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**Committee:** House Armed Services Committee  
**Event:** [Full Committee Markup: FY27 NDAA](#)  
**Date:** June 4, 2026

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***Executive Summary:***

On Thursday, June 4, the House Armed Services Committee (HASC) marked up its version of the Fiscal Year 2027 (FY27) National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). There was strong bipartisan agreement on the need to bolster the defense industrial base (DIB), by supporting innovation and fostering competition, to counter foreign adversaries and maintain U.S. economic and technological leadership. However, parties diverged sharply on issues like diversity, equity, and inclusion efforts, gender-neutral fitness standards, and the Trump administration's military efforts against Iran and accused drug smugglers. **The bill was reported, as amended, to the full House in a 44-12 vote.**

This memo discusses relevant amendments and exchanges between members of Congress; for a full list of amendments introduced during the markup, please refer to HASC's [FY27 NDAA Committee Markup Amendment Tracker](#). Multiple amendments were offered and withdrawn due to jurisdictional concerns or violation of spending limits.

***Member Toplines:<sup>1</sup>***

***Chair Mike Rogers (R-AL-03):*** Rogers stated that the U.S. is no longer capable of domestically manufacturing at scale and speed necessary for its military. He pointed out that the U.S. depends on fragile supply chains, largely controlled by our adversaries, particularly for critical minerals. He warned that the DIB skilled workforce has shrunk, further weakening U.S. production capacity. He emphasized that the FY27 NDAA will revitalize the DIB. He said that the bill will begin reversing the damage caused by decades of underinvestment in America's military by authorizing \$1.15 trillion in discretionary funds to match President **Donald Trump's** budget request. Rogers also highlighted a provision designed to reduce waste, fraud, and abuse by providing the resources for the Pentagon to complete a full audit within two years.

***Ranking Member Adam Smith (D-WA-09):*** Smith criticized the bill for implementing a nearly 30 percent funding increase amid an ongoing affordability crisis and rising national debt. He also condemned the bill's lack of transparency as to how funding will be spent. He argued that the focus should not be on increases to the defense budget, but rather increased diplomacy and ending the creation of new foreign wars. He noted bipartisan agreement for the need for acquisition reform to strengthen domestic supply chains and decrease reliance on foreign adversaries for critical materials.

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<sup>1</sup> Certain opening statements were not available online at the time of this memo's distribution.

[Tactical Air & Land Forces Subcommittee Chair Robert Wittman \(R-VA-01\)](#): Wittman voiced his support for the bill, highlighting provisions that would bolster the military's small unmanned aerial systems (SUAS) capabilities, as well as improve domestic capabilities in countering adversarial SUAS. He underscored procurement security provisions within the bill, noting that they would require the Navy and Army to provide briefings on its acquisition strategies for autonomous systems.

*Tactical Air & Land Forces Subcommittee Ranking Member Donald Norcross (D-NJ-01)*: Norcross supported the bill's provisions investing in the nation's munitions industrial base for both munitions procurement and facilities modernization efforts.

[Strategic Forces Subcommittee Chair Scott DesJarlais \(R-TN-04\)](#): DesJarlais declared his support for the bill, particularly provisions that would increase funding for investments in the Department of Energy's scientific and production capabilities. He also highlighted provisions that would improve acquisition flexibility for the Air Force's ICBM programs and the National Nuclear Security Administration, as well as historic increases in funding for the Space Force.

*Strategic Forces Subcommittee Ranking Member Seth Moulton (D-MA-06)*: Moulton voiced his support for the bill, despite criticizing a lack of transparency in the bill's drafting and subsequent debate. He argued that the bill before the Committee addresses areas that the Trump administration has failed to take seriously, particularly funding lapses for technologies that America's adversaries have continued to invest in.

[Seapower & Projection Forces Subcommittee Chair Trent Kelly \(R-MS-01\)](#): Kelly emphasized that maintaining American maritime and air superiority is essential to protecting national security, freedom of navigation, and international stability. He highlighted the bill's support for expanding and modernizing the Navy's fleet, strengthening Marine Corps capabilities, and enhancing force projection through investments in submarines, surface ships, amphibious vehicles, and aircraft.

*Seapower & Projection Forces Subcommittee Ranking Member Joe Courtney (D-CT-02)*: Courtney argued that the bill promotes long-term readiness and industrial base stability through multi-year procurement authorities.

[Cyber, Information Technologies & Innovation Subcommittee Chair Don Bacon \(R-NE-02\)](#): Bacon supported the bill and emphasized efforts to bridge the gap between innovation and deployment, particularly through reforms that speed up the fielding of artificial intelligence (AI) and other advanced technologies to warfighters. He also highlighted measures to streamline cybersecurity operations, improve accountability, and modernize Department of Defense (DoD) policies to address evolving threats and technological advancements.

*Cyber, Information Technologies & Innovation Subcommittee Ranking Member Ro Khanna (D-CA-17)*: Khanna voiced his support for the bill, noting that it addresses DoD's need to adapt to rapidly evolving technologies. He highlighted provisions to modernize governance, improve oversight, and streamline incident reporting of AI, advanced autonomous systems, and cybersecurity operations.

[Readiness Subcommittee Chair Jack Bergman \(R-MI-01\)](#): Bergman argued that the bill makes critical investments to improve military preparedness by prioritizing training, maintenance, and sustainment across the armed forces. He emphasized that strengthening readiness is the fastest way to increase effective force capacity while also supporting service members, military families, and the DIB.

*Readiness Subcommittee Ranking Member John Garamendi (D-CA-08)*: Garamendi highlighted investments in the organic industrial base and advanced manufacturing to ensure U.S. forces can operate effectively in contested environments. He stressed the importance of increased accountability through “right to repair” reforms aimed at identifying and addressing maintenance and readiness challenges across military systems.

[Military Personnel Subcommittee Chair Pat Fallon \(R-TX-04\)](#): Fallon highlighted provisions to increase military end strength, improve access to healthcare, and support research into advanced medical technologies. He also emphasized efforts to modernize civilian hiring practices and attract technical talent to the DoD.

*Military Personnel Subcommittee Ranking Member Chrissy Houlahan (D-PA-06)*: Houlahan framed the bill as a bipartisan effort to address everyday challenges facing military personnel, while maintaining public trust and accountability.

[Intelligence & Special Operations Subcommittee Chair Ronny Jackson \(R-TX-13\)](#): Jackson outwardly supported the amendment, emphasizing investments in intelligence collection, surveillance capabilities, and special operations modernization designed to address increasingly complex global threats.

*Intelligence & Special Operations Subcommittee Ranking Member Jason Crow (D-CO-06)*: Crow stressed the importance of better evaluating the reliability and effectiveness of U.S. international security partners.

***Relevant Amendment Consideration:***

- Tactical Air & Land Forces En-Bloc Amendment
  - **The amendment was adopted by voice vote.**
- Strategic Forces En-Bloc Amendment
  - **The amendment was adopted by voice vote.**
- Seapower & Projection Forces En-Bloc Amendment
  - **The amendment was adopted by voice vote.**
- Cyber, Information Technologies & Innovation En-Bloc Amendment
  - **The amendment was adopted by voice vote.**
- Readiness En-Bloc Amendment 1
  - **The amendment was adopted by voice vote.**
- Readiness En-Bloc Amendment 2
  - **The amendment was adopted by voice vote.**
- Military Personnel En-Bloc Amendment

- **The amendment was adopted by voice vote.**
- Military Personnel En-Bloc Amendment 1
  - **The amendment was adopted by voice vote.**
- Military Personnel En-Bloc Amendment 2
  - **The amendment was adopted by voice vote.**
- Military Personnel En-Bloc Amendment 3
  - **The amendment was adopted by voice vote.**
- Intelligence and Special Operations En-Bloc Amendment
  - **The amendment was adopted by voice vote.**
- Chairman's Mark En-Bloc 1
  - **The amendment was adopted by voice vote.**
- Chairman's Mark En-Bloc 2
  - **The amendment was adopted by voice vote.**
- [Smith 6834](#) - Prevents a continued increase in defense spending without corresponding sources of revenue.
  - Smith contended that the current tax system allows wealthy Americans to avoid paying their fair share, and criticized lawmakers for supporting a significantly larger defense budget while relying on deficit spending.
  - **The amendment was withdrawn.**
- [Moulton 6123r1](#) - Reduces defense topline by \$150 billion.
  - Moulton argued that the amendment would reduce excessive defense spending. He said that future conflicts require investments in innovative and cost-effective capabilities, and criticized the administration for pursuing costly military commitments while neglecting domestic priorities and fiscal responsibility. Reps. Smith, Crow, **Salud Carbajal** (D-CA-24), **Herb Conaway** (D-NJ-03), **Pat Ryan** (D-NY-18), **Sara Jacobs** (D-CA-51), **Jill Tokuda** (D-HI-02), and **Eugene Vindman** (D-VA-07) all spoke in support of the amendment
  - **The amendment failed in a 25-31 vote.**
- [Smith 6087](#) - Reduces funding for the development of Trump-class battleships.
  - Smith argued that funding for the proposed battleship program would be an overly expensive investment, and that the military should prioritize more affordable capabilities, such as autonomous systems. Reps. Courtney, Garamendi, Moulton, Vindman, and **Gil Cisneros** (D-CA-31) also supported the amendment.
  - Rogers opposed the amendment. He noted that the U.S. does not currently possess a battleship with enough space or power to support the capabilities needed for future conflicts, such as hypersonics.
  - **The amendment failed in a 26-30 vote.**
- [Carbajal 6808r1](#) - Requires that the Defense Secretary certifies that any new offshore oil drilling on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) will not have adverse effects on any national security interests.
  - Carbajal noted significant overlap between offshore oil and gas leases on the OCS with military test ranges.
  - Rogers opposed the amendment, arguing that it should instead be directed to the Department of the Interior.
  - **The amendment failed in a 27-30 vote.**

- [Tokuda 6429](#) - Establishes a standard requiring a human to approve any use of force.
  - Tokuda argued that this amendment is necessary as AI continues to be incorporated into DoD operations.
  - Rogers opposed this amendment, arguing it creates duplicative and unnecessary bureaucracy for autonomous systems.
  - Bacon contended that this amendment may be premature for existing technologies.
  - Garamendi spoke in support of the amendment, highlighting growing public concern about unregulated AI usage. He argued that this would also increase public transparency about military use of AI.
  - **The amendment failed in a 26-31 vote.**
- [Moulton 6127](#) - Requires DoD to provide a complete budgetary analysis of the costs associated with the Iran War.
  - Moulton emphasized the human and monetary costs associated with the Iran War. He argued that the government should provide taxpayers with transparent information about the costs associated with the war.
  - Rogers argued that Operation Epic Fury is not a war of choice and said that President Trump is close to a deal to end the war in Iran.
  - Rep. **Eric Sorensen** (D-IL-17) expressed support for the amendment, noting the increasing everyday costs for American families. He also argued that without congressional approval for this war, this conflict is a war of choice. Crow and Ranking Member Smith argued that this amendment is necessary for government accountability.
  - **The amendment failed in a 27-30 vote.**
- [Khanna 6897](#) - Strikes Sec. 224 of the FY27 NDAA, titled “United States-Israel Defense Technology Cooperation Initiative.”
  - Khanna argued that Sec. 224 cedes U.S. military authority to Israeli Prime Minister **Benjamin Netanyahu** and expands his influence over U.S. national security interests. Jacobs also spoke in support of the amendment.
  - Reps. Rogers, Smith, Reps. Bacon, Wilson, Crow, Jackson, **Don Davis** (D-NC-01) opposed the amendment.
  - **The amendment failed by voice vote.**
- [Chairman’s Mark En-Bloc 3](#)
  - **The amendment was adopted by voice vote.**
- [Chairman’s Mark En-Bloc 4](#)
  - **The amendment was adopted by voice vote.**
- [Goodlander 6454r1](#) - Grants the military a “right to repair.”
  - Rep. **Maggie Goodlander** (D-NH-02) discussed the importance of her amendment. Reps. Pat **Harrigan** (R-NC-10), **Chris Deluzio** (D-PA-17), Garamendi, and Jacobs all spoke in support of the amendment.
  - Reps. Rogers, **Clay Higgins** (R-LA-03), and **Brad Finstad** (R-MN-01) all opposed the amendment, agreeing that it was well-intentioned but warning that it would create significant intellectual property concerns and costs for the DIB.
  - **The amendment was adopted by voice vote.**
- [Ryan 6626r2](#) - Prohibits use of force against Iran without congressional authorization.

- Ryan strongly criticized the war in Iran and called for Congress to re-claim its constitutional authority to wage war. Reps. **Gabe Vasquez** (D-NM-02), Jacobs, Deluzio, Garamendi, Vindman, and Conaway all joined Ryan in his criticism.
- Reps. Rogers and Derrick Van Orden (R-WI-03) both spoke against the amendment.
- **The amendment failed in a 26-30 vote.**
- [Goodlander 6479](#) - Prohibits certain DOD officials from owning individual stocks and participating in prediction markets.
  - Goodlander was joined by Van Orden in arguing for the amendment.
  - **The amendment was withdrawn.**
- [Courtney 6309](#) - Restarts DOD mitigation agreement process for offshore wind.
  - Courtney argued the administration's anti-wind policies are harming economic development and energy affordability.
  - **The amendment was withdrawn.**
- [Garamendi 6873r1](#) - Restricts *Jones Act* waiver authority.
  - Garamendi criticized DOD's Jones Act waiver for harming domestic industry and benefitting foreign adversaries like China. He said he plans to offer this amendment on the floor.
  - **The amendment was withdrawn.**
- [Harrigan 6155r1](#) - Establishes an "Operational Energy Deployable Nuclear Power Program" for the Indo-Pacific.
  - Harrigan praised the potential of advanced nuclear microreactors. Wilson also expressed support for the technology and the amendment and establishes an operational energy deployable nuclear power program
  - Tokuda expressed opposition to the amendment, citing Hawaii's longstanding anti-nuclear policies.
  - **The amendment passed in a 47-9 vote.**
- [Garamendi 6827r3](#) - Requires certifications to be issued before a military site can host a data center.
  - Garamendi highlighted resilience requirements established for military bases by the Committee several years ago and said his amendment build on those requirements by requiring DOD to explain how computing capacity will be used and how hosting a data center will impact energy and water use, noise pollution, and other issues before allowing a base before entering any agreements.
  - Rogers and Harrigan opposed the amendment, warning that it could undermine U.S. tech leadership. Van Orden also opposed the amendment, claiming that the Ratepayer Protection Plan is enough to address this issue. He also called for data centers to be located on unproductive state and federal lands instead of agricultural land.
  - **The amendment failed in a 25-31 vote.**
- [6820 Jackson](#) - To rename the DoD as the Department of War in federal law.
  - Jackson and Van Orden spoke in favor of the amendment, arguing the new title better reflects the military's warfighting mission and "peace through strength" philosophy.
  - Democrats opposed the proposal, calling it largely symbolic and a waste of time and money.

- The amendment was adopted in a 29-27 vote.
- [En-bloc package #5](#)
  - The package was approved by voice vote.
- [En-bloc package #6](#)
  - The package was approved by voice vote.
- The Chairman's mark, as amended, was approved by the full committee in a vote of 44 to 12.
  - Ayes
    - Reps. **Michael Turner** (R-OH-10), **Austin Scott** (R-GA-08), **Sam Graves** (R-MO-06), **Elise Stefanik** (R-NY-21), **Carlos Gimenez** (R-FL-28), **Morgan Luttrell** (R-TX-08), **Jen Kiggans** (R-VA-02), **James Moylan** (R-GU-AL), **Cory Mills** (R-FL-07), **Richard McCormick** (R-GA-06), **Lance Gooden** (R-TX-05), **Mark Messmer** (R-IN-08), **Derek Schmidt** (R-KS-02), **Jeff Crank** (R-CO-05), **Abe Hamadeh** (R-AZ-08), **Jared Golden** (D-ME-02), **George Whitesides** (D-CA-27), **Derek Tran** (D-CA-45), Finstad, Rogers, Wilson, Wittman, DesJarlais, Kelly, Bacon, Bergman, Jackson, Fallon, Higgins, Van Orden, McGuire, Harrigan, Smith, Courtney, Norcross, Houlahan, Strickland, Tokuda, Davis, Cisneros, Sorensen, Vindman, Vasquez, Conaway
  - Nays
    - Reps. **William Keating** (D-MA-09), Wesley Bell (D-MO-01), Sarah Elfreth (D-MD-03), Garamendi, Moulton, Carbajal, Khanna, Crow, Jacobs, Ryan, Deluzio, Goodlander