



NGAUS

FY26 SASC NDAA Summary| 9 July 2025

BLUF: On July 9, 2025, the Senate Armed Services Committee marked up and voted to advance to the Senate floor, S. 2296 – *The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026*. **Next Step:** The full Senate will consider its version of the NDAA.

Bill Text

Defense Authorizations

President's Budget Release	House Committee NDAA (HASC)	Senate Committee NDAA (SASC)	Full House- passed NDAA	Full Senate- passed NDAA	Conference Committee	Signed Into Law
✓	✓	▲	Current Point			

Defense Appropriations

President's Budget Release	House Committee Approps. (HAC-D)	Senate Committee Approps. (SAC-D)	Full House- passed Approps. Bill.	Full Senate- passed Approps. Bill	Conference Committee	Signed Into Law
ü	▲	Current Point				

*As of July 17, 2025

*Funding levels and policies cited in this document are authorizations only.

Summary Funding: The Committee authorizes **\$878.7B** for the Department of Defense (DoD) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2026.

Army National Guard

- Authorized 328,000 soldiers for ARNG end strength. Consistent with PB Request and HASC NDAA, 3,000 increase from FY 25 level
- Authorized 22,294 soldiers for ARNG Dual Status military technicians end strength. 22,294 increase from PB Request, 1,000 increase from HASC NDAA, and consistent with FY 25 level
- \$7.1B for ARNG Operation and Maintenance, \$1.52B decrease from PB Request, and \$1.53B decrease from HASC NDAA
- \$1.66M for AH-64 Apache Block IIIA helicopters, consistent with PB Request, and \$90M decrease from HASC NDAA (Marked for ARNG)
- \$125.23M for AH-64 Mods, consistent with PB Request and HASC NDAA (Not clearly marked for ARNG)
- \$732.06M for UH-60M Black Hawk helicopters, consistent with PB Request and HASC NDAA (Marked for ARNG)

- \$33.65M for Utility Helicopter Mods, consistent with PB Request and HASC NDAA (Not clearly marked for ARNG)
- \$680.21M for CH-47 Helicopters, consistent with PB Request and HASC NDAA (Not clearly marked for ARNG)
- \$17.70M for CH-47 Helicopter Mods, consistent with PB Request and HASC NDAA (Not clearly marked for ARNG)
- \$12.35M for Gray Eagle Mods, consistent with PB Request and HASC NDAA (Marked for ARNG)
- \$554.67M for Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV), consistent with PB Request and HASC NDAA (Not clearly marked for ARNG)
- \$79.84M for Joint Light Tactical Vehicles (JLTV), \$34M increase from PB Request and HASC NDAA (Marked for ARNG)
- \$135.81M for Stryker Upgrades, consistent with PB Request and HASC NDAA (Not clearly marked for ARNG)
- \$740.52M for Abrams Upgrade Program, consistent with PB Request, and \$12M decrease from HASC NDAA (Not clearly marked for ARNG)
- \$250.23M for Paladin Integrated Management (PIM) Systems, consistent with PB Request and HASC NDAA (Marked for ARNG)
- \$4.68M for Bradley Fire Support Team (BSFIT) Vehicles, consistent with PB Request and HASC NDAA (Marked for ARNG)
- \$157.18M for Bradley Mods, consistent with PB Request and HASC NDAA (Not clearly marked for ARNG)

Air National Guard

- Authorized 106,300 Airmen for ANG end strength at 106,300. Consistent with PB Request and HASC NDAA, 1,400 decrease from FY 25 level
- Authorized 10,744 Airmen for ANG Dual Status military technicians end strength. 10,744 increase from PB, 339 increase from HASC NDAA, and consistent with FY 25 level.
- \$6.7B for ANG Operation and Maintenance, \$88M decrease from PB Request, and \$475.3M decrease from HASC NDAA
- \$5.0B for F-35 aircraft, \$989.4M increase from PB Request and HASC NDAA (Not clearly marked for ANG)
- \$380.33M for F-35 Mods, consistent with PB Request and HASC NDAA (Not clearly marked for ANG)

- \$1.18B for F35 Continuous Capability Development and Delivery (C2D2), consistent with PB Request, and \$103.2M increase from HASC NDAA (Not clearly marked for ANG)
- \$448.11M for F-16 Mods, consistent with PB Request and HASC NDAA (Marked for ANG)
- \$977.52M for F-22A Aircraft, consistent with PB Request and HASC NDAA (Marked for ANG)
- \$2.7B for KC-46A Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP), consistent with PB Request, and \$300M increase from HASC NDAA (Not clearly marked for ANG)
- \$144.04M for C-130 Aircraft, consistent with PB Request and HASC NDAA (Marked for ANG)
- \$9.15M for HH-60W Mods, consistent with PB Request and HASC NDAA (Not clearly marked for ANG)
- \$365.08M for HC/MC-130 Mods, consistent with PB Request and HASC NDAA (Marked for ANG)
- \$12.89M for MQ-9 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle, consistent with PB Request and HASC NDAA (Not clearly marked for ANG)
- \$100.92M for MQ-9 Mods, consistent with PB Request and HASC NDAA (Not clearly marked for ANG)

Joint-Personnel

- \$1.7B for ARNG MILCON, \$1.6B increase from PB Request, and 1.51B increase from HASC NDAA
- \$1.3B for ANG MILCON, \$1.5B increase from PB Request, and \$1.15B increase from HASC NDAA
- \$295.1M for National Guard Counter-Drug Program, \$185M increase from PB Request and HASC NDAA
- \$6.35M for National Guard Counter-Drug Schools, consistent with PB Request and HASC NDAA
- \$0 for National Guard Youth Challenge, consistent with PB Request, and \$211M decrease from HASC NDAA
- \$0 for STARBASE, consistent with PB Request, and \$50M decrease from HASC NDAA
- Allows the State Activity Duty (SAD) utilization of Active Guard and Reserve (pg. 201), included in HASC NDAA.

Additional Provisions:

Sec. 140. Extends the prohibition on Reduction of C-130 Aircraft assigned to the National Guard until September 30, 2026 (pg. 52).

Sec. 132. Submit a roadmap outlining the plans to integrate Air National Guard units into B-21 operations, including planned force structure, association, training, and mobilization models (pg. 43).

Sec. 412. End strengths for Reserves on Active Duty in support of the Reserves: 30,846 for ARNG; and 25,982 for ANG (pg. 185)

Sec. 414. Maximum number of Reserve Personnel authorized to be on Active Duty for Operational Support: 17,000 for ARNG; and 16,000 for ANG (pg. 186)

Sec. 2607. Extension of Authority of 2023 MILCON funding for the following National Guard bases for a total of \$212.2M (pg. 992):

Sec. 2602. Authorized Army National Guard Construction and Land Acquisition Projects for a total of \$352.8M (pg. 988):

Sec. 2604. Authorized Air National Guard Construction and Land Acquisition Projects for a total of \$632M (pg. 990):

Sec. 1605. Report on integrating National Guard and reserve components into the cyber mission force for cyberspace operations, and identify personnel with relevant civilian acquired skills and competencies (pg. 843).

Sec. 1207. When conducting selection analysis for State Partnership Programs, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau will consider the number of partnerships assigned to each state and prioritize those with only one active partner country (pg. 641).

Sec. 513. No-cost mechanism to retain quality commissioned and warrant officers and maintain increased levels of National Guard personnel readiness (pg. 199).

Sec. 1036. Allow National Guardsmen and members of the Armed Forces to support Civil and Federal authorities in response to civil disturbances (pg. 556).

Sec. 1615. An assessment of how integrating unique capabilities provided by the National Guard, among others, can address vulnerabilities in defense critical infrastructure necessary to the execution of existing defense operational and contingency plans (pg. 883).

Sec. 2606. Authorization of Appropriations, National Guard and Reserve (pg. 991)

Sec. 1043. Report on number of National Guardsmen, separated by State, that received sexual assault prevention and response training in the preceding calendar year. (pg. 564).

Sec. 1626. Establish a steering committee, composed of the Vice Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to study artificial general intelligence and submit a report to the congressional defense committee (pg. 932).

By William Matney
July 18, 2025