Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller)

FY2027
PRESIDENT'S BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS



U.S. ARMY

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OPPOSITE PAGE, TOP TO BOTTOM: *Members of the U.S. Army Parachute Team (USAPT) perform canopy relative work (CRW) at the Joint Base Andrews Airshow, Camp Springs, Maryland, Sept. 12, 2025. The Golden Knights conduct demonstration jumps to connect the American People to America's Army. (U.S. Army Photo by Sgt. 1st Class Brandon Guevara); A First Team Trooper prepares an Anduril Ghost-X small unmanned aircraft system for a test flight during rotation 26-02 at the National Training Center, Fort Irwin, California, Oct. 25, 2025. The rotation provides realistic training scenarios to enhance unit readiness and interoperability. (U.S. Army photo by Spc. Julian A. Winston); A Soldier poses with his family for a photo after the Patch Parent Teacher Association's Schultüte Ceremony on Aug. 22, 2025 at Patch Elementary School on U.S. Army Garrison Stuttgart. The ceremony is a tradition in which new students are gifted cones containing school supplies to celebrate their first day of school and prepare them for the new school year. (Photo by Margarita Cambest, USAG Stuttgart Public Affairs); U.S. Army Sgt. Brianna Plush, a military working dog handler assigned to the Combined Military Working Dog Detachment–Europe, 18th Military Police Brigade, carries her military working dog, Edzsi, at U.S. Army Garrison Bavaria, Germany, Aug. 13, 2025. The training reinforces teamwork and enhances the unit's operational readiness. (U.S. Army photo by Sgt. 1st Class Tanisha Karn)*

FOREWORD

In an era of persistent competition and conflict, the United States Army is engaged in its most significant transformation in over 40 years. The Army's Fiscal Year 2027 President's Budget is a deliberate and essential investment to secure the Nation's defense and ensure the Army remains the decisive force in a complex world.

This budget provides the resources for the Army's Continuous Transformation Campaign Plan, the strategic framework for building the Future Army while remaining ready. Aligned with the National Defense Strategy, this request funds interwoven efforts to evolve how the Army delivers combat ready forces to meet global demand and strengthens the profession by investing in its Soldiers and their Families.

To that end, the FY 2027 budget makes critical investments in the industrial base to ensure it can meet the demand of the Joint Force in support of National Defense. These investments drive modernization by funding next-generation capabilities, expanding munitions production, and increasing mobile and lethal combat formations. This request reinforces the Army's commitment to Soldiers, Civilians, and Families by resourcing major quality-of-life initiatives including significant funding for facilities and by growing the force to meet global requirements.

This budget translates Department of War priorities directly into action through a generational investment in the nation's defense. As responsible stewards of the nation's resources, the Army is making targeted investments to preserve its decisive edge and ensure its readiness to answer the Nation's call at a moment's notice. These investments will initiate a once-in-a-century revival of American industry, advance emerging technologies such as AI, boost cyber defenses to protect domestic critical infrastructure, and assure dominance through drone and counter-drone technologies. This request honors the Army's warfighters by funding the restoration of barracks to a condition worthy of their sacrifice and ensures the Army's Organic Industrial Base is modernized for the future fight, sustaining the Nation's military edge now and in the future.

This We'll Defend.

U.S. Army Officer Candidate Joseph Brown, an officer candidate, with the New Jersey Army National Guard, ruck marches on a trail in Manasquan, New Jersey, Sept. 12, 2025. The 254th Regional Training Institute hosts the New Jersey Army National Guard's Officer Candidate School, a program that trains Soldiers to become a part of the next generation of leaders in the U.S. Army. (U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Seth Cohen)

"We want fast and efficient. We want to get Soldiers the tools they need now, not a decade in the future. We will break down barriers until we measure acquisitions, not in years and billions, but in months and thousands."

- Honorable Dan Driscoll, Secretary of the Army

U.S. ARMY BUDGET OVERVIEW

The Army's Fiscal Year 2027 President's Budget request is a $252.8 billion investment designed to support and execute the priorities of the National Defense Strategy; further the Department of War's priorities to Rebuild the Military, to Reestablish Deterrence, to Restore the Warrior Ethos, and to Drive Reform and Optimization; and ensure that the Army continues to provide decisive land dominance for the Joint Force and the Nation.

The Army is the foundation of the Joint Force. Land dominance – provided and sustained by the Army – underpins its very credibility. But the Joint Force is also critically dependent on the Army for the broad range of support and capabilities it brings to the fight, including munitions, intra-theater logistical support, and C-UAS manufacturing and integration.

> **"We will show results in a matter of months, not years or decades. For our Soldiers, that means we will protect you as you dominate the battlefield, and we will protect your loved ones at home. We will lead the way to protect warfighters and our communities at home and abroad."**
>
> ***- Honorable Dan Driscoll, Secretary of the Army***

For the Army to continue to drive forward in this space, it has adopted a strategic framework consisting of three interwoven lines of effort:

1. **Continuous Transformation:** The character of modern warfare is changing fast. To meet the challenges ahead, the Army is in the midst of a historic transformation, wedding new capabilities with the right formations, training, and doctrine so that it can dominate on the current battlefield and iteratively adapt to its evolution.
2. **Delivering Ready Combat Forces:** The Army must be able to deploy lethal, combat credible, operationally-ready formations anywhere on the globe, at any time, and sustain them there. It must maintain the ability to deploy and win today as part of the Joint Force.
3. **Strengthening the Profession:** The Army's people are its greatest asset. This line of effort is focused on talent management, improving quality of life for its Soldiers, Civilians, and Families, and reinforcing the values and ethics that define the Army as a profession.

This budget balances the imperative to modernize for a future high-end fight with the need to maintain current readiness and care for its people. A central component of this is growing the force to meet global demand. The active-duty end strength target for FY 2027 will be 469,000, a 15,000 increase from the FY 2026 NDAA authorized strength of 454,000. The Army National Guard end strength target for FY 2027 will be 331,300, a 3,300 increase, and the U.S. Army Reserve end strength will be 172,000. Overall, the FY 2027 request increases the Total Army's end strength by 18,300 above FY 2026 authorized levels. This growth will concentrate in multi-domain operational and fires-based capabilities (air defense, field artillery, cyber, and counter-UAS) that are critical to the success of the entire Joint Force.

This chapter outlines how the Army is funding its efforts to fight, build, and care for the formation, ensuring the Army remains the world's dominant land force. This strategic framework is anchored by its first line of effort: a relentless drive for Continuous Transformation, which shapes how the Army organizes, equips, and prepares for future conflict through an integrated network of kill chains.

How the Army Fights (Continuous Transformation)

The Army's commitment to "Continuous Transformation" is essential for maintaining overmatch and adapting faster than its adversaries. This is not merely about acquiring new technology, but about reforming the processes and structures that underpin the Army's ability to fight and win in this decisive decade. The FY 2027 budget drives this effort by advancing key reforms within the Army, increasing agility and lethality for the Joint Fight. These key reforms in budget structure, personnel funding, and the Organic Industrial Base ensure the Army can rapidly develop and field the capabilities needed for the future fight.

In an effort to enhance operational agility and ensure fiscal stewardship, the Army is implementing a systematic review and consolidation of Budget Line Items (BLIs). A primary focus of this initiative is the advancement of Next Generation Command and Control (NGC2) capabilities.

Through the strategic alignment of projects into cohesive architectural portfolios, the Army will streamline budget execution and enable more effective, high-level management. This approach ensures the Army allocates resources quickly, for maximum impact, while also consolidating $4.2 billion in programs by reducing the number of budget lines from 16 to 8 in support of more efficient and effective program execution.

The conflict in Ukraine illuminated the need for a capable and resilient American munitions industrial base. To ensure the U.S. can serve as the world's premier arsenal for itself and its allies, the Army is restoring America's industrial might by executing a major modernization of its 23 Organic Industrial Base (OIB) sites with an investment of $3.7 billion ($206M Mandatory). The Army is also making an additional $7.3 billion investment in its discretionary request to expand key munitions (and ammunition), allowing for rapid, large-scale production of critical assets to include: Precision Strike Missiles (PrSM), Long-Range Hypersonic Weapons (LRHW), Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System (GMLRS), Next Generation Squad Weapon (NGSW) ammunition, and 155mm artillery ammunition. The Army's mandatory budget request of $24.5 billion for munitions includes the PAC-3 MSE Missile, Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD), Tomahawk/SM-6, and Precision Strike Missiles (PrSM).

While munitions are a major focus area in the FY 2027 Army Budget, the Army is also investing in other key capabilities that directly enable joint operations and protect critical assets. These key capabilities include Counter Small Unmanned Aerial System (C-sUAS) ($1.9B), Armored Multi-purpose Vehicle (AMPV) ($1.2B), Abrams M1E3 ($474M), and XM30 Mechanized Infantry Combat Vehicle ($547M). The Army is also innovating in the UAS sector and growing a new segment of the OIB that supports the Department's vision to create a sustainable path towards U.S. military drone dominance. The Advanced Manufacturing Initiative, which will enable the Army to produce critical drone components, is one example of how the Army is innovating, facilitating defense-private industry partnerships, supporting the production of emerging drone technology, and reducing reliance on foreign components.

> **"We will break the barriers of bureaucracy, inefficiency, and complacency. We will ensure that America's Army remains the most lethal fighting force in the world, and it starts by placing our Soldiers first."**
>
> ***- Honorable Dan Driscoll, Secretary of the Army***

U.S. ARMY BUDGET OVERVIEW

Modernization efforts prepare the Army for the conflicts of tomorrow; however, this must be balanced with the non-negotiable requirement to field a lethal force that can fight tonight. This brings the focus to the Army's second line of effort: delivering ready combat forces to meet current global demands and defend the homeland.

How The Army Builds and Equips (Delivering Ready Combat Forces for Integrated Deterrence)

The Army builds and equips ready combat forces through precise and targeted investments, directly enabling continuous transformation in its formations. The budget supports Warfighter Endstrength Growth with an additional $1.2 billion to increase the Army's focus towards warfighting formations such as Mobile Brigade Combat Teams (MBCTs), Multi-Domain Commands, HIMARS units, and Indirect Fire Protection Capability (IFPC) Batteries. The Army continues Force Structure Optimization by investing $279 million in high-demand capabilities like Air and Missile Defense and Counter-UAS. These systems are essential for defending critical joint assets, including ports, airbases, and command and control nodes, ensuring the entire Joint Force can operate in contested environments. At the heart of this effort is the "Transformation in Contact" (TiC) initiative, which funds the conversion of Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs) into more mobile and lethal configurations. To enhance its global responsiveness and enable rapid joint power projection, the Army is investing $702 million in Total Army Power Projection Equipment (TAP2E). Strategically placing TAP2E in key theaters, such as the Indo-Pacific and Europe, shortens deployment timelines and demonstrates a credible commitment to allies, underpinning the nation's integrated deterrence posture.

This request is simultaneously focused on building and sustaining combat-ready forces for today's missions. The Army is funding readiness where it matters most: in its units. The budget invests $331 million more to fund rigorous Combat Unit Training and directly addresses equipment readiness by investing $432 million to reduce the critical repair parts backlog. As border security is national security, the budget also dedicates $1.1 billion to border security and domestic operations, supporting both Active Duty and Army National Guard (ARNG) missions. For the Active Duty Army, this provides funding for the deployment, training, and equipping of units mobilized to operationalize and proactively deter threats to National Defense Areas. Concurrently, the ARNG provides personnel in a Title 32 mobilized status to support local, state, and federal law enforcement efforts. These ARNG tasks include staffing observation posts and providing critical aviation, logistical, and maintenance support. Furthermore, the request funds the Army's ability to operate globally, investing an additional $1.2 billion to meet the Critical Priorities of Combatant Commands. An indispensable part of this total effort is the Army's Reserve Components, which are vital for setting the theater and sustaining joint operations.

> **"The next 250 years are ours to forge, and we will. We will continuously transform how we fight, how we build, and how we care for our Soldiers."**
>
> ***- Honorable Dan Driscoll, Secretary of the Army***

Powering the Total Army: The Reserve Components

The readiness of the Army National Guard and Army Reserve is a strategic imperative. The Army National Guard budget supports 27 Mobile BCTs and 8 Expeditionary Combat Aviation Brigades, providing surge capacity for Large-Scale Combat Operations and domestic contingency response operations. The request funds two combat training center (CTC) rotations, three Combat Readiness Exercises, and establishes a National Guard Quick Reaction Force for civil support missions. The Army Reserve budget supports 15 Major Subordinate Commands and provides 95% of the Total Army's bulk fuel line-haul capacity, making it essential for setting the theater for contingency operations. Together, these components ensure the Total Army is ready to mobilize, deploy, and win as part of the Joint Force. However, the most advanced equipment, modern formations, and rigorous training are only effective in the hands of a professional, motivated, and resilient force. This fundamental truth underpins the Army's third and most critical line of effort: Strengthening the Profession by caring for the Army's team.

> **"Our Army must transform now to a leaner, more lethal force by infusing technology, cutting obsolete systems, and reducing overhead to defeat any adversary on an ever-changing battlefield."**
>
> ***- Honorable Dan Driscoll, Secretary of the Army***

How the Army Cares for Its Team (Strengthening the Profession)

The Army's people are its bedrock. To build and sustain the world's strongest military, the Army must honor its commitment to its Soldiers, Army Civilians, and their Families. To achieve its end strength and accessions mission, the Army is pursuing a balanced strategy of recruitment and retention, building on recent achievements. A key enabler is the Army's recruiting and retention efforts, dedicating $2.3 billion to initiatives that attract new talent and retain the Army's best.

A significant portion of the Army's budget request is a direct investment in strengthening the profession through major quality of life initiatives. The Army is resourcing $2.9 billion ($5.5B Mandatory) for Improving Barracks and almost $4.0 billion ($7.2B Mandatory) to Mitigate Poor and Failing Facilities, ensuring it provides the clean, safe, and functional housing its Soldiers deserve. The Army is also focusing on Holistic Health and Fitness with an investment of $330 million and Campus Style Dining with $235 million. This commitment extends throughout a Soldier's entire career and beyond. The Army is improving the Permanent Change of Station (PCS) process with a $237 million investment and increasing the Civilian Performance Awards Pool by $280 million to recognize the excellence of the Army's top performers in its civilian workforce. Underscoring its lifelong commitment to service members, the Army's "Soldier for Life" program facilitates the transition of over 66,000 Soldiers into civilian life each year.

These comprehensive investments in its people, its readiness, and its future capabilities culminate in a budget that is both strategic and responsible, designed to deliver on the Army's promise to the nation.

BE ALL YOU CAN BE.

BUDGET PRIORITIES AND MESSAGES

The Army's FY 2027 budget funds its most significant transformation in 40 years to ensure its position as the world's decisive land force in an era of persistent conflict. This transformation, guided by the Army's Continuous Transformation Campaign Plan, invests in enhancing quality of life, revitalizing the industrial base, modernizing with next-generation capabilities, and expanding munitions production. These efforts are designed to grow the force and field more lethal formations, ultimately supporting the National Defense Strategy and Department of War priorities by continuously transforming, delivering ready combat forces, and strengthening the Profession.

FY 2027 Army Budget: $252.8 Billion

(Includes $37.7B Reconciliation)



Continuous Transformation

Reforms personnel structures while modernizing the industrial base, ensuring the force is ready for both current global demands and future conflicts.



Delivering Ready Combat Forces

Funds both the transformation of combat units with key capabilities and the sustainment of the Total Army's training, equipment readiness, and global missions.



Strengthening the Profession

Funds recruiting and retention initiatives, major quality-of-life improvements, and career-long support programs to build and sustain the world's strongest military.

FY 2027 BUDGET REQUEST

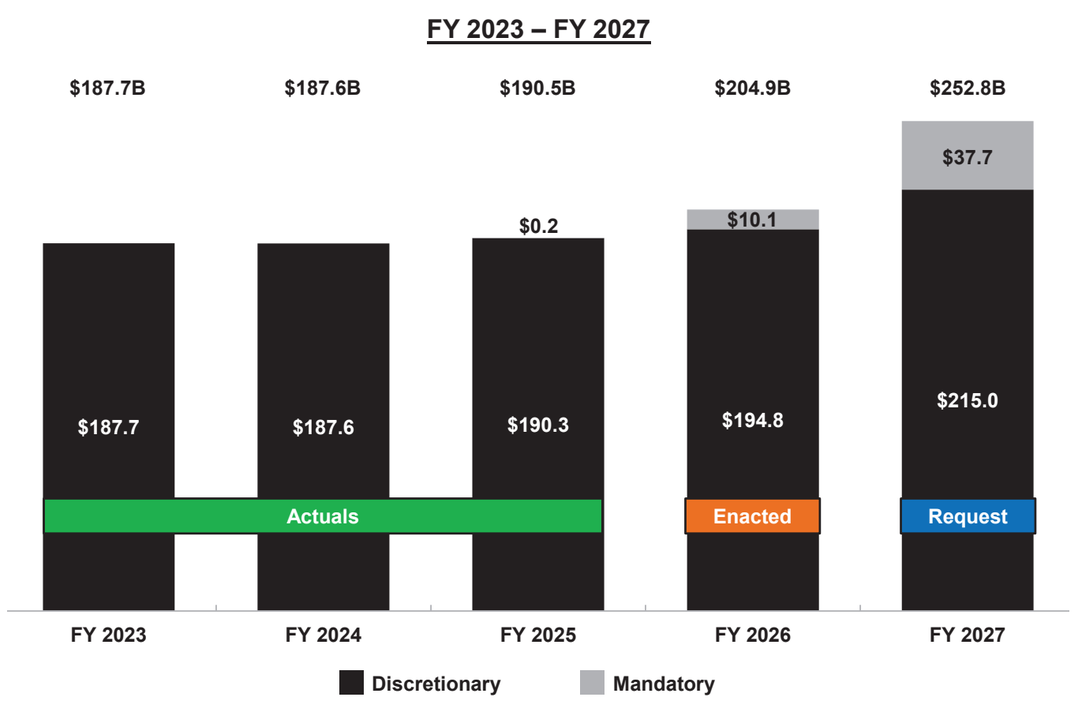
Department of the Army

$M	FY 2026 Enacted			FY 2027 Request		
	Discretionary	Mandatory	Total	Discretionary	Mandatory	Total
Military Personnel	**70,749**	**1,359**	**72,108**	**74,126**	**0**	**74,126**
Active Army	54,538	1,083	55,621	56,568	0	56,568
Army National Guard	10,477	191	10,668	11,555	0	11,555
Army Reserve	5,734	85	5,819	6,003	0	6,003
Medicare-Elig. Retiree Health Care Fund	**5,231**	**0**	**5,231**	**5,850**	**0**	**5,850**
Active Army	3,551	0	3,551	3,972	0	3,972
Army National Guard	1,102	0	1,102	1,239	0	1,239
Army Reserve	578	0	578	640	0	640
Operation and Maintenance	**69,355**	**3,340**	**72,695**	**75,932**	**12,347**	**88,279**
Active Army	57,535	2,905	60,440	64,115	9,464	73,579
Army National Guard	8,563	385	8,948	8,704	2,025	10,729
Army Reserve	3,257	50	3,307	3,113	858	3,971
Environmental Restoration	**191**	**0**	**191**	**282**	**0**	**282**
Procurement	**27,907**	**2,591**	**30,498**	**35,929**	**24,483**	**60,412**
Aircraft	3,625	440	4,065	1,934	0	1,934
Missiles	7,287	673	7,960	12,130	24,483	36,613
Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles	3,005	480	3,485	3,728	0	3,728
Ammunition	4,577	357	4,934	5,470	0	5,470
Other Procurement	9,413	641	10,054	12,667	0	12,667
Research, Development, Test, and Eval.	**16,566**	**1,779**	**18,345**	**18,709**	**40**	**18,749**
Military Construction	**2,941**	**1,025**	**3,966**	**2,501**	**0**	**2,501**
Active Army	2,546	1,025	3,571	1,932	0	1,932
Army National Guard	288	0	288	359	0	359
Army Reserve	107	0	107	210	0	210
Army Family Housing	**617**	**0**	**617**	**708**	**861**	**1,569**
Operation	388	0	388	468	516	984
Construction	229	0	229	240	345	585
Army Working Capital Fund	**126**	**0**	**126**	**21**	**0**	**21**
Base Realignment and Closure	**187**	**0**	**187**	**151**	**0**	**151**
Chemical Agents-Munitions Dest/Constr.	**213**	**0**	**213**	**56**	**0**	**56**
Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund	**343**	**0**	**343**	**303**	**0**	**303**
National Guard and Reserve Equipment Acct.	**365**	**0**	**365**	**460**	**0**	**460**
Totals	**194,791**	**10,094**	**204,885**	**215,029**	**37,733**	**252,762**
Arlington National Cemetery	**119**	**0**	**119**	**119**	**0**	**119**

Numbers throughout this publication may not add due to rounding;
Numbers do not include supplemental funding

ARMY BUDGET TRENDS

Fiscal Year 2027 Request, $252.8B



TOTAL ARMY

People are the Army's greatest asset. Regular Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve, and its Civilians compose the Total Army.



U.S. Army Reserve Sgt. Christopher Heinneman and Sgt. 1st Class Jessica Forester of the 205th Theater Public Affairs Support Element finish packaging completed donation boxes at the San Antonio Food Bank, Feb. 20, 2026. The Soldiers of the 205th are committed to building strong partnerships with the local community. (U.S. Army Reserve photo by Spc. Collin Bertagnoli)

- The Total Army request is comprised of 972,300 Soldiers and 168,659 Civilians Full Time Equivalents for an overall total of 1,140,959 personnel.
- The Regular Army's request for 469,000 Soldiers in FY 2027 comprises 41% of the Total Army. They provide forces capable of responding quickly across the spectrum of conflict and represent the Nation's dominant land power response.
- Army National Guard's request for 331,300 Soldiers in FY 2027 comprises 29% of the Total Army. They fulfill vital national defense and homeland civil support roles and provide operational flexibility to Combatant Commands and Strengthens complement the Regular Army in responding to National Security threats.
- The U.S. Army Reserve's request for 172,000 Soldiers in FY 2027 comprises 15% of the Total Army. They provide operational flexibility to Combatant Commands that complement the Regular Army in responding to National Security threats.
- The Army's request for 168,659 Civilians in FY 2027 comprises 15% of the Total Army. Civilians provide mission essential support and play a key role in transforming the Army and defending the nation.

MILITARY PERSONNEL

THE FY 2027 BUDGET REQUEST

- Supports a Total Army military end strength of 972,300
  - Regular Army: 469,000
  - Army National Guard: 331,300
  - Army Reserve: 172,000
  - Provides a 3.9% basic allowance for housing increase, 3.4% basic allowance for subsistence increase, and a targeted military basic pay raise of 7% for junior enlisted Soldiers (E1–E5), 6% for senior enlisted and junior officers (E6–O3), and 5% for higher ranks (O4–O10).
- Resources officer, enlisted, and cadet pay and allowances, permanent change of station moves as well as other personnel costs, such as unemployment compensation.
- Provides incentives, such as bonuses, education benefits, and student loan repayments, to recruit and retain the quality all volunteer force.
- Provides incentive payment for Soldier referrals and for top-performing recruiters.
- Provides payment into the Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund for eligible beneficiaries and their dependents and survivors.

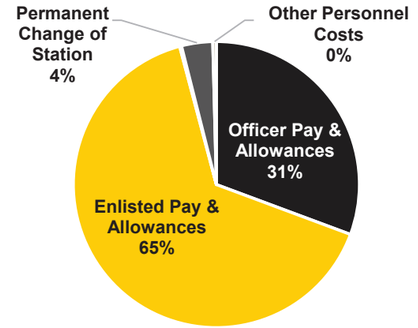
Military Personnel Summary

$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Military Personnel	**75,980**	**79,978**
Regular Army	54,538	56,568
Army National Guard	10,477	11,555
Army Reserve	5,734	6,003
Medicare-Elig Ret Health Care Fund	5,231	5,851
Mandatory	**1,359**	**0**

REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL

The Military Personnel, Army (MPA) appropriation budget request sustains the All-Volunteer Force by providing Regular Army basic and special pays, retired pay accrual, allowances for subsistence (rations) and housing, recruiting and retention incentives, permanent change of station moves, death gratuities, unemployment compensation benefits, as well as Reserve Officer Training Corps and United States Military Academy cadet stipends. There is minimal flexibility within the MPA appropriation as over 90% of expenditures support must-fund payroll costs.

The FY 2027 budget request supports Army manning goals by providing mission and location specific entitlements for Soldiers and their Families across the world. The request includes critical force shaping tools, to include $2.0B in bonus and special pays necessary to recruit and retain talent to sustain the all-volunteer force. The FY 2027 budget supports a Regular Army end strength of 469,000 Soldiers.



Military Personnel, Army

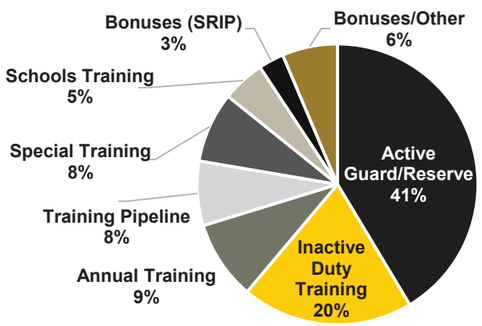
$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Regular Army	**54,538**	**56,568**
Officer Pay & Allowances	16,936	17,347
Enlisted Pay & Allowances	32,486	36,878
Cadets Pay & Allowances	116	121
Subsistence	2,645	0
Permanent Change of Station	2,130	1,992
Other Personnel Costs	225	229
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund	**3,551**	**3,972**
Discretionary Total	**58,090**	**60,540**
Mandatory	**1,083**	**0**

MILITARY PERSONNEL

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The FY 2027 Budget Request supports an end strength of 331,300 for the Army, aligning with Defense priorities. This includes 300,146 M-day Soldiers and an Active Guard Reserve (AGR) force of 31,154 supporting ARNG personnel during active duty, active-duty training, and inactive duty training. The Army National Guard has aligned training requirements with operational demands, influencing the number of training days and resources for Annual Training and Special Training exercises. The ARNG continues to support two Combat Training Center (CTC) rotations, one each at the National Training Center and the Joint Readiness Training Center.

The budget request funds statutory training for inactive duty and annual training for approximately 205,000 Soldiers, based on an estimated 77% participation rate. This ensures the ARNG can meet statutory requirements, with an increased strength, at historical participation rates. This request allocates funding to establish a National Guard Quick Reaction Force. Provides a proficient response to public safety events, this unit will complete an enhanced, five-day training course focused on Civil Disturbance Operations. This funding enables the ARNG to rapidly deploy a trained and equipped force, capable of contributing effectively to both large-scale conflicts and domestic response operations.



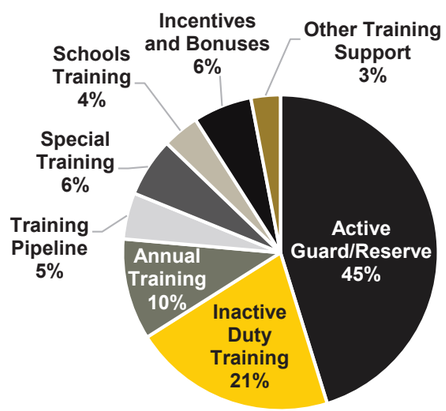
National Guard Personnel, Army

$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Army National Guard	**10,477**	**11,555**
Active Guard/Reserve	4,580	4,783
Inactive Duty Training	2,081	2,281
Annual Training	917	1,054
Training Pipeline (Pay Groups F & P)	928	856
Special Training	881	937
Schools Training	595	568
Bonuses	346	338
Other Incentives/Benefits	150	737
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund	**1,102**	**1,239**
Discretionary Total	**11,579**	**12,794**
Mandatory	**191**	**0**

ARMY RESERVE

The Reserve Personnel, Army (RPA) budget provides pay, allowances, and benefits for full-time Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) support and part-time Reserve Soldiers performing duty in several training categories to include Inactive Duty Training (Battle Assemblies), Annual Training, and Active-Duty Training. The FY 2027 budget also funds school training, initial entry training, and recruiting and retention initiatives. The budget request supports fully manned, trained, and ready units with qualified personnel in support of the Secretary of War priorities and the National Defense Strategy.

The FY 2027 budget request funds the Army Reserve end strength of 172,000 Soldiers, which includes 16,511 Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) full-time support Soldiers. The request resources 39 days of training (15 days of Annual Training and 24 days of Inactive Duty Training) and provides additional man-days to support collective training exercises, military occupational specialty qualification, and professional military education schools.



Reserve Personnel, Army

$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Army Reserve	**5,734**	**6,003**
Active Guard/Reserve	2,625	2,714
Inactive Duty Training	1,207	1,249
Annual Training	612	623
Training Pipeline (Pay Groups F & P)	249	285
Special Training	355	363
Schools Training	237	226
Incentives and Bonuses	273	362
Other Training Support	175	181
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund	**578**	**640**
Discretionary Total	**6,312**	**6,643**
Mandatory	**85**	**0**

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE

The Army's FY 2027 President's Budget request continues to underscore the indispensable role of the civilian workforce in ensuring mission readiness and driving modernization. Army Civilians are integral to supporting critical capabilities that do not require military-essential skills, including combat training center operations, acquisition, cybersecurity, depot maintenance, and family services. The FY 2027 budget focuses on retaining critical skills, enhancing workforce recognition, and implementing fiscally responsible reforms.

The FY 2027 civilian pay request strengthens the Department's ability to recognize and reward the civilian workforce, whose expertise and continuity are the bedrock of mission success. The budget proposes an expanded award capacity to help retain the talent that sustains warfighter readiness, drives innovation, and ensures uninterrupted support across the enterprise. This investment in civilian recognition directly reinforces the workforce that delivers stability, operational excellence, and long-term capability for the Department. These initiatives are crucial for retaining highly skilled and motivated individuals in an increasingly competitive environment.

In line with ongoing efforts to create a more efficient and effective force, the FY 2027 budget implements key fiscal adjustments.

- **Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS):** The budget reduces funding to align with adjusted FERS agency contribution rates. These adjustments are a result of updated actuarial assumptions, shifts in workforce demographics, and revised projections of retirement liabilities, ensuring the long-term sustainability of the system while freeing up resources for other priorities.
- **Workforce Structure:** Continuing the optimization initiatives from previous years, the Army will focus on streamlining processes and strategically realigning positions to better meet evolving operational needs, ensuring the civilian workforce remains agile and results-driven.

This dual approach of enhanced recognition and prudent fiscal management ensures the Army can continue to invest in its people while being responsible stewards of taxpayer dollars.

Department of the Army Civilian Personnel Full-Time Equivalents (FTE) (Direct and Reimbursable)

Appropriation	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Operation and Maintenance	**137,006**	**135,909**
Regular Army	101,128	100,478
Army National Guard	26,203	25,754
Army Reserve	9,675	9,677
Research, Development, Test, & Evaluation	**14,272**	**14,213**
Military Construction	**1,660**	**1,660**
Army Family Housing	**529**	**551**
Army Working Capital Fund	**17,377**	**16,326**
Chemical Agents-Munitions Destruction	**28**	**0**
Totals	**170,872**	**168,659**
Cemeterial Expenses, Army	**219**	**219**

Mr. Jay Condrey, IMCOM Sustainment Director, presents a coin to Ms. Mary Staab, Director of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security on Mar. 10, 2026 on Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. Mr. Condrey visited Fort Meade to recognize select service members and civilians with coins and to speak with Garrison Directors about IMCOM updates. (Photo by Abigail Carey, Fort George G. Meade Public Affairs)



OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

The Army's FY 2027 Operation and Maintenance (O&M) budget request is designed to recruit, organize, sustain, and train the All-Volunteer force for global land combat operations, in alignment with the National Defense Strategy. The funding aims to enhance readiness and lethality to address strategic competition from revisionist powers, which is identified as the primary threat to national security interests.

The FY 2027 O&M request focuses on several key areas to build a combat-ready and resilient force:

Force Readiness & Training: A significant investment is allocated to home station training and Operating Tempo (OPTEMPO) to ensure all units achieve high proficiency. The budget fully resources 22 Brigade Combat Team (BCT)-level rotations at Combat Training Centers (CTCs), including 20 for the Active Component and 2 for the Army National Guard. This plan includes rotations at joint multinational centers to prepare forces for coalition operations.

Modernization & Transformation: The budget directly supports the Army's most significant modernization effort in four decades. O&M resources fund the force structure realignments, increased schooling, and base support necessary to field new technology and ensure overmatch against any adversary.

Quality of Life: Recognizing that people are the Army's greatest asset, the request makes historic investments in their well-being. It directs over $2.9 billion for barracks improvements and nearly $4.0 billion to restore or replace failing facilities. Funding also continues to enhance the Holistic Health and Fitness (H2F) program and modernize dining facilities.

Global Commitments & Fiscal Discipline: The budget resources the Pacific Deterrence Initiative, supports Border Security activities, and funds military operations in the U.S. Central and European Command Areas of Responsibility. These investments are balanced with fiscal discipline, seeking efficiencies in travel, supplies, and contract services.

Operation and Maintenance Summary

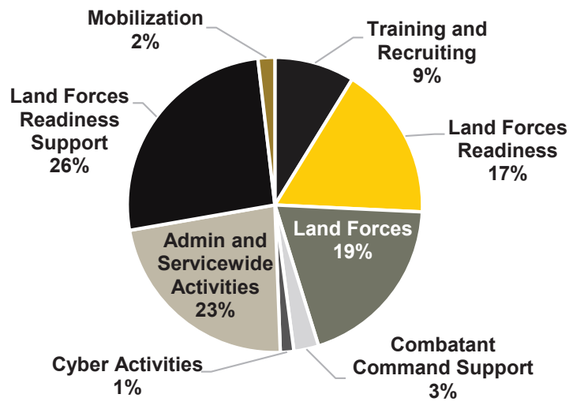
$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Operation and Maintenance	**69,355**	**75,932**
Regular Army	57,535	64,115
Army National Guard	8,563	8,704
Army Reserve	3,257	3,113
Environmental Restoration	**191**	**282**
Discretionary Total	**69,546**	**76,214**
Mandatory	**3,340**	**12,347**

REGULAR ARMY

The FY 2027 Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) request translates strategy into capability by funding the next phase of the Army's transformation and bolstering global readiness. Key investments are made to support warfighter end-strength growth and optimize force structure.

Strategic Mobility and Global Reach: A primary focus of this budget is enhancing the Army's ability to project power globally. This is achieved through strategic investments in the Total Army Power Projection Equipment (TAP2E), ensuring that combat power can be deployed wherever it is needed most.

Targeted Investments in Personnel and Infrastructure: The request makes specific, targeted investments in Quality of Life (QOL) programs and the infrastructure that supports soldiers and their families.



Operation and Maintenance, Regular Army

$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Operating Forces	**38,572**	**42,669**
Land Forces	10,704	12,478
Land Forces Readiness	8,648	10,883
Land Forces Readiness Support	17,189	16,615
Combatant Command Support	1,139	1747
Cyber Activities	892	946
Mobilization	**469**	**1182**
Training and Recruiting	**5,365**	**5,627**
Accession Training	827	864
Basic Skill and Advanced Training	3,051	3,397
Recruiting/Other Training and Education	1,487	1,366
Admin and Servicewide Activities	**13,130**	**14,636**
Security Programs	2,398	3,458
Logistics Operations	2,852	3,348
Servicewide Support	7,184	7,041
Support of Other Nations	696	789
Discretionary Total	**57,535**	**64,115**
Mandatory	**2,905**	**9,464**

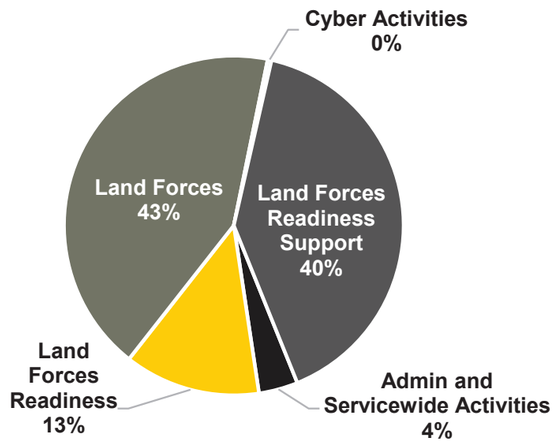
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The Army National Guard's (ARNG) Fiscal Year 2027 Operation and Maintenance, National Guard (OMNG) request is aimed at enhancing readiness and lethality while maintaining a target end strength of 331,300 soldiers.

Force Structure and Readiness: The OMNG request provides for a significant force structure that includes 27 Mobile Brigade Combat Teams, 8 Expeditionary Combat Aviation Brigades, and 1 Cyber Brigade. These forces provide strategic surge capacity for large-scale combat operations and are trained for a variety of missions. This request also funds training readiness for 2 CTC rotations, three Combat Readiness Exercises (CRX) and a flying hour program proficiency target of 7.3 hours per crew per month.

Domestic Operations and Civil Support: A unique aspect of the Army National Guard's mission is its role in providing military support to civil authorities. The OMNG budget supports the establishment of a National Guard Quick Reaction Force, which will be crucial for Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) during civil disturbances, natural disasters, and CBRNE events.

Infrastructure and Quality of Life: The request makes targeted investments to improve facilities and quality of life for Guard members, bringing overall facility sustainment to 91% of the Department of War's model. Base Operations Support and overall facility sustainment are funded at 98%, ensuring that core services and infrastructure are maintained to support soldiers and their families.



Operation and Maintenance, National Guard

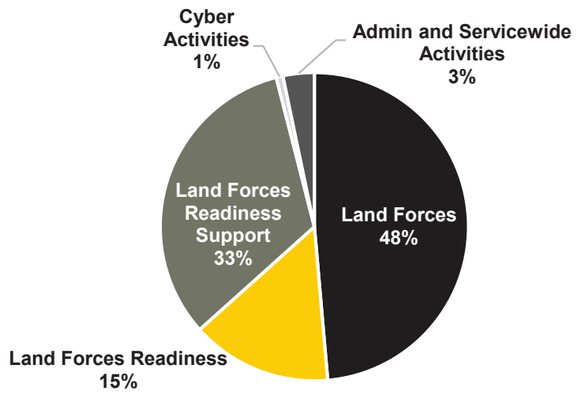
$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Operating Forces	**8,229**	**8,380**
Land Forces	3,466	3,710
Land Forces Readiness	1,014	1,129
Land Forces Readiness Support	3,721	3,509
Cyber Activities	28	32
Admin and Servicewide Activities	**333**	**325**
Logistics Operations	6	7
Servicewide Support	327	318
Discretionary Total	**8,563**	**8,704**
Mandatory	**385**	**2,025**

ARMY RESERVE

The Army Reserve serves as the federal reserve of the Army, providing the majority of sustainment and enabling forces to the Joint Force in a fiscally efficient manner. The Army Reserve serves as the federal reserve of the Army worldwide and provides Defense Support to Civil Authorities in the homeland.

The budget request supports the Secretary of War priorities and the National Defense Strategy. The Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve (OMAR) appropriation budget request funds the training and equipping of Army Reserve Soldiers and units to deliver combat-ready formations at the time of need in support of the Army, the Joint Force, and the Nation.

The budget request continues to support Defense priorities while building ready combat support and combat service support formations; mobilizing and deploying on time and at scale; adapting, transforming, and modernizing; and investing in Soldiers, Civilians, and Families. Additionally, the budget provides for installation management, maintenance of real property, cybersecurity activities, and personnel support to Soldiers, Retirees, and their Families.



Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve

$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Operating Forces	**3,166**	**3,010**
Land Forces	1,576	1,513
Land Forces Readiness	492	459
Land Forces Readiness Support	1,077	1,016
Cyber Activities	21	22
Admin and Servicewide Activities	**91**	**102**
Logistics Operations	15	15
Servicewide Support	76	87
Discretionary Total	**3,257**	**3,113**
Mandatory	**50**	**858**

MODERNIZATION STRATEGY OVERVIEW

The Army's continuous transformation initiative stated goal is to achieve a leaner, more lethal force by delivering critical warfighting capabilities at the speed of relevance. Observations from current battlefields and intelligence reports demonstrate the urgency for this transformation, to maintain the Army's military competitive advantage and to adapt on the future battlefield. Deterrence and future conflict among great power competitors will be a Multi-Domain Operation involving the land, sea, air, cyber, and space domains. To achieve this, the Army must prioritize investments in Soldier lethality capabilities, long-range precision fires, air and missile defense, autonomous systems, cyber, electronic warfare, and counter-space capabilities.

The Army is implementing needed reforms to its acquisition process to open doors for more companies to participate and to allow the Army to procure commercially where it makes sense or to go direct-to-supplier. The Department's holistic reforms to expand and develop the organic industrial base enable the Army to continue to quickly respond to Warfighter's needs and to project Land Power and Dominance to the Combined Joint Force.

The Army is adapting its Modernization Strategy in response to the National Defense Strategy Line of Effort (LOE): Supercharge the U.S. Defense Industrial Base. In FY 2027, the Army has focused on the Munitions Acceleration Council (MAC) to increase readiness, lethality, range and survivability. The strategy focuses on delivering capability at the speed of relevance seeks to deliver technologies and systems to Warfighting units early, allowing for experimentation in transformation concepts and providing feedback early into requirements and design solutions. The focus is on mitigating capability gaps and exploiting innovative technologies and products, to include non-development systems to fill gaps in electronic warfare, counter small unmanned aerial systems, multi-use unmanned systems, and mobility systems such as the Infantry Squad Vehicle. Additionally, the modernization strategy puts focus on digital engineering to accelerate design and delivery of prototypes into Soldiers hands for early assessment. Systems including the Abrams M1E3, MV-75 Cheyenne II, Next Generation Command and Control (NGC2), and updates to long range fires will deliver initial capabilities faster and start production ahead of typical timelines. The Army's efforts remain focused on signature modernization efforts [See table below], seeking to accelerate capability to the warfighter using reformed acquisition processes, organizations, and dual use capabilities to get equipment into the hands of fighting formations sooner.

Within these efforts, the Army will focus on key transformative technologies and products to enhance lethality:

- **Modernized Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS).** Delivers commercially available and attritable systems across tactical formations to enable increased situational awareness and make first contact with the enemy. FY 2027 continues the procurement of range-defined reconnaissance systems for fielding across tactical and above echelon formations through a marketplace structure that expands industry participation and access to unit level requirements. These systems will distribute sensors and lethal payloads across the battlefield, extending the reach of the combat formations.
- **Counter-small Unmanned Aerial Systems (C-sUAS).** Provides Soldiers in platoon through brigade echelons with the ability to detect, track, and destroy the growing number of UAS threats on the modern battlefield. FY 2027 will invest in kinetic and non-kinetic systems to enhance Soldier and systems survivability, including at critical sites.
- **Long Range Fires.** FY 2027 continues procurement of PrSM and Mid-Range Capability (MRC) and invests in low-cost alternatives to drive increases in magazine depth and industrial capacity.
- **M1E3 Abrams Tank.** The Army is accelerating the M1E3 a better-protected, more lethal, lighter, and rapidly deployable tank with a goal of delivering prototype systems to the field in 24-30 months. FY 2027 resources the completion of prototype builds and begins the work to transition into production in FY 2028.

A passive drone detection device highjacks the footage of a small unmanned aircraft system during Operation Return of the Condor on Fort Hood, Texas, Aug. 25, 2025. Operation Return of the Condor served as a testing ground for drone detection and counter sUAS tactics by bringing together First Team Troopers and industry partners for experimentation and innovation. (U.S. Army photo by Spc. Julian Winston)



MODERNIZATION STRATEGY OVERVIEW

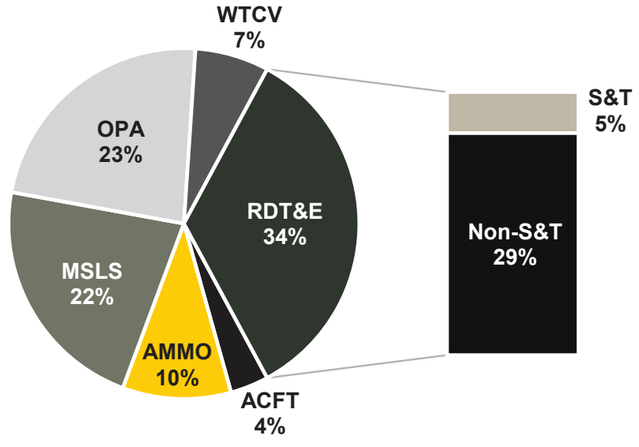
Pfc. Mario Lara, a small unmanned aircraft system operator assigned to 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 2nd Armored Combat Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, prepares to launch a c100 sUAS while Pvt. Jonathan Borruel, a small unmanned aircraft system operators assigned to 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 2nd Armored Combat Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, gets ready to write down grid coordinates during rotation 26-02 at the National Training Center, Fort Irwin, California, Nov. 4, 2025. The rotation marks the first armored Transforming in Contact (TiC) 2.0 combat training center rotation, where new concepts and emerging capabilities were tested in realistic, contested scenarios. (U.S. Army photo by Spc. Julian A. Winston)



- **MV-75 Cheyenne II.** FY 2027 continues the engineering and manufacturing design of the MV-75 Cheyenne II and the build of eight prototypes. Acceleration of the MV-75 Cheyenne II development will deliver capability to the aviation community two years faster and includes procurement of long-lead items in FY 2027. Funding MEDEVAC integration and accelerating procurement to 27 aircraft by FY 2031.
- **Next Generation Command and Control (NGC2).** The NGC2 capability restructures the investment in command-and-control systems by focusing on four layers (applications, data, infrastructure, and transport) and incorporating AI/ML over time. FY 2027 will deliver the second set of software-based applications fostering a common operating picture across warfighting functions, fielding the next two divisions with commercially based infrastructure and transport capabilities to enable C2 at the tactical edge.

MOD PRIORITY ($M)	APPN	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Long Range Precision Fires	RDTE	1,278	2,454
	MIPA	699	1,899
	PAA	82	55
Next Generation Combat Vehicle	RDTE	620	550
	WTCV	422	1,698
	PAA	5	5
Future Vertical Lift	RDTE	1,576	2,948
	MIPA	0	30
	APA	20	182
Network	OPA	2,439	3,590
	RDTE	725	1,149
Assured Positioning, Navigation, and Timing	RDTE	89	120
	OPA	212	243
	APA	49	55
Air & Missile Defense	RDTE	1,324	3,109
	MIPA	1,883	5,282
	OPA	557	1,069
Soldier Lethality	RDTE	619	533
	OPA	110	101
	WTCV	359	373
	PAA	426	537
Synthetic Training Environment	RDTE	221	237
	OPA	166	116
Discretionary Total		**13,884**	**26,334**
Mandatory Total		**1,586**	**13,591**

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND ACQUISITION



As the Army transforms to meet the demands of the future fight, its focus remains on projecting land power and achieving the Department of War's strategic priorities. Maintaining momentum in modernization is critical as the Army shifts to a security environment centered on regional security, with the Western Hemisphere and Homeland Defense as its top priorities.

Science, Technology, and Experimentation: The Fiscal Year 2027 Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) request includes $2.9 billion for Science and Technology (S&T) efforts. This funding is dedicated to developing the next-generation systems and platforms that will support the Army of 2040 and beyond, with a focus on integrating new technologies across the force to increase overmatch capabilities. A key component of this effort is Project Convergence, which continues to evolve. The budget supports its focus on joint and persistent experimentation that incorporates the U.S.'s closest Allies and Partners to enhance interoperability and shared capabilities.

Transformation-in-Contact

In the near term (the next 18-24 months), the Army is implementing its "Transformation-in-Contact" initiative. This effort is designed to:

- Rapidly prototype organizational changes.
- Provide new technology, including commercial-off-the-shelf products, directly to soldiers for experimentation and innovation.
- Utilize training opportunities to assess new formations and technologies.

This hands-on approach allows for accelerated fielding and ensures that solutions are developed at the pace required to stay ahead of adversaries, with a particular emphasis on lethality, Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS), Counter-UAS (C-UAS), Electronic Warfare, and tactical mobility.

The FY 2027 RDA budget request maintains the Army's priorities and continues momentum toward in Army transformation:

- The Army continues efforts to enhance lethality, mobility, survivability and communication with an emphasis on investments in Aviation Advanced Development, Army Integrated Air and Missile Defense (AIAMD), the Long-Range Hypersonic Weapon (LRHW), MV-75 Cheyenne II, and Maneuver - Short Range Air Defense (M-SHORAD) increasing the range and ability of the Army, while accelerating Next Generation Command and Control (NGC2) systems to empower commanders across warfighting functions and echelons.
- Procures loitering munitions, Infantry Squad Vehicles, Next Generation Squad Weapons (with Ammunition), and advanced night vision goggles to enhance Soldier lethality and enable the close combat force.
- Transforms the way the Army develops and integrates next-generation technologies and warfighting concepts across the force to enhance the Army's ability to compete and campaign globally, deter adversaries, and win on multi-domain battlefields.

RDA Summary

$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Procurement	27,907	35,929
RDT&E	16,566	18,709
Discretionary Total	44,472	54,638
Mandatory	4,370	24,523

PROCUREMENT SUMMARY

- **Patriot Advanced Capability 3 (PAC-3) Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE) ($1.3B Discretionary and $10.9B Mandatory) (MSLS).** Supports the production of 2,798 (244 Discretionary and 2,554 Mandatory) production of Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE) missiles, Field Surveillance Program (FSP), supporting equipment, ancillary missile items, PAC-3 Missile Support Center (P3MSC), Obsolescence, System Engineering/Program Management (SE/PM), and Government/ Software Engineering.
- **Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) ($907M Discretionary and $10.5B Mandatory) (MSLS).** Supports the production of 857 THAAD Interceptors (27 Discretionary and 830 Mandatory), Interceptor Obsolescence mitigations efforts, THAAD Ground Component Modifications, the Stockpile Reliability Program (SRP), and AN/TPY-2 Sensors AWFG REX Redesign Kits and Secure Servers.
- **Lower Tier Air and Missile Defense Sensor (LTAMDS) ($2.0B) (MSLS).** Funds the procurement of 12 Low-Rate Initial Production (LRIP) sensors, ancillary equipment, survivability equipment, required spares packages for each sensor, and will fund initial fielding activities in INDOPACOM region.
- **Indirect Fire Protection Capability (IFPC) ($1.6B) (MSLS).** Supports the production of 96 IFPC Increment 2 launchers, 504 AIM-9X interceptors, and 84 IFPC magazines
- **Counter Small Unmanned Aerial System (C-sUAS) ($994M) (OPA).** Supports the production of expeditionary and mobile platforms, sensors, effectors, electronic warfare technology, and electro-optical/infrared components, supported by a joint, interoperable fire control system. Production includes fixed, semi-fixed, mounted, dismounted, and handheld counter-UAS capabilities for U.S. forces and strategically important Department of War (DoW) facilities worldwide.
- **Mid-Range Capability (MRC) ($370M Discretionary and $2.3B Mandatory) (MSLS).** Supports the procurement of 264 (30 Discretionary and 234 Mandatory) Maritime Strike Tomahawks (MSTs) and MK14 canisters, the procurement of 124 (14 Discretionary and 110 Mandatory) SM-6 Block IA configuration missiles, and MRC Ground Support Equipment (GSE)
- **Precision Strike Missile (PrSM) ($1.2B Discretionary and $692M Mandatory) (MSLS).** Supports the procurement of 1,134 (680 Discretionary and 454 Mandatory) missiles with launch pod missile containers (LPMCs).
- **Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System (GMLRS) ($1.1B) (MSLS).** Supports the acquisition of 4,824 GMLRS rockets. This includes the procurement of 2,928 Standard Unitary, 1,596 Standard Alternative Warhead, and 300 Extended Range GMLRS Unitary.
- **Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV) ($1.2B) (WTCV).** Supports the procurement of 196 Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicles (AMPVs) to improve mobility, lethality, network communication/ interoperability and protection necessary to move personnel and perform key mission roles on the battlefield within the ABCT
- **XM30 Mechanized Infantry Combat Vehicle (MICV) ($547M) (WTCV).** Supports the production of 19 MICVs, hulls and turrets, marking a significant milestone in the program's transition from prototyping to operational fielding.
- **Next Generation Command and Control ($2.9B) (OPA).** Supports the modernizations of the Army's C2 systems with a four layered approach across Applications, Data, Transport, and Infrastructure.

$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Aircraft (APA)	3,625	1,934
Missile (MIPA)	7,287	12,130
Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles (WTCV)	3,005	3,728
Ammunition (PAA)	4,577	5,470
Other Procurement (OPA)	9,413	12,667
Discretionary Total	27,907	35,929
Mandatory	2,591	24,483

U.S. Army Pfc. Jessie Arellano, assigned to the Echo Battery, 6th Battalion, 52nd Air Defense Artillery (ADA), 35th ADA Brigade, checks on the Indirect Fire Protection Capability (IFPC) weapon system during Freedom Shield on Camp Humphreys, South Korea, March 16, 2026. The IFPC strengthens the United States' layered air defense and protects from evolving threats like drones, rockets, and cruise missiles. (U.S. photo by Spc. Jakaiyah Rumedon.)



PROCUREMENT SUMMARY

Aircraft

$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Aircraft	**2,794**	**950**
MQ-1 UAV	240	0
Future Unmanned Aerial Systems	71	0
Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems	426	291
Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)	0	52
HADES Platform, Payloads/PED, and Integration	27	228
AH-64 Apache Block IIIA Reman	362	2
Future Vertical Lift Family of Systems	0	0
Future Vertical Lift Family of Systems Adv Proc	0	127
UH-60 Black Hawk Helicopter MYP	913	39
UH-60 Black Hawk Helicopter Adv Proc	65	0
CH-47 Chinook Cargo Helicopter MYP	629	211
CH-47 Chinook Cargo Helicopter Adv Proc	61	0
Modifications	**343**	**636**
MQ-1 Payloads	0	53
Gray Eagle Mods	12	3
AH-64 Apache Mods	131	252
Scalable Control Interface	1	2
CH-47 Cargo Helicopter Mods	18	108
Utility Helicopter Mods	39	120
Network and Mission Plan	43	29
Comms, Nav Surveillance	12	14
Degraded Visual EQT	33	0
Aviation Assured PNT	49	55
Global Air Traffic Management (GATM)	5	0
Support Equipment and Facilities	**487**	**348**
Aircraft Survivability Equipment	145	125
Common Missile Warning System	38	22
CIRCM	226	141
Common Ground Equipment	37	30
Aircrew Integrated Systems	15	15
Air Traffic Control	24	11
Launcher, 2.75 in Rocket Industrial	2	4
Discretionary Total	**3,625**	**1,934**
Mandatory	**440**	**0**

Missiles

$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Other Missiles	**5,784**	**10,956**
Lower Air and Missile Defense (AMD) Sensor	532	2,036
Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD)	0	907
M-SHORAD	631	713
MSE Missile	1,446	1,298
PSrM	269	1,227
Indirect Fire Protection Capability Inc2-I	720	1,626
Mid-Range Capability	82	370
Joint Air-to-Ground Missile (JAGM)	85	104
Long-Range Hypersonic Weapon	348	302
Javelin (AAWS-M) System	329	417
TOW -2 Missile	12	0
Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System Rockets	1,125	1,015
Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System Rockets Adv Proc	43	49
Multiple Launch Rocket System Practice Rockets	32	7
High Mobility Artillery Rocket System	62	746
Family of Low Altitude Unmanned Systems	68	139
Modification of Missiles	**1,484**	**1,158**
Patriot Mods	758	797
Stinger Mods	429	11
Avenger Mods	0	7
Multiple Launch Rocket System Mods	243	289
High Mobility Artillery Rocket System Mods	54	54
Spares and Repair Parts	**7**	**7**
Support Equipment & Facilities	**13**	**10**
Discretionary Total	**7,287**	**12,131**
Mandatory	**673**	**24,483**

PROCUREMENT SUMMARY

Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles

$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Tracked Combat Vehicles	**426**	**1,716**
Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV)	415	1,151
Assault Breacher Vehicle (ABV)	4	18
M10 Booker	6	0
XM30 Mechanized Infantry Combat Vehicle (MICV)	0	547
Modifications: Tracked Combat Vehicles	**2,086**	**1,309**
Stryker Upgrade	29	46
Bradley Fire Support Team (BFIST) Vehicle	5	5
Bradley Program (MOD)	157	162
M109 FOV Modification	83	74
Paladin Integrated Management (PIM)	715	84
Improved Recovery Vehicle	81	106
Joint Assault Bridge	130	163
Abrams Upgrade Program	778	655
Vehicle Protection Systems (VPS)	108	16
Weapons and Other Combat Vehicles	**389**	**387**
Personal Defense Weapon	1	0
M240 Medium Machine Gun	6	0
Mortar Systems	6	4
Location & Azimuth Determination System (LADS)	9	10
XM320 Grenade Launcher Module	6	0
Precision Sniper Rifle	2	0
Next Generation Squad Weapon	359	373
Mods: Weapons/Other Combat Vehicles	**7**	**6**
M777 MODs	2	2
M119 Modifications	5	4
Support Equipment and Facilities	**95**	**309**
Items Less than $5.0m (WOCV-WTCV)	0	1
Production Base Support (WOCV-WTCV)	95	308
Discretionary Total	**3,005**	**3,728**
Mandatory	**480**	**0**

Ammunition

$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Small/Medium Cal Ammunition	**981**	**1,162**
Mortar Ammunition	**207**	**384**
Tank Ammunition	**380**	**422**
Artillery Ammunition	**487**	**601**
Mines	**51**	**51**
Rockets	**70**	**143**
Other Ammunition	**140**	**157**
Miscellaneous	**56**	**53**
Production Base Support	**2,205**	**2,497**
Discretionary Total	**4,577**	**5,470**
Mandatory	**357**	**0**

U.S. Army Spc. Jenny Vang, a signal operations support specialist assigned to 2nd Battalion, 3rd Infantry Regiment, 1-2 Stryker Brigade Combat Team, loads 40mm grenades into a Mk 19 on top of a Stryker in Yakima, Wash., Dec. 14, 2025. These grenades can penetrate armor up to two inches thick and neutralize enemies within five meters of impact. (U.S. Army photo by Staff Sgt. Jameson Harris)



PROCUREMENT SUMMARY

Other Procurement

$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Tactical and Support Vehicles	**1,357**	**1,325**
ARNG HMMWV Modernization	100	0
Joint Light Tactical Vehicle	345	0
Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles	77	283
Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles	202	169
Modification of In-Service Equipment	149	29
All Other Vehicles and Trailers	475	832
Non-Tactical Vehicles	8	12
Communications	**2,722**	**4,747**
Joint Communications	671	2,875
Satellite Communications	393	317
Combat Communications	875	630
Intel Communications	92	260
Information Security	127	146
Base Communications	564	519
Electronic Equipment	**3,418**	**4,347**
Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities	346	610
Electronic Warfare	92	162
Tactical Surveillance	1,441	2,240
Tactical Command and Control	1,361	1,156
Automation	179	180
Other Support Equipment	**1,909**	**2,240**
Chemical Defensive Equipment	70	65
Bridging Equipment	70	36
Engineer (Non Construction) Equipment	47	105
Combat Service Support Equipment	272	252
Petroleum Equipment	96	134
Medical Equipment	101	94
Maintenance Equipment	144	59
Construction Equipment	100	73
Rail Float Containerization Equipment	100	202
Generators	89	79
Material Handling Equipment	13	6
Training Equipment	414	402
Test Measure and Dig Equipment	90	72
Base and Mission Support Items	304	660
Spares	**7**	**7**
Discretionary Total	**9,413**	**12,667**
Mandatory	**641**	**0**

Key Network Modernization Programs

$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
C2 Infrastructure	**833**	**1,293**
C2 Transport	**988**	**1,582**
Handheld Manpack Small Form Fit Radios	**415**	**516**
Discretionary Total	**2,236**	**3,391**

Select Procurement Quantities

Program (Quantities)	FY 2026 Enacted			FY 2027 Request		
	Discretionary	Mandatory	Total	Discretionary	Mandatory	Total
Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems	1,717	0	**1,717**	590	0	**590**
Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS)	0	0	**0**	8	0	**8**
CH-47 Chinook Cargo Helicopter MYP	11	0	**11**	5	0	**5**
Common Infrared Countermeasures (CIRCM)	71	0	**71**	36	0	**36**
Lower Tier Air and Missile Defense (AMD) Sensor	4	0	**4**	12	0	**12**
Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD)	0	0	**0**	27	830	**857**
M-SHORAD	29	2	**31**	14	0	**14**
Missile Segment Enhanced (MSE) Missile	310	47	**357**	244	2,554	**2,798**
Precision Strike Missile (PrSM)	108	0	**108**	680	454	**1,134**
Indirect Fire Protection Capability	128	0	**128**	600	0	**600**
Mid-Range Capability	12	0	**12**	44	344	**388**
Guided MLRS Rocket (GMLRS)	5,490	0	**5,490**	4,824	0	**4,824**
Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV)	49	38	**87**	196	0	**196**
XM30 Mechanized Infantry Combat Vehicle	0	0	**0**	19	0	**19**
Abrams Upgrade Program	33	0	**33**	22	0	**22**
Next Generation Squad Weapon	36,297	0	**36,297**	38,141	0	**38,141**
Ground Mobility Vehicle	1,012	0	**1,012**	2,418	0	**2,418**
Handheld Manpack Small Form Fit	7,976	0	**7,976**	7,248	0	**7,248**

**Quantities on this table may not match the P form*

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

The Army's Fiscal Year 2027 President's Budget request for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) totals $18.7 billion. This funding represents a strategic investment to invent, design, and validate the next generation of capabilities required to ensure a decisive edge for decades.

A key component of this request is $2.9 billion specifically dedicated to Science and Technology (S&T). These investments are foundational to the future force, pushing the boundaries of technology to lay the groundwork for the Army of tomorrow and ensure overmatch against any adversary.

The FY 2027 RDTE budget makes significant investments in key programs that exemplify this strategy:

- $904M for Next Generation Command and Control (NGC2) to ensure the digital backbone is resilient, effective, and ready to support multi-domain operations.
- $2.1B for the MV-75 Cheyenne II to accelerate a revolutionary platform that will provide the speed and range necessary to dominate future conflicts.
- $474M for the Abrams M1E3 Modernization to ensure armored units remain the most lethal and protected in the world.
- Key investments in Air and Missile Defense, continuing integration of the Army Integrated Air and Missile Defense (AIAMD) system and managing the formal transition of the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) system from the Missile Defense Agency to the Army.

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
S&T	**4,000**	**2,920**
Basic Research	525	396
Applied Research	1,524	914
Advanced Technology Dev.	1,951	1,610
Non-S&T	**12,566**	**15,789**
Demonstration/Validation	2,480	2,781
Engineering Manufacturing Support	6,177	9,761
Testing & Management Support	2,021	1,960
Operational System Development	1,798	1,193
Software and Digital Technology	89	94
Discretionary Total	**16,566**	**18,709**
Mandatory	**1,779**	**40**

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION/BRAC

Military Construction Summary

The FY 2027 Military Construction request funds the Army's most critical facility needs for the Active and Reserve Components focusing on recapitalization of failing facilities that directly support Army Readiness by incorporating priorities to improve Soldier quality-of-life and to enhance warfighter readiness and modernization. The quality-of-life projects include two barracks projects in two states. Other investment priorities include construction of maintenance and training facilities, force projection facilities, and new facilities for the Reserve and National Guard.

$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Regular Army	**2,546**	**1,932**
Army National Guard	**288**	**359**
Army Reserve	**107**	**210**
Discretionary Total	**2,942**	**2,501**
Mandatory	**1,025**	**0**

This request funds 30 military construction projects in 18 states and OCONUS.

- Regular Army: 19 projects, $1,932M
- Army National Guard: 8 projects, $359M
- Army Reserve: 3 projects, $210M

Base Realignment and Closure

The FY 2027 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) budget request supports the Army's remaining environmental clean-up and disposal efforts at existing BRAC properties.

$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Base Realignment and Closure	187	151

$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Major Construction	**1,895**	**1,421**
Replace Aging Facilities	1,218	749
Barracks	432	327
Global Defense Posture	33	345
New Mission	212	0
Minor Construction	**218**	**255**
Design	**426**	**227**
Supporting Activities	**8**	**29**
Discretionary Total	**2,547**	**1,932**
Mandatory	**1,025**	**0**

Military Construction, Army National Guard

$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Major Construction	**196**	**268**
Minor Construction	**13**	**20**
Design	**80**	**72**
Discretionary Total	**288**	**359**

Military Construction, Army Reserve

$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Major Construction	**95**	**178**
Minor Construction	**6**	**22**
Design	**6**	**10**
Totals	**107**	**210**

ARMY FAMILY HOUSING

The Army is committed to providing Soldiers, Families, and Civilians that live on Army installations, safe, clean, and healthy housing. The Army provides resources and oversight in support of the health and welfare of its Soldiers, Families, and Civilians. The FY 2027 Budget Request funds the Army's Military Housing Privatization Initiative program.

The FY 2027 Army Family Housing Operations budget supports the operation, maintenance and repair, utilities, and oversight of homes for Soldiers and their Families in both the United States and overseas. It provides funding for:

- 9,663 Army-owned units
- 3,081 leases
- Portfolio and asset management for 86,295 privatized homes

The FY 2027 Army Family Housing Construction request includes construction of 44 Family Housing units in South Camp Vilseck, Germany and 68 units in Camp Zama.

Army Family Housing

$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Construction	**229**	**240**
New Construction	196	95
Improvement Construction	0	106
Planning and Design	33	39
Operations	**388**	**468**
Operations	71	71
Maintenance	111	173
Utilities	44	49
Leasing	116	133
Privatization	46	42
Discretionary Total	**617**	**708**
Mandatory	**0**	**861**

OTHER ACCOUNTS

The Army is the executive director for the Arlington National Cemeteries programs, responsible for honoring and remembering those laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery and the Soldiers and Airmen's National Cemetery. The Army is also DoW's financial management agent for the Chemical Agent and Munitions Destruction account. Army Working Capital Fund, which is the Army's revolving fund account, directly supports the materiel readiness of operating units.

- **Army National Cemeteries Program funding ($118.8M)** provides for operation, maintenance and infrastructure revitalization at Arlington National Cemetery and the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery in Washington, D.C.
- **Chemical Agent and Munitions Destruction, Defense funding ($55.972M)** supports the completion of demolition of both the main plant facilities in Colorado and Kentucky; Completion of demolition of the Static Detonation Chamber (SDC) 1200 and SDC 2000 at Kentucky to include initiation of permit and contract closeout at both sites.
- **The Army Working Capital Fund ($20.6M)** request funds Industrial Mobilization Capacity to sustain industrial base equipment required for mobilization.
- **NGREA ($460M)** ensures the Army National Guard and Army Reserves have the modern tools needed to perform duties effectively alongside the active-duty compo.

Other Accounts

$M	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request
Army National Cemetery Program	119	119
Chemical Agent and Munitions Destruction	213	56
National Guard and Reserve Equipment	365	460
Army Working Capital Fund	126	21

PACIFIC DETERRENCE INITIATIVE

The Army is fully committed to the Pacific Deterrence Initiative (PDI), requesting $2.2 billion in FY 2027 to maintain a credible deterrent and enhance regional partnerships. This funding is specifically focused on investments that address the unique challenges of the Indo-Pacific theater, prioritizing regionally-focused solutions over broadly applicable programs.

The Army's PDI investments are organized around the six core PDI categories:

1. **Modernized and Strengthened Presence:** The Army is strengthening its presence by funding operational activities like Security Force Assistance Brigades and maintaining readiness for Ballistic Missile Defense in the Pacific. Technologically, the focus is on advancing the Integrated Air and Missile Defense (AIAMD) system to create a protective shield for U.S. and allied forces. This effort includes modernizing the Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile Defense Test Site to ensure effective testing of major missile systems.
2. **Improved Logistics, Maintenance Capabilities, and Prepositioning of Equipment, Munitions, Fuel, and Materiel:** The Army is improving logistics by enhancing rapid deployment and sustainment capabilities in the Indo-Pacific. Investments include procuring the LASSO man-portable aerial weapon for precision anti-tank capabilities and maintaining Army-Prepositioned Stock for early entry operations. Additionally, the acquisition of Early Entry Fluid Distribution Systems will provide critical petroleum and water distribution during initial deployment phases.
3. **Exercises, Training, Experimentation, and Innovation:** The Army is boosting readiness through investments in large-scale exercises like Operation Pathways and realistic combat training with allies at the Joint Pacific Multinational Readiness Training Center. These efforts are supported by developing the Pacific Multi-Domain Training and Experimentation Capability and funding base operations at key test sites. The Army is also procuring advanced instrumentation to ensure training environments can simulate the complexities of multi-domain operations.
4. **Infrastructure Improvements to Enhance Responsiveness and Resiliency of U.S. Forces:** To enhance responsiveness, the Army is undertaking significant infrastructure projects, including building facilities for the Guam Defense System's missile defense. This involves new construction for launcher and radar sites and extensive maintenance for facilities at Kwajalein Atoll. Complementing this is a key investment in cybersecurity to defend critical network infrastructure across the region.

PACIFIC DETERRENCE INITIATIVE

5. **Building the Defense and Security Capabilities, Capacity and Cooperation of Allies and Partners:** The Army is strengthening allied partnerships by investing in intelligence sharing, joint training, and specialized equipment. This includes funding Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination (PED) centers for partner data and developing Signals Intelligence for multi-domain operations. A key procurement is the Man-portable Radiological Detection System (MRDS) to provide real-time detection of radiological and nuclear materials.

6. **Improved Capabilities Available to U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (Joint and Enabling Headquarters Capabilities):** The Army is funding the Mobile Integrated Ground Suite (MIGS) to enhance the command's operational capacity. This system directly supports Space Control missions throughout the USINDOPACOM area of responsibility. It also bolsters cyber operations specifically for U.S. Forces Korea.

$M	FY 2027 Request
Modernized and Strengthened Presence	**70**
Operation & Maintenance, Army	14
RDT&E, Army	56
Improved Logistics, Maintenance Capabilities, and Prepositioning of Equipment, Munitions, Fuel, and Material	**147**
Operation & Maintenance, Army	86
Missile Procurement, Army	49
Other Procurement, Army	12
Exercises, Training, Experimentation, and Innovation	**1,266**
Operation & Maintenance, Army	1,215
Other Procurement, Army	5
RDT&E, Army	46
Infrastructure Improvements to Enhance Responsiveness and Resiliency of U.S. Forces	**644**
Military Construction, Army	450
Operation & Maintenance, Army	194
Building the Defense and Security Capabilities, Capacity and Cooperation of Allies and Partners	**46**
Operation & Maintenance, Army	45
Other Procurement, Army	1
Improved Capabilities Available to U.S. Indo-Pacific Command	**8**
Operation & Maintenance, Army	8
Total	**2,181**



A U.S. Army team leader assigned to 2nd Battalion, 21st Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Brigade Combat Team, 25th Infantry Division, directs support-by-fire during a squad live-fire exercise at Fort Magsaysay, Philippines, March 29, 2026. Operation Pathways exercises allow U.S. and Philippine forces to refine fire and maneuver fundamentals in a combined training environment. (U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Taylor Gray)

CONCLUSION

The FY 2027 President's Budget Request makes deliberate and essential investments to ensure the U.S. Army remains the decisive, dominant land force for the Joint Fight, indispensable to campaigning, deterring aggression, and winning the nation's wars. The Army provides the foundational capabilities—logistics, long-range fires, air and missile defense, and command and control that enable the Joint Force to project power and succeed in multiple domains. This budget ensures the Army can continue to fulfill its critical role for the nation by driving continuous transformation, delivering ready combat-credible forces, and strengthening its profession. At the same time, the Army remains accountable to the American taxpayer, continuing to implement efficiencies to ensure every dollar strategically invested to its maximum effect. This budget provides the resources needed to grow and modernize its formations, revitalize its industrial base, and, most importantly, care for its people. The Army remains the backstop of America, providing the manpower, material, and organization at scale for the Nation's most challenging requirements - and the American Soldier remains the ultimate guarantor of the nation's security, and this budget honors their service by providing them with the tools, training, and support they need to dominate a complex future.

This We'll Defend.

U.S. Army Soldiers assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Battalion, 4th Infantry Division Artillery, 4th Infantry Division, perform a demonstration of the denied, degraded, intermittent, or limited equipment during Ivy Sting 5 on Fort Carson, Colorado, March 11, 2026. The capability supported Ivy Sting 5 by feeding persistent aerial surveillance into next generation command and control systems, enhancing situational awareness and decision-making abilities across the battlefield. (U.S. Army photo by Cpl. James Robinson)



U.S. ARMY

BE ALL YOU CAN BE.

Publication Information

This booklet provides the highlights of the Army's Budget submitted to Congress as part of the President's Budget.

Questions concerning the source or interpretation of the information in this booklet may be directed to the **Army Budget Office (Budget Formulation Division), 703-692-5893 or DSN 222-5893.**

All Army budget materials, including this booklet, are available to the public on the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller) website.

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

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