

US Army scraps \$1b. Iron Dome project, after Israel refuses to provide key codes

<https://www.timesofisrael.com/us-army-scraps-1b-iron-dome-project-after-israel-refuses-to-provide-key-codes/>

March 7 2020

H.R.7540 & S.3855 - United States-Israel FUTURES Act of 2026

Bill Summary: H.R.7540 and S. 3855 establishes a new U.S. Israel Defense Technology Cooperation Initiative aimed at accelerating joint research, development, and integration of Israeli origin and jointly developed defense technologies into U.S. military systems and programs of record.

Context: As political pressure builds to reduce U.S. military assistance to Israel, this Bill epitomizes the alternative framework being constructed by the Israel-First lobby: embedding U.S. aid to Israel within America's own defense industrial base in order to make it harder for Congress to address.

H.R.7540 and S. 3855 are similar to H.R. 1229 and S. 554 in their goals to deepen the relationship between the United States and Israel. However, H.R.7540 and S.3855 go further by explicitly framing integration as a mechanism for the United States to benefit from Israeli-origin technologies, without addressing the human rights, legal, and counterintelligence risks raised by deeper technological entanglement - as well as the competitive harm to U.S. industry. Although the funding authorized by H.R.7540 and S.3855 is not structured as Foreign Military Financing, it nonetheless represents a substantial expansion of U.S. defense support and integration beyond the scope and intent of the 2016 Memorandum of Understanding, at a moment when U.S. policymakers, have publicly questioned whether continued expansion of such support serves U.S. interests.

<https://www.anewpolicy.org/the-legislative-tracker/hr7540-amp-s3855-united-states-israel-futures-act-of-2026>

April 14 2026

Israel NDAA Provision 'Section 219' Faces Bipartisan Blowback From House Lawmakers



Israeli authorities hang Israeli and U.S. flags at the site struck by an Iranian missile that killed two people, in Ramat Gan, Israel, Wednesday, March 18, 2026. (AP Photo/Oded Baliity)

Reps. Khanna and Massie seek to stop the expansion of US-Israel defense ties, citing transparency, espionage and oversight concerns.

“Other lawmakers, such as Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-Vt.), have publicly opposed the provision and urged Congress to remove the Israel-related provision.

...Sanders argued that the measure would create an unprecedented level of military integration with Israel and deserves independent debate.

“Only 16% of Americans support arming Israel without restrictions. So what is Congress doing?” Sanders wrote on X. “Burying a provision in the defense bill that would give Israel more military integration than any [NATO](#) ally. We must strip Section 224 from the Pentagon budget.”

<https://www.military.com/israel-ndaa-provision-section-219-faces-bipartisan-blowback-from-house-lawmakers>

June 18 2026

Fiscal Year 2027 NDAA (National Defense Authorization Act)

We’ve been in the midst of an open-book test, and the answer is always, “*Everything we allow to happen to the Palestinians will happen to us.*” As we resist Flock surveillance

on our street corners and AI data centers in our neighborhoods, Congress is moving to pass legislation that would **give the Israeli military permanent access to our weapons and surveillance technology**, And we're fighting back.

Democrats Block the NDAA Over Iran, but U.S.-Israel Merger Remains in the Stalled Bill

For all the drama, note what the Democrats did not touch. Nowhere in their stated objections is Section 1217—the Senate provision (Section 219 in the House) that would establish a “U.S.-Israel Defense Technology Cooperation Initiative,” fusing the two militaries across weapons co-production, artificial intelligence, cyber, and quantum technology—a framework Netanyahu claims as his own. In a [June 1 letter](#) to Rep. Marlin Stutzman, the Israeli premier thanked the congressman for endorsing “my plan,” for phasing out direct U.S. military aid in favor of this deeper integration.

<https://eir.news/2026/07/news/democrats-block-the-ndaa-over-iran-but-the-u-s-israel-merger-remains-in-the-stalled-bill/>

July 14 2026

Senate Stalls NDAA With Major Israel Plan Critics Call ‘Treason’



The Senate failed to advance the Fiscal Year 2027 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) on Tuesday, stalling a defense policy bill containing a sweeping proposal for U.S.-Israel military technology cooperation.

The plan has drawn intense online opposition from Americans who call it “treason,” arguing that it would compromise U.S. sovereignty and warn that it could expose sensitive technology and intelligence to a foreign government. One day later, just 104 House lawmakers and only one Republican voted on a failed amendment on a different bill to [cut \\$3.3 billion in military aid to Israel](#).

Israeli Futures Act

What the Israel FUTURES Act Would Do

[Section 1217](#) contains the United States-Israel Framework for Upgraded Technologies, Unified Research, and Enhanced Security Act of 2026, known as the Israel FUTURES Act.

It would require the defense secretary, in consultation with Israel's defense minister, to establish a permanent cooperative initiative intended to accelerate bilateral defense research, testing, evaluation, industrial coordination and the integration of Israeli-origin or jointly developed technology into U.S. weapons systems and formal acquisition programs.

The initiative would bring together government agencies, defense companies and academic institutions from both countries. It would create pathways for technology to move from research into Pentagon procurement, authorize joint ventures and licensing agreements, and encourage U.S.-based manufacturing and co-production partnerships with Israeli companies.

The Pentagon would coordinate the program through offices including the Defense Innovation Unit, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, the Missile Defense Agency, U.S. Space Command, the military services, and existing U.S.-Israel technology working groups.

The legislation identifies a broad range of military technologies for cooperation, including aerial, maritime and ground counter-drone systems; anti-tunneling technology; missile and air defense systems, including the [so-called 'Golden Dome' for America](#); artificial intelligence; quantum technology; machine learning; autonomous systems; directed-energy weapons; advanced sensors; cyber defense; electronic warfare; biotechnology; medical defense; network integration; data fusion; contested logistics; and defense manufacturing.

Within 180 days of enactment, the Pentagon would have to brief Congress on the technologies selected for accelerated cooperation, the agencies leading implementation, early prototyping or integration work, and any co-production agreements—including production locations and cost-sharing arrangements.

Subsequent annual reports would identify technologies moved into U.S. acquisition programs or fielded systems, describe partnerships with American and Israeli companies, assess resource needs, and recommend additional authorities needed to advance the long-term integration of U.S. and Israeli military capabilities.

The Defense Department would also publish periodic unclassified updates describing how the initiative supports American military and technological superiority and strengthens the U.S. defense industrial base.

Critics Cite Sovereignty and Intelligence Risks

Online opponents have described the proposal as “treasonous,” arguing that integrating Israeli companies and technology into sensitive Pentagon programs would surrender part of America's control over its defense infrastructure.

Former National Counterterrorism Center Director Joe Kent called the initiative a betrayal of U.S. sovereignty and said Americans should never support what he characterized as merging the U.S. military with a foreign nation.

Critics also point to the [Jonathan Pollard espionage case](#) as evidence that close alliances do not eliminate counterintelligence threats.

Pollard, a former U.S. Navy intelligence analyst, pleaded guilty to spying for Israel and spent nearly three decades in prison. A declassified CIA assessment documented his transfer of hundreds of classified documents and noted Israeli intelligence interest in American scientific and defense information.

The U.S. Army's experience with [Iron Dome](#) has added to those concerns.

In 2020, the Army canceled plans to buy two additional batteries after Israel declined to provide software source code needed to integrate the system with American air defenses. Critics argue that the dispute illustrates the danger of becoming dependent on foreign technology without guaranteed American access or control.

Those concerns have intensified since reports that the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency [raised Israel's counterintelligence threat](#) rating from "high" to "critical," its highest level, while a senior U.S. official described Israel's intelligence collection against top American officials as "unhinged."

<https://www.military.com/senate-stalls-ndaa-with-major-israel-plan-critics-call-treason>

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