will deliver shore and sea-based infantry to the battlefield in vehicles intended for contested operational environments.

The Army Transformation Initiative (ATI) resulted in force structure optimization, manpower reductions, divestment of legacy equipment, and cancellation or reductions to lower priority programs. Some key ground system changes included cancellation of the M10 Booker, significant quantity reductions for the Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV), and the Paladin Integrated Management (PIM) programs. As a result of ATI changes, the FY 2026 Ground Systems budget request decreased by over $1.3 billion from the FY 2025 request.

Engineer and Support Systems

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

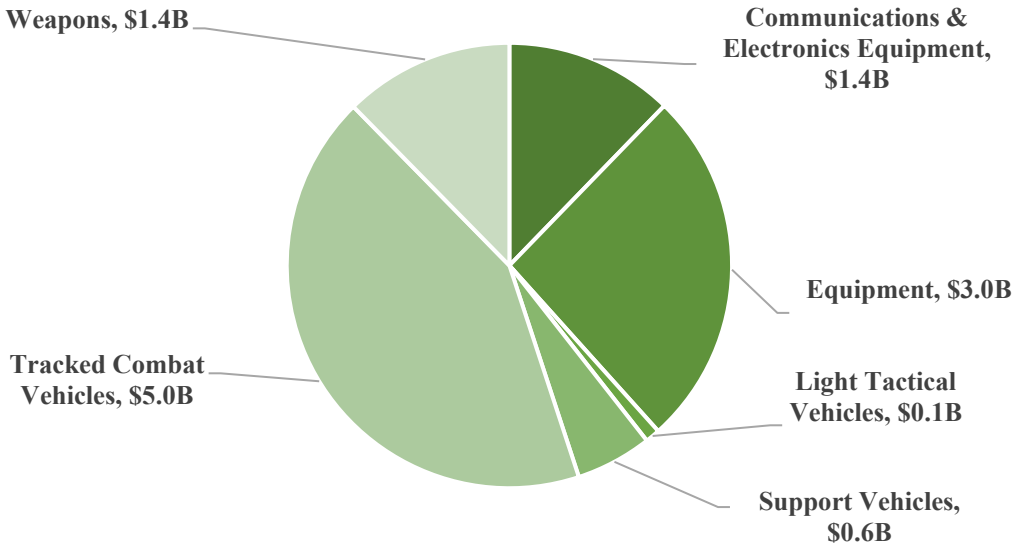
Sustainment and Maintenance

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

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

FY 2026 Ground Systems Total: $11.6 Billion

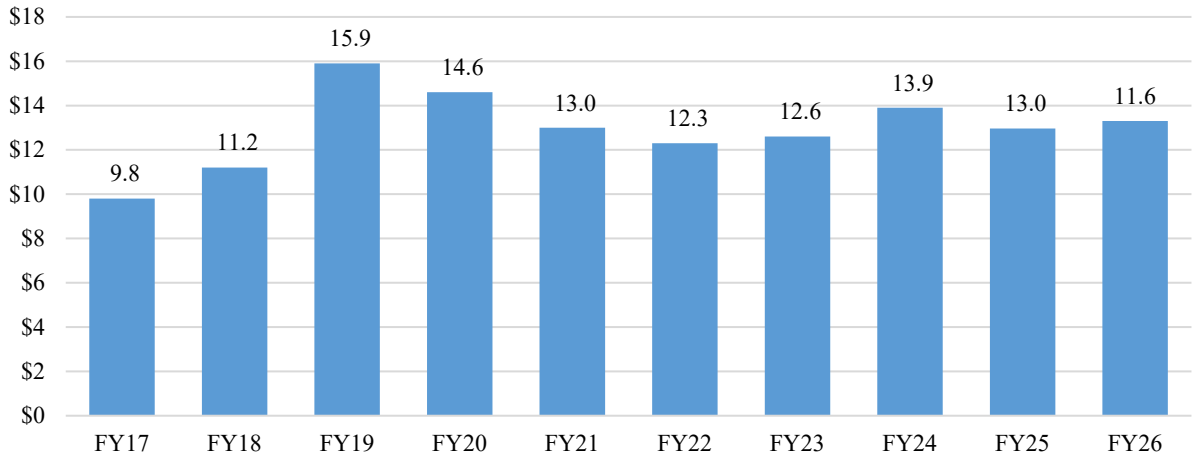
$ in Billions



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

Annual Budget Request

$ in Billions



Numbers may not add due to rounding

Joint Light Tactical Vehicle

DOD - JOINT

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Procures JLTV vehicles, trailers, and associated vehicle kits of various configurations across the Department to fulfill multiple mission roles and requirements and minimize ownership costs. The kits will support baseline vehicles by augmenting the vehicle's configuration to respond to environmental conditions or threat situations. The Army Transformation Initiative (ATI) terminates additional JLTV A2 and associated trailer procurement.

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

Joint Light Tactical Vehicle										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E										
USA	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	2.7
USMC	-	2.5	-	10.7	-	7.0	-	-	-	7.0
Subtotal	-	2.5	-	10.7	-	9.6	-	-	-	9.6
Procurement										-
USA	1,623	795.5	1,166	628.0	-	45.8	-	-	-	45.8
USMC	396	262.2	672	324.1	138	81.9	-	-	138	81.9
USAF	76	42.6	101	59.4	105	62.2	-	-	105	62.2
USN	-	-	-	-	6	3.9	-	-	6	3.9
Subtotal	2,095	1,100.3	1,939	1,011.5	249	193.8	-	-	249	193.8
Total	2,095	1,102.8	1,939	1,022.2	249	203.4	-	-	249	203.4

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

M1A2 Abrams Main Battle Tank

The M1A2 Abrams is the Army's main battle tank (MBT). Since ending production in 1994, the Army has modernized the Abrams through System Enhancement Package (SEP) programs and Engineering Change Proposals (ECPs) to improve survivability, lethality, sustainability, and supportability on the modern battlefield. The current modification elevates the Abrams to the M1A2 SEP version 3 (SEPv3) standard. This package includes an Ammunition Data Link to enable usage of the M1147 Advanced Multi-Purpose (AMP) round; improved sensing through the Improved Forward-Looking Infrared (IFLIR) system and the Commander's Remote Operated Weapon Station - Low Profile (CROWS-LP); an under armor Auxiliary Power Unit (APU); electronics upgrades including a new Vehicle Health Management System with internal Line Replaceable Modules; improved power generation and distribution; enhanced networking and communications capabilities; and improved protection through Abrams Reactive Armor Tile (ARAT) and other armor upgrades, next-generation IED defense, and provision for Active Protection System (APS) emplacement. In addition to the AMP, the SEPv3 is equipped with the M829A4 kinetic energy round for improved anti-armor operations.

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

FY 2026 Program: Continues M1A2 Abrams SEPv3 production through procurement of 30 SEPv3 upgrade kits, including technology maturation testing for incorporation of the Meteorological Sensor, Laser Warning Receiver, and Thermal Management System into existing and future SEPv3 units. In May 2023, Army leadership approved a new, more comprehensive ECP called the Abrams M1E3, which resulted in a strategic shift to the Abrams modernization paradigm. Accordingly, the Army will not pursue the SEPv4 but will roll various constituent technologies into the newly announced M1E3. The Abrams M1E3 will harness new and developing technologies to produce a lighter tank that is more mobile, lethal, and survivable. Potential technologies include a hybrid-electric drive for increased fuel efficiency and reduced signature; an autoloader and new main gun; advanced munitions; enhanced communications and control equipment to network with unmanned air and ground vehicles; and improved protection to include an active protection system. The Army Transformation Initiative will accelerate M1E3 development.

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

M-1 Abrams Tank Modification/Upgrades										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	181.0	-	251.7		723.5	-	-		723.5
Procurement	100	1,240.3	30	799.7	30	740.5	-	-	30	740.5
Total	100	1,421.3	30	1,051.4	30	1,464.0	-	-	30	1,464.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle

The Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV) is the U.S. Army's replacement for its legacy M113 Armored Personnel Carrier (APC) Family of Vehicles (FOV). Designed for service in the Army's Armored Brigade Combat Teams (ABCT), the AMPV addresses shortcomings across the M113 series while improving overall Survivability, Size, Weight, Power, and Cooling (SWAP-C) characteristics. As a component of the Army's Next Generation Combat Vehicle (NGCV) architecture, vehicles in the AMPV family also possess an innate capability for future technology insertion across Army modernization priorities. The vehicle series consists of five (5) variants: M1283 General Purpose (GP) APC, M1284 Medical Evacuation, M1285 Medical Treatment (MT), M1286 Mission Command (MCmd), and M1287 Mortar Carrier (MC). The program entered Full Rate Production (FRP) in 2023. This vehicle fulfills Army goals of providing protection, mobility, reliability, and interoperability across its ground forces. Variants fulfill the needs of the Army's ABCT Network Modernization Strategy; support medical support, treatment, and casualty evacuation (CASEVAC); and will provide responsive mortar fire in support of infantry operations. The AMPV provides infantry with protected maneuver alongside combat vehicles in all operational phases.

Mission: Enable infantry units to operate more securely and effectively with the armored vehicles within Armored Brigade Combat Teams. Provide enhanced protection, mobility, and mission versatility versus the M113.

FY 2026 Program: Funds the third order of Full Rate Production (FRP) for procuring 86 vehicles. The Army Transformation Initiative (ATI) reduces AMPV procurement.

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

Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV)										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	11.9	-	12.3	-	10.8	-	-	-	10.8
Procurement	57	592.0	56	381.5	86	554.6	-	-	86	554.6
Total	57	603.9	56	393.8	86	565.4	-	-	86	565.4

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Next Generation Squad Weapon

The Next Generation Squad Weapon (NGSW) program is developing and fielding a new assault rifle (M7, formerly NGSW-R), automatic rifle (M250, formerly NGSW-AR), and fire control system (M157, formerly NGSW-FC) with a common M1186 6.8x51mm Common Cartridge in a variety of ammunition types (General Purpose, Special Purpose, Reduced Range, Tracers, Marking, Blank, and Drill Dummy Inert). The NGSW will replace the legacy 5.56mm M4 carbine, the 5.56mm M249 Squad Automatic Weapon, and the 7.62mm M240 machine gun with two weapons sharing a 6.8x51mm cartridge and fire-control system. The M157 is a variable magnification direct view optic with a laser range finder, aiming lasers, environmental sensors, ballistic solver, compass, wireless communication, and display overlay. Overall, the NGSW effort supports Army Modernization priorities by eliminating erosion of close combat capability relative to peer competitors while increasing effective range, accuracy, and probability of hit; reducing engagement time; suppressing flash/sound signature; and improving overall mobility.

Mission: Develop and field an NGSW compliant with the Adaptive Squad Architecture and capable of defeating emerging protected and unprotected threats. The NGSW aims to improve engagement time, maximum effective range, accuracy, and target effects.

FY 2026 Program: Funds the procurement and fielding of 16,154 M7 (NGSW-R), 2,636 M250 (NGSW-AR), and 19,524 M157 (NGSW-FC). The M7, M250, M157, and 6.8x51mm Common Cartridge are fielded concurrently to improve squad-level capability to maintain overmatch against enemy threats.

Prime Contractor(s): M7/M250: SIG Sauer; Newington, NH
NGSW FC: Vortex Optics; Barneveld, WI
6.8mmx51mm Common Cartridge: Winchester Ammunition; Independence, MI

Next Generation Squad Weapon										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	48.0	-	22.1	-	30.3	-	-	0	30.3
Procurement	33,710	295.4	40,311	367.3	38,314	365.2	-	-	38,314	365.2
Total	33,710	343.4	40,311	389.4	38,314	395.5	-	-	38,314	395.5

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Paladin Integrated Management (PIM) USA

The U.S. Army's Paladin Integrated Management (PIM) program replaces the legacy fleet of M109 Family of Vehicles (FOV), including the M109A6 Paladin 155mm Howitzer and the M992A2 Field Artillery Ammunition Support Vehicle (FAASV), with more robust platforms: the M109A7 Self Propelled Howitzer (SPH) and the M992A3 Carrier Ammunition Tracked (CAT). The Army is using a two-increment approach to upgrade and modernize the existing M109 fleet to fill the capability gap left by the 2009 cancellation of the Non-Line of Sight Cannon (NLOS-C): first, mobility improvements and, later, lethality, range, and reliability improvements. The M109A7 shares a common chassis with the Bradley Fighting Vehicle, including an electric drive, automatic rammer, and enhanced onboard power system. The Army plans to procure 689 PIM sets and sustain them through 2050. The PIM Low-Rate Initial Production (LRIP) was extended in FY 2018, and a successful Full Rate Production (FRP) decision was made in FY 2020.

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds the continuation of FRP with the procurement of 10 system sets; continues support of the Armament Upgrade Project to optimize capabilities and improve reliability for the M109A7 SPH with expected changes in the system's operational profile. The Army Transformation Initiative (ATI) reduces previously planned PIM procurement.

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

Paladin Integrated Management (PIM)										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	40.9	-	42.5	-	12.5	-	-	-	12.5
Procurement	57	742.3	20	568.6	10	250.2	-	-	10	250.2
Total	57	783.2	20	611.1	10	262.7	-	-	10	262.7

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Stryker Family of Vehicles

The Stryker is a 19-ton wheeled armored vehicle that provides the Army with 24 different platforms (10 flat-bottom, 7 Double V-Hull, 7 Double V-Hull A1). The Stryker family provides a lethal, versatile, tactically agile joint force capable of operational maneuver in a dynamic threat environment. The Stryker is deployable by C-17 and C-5 aircraft. Current configurations include: the M1126 Infantry Carrier Vehicle (ICV), which the double-hulled M1256 ICVV has replaced; M1127 Reconnaissance Vehicle; M1129 Mortar Carrier; M1130 Commander's Vehicle (CV); M1131 Fire Support Vehicle (FSV); M1132 Engineer Squad Vehicle (ESV); M1133 Medical Evacuation Vehicle (MEV); M1134 Anti-Tank Guided Missile Vehicle (ATGM); M1135 Nuclear, Biological, Chemical Reconnaissance Vehicle (NBCRV); and the M1304 ICVVA1-30mm. Replacing the M1296 Dragoon, the M1304 ICVVA1-30mm builds upon the Double-V Hull A1 ICV (ICVVA1) by integrating the 30mm Medium Caliber Weapon System (MCWS) to provide enhanced firepower and increased engagement range.

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

FY 2026 Program: Continues hardware upgrades and system fielding support. The Army Transformation Initiative (ATI) ceases the Stryker Double V Hull A1 vehicle procurement production.

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

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

Stryker Family of Armored Vehicles										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	18.1	-	62.5	-	9.8	-	-	-	9.8
Procurement	150	676.1	38	440.8	-	135.8	-	-	-	135.8
Total	150	694.2	38	503.3	-	145.6	-	-	-	145.6

Numbers may not add due to rounding

M10 Booker (formerly Mobile Protected Firepower) USA

The M10 Booker (formerly, Mobile Protected Firepower (MPF)) is a protected, long-range, precision direct-fire capability that ensures Army Infantry Brigade Combat Teams (IBCT) freedom of movement during offensive operations and defeats attacking enemy forces during defensive operations. The M10 is configured to operate in environments with restricted terrain commonly faced by light infantry, such as those in the Pacific Area of Operations.

On June 24, 2022, Booker had a successful Milestone C, which was followed by a Low-Rate Initial Production (LRIP) contract award to General Dynamics Land Systems (GDLS). In May 2025, the M10 was canceled after the delivery of approximately 80 vehicles.

Mission: Provide Army Infantry Bridges with the mobile, protected firepower capability necessary to defeat enemy prepared positions, destroy armored vehicles, engage in direct fire, and maneuver.

FY 2026 Program: The FY 2026 program funds program support costs, and the current Army Transformation Initiative ceases M10 procurement after delivering two battalions' worth of vehicles.

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

M10 Booker										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	95.6	-	48.1	-	16.6	-	-	-	16.6
Procurement	33	386.6	32	439.1	-	64.9	-	-	-	64.9
Total	33	482.2	32	487.2	-	81.5	-	-	-	81.5

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV) USA

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds the procurement of 104 Armor Capable Light and Medium Tactical Vehicle Trucks and Trailers for the Army and Air Force. The various Medium Tactical Vehicles fill the 8-ton truck requirement, fulfill Army modularity requirements, and modernize the medium fleet, reduce operating and support costs, resolve potential operational deficiencies, and operate throughout the theater as a multi-purpose vehicle used by combat, combat support, and combat support units, as well as support the mission of Command Post Infrastructure (CPI2).

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

Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV)										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	17.6	-	3.6	-	18.5	-	-	-	18.5
Procurement								-	-	-
USA	425	209.5	372	253.9	80	85.5	-	-	80	85.5
USAF	22	3.4	32	4.5	24	3.9	-	-	24	3.9
Subtotal	447	212.9	404	258.4	104	89.4	-	-	104	89.4
Total	447	230.5	404	262.0	104	107.9	-	-	104	107.9

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles

The Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles (FHTV) consists of the Heavy Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMTT A4), Palletized Load System (PLS A1), PLS Trailer, and Heavy Equipment Transporter (HET A1). The HEMTT is a 10-ton, eight-wheel (8x8) truck that comes in several configurations, including: M977A4, the basic cargo variant; M978A4 tanker, with a liquid capacity of 9,500 liters; M983A4 tractor, used with the MIM-104F Patriot; M984A4 wrecker; M985A4 Guided Missile Transporter, for use with the M270 Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS); M1120A4 Load Handling System; M1977A4 Common Bridge Transporter (CBT); M1142A4 Tactical Fire Fighting Truck; M1158A4 HEMTT-based Water Tender (HEWATT); and M1075A4, for use with the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) system. The M1070 HET and M1075 PLS provide additional functionality beyond basic HEMTT variants.

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds the procurement of 308 various heavy tactical vehicles and trailer systems. Funds also resource the Common Tactical Truck (CTT) as the next generation of tactical trucks to meet the Army's Tactical Wheeled Vehicle modernization strategy and develop predictive logistics for the FHTV fleet.

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

Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	40.2	-	34.7	-	47.1	-	-	-	47.1
Procurement	364	243.0	367	185.5	308	101.4	-	-	308	101.4
Total	364	283.2	367	220.2	308	148.5	-	-	308	148.5

Numbers may not add due to rounding

XM30 Combat Vehicle

The U.S. Army's XM30 Combat Vehicle (formerly Optionally Manned Fighting Vehicle, or OMFV) will replace the M2A4 Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle (IFV) in Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT) formations. The XM30 will maneuver soldiers to a point of positional advantage and deliver decisive lethality during the execution of combined arms maneuver. It will achieve armed overmatch during Army operations while interfacing with robotics and other autonomous or semi-autonomous systems. The XM30 is a Middle Tier Acquisition Rapid Prototyping (MTA-RP) program. Milestone B was approved in June 2025, and Milestone C is targeted for first quarter FY 2028. The Army Transformation Initiative will accelerate this program.

Mission: Maneuvers soldiers in the Forward Operating Environment to engage in close combat and deliver decisive lethality. The XM30 must exceed current capabilities while defeating similar threat-class systems. It will be optimized for all terrain areas, defeating pacing threats, and can incorporate new technologies.

FY 2026 Program: Continues to fund prototype vehicle designs from Preliminary Design Review (PDR) through Critical Design Review (CDR) in preparation for both physical prototype builds and tests.

Prime Contractor(s): TBD. American Rheinmetall's KF41 Lynx and General Dynamics' Griffin III were downselected in June 2023.

XM30 Combat Vehicle										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	565.0	-	499.5	-	386.4	-	-	-	386.4
Procurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	565.0	-	499.5	-	386.4	-	-	-	386.4

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Amphibious Combat Vehicle

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

Full Rate Production began in FY 2021 with the procurement of 72 vehicles. The program will develop and procure multiple Mission Role Variants (MRVs), including the Amphibious Combat Vehicle – Command and Control (ACV-C) and Amphibious Combat Vehicle – Personnel (ACV-P). Future variants include an infantry fighting vehicle (ACV-30) and an armored recovery vehicle (ACV-R). ACV-P deliveries began in 2020, with ACV-C deliveries commencing in 2022. The first ACV-30 model was delivered in February 2024, and ACV-R development is ongoing.

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

FY 2026 Program: Continues procuring 59 30MM Gun variants (ACV-30) and procuring the first 32 Recovery (ACV-R) variants. Also, funds related items such as Production Support, Systems Engineering/Program Management (SE/PM), Engineering Change Orders (ECOs), Government Furnished Equipment (GFE), and Integrated Logistics Support (ILS).

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

Amphibious Combat Vehicle										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	87.7	-	46.7		44.6	-	-	-	44.6
Procurement	80	545.1	80	810.3	91	790.8	-	-	91	790.8
Total	80	632.8	80	857.0	91	835.4	-	-	91	835.4

Numbers may not add due to rounding

This page intentionally left blank

Missile Defeat and Defense Programs

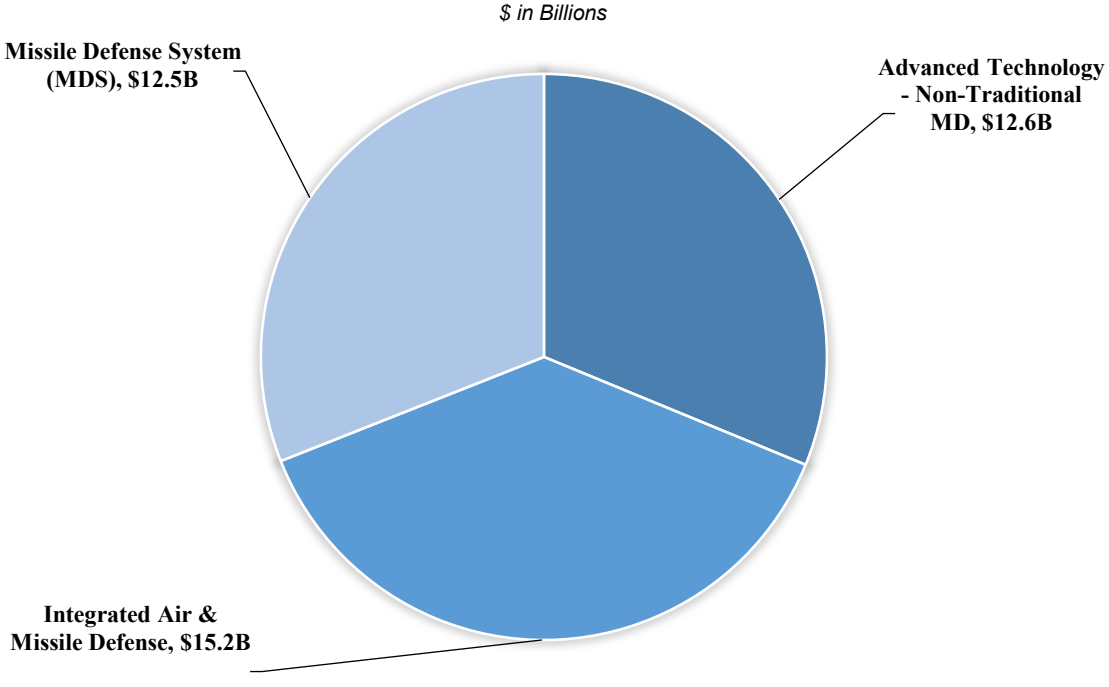
This category includes developing and procuring weapon systems to counter adversary's offensive missile systems, including ballistic missiles, cruise missiles, and hypersonic weapons. A missile defense system includes ground and sea-based interceptor missiles; land, sea, and space-based missile warning; command, control, battle management, and communications; and development of advanced technologies designed to meet emerging threats. Encompassed in this category are all programs critical to the functionality of the ballistic missile defense system, tactical ballistic missile interceptor programs, or support missile defense as a primary mission.

President Trump signed Executive Order 14186 on January 27, 2025, calling for the development and fielding of a Golden Dome for America (GDA), a next-generation missile defense shield to defend citizens and critical infrastructure against ballistic and hypersonic weapons, advanced cruise missiles, and other next-generation aerial attacks.

The FY 2026 President's Budget identifies initiatives for the GDA program while advancing the development, testing, and fielding of reliable, increasingly capable, advanced missile defenses.

The budget request continues funding to detect, disrupt/defeat (left-of-launch), and defend against use of ballistic missiles against the United States, its deployed forces, allies, and partners, to include current and projected threats to the U.S. Homeland. The budget request funds tactical air and missile defense interceptor inventories for the Patriot Advanced Capability-3 Missile Segment Enhancement. The FY 2026 request invests in the MDA Standard Missile (SM-3) and Navy SM-6 variants, and Terminal High Altitude Area Defense programs and continues previous investments including defense of the Guam territory; research of a space sensor layer; development of Next Generation Interceptors, and investments in development efforts against non-traditional missile threats such as hypersonic weapons, cruise missiles, and unmanned aircraft systems.

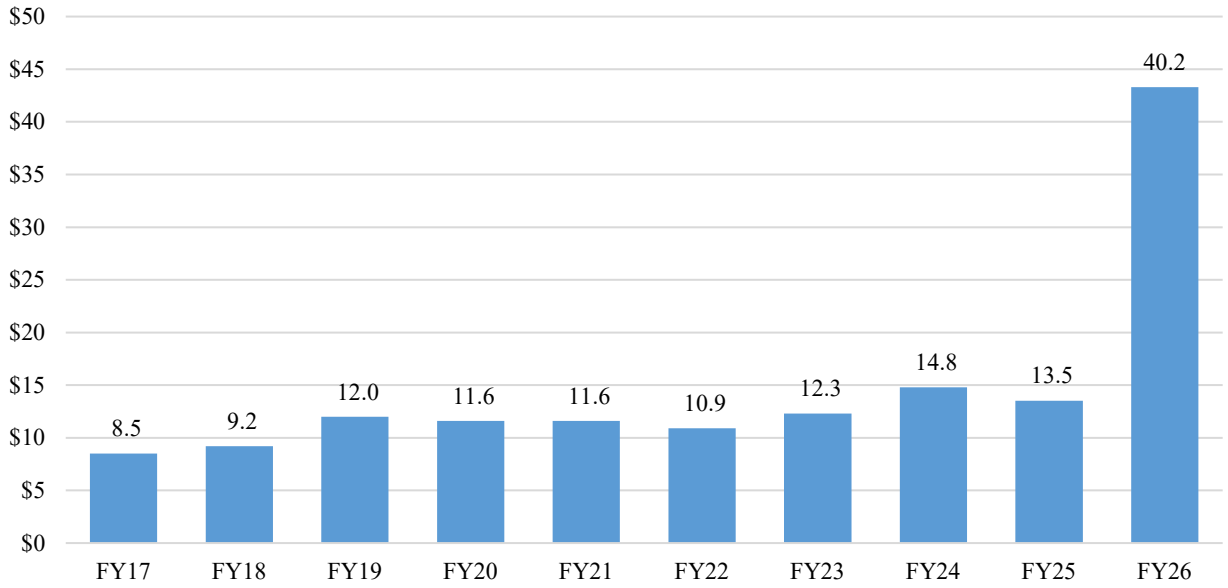
FY 2026 Missile Defeat and Defense Programs: $40.2 Billion*



*This total does not include Operation and Maintenance and Military Construction funding, reflected in the President's Budget request for Missile Defeat and Defense Programs.

Annual Budget Request

$ in Billions



Note: The total FY 2026 Missile Defense and Defeat (MDD) request includes $40.2 billion in investments. The Missile Defense and Defeat total shown now includes non-traditional Missile Defeat programs, such as hypersonic weapons and defenses. Prior Years excluded such investments. The FY 2026 MDD total includes Military Service's tactical missile defense investments but does not include the Department's Science and Technology funding, Service Personnel funding, or Operation and Maintenance funding.

Ground-based Midcourse Defense

DOD - JOINT

The Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) element is a Missile Defense Agency program and a key component of the missile defense system, providing Combatant Commanders with the capability to engage missiles in the midcourse phase of flight. Compared to boost or terminal, this phase allows significant time for sensor viewing from multiple platforms and provides multiple engagement opportunities for hit-to-kill interceptors. The Ground-Based Interceptor comprises a three-stage, solid-fuel A booster and an exoatmospheric kill vehicle. When launched, the multistage, solid-fuel booster missile carries the kill vehicle toward the target's predicted location in space. Once released from the booster, the kill vehicle uses data received in-flight from ground-based radars and its onboard sensors to defeat the incoming missile by ramming the warhead with a closing speed of approximately 15,000 miles per hour. Interceptors are placed at Fort Greely, Alaska, and Vandenberg Space Force Base, California. The GMD fire control centers are established in Colorado and Alaska. Next Generation Interceptor acquisition covers the development, integration, and testing of an All Up Round (AUR) boost vehicle/ kill vehicle system capable of surviving both the natural and hostile environments while countering the evolving threats to the Homeland.

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

FY 2026 Program: Discretionary funds support ongoing modernization efforts for the Next Generation Interceptor (NGI), a technologically advanced AUR that can deliver multiple kill vehicles and is designed to augment the Ground-Based Interceptor fleet. Funds the design, development, prototyping, integration, and testing of the NGI. Continues to upgrade and replace ground system infrastructure and fire control/kill vehicle software to improve the reliability, capability, and cybersecurity resiliency of the GMD weapon system. Additionally, funds support ground, cyber, and flight testing directed by the integrated Master Test Plan. Mandatory funds support NGI risk reduction by developing a second source Solid Rocket Motor (SRM).

Prime Contractors: Ground Systems: Northrop Grumman; Huntsville, AL
Next Generation Interceptor: Lockheed Martin; Huntsville, AL

Ground-based Midcourse Defense and Improved Homeland Defense Interceptors										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	2,973.7	-	2,462.2	-	2,446.7	-	55.0	-	2,501.7
Procurement	-	-	-	20.8	-	-	-		-	-
Total	-	2,973.7	-	2,483.0	-	2,446.7	-	55.0	-	2,501.7

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Terminal High Altitude Area Defense

DOD - JOINT

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Discretionary funds procure 25 THAAD Interceptors, Interceptor obsolescence mitigation efforts, the Stockpile Reliability Program, and THAAD Battery Ground Component obsolescence modifications. Continue the development of THAAD capabilities to increase interceptor and weapon system performance to address the current and evolving threats and provide engineering efforts supporting the integration of the THAAD weapon system into the Army's Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD) Battle Command System (IBCS) architecture. Provides for flight and ground testing, test operations and infrastructure, war-games, and exercises to execute Integrated Master Test Plan requirements. Mandatory resources procure 12 THAAD Interceptors and critical Interceptor obsolescence efforts, accelerating THAAD Next Generation capabilities and THAAD integration into the Army's IBCS architecture.

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

Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD)										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	241.2	-	311.0	-	546.7	-	138.0	-	684.7
Procurement	11	216.8	12	247.0	25	523.1	12	317.0	37	840.1
Total	11	457.9	12	557.9	25	1,069.8	12	455.0	37	1,524.8

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Aegis-Based Defense Weapon Systems DOD - JOINT

Sea-Based Weapons System (Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD)) is the naval element of the missile defense system and provides an enduring, operationally effective, and supportable missile defense capability on Aegis cruisers, destroyers, and Ashore to defend U.S. deployed forces and our allies. Aegis Sea-Based Weapon Systems build upon the existing Navy Aegis Weapons System (AWS) and Standard Missile-3 (SM-3) design. Upgrades are being made to the weapon system and SM-3 designs, which expand capability through a series of incremental, evolutionary improvements to counter ever more sophisticated and longer-range threats. Aegis Missile Defense will evolve MDS's missile defense system to address cruise missile and hypersonic threats.

Mission: Provide a forward-deployable, mobile, and Aegis Ashore capability to detect and track missiles of all ranges in all phases of flight with the ability to destroy missiles in the midcourse and terminal phases.

FY 2026 Program: Discretionary funds procure 12 SM-3 Block IIA missiles and integrate the SM-3 Block IIA missile into the AWS, enhancing overall capability and interoperability. Funds capability upgrades of the Aegis Baseline BMD 6.0 software development, aligned with Aegis Baseline 10.0.1 configuration, to improve system performance against the ever-increasing threat. Provides funding for the development of Aegis to enhance the Defense of Guam and supports the advancement of the SM-3 Underlayer. Mandatory resources begin development of the SM-3 Underlay in support of GDA (which includes SM-3 Block IIA Expeditionary with NEI), SM-3 Block IIA Production capacity increase (24 to 36), and Aegis Weapon System development alignment to GDA architecture.

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

Aegis-Based Defense Weapons System										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	983.5	-	984.4	-	933.4	-	406.0	-	1,339.4
Procurement (Interceptors)	48	1,070.2	18	633.4	12	462.0	-	-	12	462.0
Procurement (HW/SW Installs)	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	48	2,056.1	18	1,617.8	12	1,395.5	-	406.0	12	1,801.5

Numbers may not add due to rounding

PATRIOT/Lower-Tier Air and Missile Defense

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

The Lower-Tier Air and Missile Defense Sensor (LTAMDS) is the next-generation radar system developed by the U.S. Army to replace the Patriot missile defense system's current radar, the AN/MPQ-53 and AN/MPQ-65. It consists of three arrays to provide 360-degree coverage. LTAMDS will be employed within the Integrated Battle Command System (IBCS) to provide the Army with a modern integrated air and missile defense (IAMD) sensing capability. A fire unit deploys the PATRIOT system that is organized within a battalion. Each Fire Unit consists of the AN/MSQ-104 or -132 Engagement Control Station, a Radar (currently AN/MPQ-53/65, to be replaced by LTAMDS), an EPP-III Electric Power Plant, an OE-349 Antenna Mast Group, M901, -902, or -903 Launching Stations, and a Battery Command Post. The PATRIOT force is 15 battalions; many remain forward-stationed in multiple theaters of operation.

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

FY 2026 Program: Implements critical capability, readiness, and sustainability modifications and continues software enhancement for improved combat identification, improved communications, interoperability, supportability, electronic warfare capabilities, and supports transition to the Integrated Air and Missile Defense architecture. FY 2026 LTAMDS development funding continues to support the Pacific Deterrence Initiative (PDI). FY 2026 funding will also support the procurement of four sensors and the Milestone C decision in FY 2026.

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

PATRIOT Advanced Capability - PAC-3/LTAMDS										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	760.1	-	337.5	-	433.4	-	47.0	-	480.4
Procurement	-	418.6	-	566.3		1,401.9	-	618.0		2,019.9
Total	-	1,178.7	-	903.8	-	1,835.4	-	665.0	-	2,500.4

Numbers may not add due to rounding

PAC-3/Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE)

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

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds the production of 245 MSE missiles, Field Surveillance Program, PAC-3 Missile Support Center, Obsolescence, System Engineering/Program Management, and Government/Software Engineering. Funds the second year of a Multiyear Procurement (MYP) contract.

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

PAC-3/Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE)										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Procurement	230	2,814.9	214	905.1	233	945.9	12	413.0	245	1,358.9
Total	230	2,814.9	214	905.1	233	945.9	12	413.0	245	1,358.9

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Indirect Fire Protection Capability (IFPC) USA

The U.S. Army's Indirect Fire Protection Capability (IFPC) system will fill an urgent capability gap and protect high-value assets against cruise missiles, unmanned aerial systems (UAS), and rocket, artillery, and mortar (RAM), and other airborne attacks. IFPC is a mobile system that combines sensors to detect and track incoming threats, command and control (C2) elements, and a variety of munitions. Currently, IFPC will utilize the AIM-9X Sidewinder and AGM-114L Hellfire. The Sky Hunter (derived from Rafael's Tamir) is also being tested.

IFPC Increment 2-I (Interim Capability) was the initial, rapid-deployment solution that integrated the Navy-derived Centurion Weapon System with the Land-Based Phalanx Weapon System (LPWS) and a Fire Control Radar. Three variants will comprise the fully realized system: IFPC Increment 2 Interceptor, IFPC High Energy Laser (HEL), and IFPC High Power Microwave (HPM).

Mission: IFPC protects U.S. Army ground forces and assets from aerial threats, enabling them to operate effectively on the modern battlefield through quickly and accurately identifying a wide range of threats including drones, helicopters, rockets, artillery, and mortars; identifying hostile threats from friendly aircraft or civilian objects; tracking the threat's movements to predict its trajectory and provide targeting information; and rapidly destroying the threat

FY 2026 Program: IFPC is still being developed and implemented in phases. The Army is fielding interim solutions while developing more advanced technologies, such as pairing with the Sentinel A4 radar or the Maneuver Short-Range Air Defense (M-SHORAD) system. IFPC will involve various weapon systems, including missiles, directed energy weapons, 30mm cannon, and 7.62mm machine guns.

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

Indirect Fire Protection Capability (IFPC)										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	172.7	-	140.9	-	248.7	-	-	-	248.7
Procurement	-	256.8	-	552.4	-	830.6	-	188.0		1,018.6
Total	-	429.5	-	693.4	-	1,079.2	-	188.0	-	1,267.2

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Medium-Range Intercept Capability (MRIC) USMC

The Medium-Range Intercept Capability (MRIC) is a surface-to-air missile system that intercepts cruise missiles and other airborne targets. MRIC is a key component of the U.S. Marine Corps' ground-based air defense portfolio.

MRIC is focused on medium-range threats, bridging the gap between shorter-range defense systems (Marine Air Defense Integrated System (MADIS) or Light MADIS (LMADIS)) and longer-range ballistic missile defense capabilities (e.g., PATRIOT or THAAD). MRIC's SkyHunter interceptor, adapted Iron Dome's Tamir, has a range of 2.4 to 43.4 miles, exceeding the maximum range of a Stinger missile, and will allow the USMC to defend a much larger ground footprint if U.S. Navy AEGIS warships and allied warplanes are not available and close enough to provide air defense cover. The USMC also evaluates other potential missiles, such as the AIM-120C-7/D Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) from the National Advanced Surface-to-Air Missile System (NASAMS). The MRIC uses the M1083 Medium Tactical Vehicle (MTV) 5-ton truck as its launcher platform, paired with the AN/MPQ-64A4 (Sentinel A4) radar, providing advanced detection and tracking capabilities. The MRIC launcher will be paired with the USMC's in-service AN/TPS-80 Ground/Air Task Oriented Radar (G/ATOR) for target detection, acquisition, location, tracking, and engagement.

Mission: Defend against the growing threat of cruise missiles, which are becoming increasingly sophisticated and proliferating to more nations, and close missile defense gaps by providing a layered defense capability to counter a broader range of threats. MRIC is envisioned as a mobile and adaptable system that can be deployed to different regions.

FY 2026 Program: MRIC is currently in its development phase. MRIC, which counts the Corps' Ground/Air Task-Oriented Radar and Common Aviation Command and Control System among its primary subsystems, also incorporates technology from Israel's Iron Dome system. The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) is defining system requirements, conducting technology demonstrations, and moving towards awarding contracts for the engineering and manufacturing phases.

Prime Contractor(s): Lockheed Martin and Northrop Grumman

Medium-Range Intercept Capability (MRIC)										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	21.8	-	6.3	-	33.5	-	60.6	-	94.1
Procurement	-	266.0	-	363.9	-	620.2		-		620.2
Total	-	287.8	-	370.2	-	653.7	-	60.6	-	714.4

Note: Funding included in the Department of the Navy budget *Numbers may not add due to rounding*

This page intentionally left blank

Missiles and Munitions

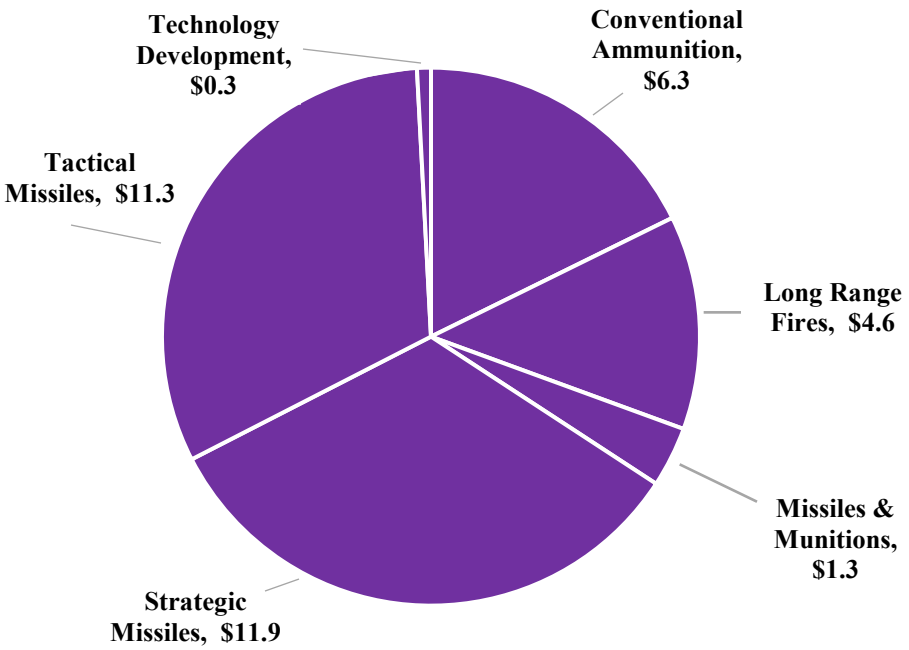
Munitions is a general term for ammunition and missiles. Ammunition consists of bombs, grenades, rockets, mines, projectiles, and other devices. Conventional and nuclear missiles are used for both tactical and strategic purposes. Many munitions are precision-guided, enhancing the attack of a broader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

In FY 2026, the Department focused on critical high-performance, stand-off, and precision strike weapons to deliver munitions with greater penetration power. Improvements to these weapons increase range and precision effects in contested environments against high-value land attack targets. This requires munitions with farther stand-off, multi-mode seekers, robust guidance systems, and less time for target selection. The Department has invested in expanding production capacity, procuring munitions at favorable economic rates, and strengthening the industrial base. Precision-guided munitions are manufactured on fully utilized production lines, so pricing economies are secured at economically feasible rates. The Department is increasing investments in the next generation nuclear cruise missile, the Long-Range Stand-off (LRSO) weapon, Trident-II missile modification program, and the Sentinel program.

The Department of Defense (DoD) prioritizes advanced munitions capabilities, encompassing both conventional and nuclear missiles and a range of ammunition, including bombs, grenades, rockets, and mines. A key focus is high-performance, stand-off, and precision-guided munitions (PGMs) designed to engage high-value targets in contested environments with minimal collateral damage. These advanced capabilities necessitate enhanced penetration power, extended range, multi-mode seekers, robust guidance systems, and reduced target selection timelines. Exemplifying this approach, programs like the Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) transform conventional gravity bombs into precision-guided weapons.

FY 2026 Missiles and Munitions Total: $35.7 Billion

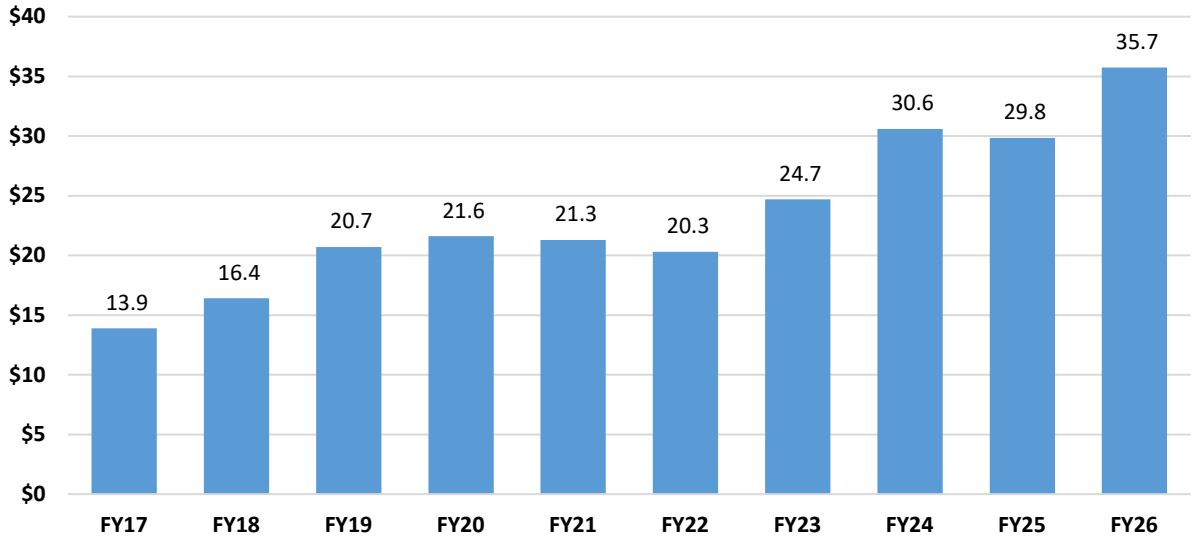
$ in Billions



Numbers may not add due to rounding.
Numbers do not include Operation and Maintenance (O&M).

Annual Budget Request

$ in Billions



Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) DOD - JOINT

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Continues production of JDAM tail kits, including the SABR-Y upgraded GPS receiver and the JDAM tail kit hardback design used for the BLU-137 penetrator warhead.

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

Joint Direct Attack Munition										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
Procurement										
USAF	1,437	110.9	1,500	115.4	1,500	126.4	-	-	1,500	126.4
USN	1,001	94.9	1,460	51.2	798	61.1	-	-	798	61.1
Total	2,438	205.8	2,960	166.7	2,298	187.5	-	-	2,298	187.5

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Small Diameter Bomb (SDB) I

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

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Continues weapons production integrated with the Strategic Anti-Jam Beam-forming Receiver to support Air Force inventory objectives and Foreign Military Sales.

Prime Contractor(s): The Small Diameter Bomb I was initially developed and produced by Boeing. However, since Boeing's exit from the program, Raytheon has been the primary manufacturer of the SDB I.

Small Diameter Bomb I										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Procurement	512	65.2	150	44.5	511	50.8	-	-	511	50.8
Total	512	65.2	150	44.5	511	50.8	-	-	511	50.8

Numbers may not add due to rounding

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

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

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

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

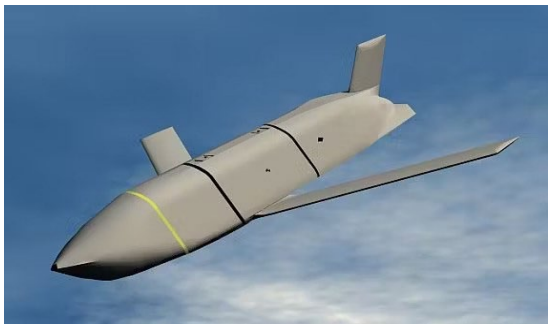
FY 2026 Program: The SDB II builds upon the SDB I's concept of a small, standoff, precision-guided weapon while adding significant capabilities in targeting flexibility, range, and adverse weather performance. Future upgrades include an improved anti-jam military code GPS receiver and an enhanced cryptographic datalink.

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

Small Diameter Bomb II										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E										
USAF	-	42.9	-	29.9	-	24.8	-	-	-	24.8
USN	-	50.2	-	19.7	-	23.8	-	-	-	23.8
Subtotal	-	93.1	-	49.7	-	48.6	-	-	-	48.6
Procurement										
USAF	769	294.3	868	323.3	806	307.7	-	-	806	307.7
USN	232	63.0	280	76.1	273	86.3	-	-	273	86.3
Subtotal	1,001	357.4	1,148	399.4	1,079	394.0	-	-	1,079	394.0
Total	1,001	450.4	1,148	449.0	1,079	442.6	-	-	1,079	442.6

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (JASSM)



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

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

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds the third year of a Multiyear Procurement (MYP) contract. Continues production of the AGM-158B and AGM-158B-2, and development efforts on the AGM-158B-3, and AGM-158D.

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

Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	129.3	-	181.7	-	232.3	-	-	-	232.3
Procurement	1,140	2,730.3	450	821.1	144	329.1	245	490.0	389	819.1
Total	1,140	2,859.6	450	1,002.8	144	561.3	245	490.0	389	1,051.3

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Air Intercept Missile (AIM)

DOD - JOINT

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

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

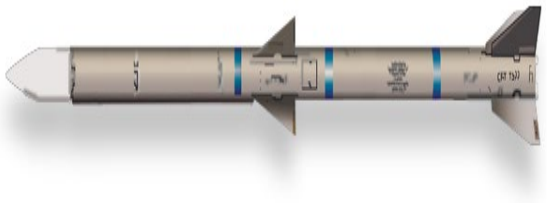
FY 2026 Program: Procures the 11th lot of Full Rate Production (FRP) Block II missiles. Continues engineering, manufacturing, and development for the System Improvement Program (SIP) III software and SIP IV hardware and software development efforts. The hardware effort includes designing and developing the advanced sensor and electronics unit. The software effort includes the completion of the development of Operational Flight Software (OFS) 9.5X and 10.4X, as well as the continued growth of OFS 10.5X and 11.5X.

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

Air Intercept Missile – 9X										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E										
USAF	-	40.5	-	34.9	-	86.5	-	-	-	86.5
USN	-	35.5	-	31.4	-	34.7	-	-	-	34.7
Subtotal	-	76.0	-	66.3	-	121.2	-	-	-	121.2
Procurement										
USAF	198	157.7	136	101.8	173	100.4	-	-	173	100.4
USN	403	197.7	157	86.0	146	84.7	-	-	146	84.7
Subtotal	601	355.4	293	187.8	319	185.1	-	-	319	185.1
Total	601	431.4	293	254.1	319	306.3	-	-	319	306.3

Numbers may not add due to rounding

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



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

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

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds the third year of a Multiyear Procurement (MYP) contract and continues procurement and support of AMRAAM for the USAF and USN in Lot 39. Funds will procure 534 AMRAAM missiles in support of warfighter requirements. Missile configurations may vary based on warfighter needs, including training assets and the Weapon System Evaluation Program (WSEP).

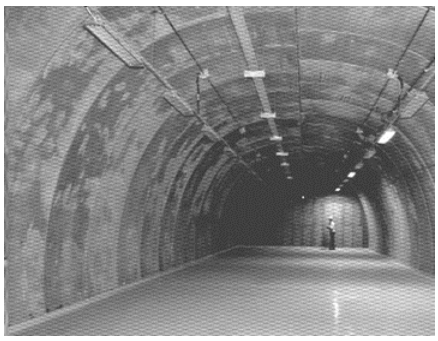
Prime Contractor(s): Raytheon Missile & Defense; Tucson, AZ

Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM)										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E										
USAF	-	52.0	-	53.6	-	51.2	-	-	-	51.2
USN	-	28.8	-	29.6	-	26.3	-	-	-	26.3
Subtotal	-	80.8	-	83.2	-	77.5	-	-	-	77.5
Procurement										
USAF	457	544.0	290	392.8	226	368.5	257	300.0	483	668.5
USN	300	385.7	181	191.5	51	69.9	-	-	51	69.9
Subtotal	757	929.7	471	584.3	277	438.4	257	300.0	534	738.4
Total	757	1,010.5	471	667.5	277	515.9	257	300.0	534	815.9

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Chemical Demilitarization

DOD - JOINT



The Chemical Demilitarization Program (CDP) comprises two Major Defense Acquisition Programs: the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives (ACWA) Program and the U.S. Army Chemical Materials Activity. The goal of both programs is to destroy a variety of United States chemical agents, weapons, and the destruction of former chemical weapon production facilities. The CDP is responsible for the elimination of the existing U.S. chemical weapons stockpiles in compliance with the obligations of the Chemical Weapons Convention, which entered into force in 1997. On July 7, 2023, destruction of the declared U.S. chemical weapons stockpile was achieved, and the CDP continues with the closure phase of the two ACWA program sites. The appropriation of the Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense (CAMD, D) funds the CDP mission. The funding for the Recovered Chemical Warfare Material (RCWM) Program Support Functions level of effort mission in support of the RCWM Program has been realigned from the CAMD, D appropriation account to the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment (OUSD(A&S)), for the management and oversight of the enduring RCWM Program Support Functions, to maintain these capabilities once the destruction of the U.S. chemical weapons stockpile, through the ACWA program mission, is completed.

Mission: Executes the two mission areas funded by the CAMD, D appropriation.

- Complete closure and closeout of the ACWA program sites in Colorado and Kentucky, including decontamination, decommissioning and demolition, and/or disposition of the ACWA program sites, completion of secondary waste disposal at the Kentucky site, and administrative closure of associated contracts and environmental permits.
- Complete closure of the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) emergency response capabilities for communities surrounding the Kentucky site and completion of closeout of the CSEPP support offices at the CMA and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

FY 2026 Program: Complete decontamination and decommissioning closure activities at Colorado and Kentucky, complete secondary waste disposal at the Kentucky site, and begin demolition. Close out CSEPP efforts for emergency response capabilities in Kentucky and begin closeout activities at the CSEPP support offices.

Prime Contractor(s): Bechtel National Incorporated; Pueblo, CO
Bechtel Parsons, Joint Venture; Richmond, KY

Chemical Demilitarization										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
O&M	-	87.4	-	20.7	-	-	-	3.2	-	3.2
RDT&E		1,002.6		754.8				210.0		210.0
Total	-	1,090.0	-	775.5	-	-	-	213.3	-	213.3

Numbers may not add due to rounding

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

The Joint Air-to-Ground Missile (JAGM) system provides an improved air-to-ground missile capability for rotary-wing and unmanned aircraft systems. The JAGM (AGM-179) is an aviation-launched, precision-guided munition against high-value stationary, moving, and relocatable land and naval targets. JAGM is the Army's multi-mode, air-to-ground munition replacing HELLFIRE (HF) and HF Longbow tactical missiles for joint use with the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. The Army Air-to-Ground Missile Systems Product Office is the procurement agent for all Services.

The JAGM is different than the HELLFIRE (AGM-114R) in that it utilizes a multi-mode seeker to provide precision point and fire-and-forget targeting day or night in adverse weather, battlefield obscured conditions, and against a variety of countermeasures. A multi-purpose warhead provides lethal effects against a variety of targets, including tanks, armored vehicles, bunkers, and maritime patrol craft, as well as urban structures and field fortifications. JAGM range is 8km, and has demonstrated range capability to 16km, capable of engaging medium-range targets. JAGM delivers the Joint Services a single air-to-ground missile with improved lethality, operational flexibility, and a reduced logistics footprint.

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Continues Full Rate Production for Joint Services. FY 2026 funding supports the procurement of 455 missiles and 25 Captive Air Training Missiles (CATM) and CATM shipping containers.

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

Joint Air-to-Ground Missile (JAGM)										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E										
USA	-	2.9	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
USN	-	0.4	-	20.7	-	59.1	-	-	-	59.1
Subtotal	-	3.3	-	23.7	-	59.1	-	-	-	59.1
Procurement										
USA	1,137	350.7	23	47.6	178	84.7	-	-	178	84.7
USN	263	73.9	182	55.3	277	74.2	-	-	277	74.2
Subtotal	1,400	424.6	205	102.9	455	158.8	-	-	455	158.8
Total	1,400	427.9	205	126.6	455	217.9	-	-	455	217.9

Numbers may not add due to rounding

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

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

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds the third year of a Multiyear Procurement (MYP) contract. Procures 238 LRASM and funds telemetry kit installations. Continue C-3 system-level testing, tooling, and test set development with planned flying test bed events.

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

Long Range Anti-Ship Missile (LRASM)										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	253.1	-	286.4	-	225.8	-	-	-	225.8
Procurement										
USN	91	599.6	90	326.4	56	247.3	64	288.2	120	535.5
USAF	118	514.9	115	354.1	93	294.4	25	112.2	118	406.6
Subtotal	209	1,114.6	205	680.5	149	541.7	89	400.5	238	942.1
Total	209	1,367.7	205	966.9	149	767.5	89	400.5	238	1,167.9

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Ammunition

DOD - JOINT

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

FY 2026 Program: Procures various ammunition cartridges to fulfill combat and training requirements.

The FY 2026 budget allocates $218.9 million for munitions procurement. This includes $94.9 million for XM1128 rounds, $84.4 million for XM1113 rounds, and $39.5 million for C-DAEM Increment II rounds. The budget also sustains funding for the M1121 Extended Range Spotting Round to maintain readiness. Funding for several legacy munitions has been zeroed out.

Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated Production Facilities:

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

Commercial-Owned, Contractor-Operated Production Facilities:

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

Procurement of Ammunition

	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
Procurement										
USA	-	10,653.5	-	3,535.5	-	4,201.1	-	-	-	4,201.1
USN	-	2,170.9	-	1,753.9	-	1,359.3	-	-	-	1,359.3
USAF	-	490.7	-	426.4	-	653.3	-	-	-	653.3
SOCOM	-	147.0	-	130.7	-	117.0	-	-	-	117.0
Total	-	13,462.1	-	5,846.5	-	6,330.7	-	-	-	6,330.7

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile – DOD - JOINT

The AGM-88G Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile – Extended Range (AARGM-ER) is a supersonic, air-launched tactical missile designed to suppress or destroy enemy air defenses (SEAD/DEAD). An evolution of the AGM-88E AARGM, AARGM-ER is a joint Navy/Air Force program led by the Navy. The program integrates hardware and software upgrades to the AARGM missile guidance and control sections, adding a new rocket motor and a control actuation system built into a new outer mold line. Able to be launched from FA-18 E/F, EA-18G, and compatible with the F-35's internal weapons bay, AARGM-ER's capabilities will provide extended range, increased survivability, and greater effectiveness against enemy air and missile defenses.

Mission: Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses (SEAD) involves neutralizing enemy air defense systems, allowing friendly aircraft to operate more safely and effectively in contested airspace. AARGM-ER is particularly effective against radar antennas, electronic equipment, and other relatively soft targets associated with IAMD.

FY 2026 Program: Procures 147 missiles for the Navy and 99 missiles for the Air Force on the full-rate production contract. Advance procurement funding is included for subcomponents, providing critical 14-month time savings for missile delivery. RDT&E funding continues expansion of the F/A-18 employment envelope, F-35 weapon integration, development of a virtual store training capability, and AARGM-ER integration into the mission planning tool.

Prime Contractor(s): AARGM and AARGM-ER are manufactured by Northrop Grumman Corporation Defense Systems, Northridge, CA

Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile - Extended Range (AARGM - ER)										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E										
USN	-	83.6	-	22.1	-	33.7	-	-	-	33.7
USAF	-	221.0	-	346.3	-	255.3	-	-	-	255.3
Subtotal	-	304.5	-	368.4	-	289.0	-	-	-	289.0
Procurement										
USN	86	200.7	157	227.8	147	285.3	-	-	147	285.3
USAF	14	41.9	113	152.6	99	185.3	-	-	99	185.3
Subtotal	100	242.6	270	380.4	246	470.6	-	-	246	470.6
Total	100	547.2	270	748.8	246	759.6	-	-	246	759.6

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System

DOD - JOINT

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

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

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Begins the planned introduction of a new variant with an increased range from 70km to approximately 150km. Increased procurement funding in the U.S. defense budget focuses on replenishing stocks, a growing international customer base, and continued foreign military sales.

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

Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	70.8	-	20.6	-	33.3	-	-	-	33.3
Procurement										
USA	-	1,398.1	-	1,198.3	-	1,168.3	-	-	-	1,168.3
USN	-	200.0	-	1.6	-	61.5	-	-	-	61.5
Subtotal	-	1,598.1	-	1,199.9	-	1,229.8	-	-	-	1,229.8
Total	-	1,668.9	-	1,220.5	-	1,263.1	-	-	-	1,263.1

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Javelin Advanced Anti-Tank Weapon System — DOD - JOINT

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

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Continues procurement of the Javelin FGM-148F missile and Lightweight CLU with enhanced software/targeting capabilities.

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

Javelin Advanced Anti-Tank Weapon System										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	7.5	-	10.4	-	9.8	-	-	-	9.8
Procurement									-	-
USA	1,279	360.7	450	223.9	649	329.2	-	-	649	329.2
USMC	-	672.6	123	53.3	56	32.6	-	-	56	32.6
Subtotal	1,279	1,033.3	573	277.1	705	361.8	-	-	705	361.8
Total	1,279	1,040.9	573	287.5	705	371.6	-	-	705	371.6

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Precision Strike Missile (PrSM)

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

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

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Procures additional Increment 1 missiles with Launch Pod Missile Containers. The U.S. Navy is exploring possibly adapting PrSM for launch from surface ships, further expanding its flexibility.

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

Precision Strike Missile (PrSM)										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	262.8	-	184.0	-	-	-	197.2	-	197.2
Procurement	98	1,048.5	230	457.5	45	160.8	107	202.8	152	363.7
Total	98	1,311.3	230	641.6	45	160.8	107	400.0	152	560.8

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Strategic Mid-Range Fires System (SMRF)/Typhon

Originally known as the Mid-Range Capabilities (MRC) System, SMRF is part of the U.S. Army's Long Range Precision Fires (LRPF) modernization portfolio. Also known as Typhon, SMRF is a mobile, ground-launched system developed to provide enhanced long-range strike through firing the Standard Missile 6 (SM-6) and Tomahawk Land Attack Missile (TLAM). LRPF Typhon utilizes a modified Mk 41 Vertical Launching System (VLS), commonly found on U.S. Navy warships.

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds the procurement of SM-6 IA missiles as an all-up round, including guidance, ordnance, MK 72 Boosters, and an MK 21 Canister. Funds the third year of a Multiyear Procurement (MYP) contract.

Prime Contractor(s): Lockheed Martin Missiles and Fire Control (Grand Prairie, TX) for overall system design, integration of components (including the VLS), testing, and delivery to the U.S. Army. Key Subcontractors and Contributors: Raytheon (Tucson, AZ) provides the TLAM and SM-6. BAE Systems: Supplies the Mk 41 Vertical Launching System (VLS) based on the Typhon launcher.

Strategic Mid-Range Fires (SMRF)										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	280.5	-	182.8	-	417.7	-	-	-	417.7
Procurement	-	169.5	-	233.0	-	82.4	-	-	-	82.4
Total	-	450.0	-	415.9	-	500.1	-	-	-	500.1

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Trident II Ballistic Missile Modifications

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Continues to support the production of the redesigned missile, which will be deployed on the COLUMBIA-class Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine. Funds support procurement of Trident II D5LE warhead components, Solid Rocket Motors, the Mk4B Shape Stable Nose Tip (SSNT), and replacement of D5 legacy tooling and test support equipment. Development efforts of the D5LE2 include system studies and architecture development, conduct subsystem level evaluations, increase in redesign (missile and guidance system) redesign efforts, W93/Mk7 warhead subsystem design reviews, as well as Submarine Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM) and strategic guidance technologies.

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

Trident II Ballistic Missile Modifications										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	326.3	-	335.3	-	807.1	-	-	-	807.1
Procurement	-	1,545.8	-	2,057.8	-	2,934.9	-		-	2,934.9
Total	-	1,872.1	-	2,393.1	-	3,742.0	-	-	-	3,742.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Standard Missile 6 (SM-6)

The Standard Missile-6 (SM-6), designated RIM-174A, is a U.S. Navy missile designed principally for Anti-Air Warfare (AAW) missions. It can also prosecute Anti-Surface Warfare (ASuW) and terminal-phase Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD). The SM-6 boasts a significantly more extended range than previous Standard Missiles (SM-2 series).

The SM-6 contributes to raid annihilation by destroying manned fixed and rotary wing aircraft, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV), Land Attack Cruise Missiles, and Anti-Ship Cruise Missiles in all flight phases. It was designed to fulfill the need for a vertically launched, extended-range missile compatible with the Aegis Weapon System. The SM-6 combines the legacy STANDARD Missile-2 (SM-2) propulsion and ordnance with an active Radio Frequency seeker modified from the AIM-120 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM), allowing for over-the-horizon engagements and enhanced capability at extended ranges.

RIM-174A (SM-6 Block I) is the initial version focused on extended-range anti-air warfare and limited anti-surface warfare capabilities; RIM-174A (SM-6 Block IA) is to provide enhanced capabilities against more complex air threats, and RIM-174E2 (SM-6 Block IB) significantly enhances the missile's anti-surface warfare capabilities, enabling it to engage moving ships at longer ranges with a larger warhead and improved seeker for maritime targets.

Mission: Provides all-weather, long-range, multi-purpose armament for surface combatants.

FY 2026 Program: Funds the procurement of 139 SM-6 IA missiles and canisters under the third year of a Multiyear Procurement (MYP) contract currently at the maximum production rate. RDT&E funding completes Block IB rocket motor prototyping, begins rocket motor Engineering and Manufacturing Development, continues new Electronic Unit efforts for SM-6, continues Aegis architecture and design for SM-6 Block IB extended range capability, and the procurement of Block IB components including ground test and controlled test vehicle hardware, MK-29 Mod I canisters for the Block IB flight and safety qualification testing, and seven (7) fleet experimentation rounds.

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

Standard Missile-6										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	366.2	-	288.3	-	413.0	-	-	-	413.0
Procurement	97	1,137.5	78	694.4	10	219.5	129	630.0	139	849.5
Total	97	1,503.7	78	982.7	10	632.5	129	630.0	139	1,262.5

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Rolling Airframe Missile (RAM)

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

Navy RAM uses the Mk 49 Guided Missile Launching System (GMLS), a 21-round launcher, as well as the SeaRAM, which is a variant that replaces the radar sensor of the Phalanx Close-In Weapon System (CIWS) with an 11-round RAM launcher. This provides a more effective defense against anti-ship missiles than the original Phalanx system. It's designed to intercept threats that have evaded longer-range air defense systems. Its automated detection, tracking, and engagement sequence minimizes the time between target acquisition and missile launch, increasing the probability of a successful intercept.

The RAM utilizes a unique dual-mode guidance system using a radio frequency (RF) guidance to intercept the target. As it gets closer, it transitions to infrared (IR) homing, which is less susceptible to electronic countermeasures and provides greater accuracy. RIM-116A Block 0 was the initial production version of the RAM that used radio frequency (RF) acquisition and infrared (IR) homing for guidance; RIM-116B Block 1, introduced an improved infrared seeker for better performance against advanced threats; RIM-116C Block 1A (also known as Homing All the Way Killer, or HAWK) significantly improves the missile's capabilities. The current RM-116 configuration is Block II (RIM-116C and RIM-116E). Block 2B provides increased range, greater speed, and an upgraded infrared seeker.

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

FY 2026 Program: Procures 123 RAM missiles, 4 Block 1 to 2B Ordnance Alterations (ORDALTS), and 70 Block 2 to 2A ORDALTS. There is ongoing research and development to explore how RAM can be adapted or integrated into a layered defense system to counter hypersonic missiles and other advanced weapons.

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

Rolling Airframe Missile										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Procurement	180	171.2	148	146.7	123	127.0	-	-	123	127.0
Total	180	171.2	148	146.7	123	127.0	-	-	123	127.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Naval Strike Missile (NSM)

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds the third year of a Multiyear Procurement (MYP) to procure 16 NSMs for the Navy and 90 NSMs for the Marine Corps.

Prime Contractor(s): The Naval Strike Missile is designed and manufactured by Kongsberg Defense & Aerospace (KDA), a Norwegian company. Raytheon Missiles & Defense (a business unit of RTX) partners with Kongsberg to produce and market the NSM.

Naval Strike Missile (NSM)										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	33.4	-	40.9	-	19.1	-	-	-	19.1
Procurement										
USN	13	31.3	12	29.3	16	35.3	-	-	16	35.3
USMC	90	209.0	90	174.8	90	164.6	-	-	90	164.6
Subtotal	103	240.3	102	204.1	106	199.9	-	-	106	199.9
Total	103	273.7	102	245.0	106	219.1	-	-	106	219.1

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Tomahawk Land Attack Missile (TLAM)

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

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Continues the procurement of Tomahawk missiles for the Marine Corps and shifts the Navy's focus to mid-life recertification phase efforts to increase the service life of the existing missiles. Funds the development of a maritime strike variant to engage surface targets and the JMEWS for improved lethality.

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

Tactical Tomahawk Cruise Missile										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	119.5	-	166.2	-	151.2	-	-	-	151.2
Procurement										
USA	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USN	-	665.6	-	429.0	-	127.1	57	667.8	57	795.0
USMC	30	93.6	22	112.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	30	764	22	542	-	127	57	667.8	57	795
Total	30	883.8	22	707.7	-	278.3	57	667.8	57	946.1

Numbers may not add due to rounding

LGM-35A Sentinel

The LGM-35A Sentinel, formerly the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent program, is the Air Force's effort to replace the aging LGM-30G Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) weapon system. The Minuteman III weapon system is composed of the ICBM, Command and Control (C2) systems, geographically dispersed Launch Facilities (LFs) and Launch Control Centers (LCCs), specialized support equipment, and associated infrastructures. The C2 systems, LFs, LCCs, and infrastructure date back to the 1960s, while the ICBM fleet was deployed in the 1970s with a targeted 10-year service life. Sentinel will modernize or replace Minuteman III flight, C2, and launch systems, including missile silos, control centers, and other ground infrastructures. The new Sentinel weapon system will meet existing user requirements while being adaptable and flexible to address changing technology and threat environments through 2075. As a critical part of the nuclear triad, Sentinel will continue sustaining strategic stability while hedging against vulnerabilities in other portions of the triad. Should deterrence fail, Sentinel will decisively defeat adversary targets while guaranteeing retaliatory capabilities as authorized and directed by the President. On January 18, 2024, the Air Force notified Congress of a Nunn-McCurdy critical cost breach. On July 8, 2024, USD(A&S), the Milestone Decision Authority, certified the program to continue, albeit rescinding Milestone B and requiring the program to restructure to address the root causes of the Nunn-McCurdy breach before approval of a new Milestone B.

Minuteman III pictured

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds activities in support of the prime contract and to advance key Sentinel program activities, including systems engineering, IT infrastructure, data management, and analytical capabilities necessary to deliver a flexible, integrated weapon system critical design. Resources will be allocated to modernize analytical environments and laboratories, establish a collaborative digital engineering ecosystem, and continue developing air vehicle equipment, command and launch systems, cybersecurity infrastructure, training systems, security architecture, transportation subsystems, specialized support equipment, and associated ground technologies. Software development, integration, modular architecture design, and product lifecycle management will be refined, strengthening the certification strategy for nuclear surety, safety, and cybersecurity.

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

Sentinel										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	4,327.3	-	2,011.0	-	2,647.6	-	1,500.0	-	4,147.6
Procurement	-	1.3	-	5.7	-	10.1	-	-	-	10.1
Total	-	4,328.5	-	2,016.7	-	2,657.7	-	1,500.0	-	4,157.7

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Long Range Stand-Off Weapon

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

Mission: Retains penetrating and survivable capabilities against advanced Integrated Air Defense Systems in GPS-denied environments from significant stand-off ranges, ensuring a credible deterrent. Combined with nuclear-capable bombers (B-52, B-21), LRSO provides the nuclear triad with a clear, visible, and tailorable deterrent. LRSO allows the President and U.S. forces to project power and hold any target at any location on the globe at risk. LRSO also provides a hedge against future technological and geopolitical uncertainties.

FY 2026 Program: Funds the LRSO cruise missile development, integration, test, and initial procurement, allowing the Air Force to purchase ancillary equipment, warhead support equipment, and field trainers required to be in place for initial Nuclear Surety Inspection (INSI). The INSI must be accomplished before fielding the weapon system and attaining Initial Operational Capability. The FY 2026 PB request also includes $250 million in Advanced Procurement funding to procure long lead time components and maintain the LRSO production schedule.

Prime Contractor: Raytheon Company; Tucson, AZ

Long Range Stand-Off Weapon										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	856.9	-	593.9	-	607.0	-	-	-	607.0
Procurement	-	66.8	-	210.3	-	443.7	-	-	-	443.7
Total	-	923.8	-	804.3	-	1,050.6	-	-	-	1,050.6

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Shipbuilding and Maritime Systems

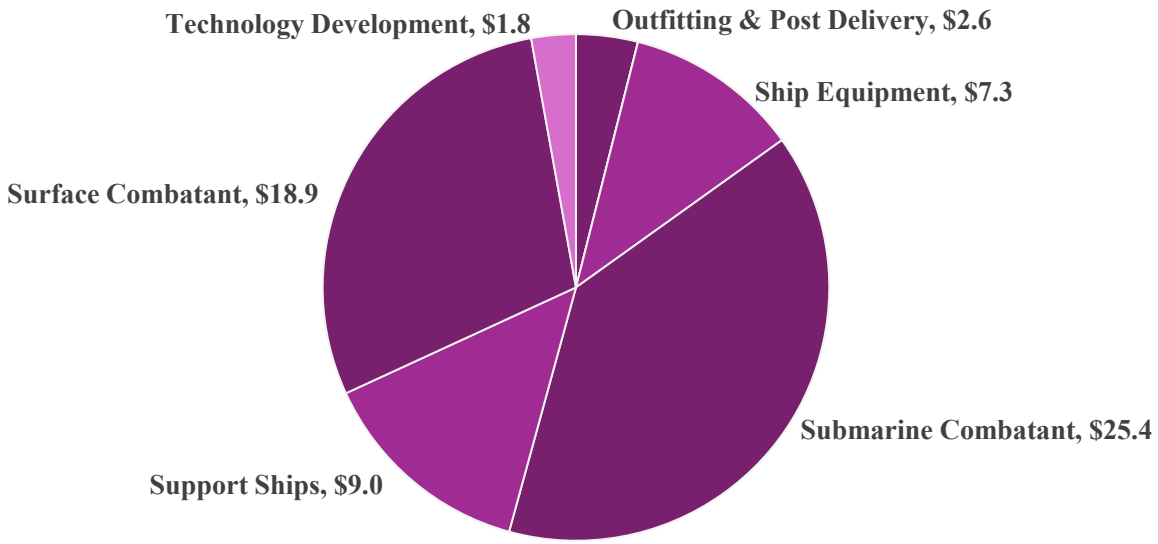
The new Administration seeks to re-establish America's maritime dominance with significant investments in the Nation's and the Department of Defense's shipbuilding programs. Restoring and investing in our defense and commercial shipbuilding industries will achieve peace through strength through projecting our military and economic superiority to protect our interests. The FY 2026 discretionary and mandatory request for Shipbuilding and Maritime systems reverses years of underinvestment in these programs and will yield significant results in re-establish American's maritime dominance.

The Department requests nearly $5.7 billion for the Submarine Industrial Base to increase production capacity and improve Virginia Class submarine production while sustaining the annual production rate of the Columbia Class submarine. This funding also finances nuclear shipyard productivity enhancements for wage increases and shipyard investments.

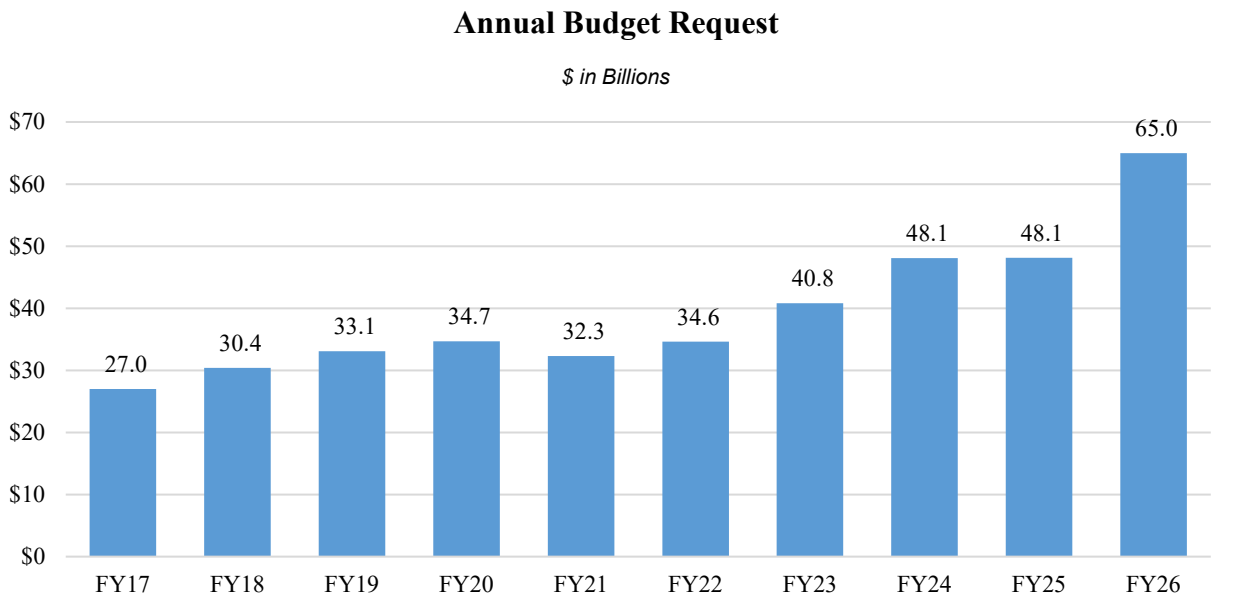
The FY 2026 Shipbuilding Portfolio will procure 19 battle force ships, three in discretionary and 16 in reconciliation. These 19 ships include: one Columbia-class submarine; two Virginia-class submarines; two DDG-51 destroyers; one LHA (R) Amphibious Landing ship; one LPD-17 Amphibious Transport ship; nine Medium Landing Ships; two T-AO Oiler ships; and one T-AGOS Ocean Surveillance ship.

FY 2026 Shipbuilding and Maritime Systems Total: $65.0 Billion

$ in Billions



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



Numbers may not add due to rounding

CVN 78 *Gerald R. Ford* Class Nuclear Aircraft Carrier

Aircraft carriers are the centerpiece of U.S. Naval forces. The CVN 78 class ships include new technologies and enhancements that improve efficiency, operating costs, and reduce crew requirements. This new class brings improved warfighting capability, quality-of-life improvements for Sailors, and reduced total ownership costs. USS *Gerald R. Ford* is the first aircraft carrier designed with all-electric utilities, eliminating steam service lines from the ship, reducing maintenance requirements, and improving corrosion control. The new A1B reactor, Electromagnetic Aircraft Launch System (EMALS), Advanced Arresting Gear (AAG), and Dual Band Radar (DBR) all offer enhanced capability with reduced manning. The ship's systems and configuration are optimized to maximize the attached strike aircraft's sortie generation rate (SGR).

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds continued construction for three carriers, USS *John F. Kennedy* (CVN 79), USS *Enterprise* (CVN 80), and USS *Doris Miller* (CVN 81). CVN 80 and CVN 81 comprise a two-carrier procurement contract, awarded in FY 2019, which is expected to yield approximately $4.0 billion in savings. In addition, there is advanced procurement funding for long lead items for the planned FY 2030 procurement for CVN 82. Additional financing includes outfitting, training equipment, and ship system development.

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

CVN 78 Gerald R. Ford Class Nuclear Aircraft Carrier										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	112.6	-	96.7	-	112.7	-	-	-	112.7
Procurement	-	2,571.2	-	2,119.3	-	3,511.3	-	23.4	-	3,534.8
Total	-	2,683.8	-	2,216.0	-	3,624.0	-	23.4	-	3,647.5

Numbers may not add due to rounding

SSBN 826 *Columbia* Class Ballistic Missile Submarine

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

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds the first year of three-year incremental funding for the third boat (USS Groton SSBN 828), future boats' advance procurement, and detailed design and construction of Contractor Furnished Equipment (CFE) and Government Furnished Equipment (GFE). Advance procurement includes CFE and GFE Long Lead Time Material, continuous production of missile tubes, advance construction, Economic Order Quantity for multi-program procurement, and continuous production of shipyard-manufactured items. It also funds the procurement of trainer equipment and the execution of the Trident Planned Equipment Replacement Program. FY 2026 also continues researching the financing and development of nuclear technologies and ship systems, such as the propulsion system, combat systems technology, and CMC. The request also continues efforts to uplift the submarine industrial base to reduce the *Columbia* class's construction schedule risk. Finally, funds are requested to continue nuclear shipyard productivity enhancements with targeted infrastructure and other investments.

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

Columbia Class Ballistic Missile Submarine Program										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	333.5	-	237.0	-	312.4	-	-	-	312.4
Procurement	1	7,861.5	-	9,668.2	1	9,241.9	-	1,925.9	1	11,167.8
Total	1	8,195.0	-	9,905.3	1	9,554.3	-	1,925.9	1	11,480.2

Numbers may not add due to rounding

SSN 774 *Virginia* Class Submarine

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds the second and third Block VI boats as part of a new multiyear procurement (MYP) contract that began in FY 2025 (nine boats total). The FY 2026 request also funds advance procurement for four boats in future years, economic order quantity funds for future MYP boats in FY 2025 – FY 2029, outfitting, support equipment, and the cost to complete. FY 2026 continues funding development of future payload integration, test and evaluation of new capabilities, future Block development, and combat systems improvements. In addition, the request continues to fund wage increases and nuclear shipyard productivity enhancements.

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

SSN 774 Virginia Class Submarine										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	224.6	-	265.4	-	239.0	-	-	-	239
Procurement	2	10,776.2	1	13,630.7	1	4,842.5	1	7,134.5	2	11,977
Total	2	11,000.8	1	13,896.1	1	5,081.5	1	7,134.5	2	12,216.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding

DDG 51 *Arleigh Burke* Class Destroyer

The *Arleigh Burke* class (DDG 51) guided missile destroyers provide a wide range of war-fighting capabilities in multi-threat air, surface, and subsurface environments. The DDG 51 class is armed with a vertical launching system, which accommodates 96 missiles, and a 5-inch gun that provides Naval Surface Fire Support to forces ashore and anti-ship gunnery capability against other ships. This is the first class of destroyers with a ballistic missile defense capability. The *Arleigh Burke* class includes four separate variants: DDG 51-71 represent the original design, designated Flight I ships, and are being modernized to current capability standards; DDG 72-78 are Flight II ships; DDG 79-124 and DDG 127 ships are Flight IIA ships; and DDG 125, DDG 126, and DDG 128 – DDG 146 will be constructed as Flight III ships with the Air and Missile Defense Radar (AMDR) capability.

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds two Flight III DDG 51 class destroyers in the fourth year of the FY 2023 – FY 2027 multi-year procurement contract for nine ships with three options, outfitting costs, completion costs, and continued development of ship systems.

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

DDG 51 Arleigh Burke Class Destroyer										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	255.0	-	227.3	-	185.2	-	-	-	185.2
Procurement	2	6,451.2	3	8,406.2	-	178.0	2	5,576.8	2	5,754.9
Total	2	6,706.2	3	8,633.5	-	363.3	2	5,576.8	2	5,940.1

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Constellation Class Guided Missile Frigate

The *Constellation* class (FFG-62) guided missile frigates are lethal and survivable multi-mission small surface combatants. With the *Constellation* class, the Navy will maximize the small surface combatant survivability and capabilities in the anti-surface warfare, anti-submarine warfare, electromagnetic maneuver warfare, air warfare mission areas, while keeping the ship class affordable as a part of a "high-low" mix of surface ships. The *Constellation* class will form into strike groups and Large Surface Combatant action groups while maintaining the ability to operate independently. The ships in this class will have a MK48 Mod 2 Gun Weapon System, a MK41 Vertical Launch System, and a Rolling Airframe Missile (RAM) Guided Missile Weapon System (GMWS).

Mission: Provides the Fleet with escort mission capabilities, performs naval presence missions, and conducts offensive operations.

FY 2026 Program: Requests funding to continue research and development of ship systems and testing efforts.

Prime Contractor(s): Fincantieri Marinette Marine; Marinette, WI

Constellation Class Guided Missile Frigate										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	97.6	-	105.5	-	84.2	-	-	-	84.2
Procurement	2	2,184.0	-	633.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2,281.6	-	738.7	-	84.2	-	-	-	84.2

Numbers may not add due to rounding

CVN Refueling Complex Overhaul

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds the second increment of three years of full funding for the USS *Harry S Truman* (CVN 75) with the RCOH scheduled to begin in FY 2025. The FY 2026 request also funds the cost to complete and outfit the USS *John C. Stennis* (CVN 74).

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

CVN Refueling Complex Overhaul										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Procurement	-	550.6	1	1,487.0	-	2,274.3	-	-	-	2,274.3
Total	-	550.6	1	1,487.0	-	2,274.3	-	-	-	2,274.3

Numbers may not add due to rounding

LPD 17 *San Antonio* Class Amphibious Transport Dock

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds one LPD (LPD-34), development funds for testing, advance procurement for LPD-35, outfitting costs, cost-to-complete, and the final increment of funding for LPD-33.

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

LPD-17 *San Antonio* Class Amphibious Transport Dock										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	21.2	-	9.8	-	26.7	-	-	-	26.7
Procurement	-	552.3	1	1,637.2	-	82.1	1	2,693.4	1	2,775.5
Total	-	573.5	1	1,647.0	-	108.8	1	2,693.4	1	2,802.2

Numbers may not add due to rounding

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

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Fund the procurement of two ships, outfitting costs, and cost-to-complete for prior year ships.

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

John Lewis Class Fleet Replenishment Oiler										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Procurement	1	967.7	-	255.6	-	91.4	2	1,930.2	2	2,021.6
Total	1	967.7	-	255.6	-	91.4	2	1,930.2	2	2,021.6

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Medium and Large Unmanned Surface Vessels

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds continued development and testing of medium and large Unmanned Surface Vessels and continues research and development of payload systems. FY 2026 also continues development work in USV core capabilities of system autonomy, sensors and perception, and Command, Control, Communications, Computer & Intelligence (C4I).

Prime Contractor(s): TBD

Medium and Large Unmanned Surface Vessels										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	284.4	-	178.2	-	32.4	-	97.3	-	129.6
Procurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	284.4	-	178.2	-	32.4	-	97.3	-	129.6

Numbers may not add due to rounding

LHA *America* Class Amphibious Assault Ship

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds the procurement of LHA 10, outfitting costs, and the cost to complete LHA 8.

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

LHA *America* Class Amphibious Assault Ship										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	19.3	-	11.7	-	27.6	-	-	-	27.6
Procurement	-	1,854.4	-	205.7	-	27.6	1	3,988.6	1	4,016.2
Total	-	1,873.7	-	217.4	-	55.2	1	3,988.6	1	4,043.8

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Medium Landing Ship

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds nine total ships, which include a mix of Block 1 and Block Next capabilities, and continuing development efforts.

Prime Contractor(s): TBD

Medium Landing Ship										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	12.1	-	6.0	-	12.1	-	-	-	12.1
Procurement	-	-	-	29.7	-	-	9	1,963.9	9	1,963.9
Total	-	12.1	-	35.7	-	12.1	9	1,963.9	9	1,976.1

Numbers may not add due to rounding

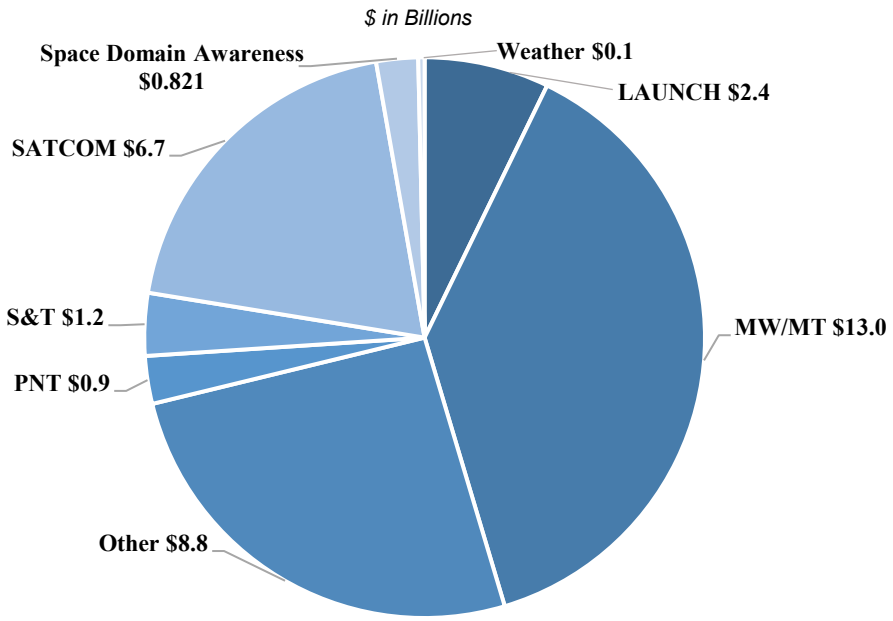
This page intentionally left blank

Space-Based and Related Systems

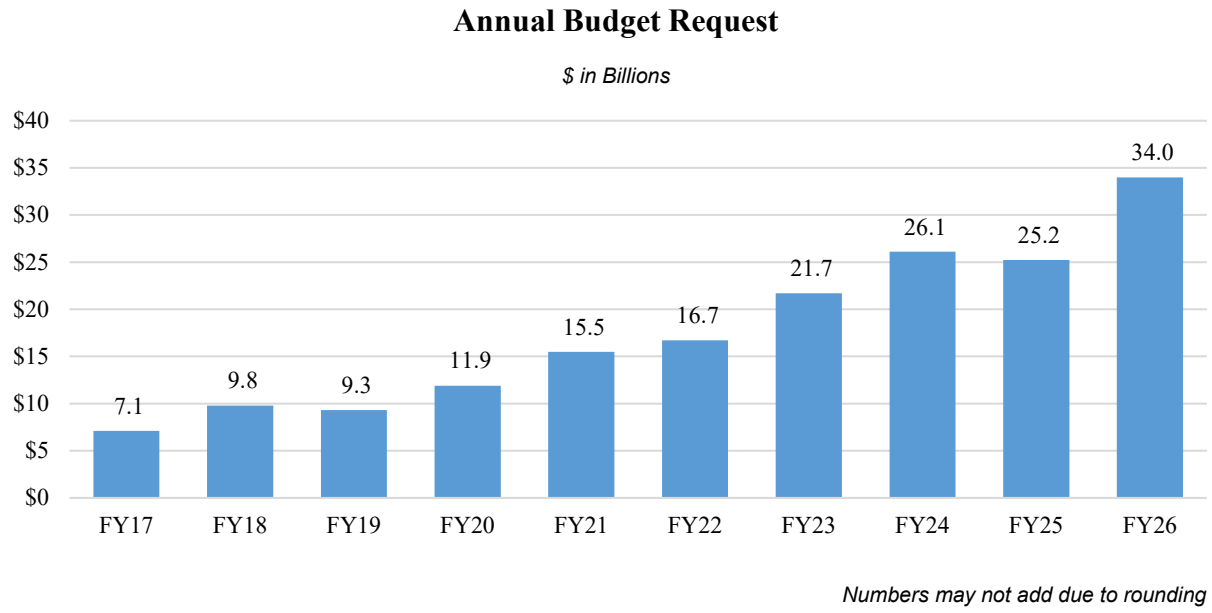
Space assets support deployed U.S. forces by providing communications services, navigation capabilities, and information from remote sensors such as weather satellites and intelligence collection systems. Space capabilities contribute to the overall effectiveness of U.S. military forces by acting as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

The FY 2026 RDT&E and Procurement budget highlights include funding to support Resilient Missile Warning/Missile Tracking capabilities, Space Technology Development and Prototyping, Ground/Space Domain Awareness, Next-Gen Overhead Persistent Infrared (OPIR) Ground/Polar, Protected Tactical SATCOM (PTS), Tech Transition (Space), and Golden Dome initiatives. The budget also funds development and Advanced Procurement for the Evolved Strategic SATCOM (ESS); as well as National Security Space Launch (NSSL) launch services for four medium and heavy lift class satellites, and seven launches for the Space Development Agency (SDA) proliferated Low Earth Orbit Tracking Layer.

FY 2026 Space-Based Systems Total: $34.0 Billion



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



Launch Enterprise USSF

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

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

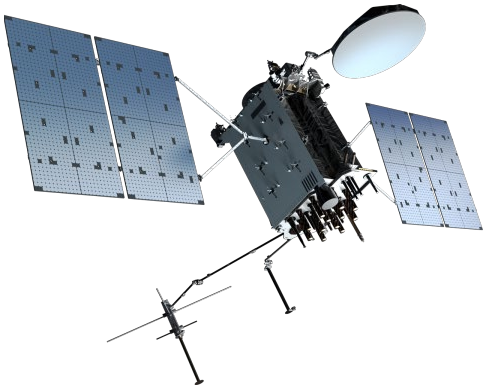
FY 2026 Program: Procures four Space Force Launch Services (LS) using the competitively awarded NSSL Phase 3 contract and seven Space Development Agency LS. Launches are usually ordered 24 months before the planned mission. Funds Launch Service Support (LSS) efforts, which are non-discrete tasks necessary to support vital national security space launches without driving undue costs to commercial launch services.

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

Launch Enterprise										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	258.6	-	248.1	-	129.2		135.0	-	264.2
Procurement	15	2,812.7	11	2,190.5	11	2,179.7	-	6.0	11	2,185.7
Total	15	3,071.3	11	2,438.6	11	2,308.9	-	141.0	11	2,449.9

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

Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) USSF



The Global Positioning System (GPS) provides world-wide, 24-hour a day, all-weather 3-dimensional positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) information for military and civilian users. The GPS III space vehicles (SVs) will be fully backward compatible with legacy signals while delivering new capabilities and enhancements, to include a new Galileo-compatible signal (civilian) and a more powerful M-code (military) signal. The GPS Next Generation Operational Control System (OCX) will provide command, control, and mission support for the GPS constellation, including GPS III and all legacy satellites. Further capabilities will be introduced with GPS III Follow-on (IIIF), such as Regional Military Protection. Military GPS User Equipment (MGUE) provides secure and accurate PNT capabilities to warfighters for ground, aircraft, ships, and weapons systems, enabling continued operations in the most contested environments.

Mission: Provides worldwide PNT to military and civilian users.

FY 2026 Program: Funds independent, technical, systems engineering and integration support critical to checkout activities of remaining GPS III SVs. Funds continued development of the GPS IIIF SVs 11-22. Supports transitioning of constellation operations from the legacy Operational Control Segment (OCS) to OCX. Funds development efforts for MGUE Increment 2 and design activities to address MGUE Increment 1 obsolescence. Funds the GPS Program Office's responsibility as the Prime Integrator (Enterprise Integration) to synchronize space, control, and user segment programs and to manage civil/military specifications and requirements.

Prime Contractor(s): OCX, MGUE: Raytheon Company; Aurora, CO
GPS IIIF: Lockheed Martin Corporation; Denver, CO
MGUE: BAE Systems; Cedar Rapids, IA
MGUE: L3Harris; Anaheim, CA
OCX, MGUE: Raytheon Company; El Segundo, CA

Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT)										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	799.9	-	794.8	-	545.0	-	-	-	545.0
Procurement	-	155.7	-	702.8	-	157.6	-	-	-	157.6
Total	-	955.6	-	1,497.6	-	702.6	-	-	-	702.6

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

Missile Warning / Missile Tracking (MW/MT) USSF

Next Generation Overhead Persistent Infrared Program (OPIR) fields two Geosynchronous Earth Orbit (GEO) and two Polar satellites in Highly Elliptical Orbit (HEO). The Resilient Missile Warning and Missile Tracking (MW/MT) system will field 39 Low Earth Orbit (LEO) and up to nine Medium Earth Orbit (MEO) satellites. These systems will rapidly deliver strategically survivable missile warning capabilities, detect advances in adversarial missile technology, and address counter-space systems with added resiliency features. Resilient MW/MT offers coverage of all phases of missile warning and tracking of advanced missile threats, including hypersonic missile systems.

- SBIRS HEO payloads 01-04 and GEO space vehicles (SV) 01-06 are in orbit and operationally accepted; SV 06 launched August 4, 2022, and was operationally accepted in March 2023.
- Next-Gen OPIR will launch four satellites: Two GEO with target launch dates of 2026 and 2027; and two Polar free-flyer satellites in HEO with target dates of 2028 and 2030.
- Future Operationally Resilient Ground Evolution (FORGE) delivers a cyber-resilient, government-owned ground system supporting SBIRS, Next-Gen OPIR, and Resilient MW/MT.
- SBIRS Survivable Endurable Evolution (S2E2) upgrades current mobile ground systems to SBIRS GEO capability to meet survivable, endurable missile warning requirements.
- Resilient MW/MT develops proliferated constellations to provide additional coverage for all phases of missile warning, missile tracking, and fire control capability.

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

FY 2026 Program: Funds continue the development of Next-Gen OPIR satellites and the FORGE ground system development. It also funds the development of Resilient MW/MT LEO and MEO; the launch of the LEO constellation will begin in FY 2026.

Prime Contractor(s): Next-Gen GEO: Lockheed Martin; Sunnyvale, CA
Next-Gen Polar: Northrop Grumman; Redondo Beach, CA
FORGE: No Prime; multiple efforts awarded to different contractors
Resilient MW/MT: Multiple competitive contractors

Missile Warning / Missile Tracking										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	4,756.1	-	4,701.3	-	3,522.5	-	9,436.3	-	12,958.8
Procurement	-	124.6	-	-	-	8.0	-	-	-	8.0
Total	-	4,880.7	-	4,701.3	-	3,530.5	-	9,436.3	-	12,966.8

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

Satellite Communications (SATCOM) Projects

USSF

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Funding provides:

- A third year of pooled commercial capacity as outlined in the NATO SATCOM Support Partnership
- Protected Tactical Enterprise Service (PTES), Protected Tactical Waveform (PTW) over WGS, and commercial activities
- Protected Tactical Satcom Global (PTS-G)
- Procurement of 2 PTS-Prototypes launches to begin on-orbit demonstrations and testing
- PTS-Resilient meeting Milestone-B and Critical Design Review (CDR)
- Wideband Global SATCOM (WGS) 11 launch
- Continued development of Evolved Strategic SATCOM (ESS) and advance procurement of critical long lead parts for SVs 3 and 4
- Continued Enhanced Polar System-Recapitalization (EPS-R)
    - EPS-R has no formal IOC due to the predecessor having already achieved FOC.
- Mobile User Objective System (MUOS)
    - Service Life Extension (SLE) Space Final Design & Production (Phase 2) contract award
    - Early Design Review (EDR) for MUOS SV 6 and 7
    - Ground Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) mitigation
    - Digital Earth Terminal Interface (D-ETI) fielding and field Command Post Terminals
    - Interim contractor support for fielded terminals

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

Satellite Communications (SATCOM) Projects										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	3,569.7	-	4,116.5	-	5,735.6	-	-	-	5,735.6
Procurement	-	334.8	-	398.2	-	195.8	-	-	-	195.8
Total	-	3,904.5	-	4,514.7	-	5,931.4	-	-	-	5,931.4

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

Hypersonic Warfare Programs

Hypersonic warfare represents a significant evolution in military technology and strategy, centered around the use of hypersonic weapons. These weapons, capable of traveling at speeds exceeding Mach 5 (five times the speed of sound), pose unprecedented challenges to traditional defense systems and doctrines.

Their defining characteristic is incredible speed, exceeding Mach 5 or roughly 3,800 miles per hour. Unlike ballistic missiles, which follow a predictable trajectory, many hypersonic weapons are highly maneuverable, making them difficult to intercept.

Hypersonic Missiles fall into two main categories: Hypersonic Glide Vehicles (HGVs), launched by a rocket to high altitudes, then glide to their target; and Hypersonic Cruise Missiles (HCMs), powered by scramjet engines for sustained hypersonic flight.

Current radar and satellite systems are not optimized for detecting and tracking hypersonic weapons. Their speed, maneuverability, and lower flight paths make them difficult to follow. Existing missile defense systems are largely ineffective against them. The short flight times of hypersonic weapons significantly reduce the time available for decision-making and response. This creates a "use it or lose it" scenario for command and control.

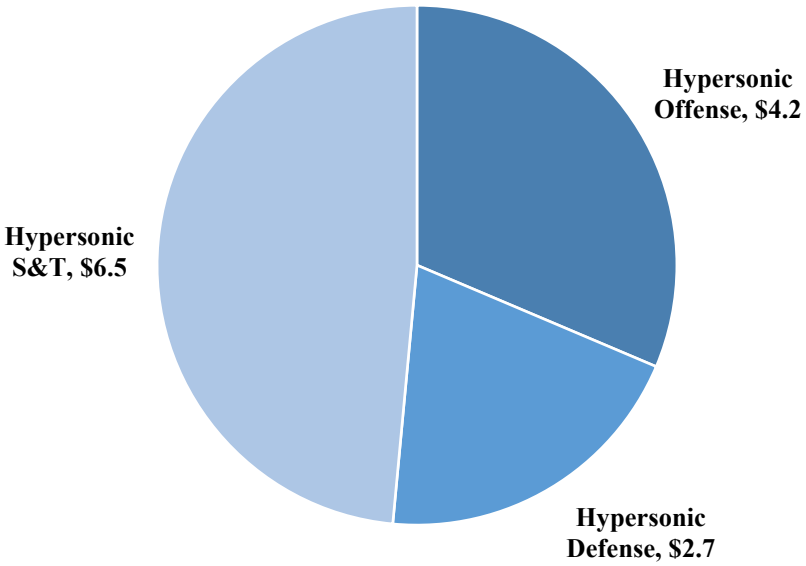
The speed and surprise element of hypersonic weapons could increase the risk of miscalculation and escalation in a conflict. A nation might be tempted to use them preemptively, fearing a first strike by the adversary. The development and deployment of hypersonic weapons is not limited to a few nations. As the technology matures, there is a risk of proliferation to other countries, potentially destabilizing regional and global security.

Developing effective defenses against hypersonic weapons is a major priority for many countries. This includes improving detection and tracking capabilities, developing new interceptor technologies, and exploring alternative defensive strategies such as directed energy weapons.

The FY 2026 budget request continues funding for projects designed to enhance hypersonic defense against adversary hypersonic threats; development and production of offensive systems, including Long Range Hypersonic Weapon (LRHW), Intermediate Range Conventional Prompt Strike (IRCPS), and the Hypersonic Attack Cruise Missile (HACM); the Multi-Service Advanced Capability Hypersonic Test Bed (MACH-TB) , and science and technology development for continued improvements in low-observable weapon form factors, lethality, and survivability.

FY 2026 Hypersonic Warfare Programs: $13.4 Billion

$ in Billions



Numbers may not add due to rounding

Note: Total FY 2026 Hypersonic Warfare request is $13.4 billion. The FY 2026 Hypersonic Warfare total includes systems and programs also found in the FY 2026 Missile Defeat and Defense budget, as well as in the FY 2026 Munitions budget. The FY 2026 Hypersonic Warfare budget includes the Missile Defense Agency Hypersonic Defense request, the Military Service's hypersonic tactical missile investments, the Department's Science and Technology funding, as well as testing and evaluation in compliance with Public Law 118-31 Section 218.

Hypersonic Defenses

DOD - JOINT

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

Hypersonic Defenses include:

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

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

FY 2026 Program: Hypersonic Defense programs include space-based sensors such as the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) and Space Development Agency's Hypersonic Ballistic Tracking Space System (HBTSS); and improved ground-based radars with enhanced range, sensitivity, and processing. In addition, MDA is pursuing a Glide Phase Intercept (GPI) capability and directed energy weapons, the Navy is continuing Standard Missile research against hypersonic threats, and the Army remains committed to its Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD) portfolio through the Integrated Battle Command System (IBCS) and PAC-3 MSE interceptor enhancements.

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

Hypersonic Defense										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E										
USA	-	3.9	-	38.1	-	158.0	-	192.0	-	350.0
USN	-	366.2	-	288.3	-	413.0	-	-	-	413.0
MDA	-	417.0	-	353.0	-	365.1	-	247.0	-	612.1
Subtotal	-	787.1	-	679.4	-	936.0	-	439.0	-	1,375.0
Procurement										
USA	-	2,814.9	-	905.1	-	945.9	-	366.0	-	1,311.9
Total	-	3,602.0	-	1,584.4	-	1,881.9	-	805.0	-	2,686.9

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Long Range Hypersonic Weapon (LRHW) USA

The U.S. Army's Long Range Hypersonic Weapon (LRHW), known as "Dark Eagle," is a land-based, truck-launched hypersonic missile system. It represents a significant advancement in the Army's plan to modernize its long-range fires portfolio.

LRHW utilizes a Common-Hypersonic Glide Body (C-HGB)—shared with the Navy's Intermediate Range Conventional Prompt Strike (IRCPS) — allowing the glide vehicle to travel at speeds exceeding Mach 5 with greater maneuverability than ballistic missiles. The All-Up Round (AUR) containing the C-HGB is launched from a Transporter Erector Launcher (TEL) mounted on a modified M870A4 trailer, enabling mobility and flexibility across the battlespace. The LRHW is designed to strike targets hundreds or even thousands of miles away, giving the Army the ability to engage strategic assets deep behind enemy lines. Its speed and maneuverability make it a highly survivable weapon system capable of penetrating advanced air and missile defense systems.

Mission: Strategic Strike Capability: The LHRW provides Combatant Commanders the ability to precisely engage high-value, time-sensitive targets, including enemy command and control centers, air defense systems, and other critical infrastructure. Deterrence: The C-HGB's speed, range, and maneuverability make it a credible deterrent against potential adversaries.

FY 2026 Program: Supports the continued development and testing phase, with flight tests ongoing. The Army expects to field the weapon to its first unit, the 5th Battalion, 3rd Field Artillery Regiment, by the end of FY 2026.

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

Long Range Hypersonic Weapon (LRHW)										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	973.4	-	469.8	-	538.0	-	-	-	538.0
Procurement	-	62.8	-	669.2	-	353.4	-	85.0	-	438.4
Total	-	1,036.2	-	1,139.0	-	891.4	-	85.0	-	976.4

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Intermediate Range Conventional Prompt Strike

Conventional Prompt Strike (CPS) is a conventional, boost-glide hypersonic weapon system. The CPS All-Up Round (AUR) includes a two-stage solid rocket motor booster and a Common-Hypersonic Glide Body (C-HGB) containing a kinetic energy warhead. The Navy will integrate CPS into both *Zumwalt*-class destroyers and *Virginia*-class submarines. Work is ongoing to outfit the lead vessel of the *Zumwalt*-class, USS *Zumwalt* (DDG-1000), with entry into service expected in the 2027-2028 timeframe. Block V *Virginia*-class vessels, equipped with the Virginia Payload Module, will also be armed with CPS starting in FY 2029.

The Navy has formally designated the "Conventional Prompt Strike missile" as "Intermediate-Range Conventional Prompt Strike (IRCPS)." This program is still in development and undergoing testing.

IRCPS focuses on deploying boost-glide hypersonic weapons on select submarines and surface warships. The U.S. Army uses the AUR in its Long-Range Hypersonic Weapon (LRHW) program.

Mission: IRCPS is designed to provide the United States with a rapid-response, precision-strike capability against high-value, time-sensitive targets, such as enemy command centers or critical infrastructure installations. Maritime strike adds additional mobility and operational flexibility. The speed and range of IRCPPS allow for flexible and responsive fires.

FY 2026 Program: The Navy intends to spend upwards of $50 million per round, on average, on IRCPS over the next five years.

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

Conventional Prompt Strike (CPS)										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	1,291.8	-	1,128.8	-	857.2	-	-	-	857.2
Procurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1,291.8	-	1,128.8	-	857.2	-	-	-	857.2

Numbers may not add due to rounding

Hypersonic Attack Cruise Missile (HACM) USSF

The U.S. Air Force's Hypersonic Attack Cruise Missile (HACM) is designed to be carried and launched from existing (B-52H Stratofortress) and future (B-21 Raider and B-52J Stratofortress) bombers. HACM will fly at sustained speeds greater than Mach 5, while eschewing the predictable trajectory of ballistic missiles. The missile will utilize scramjet propulsion to achieve a variable-altitude, maneuverable flight pattern. It will carry a conventional warhead, allowing commanders to effect responsive strikes against high-value, heavily defended targets with precision, emphasizing survivability and maneuverability.

Mission: HACM's primary mission is to provide the U.S. Air Force with the ability to engage adversaries within minutes to a few hours, depending on launch location and target distance. The speed and maneuverability of the missile are designed to overcome sophisticated enemy air and missile defenses, and it will be launched at standoff ranges from both penetrating and non-penetrating bomber aircraft.

FY 2026 Program: HACM is currently in the prototype development stage. The Air Force plans to transition the program to an MDAP in FY 2027, followed by an initial production decision.

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

Hypersonic Attack Cruise Missile (HACM)										
	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026 (DISC.)		FY 2026 (MAND.)		FY 2026 TOTAL	
	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M	Qty	$M
RDT&E	-	333.3	-	466.7	-	802.8	-	-	-	802.8
Procurement			-							
Total	-	333.3	-	466.7	-	802.8	-	-	-	802.8

Numbers may not add due to rounding