

FY 2027 NDAA CONFERENCE POSITION MATRIX

H.R. 8800 (House-passed, July 22, 2026) and S. 4784 (SASC-reported)

Reserve Organization of America | September 2026

Issue	House (H.R. 8800, as passed)	Senate (S. 4784, as reported)	ROA conference position	Notes
PRIORITY PROVISIONS				
Selected Reserve dental readiness	Sec. 701: Creates a no-premium, no-copay TRICARE dental plan for Selected Reserve members in pay grades E-1 through E-4 (10 U.S.C. 1076a). Sec. 777: GAO study on RC dental readiness and benefit sufficiency, including the \$1,500 annual cap and review of FY23 NDAA Sec. 707 findings.	No counterpart to Sec. 701 or Sec. 777.	Recede to House Sec. 701. If the Senate will not accept Sec. 701, retain Sec. 777 as a floor.	FY23 NDAA Sec. 707 study: premium-free TDP for the entire Selected Reserve costs about \$83 million a year. The House provision covers only junior enlisted members, a fraction of that cost. House has included premium-free or reduced-cost SelRes dental in each of the last three NDAA's; the Senate has not.
Reserve Component chief grades	Sec. 505: Sets in statute that the Chief of Army Reserve (lieutenant general), Chief of Navy Reserve (vice admiral), Commander, Marine Forces Reserve (lieutenant general), and Chief of Air Force Reserve (lieutenant general) hold three-star grade while serving. Effective one year after enactment; applies to appointments on or after that date.	No provision.	Recede to House Sec. 505.	RC chiefs oversee components that make up nearly half of total U.S. military end strength and need grade parity in Title 10 budgeting, force design, and joint planning.
Expeditionary Combat Aviation Brigades (ECAB)	Sec. 1071: Bars FY2027 through FY2031 Army funds from being used to deactivate or reduce ECABs absent Secretary of the Army certification of a recapitalization and restoration plan and a detailed report on Army Reserve aviation capacity. Sec. 1071(b): Requires reinstatement of any ECAB deactivated before enactment within one year. Sec. 1071(c): Sustain-and-modernize plan within 180 days. Sec. 1084: Annual Army Transformation Initiative report and briefing through 2032, including an inventory of all divestments.	No provision.	Recede to House Sec. 1071 and Sec. 1084. Retain Sec. 1071(b) restoration requirement in full.	Army ECAB deactivation date was Sept. 15, 2026, with no replacement capability before 2030. The funding limitation alone now operates after the fact; Sec. 1071(b) is the operative remedy. Complements Senate Sec. 742.

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Aeromedical evacuation (RESCUE Act, S. 1951)	No counterpart. (Sec. 1071 and Sec. 1084 address Army Reserve aviation and ATI divestments.)	Sec. 742: Requires the Medical Service Corps to maintain a dedicated aeromedical evacuation capability (personnel, training, doctrine, aircraft); keeps medical command and control with the Army Medical Department; bars restructuring into general-purpose or dual-use aviation without prior notification and a formal risk assessment. Effective 180 days after enactment. Sec. 745: Annual large-scale combat casualty estimation report through Sept. 30, 2032.	House recede to Senate Sec. 742 and Sec. 745. Pair with House Sec. 1071 and Sec. 1084 in the final bill.	Sec. 742 mirrors much of Sen. Cruz's RESCUE Act. It protects the enterprise but does not name the Army Reserve, and it permits restructuring after notification. The House ECAB language closes the component-specific gap.
IDT and muster travel reimbursement (37 U.S.C. 452(j))	No provision. Current law applies: FY25 NDAA expansion (more than 50 miles) effective for travel on or after Jan. 1, 2027.	Sec. 601: Raises the threshold to travel to a permanent duty assignment location requiring one-way travel of more than 100 miles; delays effective date to Jan. 1, 2028; strikes subsections (b) and (c) of FY25 NDAA Sec. 623; requires DoD cost estimate on the narrowed authority, by component, by Sept. 30, 2027.	Senate recede. Alternatively, replace Sec. 601 with a directed study of the cost of the full existing authority, disaggregated by component and developed with each RC, before any rescoping. Open to a balanced approach; H.R. 7593 (rental vehicle reimbursement, 150-mile threshold) is a targeted lower-cost alternative.	ROA views Sec. 601 as premature rescoping of a benefit that has never been funded or tested. The QRMC is an appropriate venue for a broader assessment of RC pay and benefits. Clarify whether "permanent duty assignment location" is intended to exclude alternate drill sites and musters.
PERSONNEL, HEALTH CARE, AND BENEFITS				
TAMP enrollment timing (10 U.S.C. 1145)	Sec. 713: Requires that a member may enroll in transitional health care not later than two business days after the 180-day transition period begins.	No provision.	Recede to House Sec. 713.	Procedural only; no change to eligibility or duration. Neither bill addresses the Aug. 10, 2026, Under Secretary of War (P&R) memo on TAMP eligibility. Faster enrollment matters more as newly eligible RC members enter the system.
Senior military-to-civilian transition official	Sec. 562: Designation of senior official for military-to-civilian transition.	Sec. 548: Designation of senior official for military-to-civilian transition.	Support; bicameral.	ROA continues to believe a Senate-confirmed Under Secretary of Defense for Transition is the right long-term structure.
Duty Status Reform	HASC report language on DSR cost fidelity (not in bill text).	Report language: Duty status modernization. Supports DoD consolidation efforts; notes legislative proposal delayed in OMB review.	Carry House report direction in the joint explanatory statement.	ROA understands jurisdictional challenges prevented inclusion this year and seeks resolution in the next cycle. DSR remains ROA's top NDAA priority.
TRICARE Reserve Select and IRR transfer	No provision.	Report language: Briefing by March 1, 2027, on TRS termination timing for members transferring to the IRR or separating.	Support.	Members cannot predict when orders issue and cannot arrange other coverage.

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Weekend drill child care	Sec. 579C: Study by each military department on RC weekend drill child care programs.	No provision.	Support.	Relevant to RC family readiness.
MILITARY TECHNICIANS (DUAL STATUS)				
National Guard dual status technician sunset (32 U.S.C. 709)	Sec. 1105: Sunsets 32 U.S.C. 709 on Oct. 1, 2038; hiring freeze beginning Oct. 1, 2028; conversion to Title 5 or Title 10 civilian or AGR positions, or state positions with governor's consent; employee written consent required; conforming amendments to 10 U.S.C. 115(d) and 10216(a)(1)(A) effective Oct. 1, 2038.	Sec. 513: Same core framework, plus: State disaster response exception with governor's agreement; protection for employees within three years of an unreduced federal civilian annuity; bar on DoD funds for Guard technician compensation after Oct. 1, 2048. Report language: Independent analysis of conversion impacts due July 1, 2027.	ROA seeks clarification on scope: Does this apply only to Title 32 dual status technicians, or does it extend to Title 10 technicians (e.g., Air Reserve Technicians)?	
FACILITIES				
Army Reserve and Army National Guard joint use of facilities	No provision.	Report language: Encourages assessing transfer of USAR facility sustainment to the ARNG; report due one year after enactment.	Caution. Any arrangement must rest on an equitable framework so neither component is subordinated in basing, stationing, or facility decisions.	ROA strongly opposed last year's provision to disestablish the Navy Reserve's Readiness Center infrastructure and offers this guidance in the same spirit.

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