AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

Union Calendar No. 593

116th Congress, 2d Session – – – – – – – – – – – – – House Report 116–709

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

FOR THE

ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH CONGRESS



DECEMBER 31, 2020.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

42–828 WASHINGTON : 2021

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH CONGRESS

ADAM SMITH, Washington, *Chairman*

SUSAN A. DAVIS, California
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
RICK LARSEN, Washington
JIM COOPER, Tennessee
JOE COURTNEY, Connecticut
JOHN GARAMENDI, California
JACKIE SPEIER, California
TULSI GABBARD, Hawaii
DONALD NORCROSS, New Jersey
RUBEN GALLEGO, Arizona
SETH MOULTON, Massachusetts
SALUD O. CARBAJAL, California
ANTHONY G. BROWN, Maryland, *Vice Chair*
RO KHANNA, California
WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
FILEMON VELA, Texas
ANDY KIM, New Jersey
KENDRA S. HORN, Oklahoma
GILBERT RAY CISNEROS, Jr., California
CHRISSY HOULAHAN, Pennsylvania
JASON CROW, Colorado
XOCHITL TORRES SMALL, New Mexico
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
MIKIE SHERRILL, New Jersey
VERONICA ESCOBAR, Texas
DEBRA A. HAALAND, New Mexico
JARED F. GOLDEN, Maine
LORI TRAHAN, Massachusetts
ELAINE G. LURIA, Virginia
ANTHONY BRINDISI, New York

WILLIAM M. "MAC" THORNBERRY, Texas
JOE WILSON, South Carolina
ROB BISHOP, Utah
MICHAEL R. TURNER, Ohio
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
K. MICHAEL CONAWAY, Texas
DOUG LAMBORN, Colorado
ROBERT J. WITTMAN, Virginia
VICKY HARTZLER, Missouri
AUSTIN SCOTT, Georgia
MO BROOKS, Alabama
BRADLEY BYRNE, Alabama
SAM GRAVES, Missouri
ELISE M. STEFANIK, New York
SCOTT DESJARLAIS, Tennessee
RALPH LEE ABRAHAM, Louisiana
TRENT KELLY, Mississippi
MIKE GALLAGHER, Wisconsin
MATT GAETZ, Florida
DON BACON, Nebraska
JIM BANKS, Indiana
LIZ CHENEY, Wyoming
JACK BERGMAN, Michigan
MICHAEL WALTZ, Florida
(Vacancy)
(Vacancy)

PAUL ARCANGELI, *Staff Director*
ZACH STEACY, *Director, Legislative Operations*

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, December 31, 2020.

Hon. CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MS. JOHNSON: Pursuant to clause 1(d) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I present herewith the report on the activities of the Committee on Armed Services for the 116th Congress.

Sincerely,

ADAM SMITH, *Chairman.*

CONTENTS

	Page
Powers and Duties	1
Committee Rules	4
Composition of the Committee on Armed Services	17
Committee Staff	21
Committee Meetings and Hearings	23
Legislative Activities	23
Oversight Activities	29
Publications	101

Union Calendar No. 593

116TH CONGRESS *2d Session* } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT 116–709

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR THE 116TH CONGRESS

DECEMBER 31, 2020.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. SMITH, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the following

R E P O R T

POWERS AND DUTIES

Background

The House Committee on Armed Services, a standing committee of Congress, was established on January 2, 1947, as a part of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 812), by merging the Committees on Military Affairs and Naval Affairs. The Committees on Military Affairs and Naval Affairs were established in 1882. In 1885, jurisdiction over military and naval appropriations was taken from the Committee on Appropriations and given to the Committees on Military Affairs and Naval Affairs, respectively. This practice continued until July 1, 1920, when jurisdiction over all appropriations was again placed in the Committee on Appropriations.

In the 93rd Congress, following a study by the House Select Committee on Committees, the House passed H. Res. 988, the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974, to be effective January 3, 1975. As a result of those amendments, the jurisdictional areas of the Committee on Armed Services remained essentially unchanged. However, oversight functions were amended to require each standing committee to review and study on a continuing basis all matters and jurisdiction of the committee. Also, the Committee on Armed Services was to review and study on a continuing basis all laws, programs, and Government activities dealing with or involving international arms control and disarmament and the education of military dependents in school.

The rules changes adopted by the House (H. Res. 5) on January 4, 1977, placed new responsibilities in the field of atomic energy in the Committee on Armed Services. Those responsibilities involved the national security aspects of atomic energy previously within the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Public Law 95–110, effective September 20, 1977, abolished the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

With the adoption of H. Res. 658 on July 14, 1977, which established the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the jurisdiction of the Committee on Armed Service over intelligence matters was changed. That resolution gave the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence oversight responsibilities for intelligence and intelligence-related activities and programs of the U.S. Government. Specifically, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence has exclusive legislative jurisdiction regarding the Central Intelligence Agency and the director of Central Intelligence, including authorizations. Also, legislative jurisdiction over all intelligence and intelligence-related activities and programs was vested in the permanent select committee except that other committees with a jurisdictional interest may request consideration of any such matters. Accordingly, as a matter of practice, the Committee on Armed Services shared jurisdiction over the authorization process involving intelligence-related activities.

The committee continues to have shared jurisdiction over military intelligence activities as set forth in rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

With the adoption of House rules (H. Res. 5) on January 4, 1995, the Committee on National Security was established as the successor committee to the Committee on Armed Services, and was granted additional legislative and oversight authority over merchant marine academies, national security aspects of merchant marine policy and programs, and interoceanic canals. Rules for the 104th Congress also codified the existing jurisdiction of the committee over tactical intelligence matters and the intelligence related activities of the Department of Defense.

On January 6, 1999, the House adopted H. Res. 5, rules for the 106th Congress, in which the Committee on National Security was redesignated as the Committee on Armed Services.

On January 5, 2012, the House adopted H. Res. 5, rules for the 112th Congress, which clarified the Committee on Armed Services jurisdiction over Department of Defense administered cemeteries.

Constitutional Powers and Duties

The powers and duties of Congress in relation to national defense matters stem from Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, which provides, among other things that Congress shall have power:

To raise and support Armies;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States;

To exercise exclusive Legislation . . . over all Places purchased . . . for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; and

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers.

House Rules on Jurisdiction

Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives established the jurisdiction and related functions for each standing committee. Under the rule, all bills, resolutions, and other matters relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of any standing committee shall be referred to such committee. The jurisdiction of the House Committee on Armed Services, pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule X is as follows:

(1) Ammunition depots; forts; arsenals; and Army, Navy, and Air Force reservations and establishments.

(2) Common defense generally.

(3) Conservation, development, and use of naval petroleum and oil shale reserves.

(4) The Department of Defense generally, including the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, generally.

(5) Interoceanic canals generally, including measures relating to the maintenance, operation, and administration of interoceanic canals.

(6) Merchant Marine Academy and State Maritime Academies.

(7) Military applications of nuclear energy.

(8) Tactical intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Department of Defense.

(9) National security aspects of merchant marine, including financial assistance for the construction and operation of vessels, maintenance of the U.S. shipbuilding and ship repair industrial base, cabotage, cargo preference, and merchant marine officers and seamen as these matters relate to the national security.

(10) Pay, promotion, retirement, and other benefits and privileges of members of the Armed Forces.

(11) Scientific research and development in support of the armed services.

(12) Selective service.

(13) Size and composition of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

(14) Soldiers' and sailors' homes.

(15) Strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense.

(16) Cemeteries administered by the Department of Defense.

In addition to its legislative jurisdiction and general oversight function, the Committee on Armed Services has special oversight functions with respect to international arms control and disarmament and the education of military dependents in schools.

Investigative Authority and Legislative Oversight

H. Res. 988 of the 93rd Congress, the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974, amended clause 1(b) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, to provide general authority for each committee to investigate matters within its jurisdiction. That

amendment established a permanent investigative authority and relieved the committee of the former requirement of obtaining a renewal of the investigative authority by a House resolution at the beginning of each Congress. H. Res. 988 also amended rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives by requiring, as previously indicated, that standing committees are to conduct legislative oversight in the area of their respective jurisdiction, and by establishing specific oversight functions for the Committee on Armed Services.

The committee derives its authority to conduct oversight from, among other things, clause 2(b)(1) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives (relating to general oversight responsibilities), clause 3(b) of rule X (relating to special oversight functions), and clause 1(b) of rule XI (relating to investigations and studies).

COMMITTEE RULES

The committee held its organizational meeting on January 24, 2019, and adopted the following rules governing rules and procedure for oversight hearings conducted by the full committee and its subcommittees. (H.A.S.C. 116–1; Committee Print No. 1)

RULE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The Rules of the House of Representatives are the rules of the Committee on Armed Services (hereinafter referred to in these rules as the "Committee") and its subcommittees so far as applicable.

(b) Pursuant to clause 2(a)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee's rules shall be publicly available in electronic form and published in the Congressional Record not later than 60 days after the chair of the committee is elected in each odd-numbered year.

RULE 2. FULL COMMITTEE MEETING DATE

(a) The Committee shall meet every Wednesday at 10:00 a.m., when the House of Representatives is in session, and at such other times as may be fixed by the Chairman of the Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "Chairman"), or by written request of members of the Committee pursuant to clause 2(c) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(b) A Wednesday meeting of the Committee may be dispensed with by the Chairman, but such action may be reversed by a written request of a majority of the members of the Committee.

RULE 3. SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING DATES

Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the Committee on all matters referred to it. Insofar as possible, meetings of the Committee and its subcommittees shall not conflict. A subcommittee chairman shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman, other subcommittee chairmen, and the ranking minority member of the subcommittee with a view toward avoiding, whenever possible, simultaneous scheduling of Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings.

RULE 4. JURISDICTION AND MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Jurisdiction

(1) The Committee retains jurisdiction of all subjects listed in clause 1(c) and clause 3(b) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives and retains exclusive jurisdiction for: defense policy generally, ongoing military operations, the organization and reform of the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy, counter-drug programs, security cooperation and humanitarian assistance activities (except special operations-related activities) of the Department of Defense, acquisition and industrial base policy, technology transfer and export controls, joint interoperability, detainee affairs and policy, force protection policy, and inter-agency reform as it pertains to the Department of Defense and the nuclear weapons programs of the Department of Energy. While subcommittees are provided jurisdictional responsibilities in subparagraph (a)(2) and are required to conduct oversight in their respective jurisdictions, pursuant to clause 2(b)(2) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee retains the right to exercise oversight and legislative jurisdiction over all subjects within its purview under rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(2) The Committee shall be organized to consist of six standing subcommittees with the following jurisdictions:

Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces: Army programs and accounts related to aircraft, ground equipment, missiles, ammunition, and other procurement; Marine Corps programs and accounts related to ground and amphibious equipment, fighter aircraft, helicopters, air-launched weapons, and ammunition; Air Force programs and accounts related to fighter, training, reconnaissance and surveillance, and electronic warfare aircraft, helicopters, air-launched weapons, ground equipment, and ammunition; Navy programs and accounts related to fighter, training, and electronic warfare aircraft, helicopters, and air-launched weapons; tactical air and missile defense programs and accounts; chemical agent and munition destruction programs and accounts; and National Guard and Reserve equipment programs and accounts.

Subcommittee on Military Personnel: Department of Defense policy and programs and accounts related to military personnel and their families, Reserve Component integration and employment, military health care, military education, dependent schools, POW/MIA issues, Morale, Welfare and Recreation, commissaries, cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and military retirement issues.

Subcommittee on Readiness: Department of Defense policy and programs and accounts related to military readiness, training, logistics and maintenance, military construction, organic industrial base, the civilian and contract workforce, environment, military installations and real property management, family housing, base realignments and closures, and energy.

Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces: Navy and Marine Corps acquisition programs and accounts related to shipbuilding and conversion, reconnaissance and surveillance, tanker, and airlift aircraft, ship and submarine-launched weapons, ammu-

nition, and other procurements; Air Force programs and accounts related to bomber, tanker, and airlift aircraft; Army programs and accounts related to waterborne vessels; and Maritime policy and programs and accounts under the jurisdiction of the Committee as delineated in paragraphs 5 and 9 of clause 1(c) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

Subcommittee on Strategic Forces: Department of Defense and Department of Energy policy related to strategic deterrence, strategic stability, nuclear weapons, strategic and nuclear arms control, nonproliferation, nuclear safety, missile defense, and space; Department of Defense programs and accounts related to nuclear weapons, strategic missiles, nuclear command and control systems, Department of Defense intelligence space, space systems and services of the military departments, and intermediate and long-range missile defense systems; and Department of Energy national security programs and accounts.

Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities: Department of Defense policy and programs and accounts related to military intelligence, national intelligence, countering weapons of mass destruction, counter-proliferation, counter-terrorism, other sensitive military operations, special operations forces, cyber security, cyber operations, cyber forces, information technology, information operations, and science and technology (including defense-wide programs and accounts related to research, development, testing, and evaluation, except for those defense-wide programs and accounts related to research, development, testing, and evaluation of missile defense systems).

(3) Definitions—For the purposes of subparagraph (a)(2):

(A) The phrase "programs and accounts" means acquisition and modernization programs, sustainment planning during program development, and related funding lines for procurement, advanced development, advanced component development and prototypes, systems development, sustainment planning, and demonstration.

(B) The term "policy" means statutes, regulations, directives, and other institutional guidance.

(C) The phrase "science and technology" means science and technology programs and related funding lines for basic research, applied research, and non-acquisition program advanced development.

(b) Membership of the Subcommittees

(1) Subcommittee memberships shall be filled in accordance with the rules of the majority party's caucus and the minority party's conference, respectively.

(2) The Chairman of the Committee and the Ranking Minority Member thereof (hereinafter referred to as the "Ranking Minority Member") may sit as ex officio members of all subcommittees. Ex officio members shall not vote in subcommittee hearings or meetings or be taken into consideration for the purpose of determining the ratio of the subcommittees or establishing a quorum at subcommittee hearings or meetings.

(3) A member of the Committee who is not a member of a particular subcommittee may sit with the subcommittee and participate during any of its hearings but shall not have authority to vote,

cannot be counted for the purpose of achieving a quorum, and cannot raise a point of order at the hearing.

RULE 5. COMMITTEE PANELS AND TASK FORCES

(a) Committee Panels

(1) The Chairman may designate a panel of the Committee consisting of members of the Committee to inquire into and take testimony on a matter or matters that fall within the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee and to report to the Committee.

(2) No panel appointed by the Chairman shall continue in existence for more than six months after the appointment. A panel so appointed may, upon the expiration of six months, be reappointed by the Chairman for a period of time which is not to exceed six months.

(3) Consistent with the party ratios established by the majority party, all majority members of the panels shall be appointed by the Chairman, and all minority members shall be appointed by the Ranking Minority Member. The Chairman shall choose one of the majority members so appointed who does not currently chair another subcommittee of the Committee to serve as chairman of the panel. The Ranking Minority Member shall similarly choose the ranking minority member of the panel.

(4) No panel shall have legislative jurisdiction.

(b) Committee and Subcommittee Task Forces

(1) The Chairman, or the chairman of a subcommittee with the concurrence of the Chairman, may designate a task force to inquire into and take testimony on a matter that falls within the jurisdiction of the Committee or subcommittee, respectively. The Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member or the chairman and the ranking minority member of a subcommittee shall each appoint an equal number of members to the task force. The Chairman or the chairman of a subcommittee shall choose one of the members so appointed, who does not currently chair another subcommittee of the Committee, to serve as chairman of the task force. The Ranking Minority Member or the ranking minority member of a subcommittee shall similarly appoint the ranking minority member of the task force.

(2) No task force appointed by the Chairman or the chairman of a subcommittee shall continue in existence for more than three months. A task force may only be reappointed for an additional three months with the written concurrence of the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member or the concurrence of the chairman and the ranking minority member of the subcommittee whose chairman appointed the task force.

(3) No task force shall have legislative jurisdiction.

RULE 6. REFERENCE AND CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATION

(a) The Chairman shall refer legislation and other matters to the appropriate subcommittee or to the full Committee.

(b) Legislation shall be taken up for a hearing or markup only when called by the Chairman or the chairman of a subcommittee, as appropriate, or by a majority of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate.

(c) The Chairman, with approval of a majority vote of a quorum of the Committee, shall have authority to discharge a subcommittee from consideration of any measure or matter referred thereto and have such measure or matter considered by the Committee.

(d) Reports and recommendations of a subcommittee may not be considered by the Committee until after the intervention of three calendar days from the time the report is approved by the subcommittee and available to the members of the Committee, except that this rule may be waived by a majority vote of a quorum of the Committee.

(e) The Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, shall establish criteria for recommending legislation and other matters to be considered by the House of Representatives, pursuant to clause 1 of rule XV of the Rules of the House of Representatives. Such criteria shall not conflict with the Rules of the House of Representatives and other applicable rules.

RULE 7. PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

(a) Pursuant to clause 2(g)(3) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Chairman, or the chairman of any subcommittee, panel, or task force, shall make a public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing or meeting before that body at least one week before the commencement of a hearing and at least three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) before the commencement of a meeting. However, if the Chairman, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, or the chairman of any subcommittee, panel, or task force, with the concurrence of the respective ranking minority member, determines that there is good cause to begin the hearing or meeting sooner, or if the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, such chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. Any announcement made under this rule shall be promptly published in the Daily Digest, and promptly made publicly available in electronic form.

(b) At least 24 hours prior to the commencement of a meeting for the markup of legislation, or at the time of an announcement under paragraph (a) made within 24 hours before such meeting, the Chairman, or the chairman of any subcommittee, panel, or task force shall cause the text of such measure or matter to be made publicly available in electronic form as provided in clause 2(g)(4) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE 8. BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

(a) Pursuant to clause 2(e)(5) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee shall, to the maximum extent practicable, provide audio and video coverage of each hearing or meeting for the transaction of business in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings. The Committee

shall maintain the recordings of such coverage in a manner that is easily accessible to the public.

(b) Clause 4 of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall apply to the Committee.

RULE 9. MEETINGS AND HEARINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

(a) Each hearing and meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, conducted by the Committee, or any subcommittee, panel, or task force, to the extent that the respective body is authorized to conduct markups, shall be open to the public except when the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force in open session and with a majority being present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing or meeting on that day shall be in executive session because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the requirements of the preceding sentence, a majority of those present, there being in attendance no fewer than two members of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force may vote to close a hearing or meeting for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. If the decision is to proceed in executive session, the vote must be by record vote and in open session, a majority of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force being present.

(b) Whenever it is asserted by a member of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force that the evidence or testimony at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, or it is asserted by a witness that the evidence or testimony that the witness would give at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate the witness, notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (a) and the provisions of clause 2(g)(2)(A) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and in accordance with the provisions of clause 2(g)(2)(B) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, such evidence or testimony shall be presented in executive session, if by a majority vote of those present, there being in attendance no fewer than two members of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force, the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force determines that such evidence may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person. A majority of those present, there being in attendance no fewer than two members of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force may also vote to close the hearing or meeting for the sole purpose of discussing whether evidence or testimony to be received would tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person. The Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force, a majority being present, determines that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

(c) Notwithstanding the foregoing, and with the approval of the Chairman, each member of the Committee may designate by letter

to the Chairman, one member of that member's personal staff, and an alternate, which may include fellows, with Top Secret security clearance to attend hearings of the Committee, or that member's subcommittee(s), panel(s), or task force(s) (excluding briefings or meetings held under the provisions of committee rule 9(a)), which have been closed under the provisions of rule 9(a) above for national security purposes for the taking of testimony. The attendance of such a staff member or fellow at such hearings is subject to the approval of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force as dictated by national security requirements at that time. The attainment of any required security clearances is the responsibility of individual members of the Committee.

(d) Pursuant to clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, no Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee, unless the House of Representatives shall by majority vote authorize the Committee or subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner by the same procedures designated in this rule for closing hearings to the public.

(e) The Committee or the subcommittee may vote, by the same procedure, to meet in executive session for up to five additional consecutive days of hearings.

RULE 10. QUORUM

(a) For purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence, two members shall constitute a quorum.

(b) One-third of the members of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action, with the following exceptions, in which case a majority of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum:

(1) Reporting a measure or recommendation;

(2) Closing Committee or subcommittee meetings and hearings to the public;

(3) Authorizing the issuance of subpoenas;

(4) Authorizing the use of executive session material; and

(5) Voting to proceed in open session after voting to close to discuss whether evidence or testimony to be received would tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

(c) No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the House of Representatives unless a majority of the Committee is actually present.

RULE 11. THE FIVE-MINUTE RULE

(a) Subject to rule 15, the time any one member may address the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force on any measure or matter under consideration shall not exceed five minutes and then only when the member has been recognized by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman, as appropriate, except that this time limit may be exceeded by unanimous consent. Any member, upon request, shall be recognized for not more than five minutes to address the Committee or subcommittee on behalf of an amendment

which the member has offered to any pending bill or resolution. The five-minute limitation shall not apply to the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member or the chairman and the ranking minority member of a subcommittee, panel, or task force.

(b)(1) Members who are present at a hearing of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force when a hearing is originally convened shall be recognized by the Chairman or subcommittee, panel, or task force chairman, as appropriate, in order of seniority. Those members arriving subsequently shall be recognized in order of their arrival. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member or the chairman and the ranking minority member of a subcommittee, panel, or task force, as appropriate, will take precedence upon their arrival. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the Chairman shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of either party.

(2) Pursuant to rule 4 and subject to rule 15, a member of the Committee who is not a member of a subcommittee, panel, or task force may be recognized by a subcommittee, panel, or task force chairman in order of their arrival and after all present subcommittee, panel, or task force members have been recognized.

(3) The Chairman of the Committee or the chairman of a subcommittee, panel, or task force, with the concurrence of the respective ranking minority member, may depart with the regular order for questioning which is specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this rule provided that such a decision is announced prior to the hearing or prior to the opening statements of the witnesses and that any such departure applies equally to the majority and the minority.

(c) No person other than a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner of Congress and committee staff may be seated in or behind the dais area during Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force hearings and meetings.

RULE 12. POWER TO SIT AND ACT; SUBPOENA POWER

(a) For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under rules X and XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee and any subcommittee is authorized (subject to subparagraph (b)(1) of this paragraph):

(1) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold hearings, and

(2) to require by subpoena, or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers and documents, including, but not limited to, those in electronic form, as it considers necessary.

(b)(1) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee, or any subcommittee with the concurrence of the Chairman and after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, under subparagraph (a)(2) in the conduct of any investigation, or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority of the Committee or sub-

committee being present. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed only by the Chairman, or by any member designated by the Committee.

(2) Pursuant to clause 2(m) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, compliance with any subpoena issued by the Committee or any subcommittee under subparagraph (a)(2) may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House of Representatives.

RULE 13. WITNESS STATEMENTS

(a) Any prepared statement to be presented by a witness to the Committee or a subcommittee, panel, or task force shall be submitted to the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force at least 48 hours in advance of presentation and shall be distributed to all members of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force as soon as practicable but not less than 24 hours in advance of presentation. A copy of any such prepared statement shall also be submitted to the Committee in electronic form. If a prepared statement contains national security information bearing a classification of Confidential or higher, the statement shall be made available in the Committee rooms to all members of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force as soon as practicable but not less than 24 hours in advance of presentation; however, no such statement shall be removed from the Committee offices. The requirement of this rule may be waived by a majority vote of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force, a quorum being present. In cases where a witness does not submit a statement by the time required under this rule, the Chairman, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, or the chairman of a subcommittee, panel, or task force, as appropriate, with the concurrence of the respective ranking minority member, may elect to exclude the witness from the hearing.

(b) The Committee and each subcommittee, panel, or task force shall require each witness who is to appear before it to file with the Committee in advance of his or her appearance a written statement of the proposed testimony and to limit the oral presentation at such appearance to a brief summary of the submitted written statement.

(c) Pursuant to clause 2(g)(5) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, written witness statements, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form not later than one day after the witness appears.

RULE 14. ADMINISTERING OATHS TO WITNESSES

(a) The Chairman, or any member designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

(b) Witnesses, when sworn, shall subscribe to the following oath:

> "Do you solemnly swear (or affirm) that the testimony you will give before this Committee (or subcommittee, panel, or task force) in the matters now under consideration will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?"

RULE 15. QUESTIONING OF WITNESSES

(a) When a witness is before the Committee or a subcommittee, panel, or task force, members of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force may put questions to the witness only when recognized by the Chairman, subcommittee, panel, or task force chairman, as appropriate, for that purpose according to rule 11 of the Committee.

(b) Members of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force who so desire shall have not more than five minutes to question each witness or panel of witnesses, the responses of the witness or witnesses being included in the five-minute period, until such time as each member has had an opportunity to question each witness or panel of witnesses. Thereafter, additional rounds for questioning witnesses by members are within the discretion of the Chairman or the subcommittee, panel, or task force chairman, as appropriate.

(c) Questions put to witnesses before the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force shall be pertinent to the measure or matter that may be before the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force for consideration.

RULE 16. PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MARKUPS

The transcripts of those hearings conducted by the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force will be published officially in substantially verbatim form, with the material requested for the record inserted at that place requested, or at the end of the record, as appropriate. The transcripts of markups conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee may be published officially in verbatim form. Any requests to correct any errors, other than those in transcription, will be appended to the record, and the appropriate place where the change is requested will be footnoted. Any transcript published under this rule shall include the results of record votes conducted in the session covered by the transcript and shall also include materials that have been submitted for the record and are covered under rule 19. The handling and safekeeping of these materials shall fully satisfy the requirements of rule 20. No transcript of an executive session conducted under rule 9 shall be published under this rule.

RULE 17. VOTING AND ROLLCALLS

(a) Voting on a measure or matter may be by record vote, division vote, voice vote, or unanimous consent.

(b) A record vote shall be ordered upon the request of one-fifth of those members present.

(c) No vote by any member of the Committee or a subcommittee with respect to any measure or matter shall be cast by proxy.

(d) In the event of a vote or votes, when a member is in attendance at any other committee, subcommittee, or conference committee meeting during that time, the necessary absence of that member shall be so noted in the record vote record, upon timely notification to the Chairman by that member.

(e) The Chairman, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, or the chairman of a subcommittee, as appropriate, with

the concurrence of the respective ranking minority member or the most senior minority member who is present at the time, may elect to postpone requested record votes until such time or point at a markup as is mutually decided. When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, the underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

RULE 18. COMMITTEE REPORTS

(a) If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the Committee, any member of the Committee gives timely notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, additional or dissenting views, all members shall be entitled to not less than two calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such days) in which to file such written and signed views with the Staff Director of the Committee, or the Staff Director's designee. All such views so filed by one or more members of the Committee shall be included within, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the Committee with respect to that measure or matter.

(b) With respect to each record vote on a motion to report any measure or matter, and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, the names of those voting for and against, and a brief description of the question, shall be included in the Committee report on the measure or matter.

(c) Not later than 24 hours after the adoption of any amendment to a measure or matter considered by the Committee, the Chairman shall cause the text of each such amendment to be made publicly available in electronic form as provided in clause 2(e)(6) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE 19. PUBLIC INSPECTION OF COMMITTEE ROLLCALLS

The result of each record vote in any meeting of the Committee shall be made available by the Committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee and also made publicly available in electronic form within 48 hours of such record vote pursuant to clause 2(e)(1)(B)(i) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. Information so available shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition and the names of those members present but not voting.

RULE 20. PROTECTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY AND OTHER INFORMATION

(a) Except as provided in clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, all national security information bearing a classification of Confidential or higher which has been received by the Committee or a subcommittee shall be deemed to have been received in executive session and shall be given appropriate safekeeping.

(b) The Chairman shall, with the approval of a majority of the Committee, establish such procedures as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of any national security information that is received which is classified as Confidential or higher. Such procedures shall, however, ensure access to this information by any member of the Committee or any other Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner of the House of Representatives, staff of the Committee, or staff designated under rule 9(c) who have the appropriate security clearances and the need to know, who has requested the opportunity to review such material.

(c) The Chairman shall, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, establish such procedures as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of any proprietary information that is received by the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force. Such procedures shall be consistent with the Rules of the House of Representatives and applicable law.

RULE 21. COMMITTEE STAFFING

The staffing of the Committee, the standing subcommittees, and any panel or task force designated by the Chairman or the chairmen of the subcommittees shall be subject to the Rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE 22. COMMITTEE RECORDS

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with rule VII of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of rule VII, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any member of the Committee.

RULE 23. HEARING PROCEDURES

Clause 2(k) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall apply to the Committee.

RULE 24. COMMITTEE ACTIVITY REPORTS

Not later than January 2nd of each odd-numbered year the Committee shall submit to the House a report on its activities, pursuant to clause 1(d) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

FULL COMMITTEE

Pursuant to H. Res. 24, H. Res. 25, H. Res. 42, H. Res. 68, and H. Res. 712, the following Members have served on the Committee on Armed Services in the 116th Congress:

ADAM SMITH, Washington, *Chairman*

SUSAN A. DAVIS, California
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
RICK LARSEN, Washington
JIM COOPER, Tennessee
JOE COURTNEY, Connecticut
JOHN GARAMENDI, California
JACKIE SPEIER, California
TULSI GABBARD, Hawaii
DONALD NORCROSS, New Jersey
RUBEN GALLEGO, Arizona
SETH MOULTON, Massachusetts
SALUD O. CARBAJAL, California
ANTHONY G. BROWN, Maryland, *Vice Chair*
RO KHANNA, California
WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
FILEMON VELA, Texas
ANDY KIM, New Jersey
KENDRA S. HORN, Oklahoma
GILBERT RAY CISNEROS, Jr., California
CHRISSY HOULAHAN, Pennsylvania
JASON CROW, Colorado
XOCHITL TORRES SMALL, New Mexico
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
MIKIE SHERRILL, New Jersey
KATIE HILL, California [1]
VERONICA ESCOBAR, Texas
DEBRA A. HAALAND, New Mexico
JARED GOLDEN, Maine
LORI TRAHAN, Massachusetts
ELAINE G. LURIA, Virginia
ANTHONY BRINDISI, New York [2]
WILLIAM M. "MAC" THORNBERRY, Texas
JOE WILSON, South Carolina
ROB BISHOP, Utah
MICHAEL R. TURNER, Ohio
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
K. MICHAEL CONAWAY, Texas
DOUG LAMBORN, Colorado
ROBERT J. WITTMAN, Virginia
VICKY HARTZLER, Missouri
AUSTIN SCOTT, Georgia
MO BROOKS, Alabama
PAUL COOK, California [3]
BRADLEY BYRNE, Alabama
SAM GRAVES, Missouri
ELISE M. STEFANIK, New York
SCOTT DESJARLAIS, Tennessee
RALPH LEE ABRAHAM, Louisiana
TRENT KELLY, Mississippi
MIKE GALLAGHER, Wisconsin
MATT GAETZ, Florida
DON BACON, Nebraska
JIM BANKS, Indiana
LIZ CHENEY, Wyoming
PAUL MITCHELL, Michigan [4]
JACK BERGMAN, Michigan
MICHAEL WALTZ, Florida

[1] Mrs. Hill resigned from the committee on November 3, 2019.
[2] Mr. Brindisi was elected to the committee on November 19, 2019
[3] Mr. Cook resigned from the committee on December 7, 2020.
[4] Mr. Mitchell's election to the committee was vacated on December 15, 2020.

SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The following subcommittees were established at the committee's organizational meeting on January 24, 2019.

Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities

Jurisdiction Pursuant to Committee Rule 4—Department of Defense policy and programs and accounts related to military intelligence, national intelligence, countering weapons of mass destruction, counter-proliferation, counter-terrorism, other sensitive military operations, special operations forces, cyber security, cyber operations, cyber forces, information technology, information operations, and science and technology (including defense-wide programs and accounts related to research, development, testing, and evaluation, except for those defense-wide programs and accounts related to research, development, testing, and evaluation of missile defense systems).

JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island, *Chairman*

RICK LARSEN, Washington
JIM COOPER, Tennessee
TULSI GABBARD, Hawaii
ANTHONY G. BROWN, Maryland
RO KHANNA, California
WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
ANDY KIM, New Jersey
CHRISSY HOULAHAN, Pennsylvania
JASON CROW, Colorado, *Vice Chair*
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
LORI TRAHAN, Massachusetts
ELISE M. STEFANIK, New York
SAM GRAVES, Missouri
RALPH LEE ABRAHAM, Louisiana
K. MICHAEL CONAWAY, Texas
AUSTIN SCOTT, Georgia
SCOTT DESJARLAIS, Tennessee
MIKE GALLAGHER, Wisconsin
MICHAEL WALTZ, Florida
DON BACON, Nebraska
JIM BANKS, Indiana

Subcommittee on Military Personnel

Jurisdiction Pursuant to Committee Rule 4—Department of Defense policy and programs and accounts related to military personnel and their families, Reserve Component integration and employment, military health care, military education, dependent schools, POW/MIA issues, Morale, Welfare and Recreation, commissaries, cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and military retirement issues.

JACKIE SPEIER, California, *Chairwoman*

SUSAN A. DAVIS, California
RUBEN GALLEGO, Arizona
GILBERT RAY CISNEROS, Jr., California, Vice Chair
VERONICA ESCOBAR, Texas
DEBRA A. HAALAND, New Mexico
LORI TRAHAN, Massachusetts
ELAINE G. LURIA, Virginia
TRENT KELLY, Mississippi
RALPH LEE ABRAHAM, Louisiana
LIZ CHENEY, Wyoming
PAUL MITCHELL, Michigan[1]
JACK BERGMAN, Michigan
MATT GAETZ, Florida

[1] Mr. Mitchell's election to the committee was vacated on December 15, 2020.

Subcommittee on Readiness

Jurisdiction Pursuant to Committee Rule 4—Department of Defense policy and programs and accounts related to military readiness, training, logistics and maintenance, military construction, organic industrial base, the civilian and contract workforce, environment, military installations and real property management, family housing, base realignments and closures, and energy.

JOHN GARAMENDI, California, *Chairman*

TULSI GABBARD, Hawaii
ANDY KIM, New Jersey, *Vice Chair*
KENDRA S. HORN, Oklahoma
CHRISSY HOULAHAN, Pennsylvania
JASON CROW, Colorado
XOCHITL TORRES SMALL, New Mexico
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
VERONICA ESCOBAR, Texas
DEBRA A. HAALAND, New Mexico
DOUG LAMBORN, Colorado
AUSTIN SCOTT, Georgia
JOE WILSON, South Carolina
ROB BISHOP, Utah
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
MO BROOKS, Alabama
ELISE M. STEFANIK, New York
JACK BERGMAN, Michigan

Subcommittee on Seapower And Projection Forces

Jurisdiction Pursuant to Committee Rule 4—Navy and Marine Corps acquisition programs and accounts related to shipbuilding and conversion, reconnaissance and surveillance, tanker, and airlift aircraft, ship and submarine-launched weapons, ammunition, and other procurements; Air Force programs and accounts related to bomber, tanker, and airlift aircraft; Army programs and accounts related to waterborne vessels; and Maritime policy and programs and accounts under the jurisdiction of the Committee as delineated in paragraphs 5 and 9 of clause 1(c) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

JOE COURTNEY, Connecticut, *Chairman*

JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
JIM COOPER, Tennessee
DONALD NORCROSS, New Jersey
SETH MOULTON, Massachusetts
FILEMON VELA, Texas
GILBERT RAY CISNEROS, Jr., California
MIKIE SHERRILL, New Jersey
KATIE HILL, California [1]
JARED GOLDEN, Maine
ELAINE LURIA, Virginia, *Vice Chair*
ANTHONY BRINDISI, New York [2]
ROBERT J. WITTMAN, Virginia
K. MICHAEL CONAWAY, Texas
MIKE GALLAGHER, Wisconsin
JACK BERGMAN, Michigan
MICHAEL WALTZ, Florida
VICKY HARTZLER, Missouri
PAUL COOK, California [3]
BRADLEY BYRNE, Alabama
TRENT KELLY, Mississippi

[1] Mrs. Hill resigned from the committee on November 3, 2019.
[2] Mr. Brindisi was assigned to the subcommittee on November 19, 2019.
[3] Mr. Cook resigned from the committee on December 7, 2020.

Subcommittee on Strategic Forces

Jurisdiction Pursuant to Committee Rule 4—Department of Defense and Department of Energy policy related to strategic deterrence, strategic stability, nuclear weapons, strategic and nuclear arms control, nonproliferation, nuclear safety, missile defense, and space; Department of Defense programs and accounts related to nuclear weapons, strategic missiles, nuclear command and control systems, Department of Defense intelligence space, space systems and services of the military departments, and intermediate and long-range missile defense systems; and Department of Energy national security programs and accounts.

JIM COOPER, Tennessee, *Chairman*

SUSAN A. DAVIS, California
RICK LARSEN, Washington
JOHN GARAMENDI, California
JACKIE SPEIER, California
SETH MOULTON, Massachusetts
SALUD O. CARBAJAL, California
RO KHANNA, California
WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
KENDRA S. HORN, Oklahoma, *Vice Chair*
MICHAEL R. TURNER, Ohio
JOE WILSON, South Carolina
ROB BISHOP, Utah
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
MO BROOKS, Alabama
BRADLEY BYRNE, Alabama
SCOTT DESJARLAIS, Tennessee
LIZ CHENEY, Wyoming

Subcommittee on Tactical Air And Land Forces

Jurisdiction Pursuant to Committee Rule 4—Army programs and accounts related to aircraft, ground equipment, missiles, ammunition, and other procurement; Marine Corps programs and accounts related to ground and amphibious equipment, fighter aircraft, helicopters, air-launched weapons, and ammunition; Air Force programs and accounts related to fighter, training, reconnaissance and surveillance, and electronic warfare aircraft, helicopters, air-launched weapons, ground equipment, and ammunition; Navy programs and accounts related to fighter, training, and electronic warfare aircraft, helicopters, and air-launched weapons; tactical air and missile defense programs and accounts; chemical agent and munition destruction programs and accounts; and National Guard and Reserve equipment programs and accounts.

DONALD NORCROSS, New Jersey, *Chairman*

JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
JOE COURTNEY, Connecticut
RUBEN GALLEGO, Arizona
SALUD O. CARBAJAL, California
ANTHONY G. BROWN, Maryland
FILEMON VELA, Texas
XOCHITL TORRES SMALL, New Mexico, *Vice Chair*
MIKIE SHERRILL, New Jersey
KATIE HILL, California [1]
JARED GOLDEN, Maine
ANTHONY BRINDISI. New York [2]
VICKY HARTZLER, Missouri
PAUL COOK, California [3]
MATT GAETZ, Florida
DON BACON, Nebraska
JIM BANKS, Indiana
PAUL MITCHELL, Michigan [4]
MICHAEL R. TURNER, Ohio
DOUG LAMBORN, Colorado
ROBERT J. WITTMAN, Virginia

[1] Mrs. Hill resigned from the committee on November 3, 2019.
[2] Mr. Brindisi was assigned to the subcommittee on November 19, 2019.
[3] Mr. Cook resigned from the committee on December 7, 2020.
[4] Mr. Mitchell's election to the committee was vacated on December 15, 2020.

TASK FORCE OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Future of Defense Task Force was appointed on October 16, 2019, and was reappointed on January 15, 2020.

Future of Defense Task Force

Jurisdiction pursuant to Committee Rule 5—The Future of Defense Task Force was chartered to review U.S. defense assets and capabilities and assess the state of the national security innovation base to meet emerging threats.

SETH MOULTON, Massachusetts, *Chair*
SUSAN DAVIS, California
CHRISSY HOULAHAN, Pennsylvania
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
JIM BANKS, Indiana, *Chair*
SCOTT DESJARLAIS, Tennessee
PAUL MITCHELL, Michigan
MICHAEL WALTZ, Florida

COMMITTEE STAFF

By committee resolution adopted at the organizational meeting on January 24, 2019, or by authority of the chairman, the following persons have been appointed to the staff of the committee during the 116th Congress:

Paul Arcangeli, *Staff Director*
Daniel Sennott, *Minority Staff Director*
Jen Stewart, *Minority Staff Director (resigned January 12, 2020)*
Douglas Bush, *Deputy Staff Director*
Betty B. Gray, *Executive Assistant*
John F. Sullivan, *Professional Staff Member (resigned February 2, 2019)*
Jesse D. Tolleson, Jr., *Professional Staff Member*
Rebecca A. Ross, *Professional Staff Member*
Heath R. Bope, *Professional Staff Member*
David Sienicki, *Professional Staff Member*
Zach Steacy, *Director, Legislative Operations*
Everett Coleman, *Professional Staff Member*
Craig Greene, *Professional Staff Member*
Phil MacNaughton, *Professional Staff Member*
Jack Schuler, *Budget Director (resigned January 17, 2019)*
John N. Johnson, *Staff Assistant (resigned February 1, 2020)*
William S. Johnson, *General Counsel*
Peter Villano, *Professional Staff Member (resigned March 1, 2020)*
Leonor Tomero, *Counsel*
Brian Garrett, *Professional Staff Member*
Claude Chafin, *Communications Director (resigned December 11, 2020)*
Katie Thompson, *Security Manager*
David Giachetti, *Professional Staff Member*
Lindsay Kavanaugh, *Professional Staff Member (resigned September 6, 2019)*
Mark Morehouse, *Professional Staff Member*
Katy Quinn, *Professional Staff Member*
Barron YoungSmith, *Counsel/Communications Director*
Brian Greer, *Professional Staff Member (resigned December 1, 2019)*
Jason Schmid, *Professional Staff Member*
Megan Handal, *Clerk (resigned November 30, 2019)*
Danielle Steitz, *Clerk*
Thomas Hawley, *Professional Staff Member (resigned June 10, 2019)*
Sarah Mineiro, *Professional Staff Member (resigned April 1, 2020)*
Shenita White, *Office Manager*
Hannah Scheenstra, *Executive Assistant (resigned April 9, 2019)*
Glen Diehl, *Professional Staff Member*
Maria Vastola, *Professional Staff Member*
Kim Lehn, *Professional Staff Member*
Jamie Jackson, *Deputy General Counsel*
Stephanie Halcrow, *Professional Staff Member*
Eric Snelgrove, *Professional Staff Member*
Justin Lynch, *Clerk (resigned April 26, 2019)*
Caroline Kehrli, *Clerk*
Zachary Taylor, *Clerk*
William Sutey, *Professional Staff Member*
Elizabeth Griffin, *Professional Staff Member*
Halimah Najieb-Locke, *Counsel (resigned June 4, 2020)*
Michael Hermann, *Budget Director*
Carla Zeppieri, *Professional Staff Member*
Sapna Sharma, *Professional Staff Member*

Kelly Goggin, *Professional Staff Member*
Melanie Harris, *Professional Staff Member*
William T. Johnson, *Professional Staff Member*
Chidi Blyden, *Professional Staff Member (appointed January 7, 2019)*
Grant Schneider, *Professional Staff Member (appointed January 7, 2019)*
Joshua Stiefel, *Professional Staff Member (appointed January 10, 2019)*
Jonathan Lord, *Professional Staff Member (appointed January 14, 2019)*
Jeanine Womble, *Professional Staff Member (appointed January 14, 2019)*
Jessica Carroll, *Professional Staff Member (appointed January 21, 2019)*
Matt Rhoades, *Professional Staff Member (appointed January 21, 2019)*
Bess Dopkeen, *Professional Staff Member (appointed January 28, 2019)*
Sean Falvey, *Clerk (appointed February 1, 2019)*
Jonathan Pawlow, *Professional Staff Member (appointed February 1, 2019, resigned January 2, 2020)*
Laura Rauch, *Professional Staff Member (appointed February 25, 2019)*
Monica Matoush, *Communications Director (appointed February 27, 2019)*
Shannon Green, *Professional Staff Member (appointed April 15, 2019)*
Caleb Randall-Bodman, *Deputy Communications Director (appointed April 22, 2019)*
Alonzo Webb, *Clerk (appointed April 23, 2019)*
Alexis Hasty, *Executive Assistant (appointed May 1, 2019)*
John Muller, *Professional Staff Member (appointed May 9, 2019)*
Emma Morrison, *Clerk (appointed June 3, 2019)*
Troy Nienberg, *Professional Staff Member (appointed January 6, 2020)*
Sidney Faix, *Clerk (appointed January 13, 2020)*
Natalie De Benedetti, *Clerk (appointed January 13, 2020)*
James Vallario, *Professional Staff Member (appointed February 21, 2020)*
Naajidah Khan, *Clerk (appointed April 15, 2020)*
Paul Golden, *Professional Staff Member (appointed April 20, 2020)*
Hannah Kaufman, *Professional Staff Member (appointed April 26, 2020)*
Karen Thornton, *Professional Staff Member (appointed June 29, 2020)*
Jeff Bozman, *Professional Staff Member (appointed July 13, 2020)*

COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND HEARINGS

A total of 227 meetings and hearings have been held by the Committee on Armed Services, its subcommittees, and task force during the 116th Congress. A breakdown of the meetings and hearings follows:

FULL COMMITTEE 65
SUBCOMMITTEES:
Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities 32
Subcommittee on Military Personnel 22
Subcommittee on Readiness 25
Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces 21
Subcommittee on Strategic Forces 23
Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces 20
TASK FORCE:
Future of Defense Task Force 19

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 116–11 (S. 252)—A Bill to Authorize the Honorary Appointment of Robert J. Dole to the Grade of Colonel in the Regular Army

S. 252, "A bill to authorize the honorary appointment of Robert J. Dole to the grade of colonel in the regular Army", was introduced in the Senate by Senator Pat Roberts on January 29, 2019, and referred to the Senate Committee on Armed Services. On March 4, 2019, the Senate Committee on Armed Services was discharged from S. 252 and it passed the Senate without amendment by unanimous consent. On March 5, 2019, S. 252 was received in the House and referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and subsequently to the Subcommittee on Military Personnel. On March 26, 2019, Representative Gilbert R. Cisneros, Jr. asked unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be discharged from further consideration of S. 252 and for its immediate consideration in the House. There was no objection to the request, and S. 252 was passed in the House by unanimous consent. On April 6, 2019, S. 252 was signed by the President and became Public Law 116–11.

Public Law 116–92 (S. 1790)—National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2020

S. 1790 was reported to the Senate as an original measure by Chairman James M. Inhofe on June 11, 2019. The Senate began consideration of S. 1790 on June 24, 2019. It passed the Senate with an amendment by yea-nay vote, 86–8 (Record Vote Number:

188) on June 27, 2019. On July 2, 2019, S. 1790 was sent to the House and held at the desk.

On September 17, 2019, Chairman Adam Smith (WA) asked unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table, the bill S. 1790, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House; to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the provisions of H.R. 2500 as passed by the House; to pass the Senate bill, as amended; and to insist on the House amendment thereto and request a conference with the Senate thereon. The request was agreed to without objection. On September 18, 2019, the Senate disagreed to the House amendment to the Senate bill and agreed to the request for conference.

On December 9, 2019, the conference report to accompany S. 1790 (H. Rept. 116–333) was filed in the House. On December 11, 2019, the conference report was agreed to in the House by the yeas and nays, 377–48 (Roll no. 627). On December 17, 2019, the conference report was agreed to in Senate, 86–8 (Record Vote Number: 400). The President signed the legislation on December 20, 2019, and it became Public Law 116–92.

Public Law 116–92 did the following: (1) authorized appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for procurement and for research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E); (2) authorized appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for operation and maintenance (O&M) and for working capital funds; (3) authorized for fiscal year 2020 the personnel strength for each Active Duty component of the military departments, and the personnel strength for the Selected Reserve for each Reserve Component of the Armed Forces; (4) modified various elements of compensation for military personnel and imposed certain requirements and limitations on personnel actions in the defense establishment; (5) authorized appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military construction and family housing; (6) authorized appropriations for Overseas Contingency Operations; (7) authorized appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for the Department of Energy national security programs; and (8) authorized appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for the Maritime Administration.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 is a key mechanism through which Congress fulfills one of its primary responsibilities as mandated in Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution of the United States, which grants Congress the power to provide for the common defense, to raise and support an Army, to provide and maintain a Navy, and to make rules for the Government and regulation of the land and naval forces. Rule X of the House of Representatives provides the House Committee on Armed Services with jurisdiction over the Department of Defense generally and over the military application of nuclear energy. The bill includes the large majority of the findings and recommendations resulting from its oversight activities, conducted through hearings, briefings, and roundtable discussions with Department of Defense and Department of Energy civilian and military officials, intelligence analysts, outside experts, and industry representatives, and informed by the experience gained over the previous decades of the committee's existence.

Public Law 116–210 (H.R. 8276)—To Authorize the President to Posthumously Award the Medal of Honor to Alwyn C. Cashe for Acts of Valor during Operation Iraqi Freedom

H.R. 8276, "To authorize the President to posthumously award the Medal of Honor to Alwyn C. Cashe for acts of valor during Operation Iraqi Freedom", was introduced on September 16, 2020, by Representative Stephanie N. Murphy and was referred to the Committee on Armed Services. On September 22, 2020, Representative Kendra S. Horn asked unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be discharged from further consideration of the bill and for its immediate consideration in the House. There was no objection to the request, and H.R. 8276 was passed in the House by unanimous consent. On September 23, 2020, H.R. 8276 was received in the Senate and read twice. On November 10, 2020, it was passed in the Senate by unanimous consent. On December 4, 2020, H.R. 8276 was signed by the President and became Public Law 116–210.

LEGISLATION PASSED THE HOUSE OVER VETO

H.R. 6395—William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021

On March 26, 2020, H.R. 6395, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, was introduced by Chairman Adam Smith and referred to the Committee on Armed Services. On July 1, 2020, the Committee on Armed Services held a markup session to consider H.R. 6395. The committee ordered the bill H.R. 6395, as amended, favorably reported to the House of Representatives by a recorded vote of 56–0, a quorum being present. The short title of the bill, as reported to the House, was amended to the "William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021". The bill passed the House, as amended, on July 21, 2020, by recorded vote, 295–125 (Roll no. 152). On August 5, 2020, the bill was received in the Senate, read twice, and placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders Calendar No. 505.

On November 16, 2020, the measure was laid before the Senate by unanimous consent and the Senate passed H.R. 6395 with an amendment in the nature of a substitute by a voice vote.

On November 18, 2020, Chairman Smith requested that the House disagree to the Senate amendment and request a conference with the Senate by unanimous consent. On December 2, 2020, the Senate insisted on its amendment and agreed to the request for a conference by unanimous consent. On December 3, 2020, the conference report to accompany H.R. 6395 (H. Rept. 116–617) was filed in the House. On December 8, 2020, the conference report was agreed to in the House by the yeas and nays, 335–78–1 (Roll no. 238). On December 11, 2020, the conference report was agreed to in the Senate by a yea-nay vote, 84–13 (Record Vote Number: 264). The bill was presented to the President on December 11, 2020. The bill was vetoed by the President on December 23, 2020. On December 28, 2020, the House considered the veto message of the President. The House passed H.R. 6395 over veto by the yeas and nays (2/3 required), 322–87 (Roll no. 253).

The William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 does the following: (1) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for procurement and for research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E); (2) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for operation and maintenance (O&M) and for working capital funds; (3) authorize for fiscal year 2021 the personnel strength for each Active Duty component of the military departments, and the personnel strength for the Selected Reserve for each Reserve Component of the Armed Forces; (4) modify various elements of compensation for military personnel and imposed certain requirements and limitations on personnel actions in the defense establishment; (5) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military construction and family housing; (6) authorize appropriations for Overseas Contingency Operations; (7) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for the Department of Energy national security programs; and (8) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for the Maritime Administration.

The William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 is a key mechanism through which Congress fulfills one of its primary responsibilities as mandated in Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution of the United States, which grants Congress the power to provide for the common defense, to raise and support an Army, to provide and maintain a Navy, and to make rules for the Government and regulation of the land and naval forces. Rule X of the House of Representatives provides the House Committee on Armed Services with jurisdiction over the Department of Defense generally and over the military application of nuclear energy. The bill includes the large majority of the findings and recommendations resulting from its oversight activities, conducted through hearings, briefings, and roundtable discussions with Department of Defense and Department of Energy civilian and military officials, intelligence analysts, outside experts, and industry representatives, and informed by the experience gained over the previous decades of the committee's existence.

LEGISLATION PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

H.R. 2500—National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020

On May 2, 2019, H.R. 2500, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, was introduced by Chairman Adam Smith and referred to the Committee on Armed Services. On June 12, 2019, the Committee on Armed Services held a markup session to consider H.R. 2500. The committee ordered the bill H.R. 2500, as amended, favorably reported to the House of Representatives by a recorded vote of 33–24, a quorum being present. The bill passed the House, as amended, on July 12, 2019, by recorded vote, 220–197 (Roll no. 473). On August 11, 2019, the bill was received in the Senate, read twice, and placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders Calendar No. 512. For further action on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, please see Public Law 116–92.

H. RES. 124—Expressing Opposition to Banning Service in the Armed Forces by Openly Transgender Individuals

H. Res. 124, "Expressing opposition to banning service in the Armed Forces by openly transgender individuals", was introduced on February 11, 2019, by Representative Joseph P. Kennedy, III and was referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and subsequently to the Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Pursuant to H. Res. 252, H. Res. 124 was considered in the House under a closed rule on March 28, 2019. H. Res. 252 provided for 1 hour of debate on H. Res. 124 equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services. On March 28, 2019, H. Res. 124 was agreed to in the House by the yeas and nays: 238–185–1 (Roll no. 135).

H. RES. 413—Expressing the Immense Gratitude of the House of Representatives for the Acts of Heroism, Valor, and Sacrifices made by the Members of the United States Armed Forces and Allied Armed Forces who Participated in the June 6, 1944, Amphibious Landing at Normandy, France, and Commending those Individuals for their Leadership and Bravery in an Operation that Helped bring an End to World War II

H. Res. 413, "Expressing the immense gratitude of the House of Representatives for the acts of heroism, valor, and sacrifices made by the members of the United States Armed Forces and allied armed forces who participated in the June 6, 1944, amphibious landing at Normandy, France, and commending those individuals for their leadership and bravery in an operation that helped bring an end to World War II", was introduced on May 30, 2019, by Representative William R. Keating and was referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, and Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned. On May 31, 2019, the resolution was subsequently referred to the Subcommittee on Military Personnel. On June 4, 2019, Representative Keating asked unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be discharged from further consideration of the resolution and for its immediate consideration in the House. There was no objection to the request, and H. Res. 413 was agreed to in the House by unanimous consent.

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

OVERVIEW

Pursuant to clause 1(d) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, described below are actions taken and recommendations made with respect to specific areas and subjects that were identified in the oversight plan for special attention during the 116th Congress, as well as additional oversight activities not explicitly enumerated by the oversight plan.

POLICY ISSUES

National Defense Strategy, National Military Strategy, and Related Defense Policy Issues

During the 116th Congress, the committee continued to focus on the readiness, capability, and capacity of the U.S. Armed Forces, support for ongoing military operations, and the Department of Defense. The committee fulfilled its constitutional responsibilities primarily by legislating the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021.

The committee oversaw Department of Defense efforts to implement the National Defense Strategy and the National Military Strategy during the 116th Congress. In doing so, the committee examined the broad strategic framework, including: strategic objectives; relevant departmental policies, initiatives, and doctrines; force structures; joint operational concepts; various organizational matters; roles and missions; training and exercises; education; investments; the research and development of new technologies; modernization efforts; logistics; facilities and supporting infrastructure; and industrial base matters; and the committee provided the resources necessary to support strategic requirements.

The committee also continued to oversee: ongoing military operations; reassurance and deterrence activities; and Department of Defense investments in capabilities, and infrastructure to address current and emergent challenges. The committee informed its legislative efforts and conducted oversight through hearings and briefings; engagements with defense leaders, military commanders, diplomats, academics, and private sector experts; and congressional delegation visits to military installations and U.S. forces serving abroad.

Deterrence

During the 116th Congress, the committee continued its oversight to ensure that U.S. defense posture and policy are structured

to effectively deter actors posing strategic challenges to the United States, its allies, and partners. That included the ability of the United States, in concert with allies and partners, to deter adversaries militarily and to counter efforts to weaken our shared values, undermine our systems of government, threaten international norms, and disrupt the cohesion of our alliances and partnerships. To that end, the committee conducted oversight, gathered information, and legislated on issues critical to deterrence such as U.S. defense capabilities, resources, and posture; implementation of the National Defense Strategy; competition for influence and hybrid warfare; security cooperation and assistance; and adaptation in a dynamic and complex national security environment.

In particular, the committee's activities in the 116th Congress recognized the essential role that U.S. alliances and partnerships play in maintaining global security and advancing U.S. national security objectives. For that reason, in the course of its legislative and oversight activities, the committee pursued efforts to strengthen U.S. alliances and partnerships, paid careful attention to the state of U.S. relationships, and sought to respond deliberately and effectively to adversary efforts to disrupt them.

Russia

Russia continues to maintain an aggressive global influence campaign, particularly evident in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia, but with far-reaching impacts worldwide. Russian military activity and its employment of unconventional and conventional tactics, including efforts to disrupt the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), malign activities in Afghanistan, ongoing aggression in Ukraine, increased naval activity, and increased engagement in locations as disparate as Africa, Central America, and the arctic, were important areas of concern for the committee in the 116th Congress. The committee's oversight has concentrated on the U.S. military capabilities, capacity, posture, and readiness needed to effectively maintain U.S. alliances and to counter and deter Russia.

The European Deterrence Initiative (EDI), and the resources associated with it, was a significant area of oversight for the committee. The committee sought to ensure that the initiative was appropriately resourced and implemented while taking substantial steps to strengthen transparency, planning, and congressional oversight of the initiative. The committee also maintained oversight of Department resources and tools allocated to ensure that U.S. force posture in Europe is appropriate and continued to work on building the capacity of Ukraine and other NATO allies and partners to deter and defend against Russian aggression.

During the 116th Congress, the committee received several intelligence and policy briefings on Russia's military programs and activities, its naval activity, its engagement in locations such as Africa, Central America, and the arctic, and Russia's global influence operations, including those aimed at disrupting elections, democratic institutions, and military partnerships and alliances, as well as its ongoing aggression in Ukraine. On March 13, 2019, the committee conducted a hearing titled "National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in Europe" to inform the committee re-

garding the fiscal year 2020 budget request as it relates to the European theater. On May 9, 2019, members of the committee received a related briefing. On May 15, 2019, the committee received a briefing on "Russian Federation's Election Interference Efforts and U.S. Responses." On February 11, 2020, the committee held a hearing with outside experts on "The Department of Defense's Role in Long-Term Major State Competition," including competition with Russia. On February 27, 2020, members of the committee received a related briefing. On July 9, 2020, the committee received a briefing on media reports of a Russian bounty program on U.S. and Coalition service members in Afghanistan. On July 23, 2020, members of the committee received a briefing on proposed force structure changes in the European theater. On September 23, 2020, the committee held a hearing with outside experts on "The Role of Allies and Partners in U.S. Military Strategy and Operations," discussing the role of alliances in partnerships in deterring Russia. On September 30, 2020, the committee held a hearing regarding "U.S. Defense Posture Changes in the European Theater," assessing announced changes to U.S. military posture in Europe. On October 1, 2020, the committee received a briefing on "Foreign Election Interference Efforts" with relevant experts. Members and staff also traveled to the U.S. European Command area of operations on multiple occasions to review and assess operations and activities, including those related to Russia. These congressional and staff delegations were preceded by operational and intelligence oversight briefings to members and staff by senior officials from the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the intelligence community.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) contained several provisions to bolster the deterrence and defense capabilities of the United States and strengthen collective deterrence with allies and partners in Europe, to include fully funding the EDI request at $5.7 billion and authorizing an additional $734.3 million in funds for activities and capabilities supporting European deterrence, as well as $300.0 million for security assistance, equipment, and training to Ukrainian forces under the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative. Further, Public Law 116–92 established new oversight, planning, and transparency requirements for EDI, including a requirement to display enhanced fidelity in the contents of the EDI to Congress during budget submissions, annual five-year planning for each EDI submission, and subsequent yearly reporting to Congress on how EDI funds have been used. Public Law 116–92 also expressed the sense of Congress in strong support of the NATO alliance and prohibited the use of funds to suspend, terminate, or file notice of withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty until December 31, 2020. Public Law 116–92 also limited military cooperation between the United States and Russia, prohibited funds for activities recognizing the sovereignty of the Russian Federation over Crimea, extended other security cooperation authorities, and mandated sanctions related to construction of the Nord Stream II pipeline.

The William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA) contained several provisions to strengthen deterrence measures, defense capabilities,

and enhance collective deterrence with U.S. partners and allies in Europe, including fully funding the EDI request at $4.5 billion and authorizing additional funds for activities and capabilities supporting European deterrence, as well as $250.0 million for security assistance, equipment, and training to Ukrainian forces under the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative. Further, the FY21 NDAA expressed the sense of Congress in support of NATO and limited a reduction in the number of U.S. forces stationed in Germany below 34,500 until 120 days after the Secretary of Defense submits an assessment to Congress regarding costs, plans, and impacts related to a reduction. The FY21 NDAA also limited military cooperation between the United States and Russia, prohibited funds for activities recognizing the sovereignty of the Russian Federation over Crimea, expanded and extended other security cooperation authorities, required an assessment of U.S. military posture in Southeastern Europe, extended the annual Russia Military Power Report, established mandatory sanctions on Turkey for its acquisition of the Russian S–400 air missile defense system as required by CAATSA, and expanded sanctions related to construction of the Nord Stream II pipeline.

Iran

Iran continued to project malign influence throughout the Middle East region by threatening freedom of navigation in critical waterways, supporting terrorist organizations and proxy militias, illicit cyber operations, developing and proliferating ballistic missiles, and threatening to resume development of nuclear weapons following the United States' withdrawal from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).

During the 116th Congress, the committee received briefings on Iran's military capabilities and malign activities throughout the region. The committee conducted oversight of the Department's efforts to deter Iran's destabilizing activities throughout the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility. Additionally, the committee conducted oversight of U.S. Central Command's force posture, readiness, and activities with respect to Iran and other regional threats. On December 13, 2019, the committee received a briefing on the Department's policies toward Iran and Saudi Arabia. On January 29, 2020, the committee received a briefing on the Department's policies toward Iran. On March 7, 2019, the committee held a hearing on U.S. national security challenges in the Middle East and Africa titled "National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Greater Middle East and Africa". On March 10, 2020, the committee held a hearing on the same subject titled "National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Greater Middle East and Africa". Members and staff traveled to the U.S. Central Command area of operations on multiple occasions to review and assess operations and activities, including those related to Iran. These congressional and staff delegations were preceded by operational and intelligence oversight briefings to members and staff by senior officials from the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the intelligence community. Finally, the committee received numerous staff-level briefings on Department of Defense programs and activities related to Iran.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) contained provisions that required a report studying the effect of lifting the United Nations arms embargo on Iran, and a report on Iranian activities related to nuclear proliferation. The William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY 21 NDAA) contains a provision requiring activity and budget information on Operation Spartan Shield, a U.S. Central Command operation that includes some Iran deterrence activities. In the conference report accompanying the FY 21 NDAA, the conferees required a report examining the threat posed by Iran-backed militias in Iraq to Iraq and U.S. forces.

The People's Republic of China

The People's Republic of China continues its efforts to assert influence, modernize its military, and take steps that erode security norms, increasing the risk of conflict, particularly in the South and East China Seas. The committee continued to conduct oversight of the Department's response to China's efforts to extend its military reach and invest in its military forces. At the same time, the committee also continued to conduct oversight of the Department's military posture, force structure, and force readiness efforts, and plans to enhance capabilities, forward presence, posture, and training and exercises to deter and counter acts of aggression and protect vital U.S. and ally and partner interests.

During the 116th Congress, the committee received briefings on China's military strategy and capabilities, and influence operations, including those aimed at disrupting elections, democratic institutions, and military alliances and partnerships, as well as U.S. military posture, readiness, and partnership initiatives to deter such activities. On March 12, 2019, the committee received a briefing on China's military power and U.S. military activities in the Indo-Pacific. On March 27, 2019, the committee held a hearing titled "National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Indo-Pacific." On January 15, 2020, the committee held a hearing with outside experts on "DOD's Role in Competition with China." On February 11, 2020, the committee held a hearing with outside experts on "The Department of Defense's Role in Long-Term Major State Competition," including competition with China. On May 13, 2020, the committee held a briefing via conference call on national security challenges in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command Area of Operations. On September 9, 2020, the committee held a hearing with outside experts on "The Role of Allies and Partners in U.S. Military Strategy and Operations," discussing the role of alliances in partnerships in deterring China. Members and staff traveled to the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command area of operations on multiple occasions to review and assess operations and activities, including those related to China. These congressional and staff delegations were preceded by operational and intelligence oversight briefings to members and staff by senior officials from the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the intelligence community.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) contained several provisions to bolster the capacity and defense capabilities of the United States and partners and allies in the Indo-Pacific. Public Law 116–92 required an as-

sessment from the Commander of U.S. Indo-Pacific Command on the resource requirements to implement the National Defense Strategy in the region, modified the annual report on military and security development involving the People's Republic of China, and modified and expanding the Maritime Security Initiative to include twelve additional nations.

The William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA) contained several provisions to strengthen deterrence measures, defense capabilities, and enhance collective deterrence with U.S. partners and allies in the Indo-Pacific. The FY 21 NDAA established a Pacific Deterrence Initiative to enhance the U.S. deterrence and defense posture in the Indo-Pacific region, assure allies and partners of an enduring U.S. commitment to the Indo-Pacific, and enhance Congress's ability to conduct oversight on U.S. military activities in the region. The Initiative authorized $2.2 billion in activities for Fiscal Year 2021. Further, the FY21 NDAA reinforced the United States commitment to a rules-based international order by modifying and extending the Department of Defense Freedom of Navigation Report and authorized the establishment of a Movement Coordination Center Pacific to synchronize lift capabilities of partner nations in the Indo-Pacific. The FY21 NDAA also expanded prohibitions on the U.S. defense supply chain, and required an assessment of the National Cyber Strategy to deter China from engaging in industrial espionage and cyber theft.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea continues to pose a threat to the Korean Peninsula, the United States, and U.S. forces, allies, and partners in East Asia. While North Korea has not conducted a nuclear test since 2017, North Korea advanced its ballistic missile program by conducting multiple tests in 2019 and 2020. The committee continued to oversee the Department of Defense's efforts to implement a range of posture, force structure, and force readiness initiatives; infrastructure and force realignments, including U.S.-Republic of Korea Special Measures Agreements consultations; and bilateral and multilateral training and exercises.

During the 116th Congress, the committee received briefings on the security threats posed by North Korea, as well as U.S. military posture, readiness, and partnership initiatives to deter such activities. On February 13, 2019, the committee received a briefing on North Korea and U.S. military readiness on the Korean Peninsula. On March 27, 2019, held a hearing titled "National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Indo-Pacific", including challenges posed by North Korea. On January 28, 2020, the committee held a hearing, "XXX," to receive a security update on the Korean Peninsula. On May 20, 2020, the committee held a briefing via conference call on national security challenges on the Korean Peninsula. On September 9, 2020, the committee held a hearing with outside experts on "The Role of Allies and Partners in U.S. Military Strategy and Operations," discussing the role of alliances in partnerships, including those deterring North Korea. Members and staff traveled to the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command area of operations on multiple occasions to review and assess operations and

activities, including those related to North Korea. These congressional and staff delegations were preceded by operational and intelligence oversight briefings to members and staff by senior officials from the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the intelligence community.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) contained several provisions to strengthen deterrence measures, partnerships and collective deterrence against threats posed by North Korea. Public Law 116–92 prohibited the use of funds to reduce the number of active duty U.S. forces in South Korea below 28,500 until 90 days after the Secretary of Defense certifies that such a reduction is in the national security interest of the United States, will not significant undermine the security interest of allies in the region, and that the Secretary has appropriately consulted with U.S. allies, including South Korea and Japan. Further, Public Law 116–92 required the Comptroller General to report on the direct, indirect, and burden-sharing contributions of South Korea and Japan. Public Law 116–92 also imposed secondary-banking sanctions and primary trade-based sanctions on North Korea and foreign persons involved with North Korea, and increased congressional oversight on enforcement of sanctions and North Korean sanctions evasion efforts.

The William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA) contained several provisions to strengthen deterrence measures and enhance collective deterrence with U.S. partners and allies in East Asia. The FY21 NDAA established a Pacific Deterrence Initiative to reassure U.S. allies and partners of an enduring commitment to the Indo-Pacific and to enhance Congress' ability to conduct oversight on U.S. military activities in the region. The Initiative authorized $2.2 billion in activities for Fiscal Year 2021. Further, the FY21 NDAA also prohibited the use of funds to reduce the number of active duty U.S. forces in South Korea below 28,500 until 90 days after the Secretary of Defense certifies that such a reduction is in the national security interest of the United States, will not significant undermine the security interest of allies in the region, and that the Secretary has appropriately consulted with U.S. allies, including South Korea and Japan.

Strategic Deterrence Issues

The committee also conducted oversight of issues related to strategic deterrence. With regard to nuclear deterrence, the committee conducted oversight of nuclear deterrence policy and posture. This oversight included a full committee hearing on "Outside Perspectives on Nuclear Deterrence" on March 6, 2019. This oversight included examining the role of nuclear weapons and options for nuclear deterrence; options to reduce the risk of miscalculation that could lead to nuclear war in a crisis and reduce the risk of a nuclear arms race or a lowered threshold to nuclear weapons use; and options to maintain credible nuclear extended deterrence. In order to understand the threat environment driving U.S. modernization efforts, the committee also conducted several classified briefings on the nuclear weapons programs of several foreign countries.

Countering Terrorism

Countering terrorism remains a central focus and mission of the Department of Defense. U.S. Armed Forces have deployed around the globe to confront al-Qaida, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), and other, associated terrorist groups. While these terrorist groups have been degraded, some have continued to present a threat to the United States.

During the 116th Congress, the committee continued its oversight efforts to ensure that the posture and policies of the Department of Defense are properly structured, resourced, and aligned to effectively counter terrorist and violent extremist organizations that threaten the United States, its allies, and partners. This included examining the planning for and execution of counterterrorism operations, security cooperation to strengthen the counterterrorism capabilities and practices of partners and allies, and detention policy related to counterterrorism.

The committee received briefings on a range of threats to U.S. equities and the Department's activities and capabilities related to combatting terrorism, deterring threats, and countering extremism. Further, on February 6, 2019, the committee held a hearing on the Department's approach to counterterrorism titled "Evaluation of the Department of Defense's Counterterrorism Approach". In regions, like Africa, the committee examined our commitment to our partners support efforts to bolster our partners' capacity to disrupt violent extremist organizations and, on March 7, 2019, and March 10, 2020, the committee received testimony on efforts to address security threats in the USAFRICOM theater during hearings titled "National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Greater Middle East and Africa."

Members and staff traveled to various combatant command areas of operations to review and assess operations and activities, including those related to counterterrorism. These congressional and staff delegations were preceded by operational and intelligence oversight briefings to members and staff by senior officials from the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the intelligence community. Finally, the committee received numerous staff-level briefings on Department of Defense programs and activities related to counterterrorism activities and authorities.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) prohibited the Department from knowingly providing weapons and support to several named terrorist groups. The committee continued to conduct oversight of the Department's authority to provide support to foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals engaged in supporting ongoing military operations to combat terrorism. In the conference report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (H. Rept. 116–333), the conferees required a report from the Department examining the relationship between Hizballah and the Lebanese Armed Forces.

The William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA) would prohibit the Department from knowingly providing weapons and support to several named terrorist groups. It would modify and extend the au-

thority to support border security operations of certain foreign countries.

Further, the committee continued its oversight of detainee policy, including detainees held at the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (GTMO), as well as detainees held in areas of operations.

With respect to detainees held at GTMO, the committee continued to conduct oversight regarding detention policies and practices, as well as the application of the Military Commissions Act (Public Law 109–366; Public Law 111–84). The committee conducted travel to GTMO. The committee also received numerous staff briefings regarding conditions at GTMO, including briefings related to medical care and the COVID–19 pandemic. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) extended until December 31, 2020, prohibitions on the transfer of GTMO detainees to the United States, the construction or modification of facilities in the United States to house GTMO detainees, closure or relinquishment of U.S. Naval Station Guantanamo Bay and the transfer of GTMO detainees to Libya, Somalia, Syria, and Yemen. Public Law 116–92 also established a Chief Medical Officer to oversee health care decisions at GTMO. The FY21 NDAA would further extend the prohibitions related to detainee transfers, construction, and relinquishment of U.S. Naval Station Guantanamo Bay until December 31, 2021.

Operation Freedom's Sentinel

The committee continued its robust oversight of the U.S. military effort in Afghanistan with a focus on the Administration's South Asia Strategy, the ability to measure progress on U.S. objectives in Afghanistan and the region, the Agreement for Bringing Peace to Afghanistan, and reductions of military personnel from Afghanistan. The committee extended its related oversight activities on the U.S.-led Operation Freedom's Sentinel counterterrorism mission and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Resolute Support Mission (NATO–RSM) to train, advise, and assist the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF). Additionally, the committee examined the regional security environment focusing on Pakistan, other neighboring countries, and the international community. Specifically, the committee scrutinized the Department of Defense's activities to deny safe havens for the Taliban, al-Qaida, the Haqqani Network, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria-Khorasan, and other extremist organizations; support for the Government of Afghanistan's security efforts; NATO and other troop contributing countries' support for NATO–RSM; and assessments of Russian influence and its possible impacts on Afghanistan's security.

During both sessions of the 116th Congress, the committee held numerous events related to the U.S. military mission in Afghanistan. At hearings on March 7, 2019, and March 10, 2020, titled "National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Greater Middle East and Africa", the committee received testimony about the U.S. military mission in Afghanistan. The committee also received a briefing on the U.S. military mission in Afghanistan, the implications for the South Asia Strategy, and the way ahead. On April 23, 2020, the committee conducted a briefing for members

and staff entitled, "Update on the U.S. military mission in Afghanistan and the status of the U.S. Agreement to bring peace to Afghanistan," with officials from the Department of Defense and Department of State. The committee also held a briefing on media reports of a Russian bounty program on U.S. and Coalition service members in Afghanistan, following reports that Russia provided financial incentives to the Taliban to target U.S. and Coalition service members in Afghanistan. The committee also held a hearing on November 20, 2020, with non-governmental witnesses on the situation in Afghanistan, U.S. policy and military strategy, and the implications of the peace process on Afghanistan and U.S. involvement there. Officials from the Department of Defense, Department of State, and the intelligence community provided numerous additional briefings to committee members and staff. Additionally, committee members and staff traveled to Afghanistan and the region on multiple occasions to meet with U.S., Coalition, and Afghan officials, service members, and regional civilian and military leaders.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) continued the authority of the Afghan Security Forces Fund to support the ANDSF, including the Afghan Air Force and the Afghan Special Operations Forces. It also modified the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101) to increase the number of authorized visas for Afghans who supported U.S. operations by 4,000 and returned primary applicant eligibly criteria for the visas to those specified in the original 2009 law.

The William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA) continues to authorize the Afghan Security Forces Fund to support the ANDSF. The FY21 NDAA also includes further oversight of the Intra-Afghan Negotiations by requiring the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, to submit materials relevant to the "Agreement for Bringing Peace to Afghanistan," as well as any subsequent agreements. The FY21 NDAA would also extend existing authorities and would modify certain Department of Defense and Department of State reporting requirements to improve congressional oversight of programs and activities in Afghanistan. The FY21 NDAA also requires a detailed budgetary breakdown of Operation Freedom's Sentinel costs in Afghanistan and limits the use of funds to reduce the military personnel in Afghanistan to less than 2,000 without first submitting a report to Congress.

Pakistan

The committee recognizes that Pakistan remains an important, albeit imperfect, counterterrorism partner to the United States. The committee continued to conduct oversight on the broad range of security issues involving Pakistan, including the security of Pakistan's nuclear weapons, Pakistan's on-going and future nuclear weapon projects, regional tensions with India, and the positive role Pakistan has played in the recent Intra-Afghan Negotiations. Moreover, the committee evaluated the terrorist activity emanating from the border area between Pakistan and Afghanistan and conducted oversight of the Department of Defense's efforts to combat the threat.

During both sessions of the 116th Congress, events related to the U.S. military mission in Afghanistan involved discussions about Pakistan. These events updated the committee on Pakistan, its positive role in the Afghan peace process and the security situation within the country.

Operation Inherent Resolve

As part of Operation Inherent Resolve, U.S. and coalition forces continue to advise, train, and equip our partners against the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). The committee recognizes that the security landscape in Iraq and Syria continues to be complex.

During the 116th Congress, the committee conducted oversight to assess the sufficiency of authorities, resources, equipment, basing, and personnel to support the Operation Inherent Resolve mission and policy objectives. The committee conducted oversight of the Counter-ISIS Train and Equip programs and their effectiveness, monitored the stability of the countries in the region and capability of ISIS, and oversaw the authorities and resources provided to address these challenges. The committee examined the presence and influence exerted by other actors in Syria, particularly Russia, Iran, and Turkey, and the implications for U.S. objectives regarding ISIS and regional security and stability.

During the 116th Congress, the committee held hearings on Operation Inherent Resolve and the Department of Defense's efforts to work with regional partners to address ISIS. On March 7, 2019, the committee received testimony on national security challenges and U.S. military activities in the Middle East and Africa in a hearing titled "National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Greater Middle East and Africa". On December 11, 2019, the committee received testimony on U.S. policy in Syria and the broader region in a hearing titled "U.S. Policy in Syria and the Broader Region". On March 10, 2020, the committee received testimony on national security challenges and U.S. military activities in the Middle East and Africa in a hearing titled "National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Greater Middle East and Africa". In addition, the committee regularly received briefings from Department of Defense, Department of State, and intelligence community officials regarding Operation Inherent Resolve and security threats related to the region.

Members and staff traveled to the U.S. Central Command area of operations to review and assess operations and activities, including those related to Operation Inherent Resolve. These congressional and staff delegations were preceded by operational and intelligence oversight briefings to members and staff by senior officials from the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the intelligence community. Finally, the committee received numerous staff-level briefings on Department of Defense programs and activities related to Operation Inherent Resolve.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) extended and modified the authority, and authorized the appropriation of funds, to support the Iraqi security forces and vetted Syrian groups and individuals in the fight against ISIS. It modified and extended the authorities of the Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq (OSC–I) to support operations and activities.

It included the CAESAR Syria Sanctions, which targeted the Assad regime's military. In the conference report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (H. Rept. 116–333), the conferees expressed support for the Ministry of Peshmerga forces of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

The William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA) extends and modifies the authority, and would authorize the appropriation of funds, to support the Iraqi security forces and vetted Syrian groups and individuals in the fight against ISIS. It would modify and extend the authorities of OSC–I to support operations and activities. In the conference report accompanying the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (H. Rept. 116–617), the conferees required a report from the Department on the threat posed by Iran-backed militias in Iraq to Iraq and U.S. military forces.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation

The committee continued to monitor the National Nuclear Security Administration Defense Nuclear Non-proliferation activities. The threat of nuclear weapons-grade material, technology, and know-how remains a threat to the United States, particularly in light of new technological developments that may complicate the cost and the ability to detect such activity. The spread of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons-usable materials remain a grave threat to the United States, and as such, the committee authorized increased funding for Defense Nuclear Non-proliferation programs in both the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021. Consistent with its oversight plan for the 116th Congress, the committee supported leveraging new technologies and opportunities, and included a provision in Public Law 116–92 requiring a National Academy of Sciences review of U.S. capabilities for detection, verification, and monitoring of nuclear weapons and fissile material, and recommendations for improving these capabilities.

Emerging Threats, Security Cooperation, and Other Issues

The United States faces a complex array of threats to national security. State and non-state actors are increasingly leveraging opportunities to pose new and evolving threats, particularly in the realm of space, cyberspace, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, high performance computing, and other emerging and disruptive technologies. Furthermore, threats to national security are no longer isolated to state or non-state actors. Infectious disease outbreaks and the extreme weather events associated with a changing climate threaten security and stability around the globe and have significance for U.S. national security as well as military operations. Partners and allies remain an integral part of addressing U.S. national security challenges. During the 116th Congress, the committee conducted oversight of numerous cross-cutting Department of Defense activities central to addressing these emerging threats. Further, the committee conducted oversight of security co-

operation and other efforts to strengthen relationships with partners and allies.

Emerging Threats

During the 116th Congress, the committee conducted oversight of numerous cross-cutting Department of Defense activities central to addressing these emerging and unforeseen threats. Elsewhere in this report is further discussion of such activities conducted by the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities.

The committee conducted numerous briefings with the Department to assess the response to the pandemic. In particular, the committee established a series of briefings with senior leaders in the Department and the services to coordinate the response to the new stresses and demands that the pandemic placed on the Department, including the defense industrial base and its supply chains, and to examine policy options for defending against potential vulnerabilities. Through these briefings, the committee sought timely, detailed information on the activity of the Department and its contractors, including the Department's acquisition-related support to other Federal departments and agencies. They also informed the committee's legislative efforts, including to align strategically the tools of industrial policy—including most prominently the Defense Production Act—with the needs of the warfighters and the supporting establishment.

The committee also continues to recognize national security threats facing the country stem from grey zone activities (e.g., disinformation campaigns and fake news, cyber espionage, and election meddling and political interference) that occur below the level of armed conflict and yet can yield significant damage. The committee is concerned that the Department is not fully synchronized in its efforts to confront these threats. To that end, the committee conducted a series of meetings and briefings, some of which were classified, on topics ranging from technologies to counter unmanned aircraft systems to the sensitive issue of elecromagnetic spectrum management to a series of technical briefings on election security.

Security Cooperation

The committee conducted oversight of security cooperation, building partner capacity programs, and examined the importance of partners and allies in the 116th Congress. The committee focused on efforts to build partner capacity and strong partnerships as a means to help deter malign influence by China and Russia and further U.S. national security objectives. Activities included oversight of the Department's activities in theaters where U.S. presence and security assistance helps counter investments by China and Russia. On September 23, 2020, the committee held a hearing entitled, "The Role of Allies and Partners in U.S. Military Strategy and Operations," which examined the network of alliances and partnerships related to defense and opportunities to strengthen security relationships. In support of our partnerships, the committee also conducted oversight visits to countries such as Tunisia, Niger, and Mali where security partnerships and presence can help promote

stability and combat extremist threats from ISIS and al-Qaida. In the conference report accompanying the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (H. Rept. 116–617), the conferees required a report that would identify opportunities to increase security partnerships with African countries.

Further, the committee continues to monitor and evaluate the implementation of comprehensive reforms to security cooperation provisions made during the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) to ensure that they are sufficient to meet requirements, properly executed, and consistent with national security objectives. Members conducted oversight visits to countries in the regions to assess the sufficiency of resources available in these regions to help better inform the Department's allocation of resources to key partners and allies.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 contained multiple provisions to adjust security cooperation authorities to evolving requirements and enhance congressional oversight of such authorities.

Other Issues

Additionally, during the 116th Congress emphasized the need for whole of government approaches and partner adherence to shared democratic values and human rights. The committee also received briefings and reports on the Department's assistance provided to countries' participating in humanitarian relief efforts for Venezuela. In the conference report accompanying the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (H. Rept. 116–617), the conferees noted the importance of a sustained commitment to cooperative efforts, protection of civilians and adherence to human rights in this region by providing enhanced oversight on equipment certification and requiring a review of the sufficiency of resources to the Human Rights Office at Southern Command. In H. Rept. 116–617, the conferees encouraged the Department to continue to prevent and respond to civilian harm in the Sahel.

During a February 26, 2020, hearing entitled, "The Fiscal Year 2021 National Defense Authorization Budget Request from the Department of Defense" the committee examined challenges to resources, force protection and posture and was briefed on the Department's review of the combatant commands and plans to reposition troops on the continent and the merger between US Army Africa and US Army Europe.

The committee also examined illicit trafficking and transnational organized crime issues globally, particularly counterdrug efforts in Central and South America. The committee conducted hearings on military activities in the SOUTHCOM area of responsibility and received briefings from staff. The committee held a hearing on March 11, 2020, titled "National Security Challenges and U.S. Military activity in North and South America." Other oversight activities such as travel ensured that the committee understood instability in the

Northern Triangle and the threats to the region and their impact on the homeland.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) also prohibited in-flight refueling to non-U.S. aircraft engaged in hostilities in the civil war in Yemen. It also required a report from the Department examining the impact of Saudi-led coalition airstrikes on civilian casualties in Yemen. The William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 includes provisions that requires reports from the Department and from the Government Accountability Office examining the impact of U.S. security assistance to the Saudi-led coalition in its conflict in Yemen against the Houthis. It would also include a statement of policy on Yemen.

Organization and Management of the Department of Defense

During the 116th Congress, the committee oversaw the organization and management of the Department of Defense, and it legislated substantial organizational changes through the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021. Prominent organizational changes included: the establishment of the United States Space Force as a separate armed force within the Department of the Air Force; the establishment of a Chief Diversity Officer within the Department of Defense; adjustments to the position of Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense; the establishment of an Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy; the establishment of an Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment; and the establishment of Assistant Secretaries for Energy, Installations, and Environment in each of the Departments of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force; and the disestablishment of the position of Chief Management Officer of the Department of Defense.

Homeland Defense

During the 116th Congress, the committee continued its oversight of the missions and capabilities of U.S. Northern Command and the Department of Defense's Homeland Defense and Global Security directorate. This section covers integration of response planning and exercises, as well as requests for support from other departments and agencies, Defense Support of Civil Authorities, as well as the Department's integration and support to domestic crises response. Elsewhere, the activities report covers other aspects of homeland defense such as cyber operations, Cooperative Threat Reduction, nuclear issues, and intermediate and long-range missile defense systems.

During the 116th Congress, the committee conducted oversight and received hearings and briefings on a range of topics focused on homeland defense issues, particularly on the Department of Defense's support to the Department of Homeland Security at the southern land border of the United States, COVID–19 pandemic support, and support to civilian law enforcement.

Support to the Southern Border

During both sessions of the 116th Congress, the committee received numerous briefings on the mission, scope, authorities, duration, efficacy, and cost of U.S. border support operations from Department of Defense officials. On January 29, 2019, the committee held a hearing entitled, "Department of Defense's Support to the Southern Border." On May 1, 2019, and March 11, 2020, the committee held hearings titled "National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activity in North and South America" to inform the committee regarding the fiscal year budget request as it relates to Northern Command and to the Department of Defense's support to the Department of Homeland Security at the southern border. Members and staff also traveled to the southern border of the United States on multiple occasions to review and assess Department of Defense operations and activities.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) contained a provision that directed the Secretary of Defense to transmit requests for assistance received from the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Health and Human Services electronically no later than 7 calendar days after receiving those requests as well as the Secretary's response to any such request to the committee. This has provided Congress greater oversight into what support requests the Department of Defense is receiving as well as which ones they support and how they will provide that support.

The William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA) contained a provision that would modify and expand section 1059 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92) to provide more detailed information on military support to Department of Homeland Security along the southern border. The modification would require the Department of Defense to ensure that support to the border will not affect military readiness and would modify the reporting requirement to include a description of the assistance, the units (Active Duty and National Guard) that provide the assistance, the length of military deployments, the mission of these personnel by location, and the financial cost of the support.

COVID–19 Pandemic

During the second session of the 116th Congress, the committee received regular briefings on how the Department of Defense is providing force protection during the COVID–19 pandemic, and received updates on COVID–19 testing, research, and vaccine development; the COVID–19 pandemic response from the Department of Navy; and how Department of Defense is leveraging the Defense Production Act and supporting the Defense Industrial Base during COVID–19. The committee also received a briefing from the National Center for Medical Intelligence on COVID–19. On June 10, 2020, the committee held a hearing entitled "Department of Defense COVID–19 Response to Defense Industrial Base Challenges." The Subcommittee on Military Personnel also held briefings with subject matter experts in infectious disease and global health to discuss military Force Health Protection related to COVID–19 on May 21, 2020, and the progress of the COVID–19 Task Force on

September 11, 2020. These events were essential for the committee to better understand the origins of the pandemic, the pandemic's effect on the U.S. military and the military industrial base, as well as the Department's role in Operation Warp Speed.

The FY21 NDAA contained a variety of provisions that would authorize funding to strengthen Department of Defense and the country's ability to respond to a potential COVID–19 resurgence and other infectious diseases in the future.

Support to Civilian Law Enforcement

During the second session of the 116th Congress, the committee received several briefings and testimony from the Department of Defense on its support of civilian law enforcement's civil unrest activities. The committee received testimony from Department of Defense on July 9, 2020, at a hearing entitled, "Department of Defense Authorities and Roles Related to Civilian Law Enforcement." These events provided the committee a better understanding of the Department of Defense's support to civil law enforcement, existing authorities, and limitations.

The FY21 NDAA contained a provision that would require active duty, National Guard, and Federal law enforcement personnel who are providing support to Federal authorities in response to a civil disturbance to display visibly: (1) the individual's name or other identifier unique to that individual; and (2) the name of the Federal law enforcement agency, Armed Force, or other organization of which such individual is a member. This provides for greater transparency and understanding when military personnel are used in support of civil authorities.

Acquisition

In the 116th Congress, the committee continued its ongoing effort to improve the agility of the Department of Defense acquisition system and the environment driving acquisition choices in the Department, industry, and Congress. Through its oversight function, the committee continued to monitor the efforts of the Department, and particularly the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, to implement recent statutory changes and recommendations of commissioned reports. The committee placed a priority on accountability and integrity in contracting. In developing policy, the committee continued to solicit input from industry, academia, the Department, and other stakeholders.

The committee conducted events to receive testimony from key leaders and experts. Committee staff travelled to discuss key issues with partners and allies and also participated in events for members of government, industry, academia, and investment communities, including a discussion platform for fast-paced technology.

In response to the pandemic, the committee also established recurring weekly staff briefings by Department senior leaders on the response to the public health crisis to ensure the appropriate, effective, and efficient use of the Department's significant financial resources and contracting flexibilities provided in the Families First Coronavirus Relief Act and the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (Public Law 116–136). Further, on June 10, 2020, the committee held a hearing entitled "DOD

COVID–19 Response to Defense Industrial Base Challenges," which discussed the Department's efforts in ramping up production capacity of key public health needs pursuant to Defense Production Act authority, while expanding the defense industrial base's (DIB) capabilities and ensuring the health and security of companies in the DIB. The testimony also highlighted the Department's significant role in providing acquisition expertise to other federal agencies tasked with major pandemic-related acquisition projects. The committee also received a briefing on September 11, 2020, providing an update on defense industrial policy efforts to maintain a supply chain for medical supplies and to shore up firms in the DIB.

Acquisition Policy and Issues

Consistent with its oversight plan for the 116th Congress, the committee expanded its efforts to improve the agility of the Department's acquisition system. Through legislation and oversight, the committee monitored and guided the efforts of the Department, and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, to execute its responsibilities to deliver effective, reliable, and affordable solutions to the warfighters. Beginning in early 2020, the committee applied these efforts with particular vigor in response to the coronavirus pandemic. The committee supported the Department's rapid response to acquisition issues and needs that the pandemic presented, enabling the Under Secretary for Acquisition and Sustainment to surge acquisition resources and expertise to other Government agencies, while simultaneously protecting the health and security of the DIB.

The committee also emphasized the importance of accountability and integrity in the contracting process. Reports of misbehavior by some contractors underscored the value of transparency in the data used to determine fair and reasonable prices for goods and services. Transparency, coupled with rigorous oversight, preserves the ability of the Government to negotiate effectively. The committee worked to equip the Department with contracting tools and legal authorities, and encouraged the Department to deploy those tools and authorities, to ensure that contractors meet high standards of ethics and responsibility.

The committee took action to enable the Defense acquisition system to respond quickly to emerging and potential threats from adversaries. The committee's careful approach to the requirements, acquisition, budget, and oversight processes emphasized that investments in innovation must be paired with broader support for sustainment activities. The committee supported multiple initiatives for innovative approaches to acquisition and modernization while also pressing the Department to adopt a more systematic, strategic approach to sustainment, to ensure that both aspects of the Acquisition and Sustainment enterprise receive appropriate attention.

Industrial base resiliency and supply chain security are critical to the Department's ability to accomplish its missions. Accordingly, the committee took legislative action to improve the Department's ability to assess and mitigate risks to its supply chains by: modernizing risk assessment and mitigation; strengthening and prioritizing efforts to address key industrial base vulnerabilities;

collaborating effectively with allies and partners; improving insight into and mitigation of risks presented by foreign ownership, control, and influence of contractors; enhancing transparency of beneficial ownership of contractors; reducing reliance on potentially vulnerable sources of strategic and critical materials; and expanding incentives for trusted sources of semiconductors and other critical microelectronics. In its oversight capacity, the committee ensured that the Department implemented a careful, risk-based approach to implementing the prohibition on certain telecommunications equipment, consistent with section 889 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–292).

The committee incorporated several provisions in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA) aimed at improving efficiency and effectiveness in the acquisition process. Some provisions of note in Public Law 116–92 and the FY21 NDAA include:

(1) Investing in the Workforce: The committee made significant progress in strengthening the acquisition workforce. Public Law 116–92 required the Department to redesign the Acquisition Workforce certification, education, and career fields by leveraging nationally and internationally recognized standards. It also established a Defense Civilian Training Corps to address critical skill gaps in the Department's civilian workforce. It further directed the Department to establish extramural research activities focused on innovative acquisition processes to leverage expertise outside of the Department, in order to provide academic analyses and policy alternatives for consideration by the Department and Congress.

(2) Streamlining Acquisition Processes: To ensure the integrity of the defense industrial supply base and improve risk mitigation, including improving processes and procedures for assessing and mitigating risks related to foreign ownership, control or influence, Public Law 116–92 directed the Department to streamline and digitize its acquisition processes and reformed acquisition policies with an increased emphasis on the software and personnel required to make acquisition efficient and cost-effective. Exclusive attention to cost, schedule, and performance of major defense acquisition programs and other development programs obscures myriad other risks in programs, large and small, any one of which could be single points of failure for successful acquisitions. The FY21 NDAA requires Service Acquisition Executives, who play important roles as portfolio managers and in executing programs, to report to Congress about lessons learned in the implementation of the Adaptive Acquisition Framework, including "middle tier" acquisition authority. To achieve a careful balance between flexible acquisition processes and oversight, the FY21 NDAA also adds a congressional notification requirement after a program using rapid prototyping and/or rapid fielding under "middle tier" of acquisition authority is terminated. Given the role that the Service Acquisition Executives play in portfolio and program management, this legislation would leverage their authority and accountability to improve overall acquisition policy. Furthermore, the FY21 NDAA enhances authori-

ties for acquisition of space systems for the United States Space Force and requires DOD to report to the committee on the use of such authorities to ensure transparency and accountability.

(3) Increasing Transparency and Integrity: Public Law 116–92 empowered contracting officers to obtain cost or pricing data needed to stop future price gouging by defense contractors with sole-source contracts. The FY21 NDAA would require disclosure of beneficial ownership in the database used by federal agency contract and grant officers for contractor responsibility determinations and clarify whistleblower rights by requiring Department of Defense contractors to inform their employees that internal confidentiality agreements do not prohibit the employees from lawfully reporting fraud waste or abuse. Public Law 116–92 also placed increased focus on the integrity of the defense industrial base, by directing attention to contractor behavior that constitutes violations of the law, fraud, and associated remedies, including suspension and debarment. In the conference report accompanying the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (H. Rept. 116–617), the conferees directed the Department to evaluate whether current suspension and debarment processes are sufficient to protect it from contractors that have been cited for willful or repeated fair labor standards violations under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

(4) Improving Industrial Policy Leadership: The FY21 NDAA would require one of the Assistant Secretaries to be the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy, whose principal duties will involve the overall supervision of policy of the Department for developing and maintaining the defense industrial base of the United States and ensuring a secure supply of materials critical to national security. It would further direct the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy and other officials to establish initiatives to help the Department of Defense better leverage the innovation and agility of small businesses.

(5) Ensuring the Security of the Defense Industrial Base: Public Law 116–92 directed the Department to develop a consistent, comprehensive framework to enhance cybersecurity for the DIB in consultation with key stakeholders in industry. Additionally, Public Law 116–92 strengthened the requirements for the national security strategy for the national technology industrial base as well as the annual report to Congress to ensure actual mitigation strategies, individual responsible for the strategy, and the timelines to eliminate the gaps and vulnerabilities. The FY21 NDAA requires the DOD to provide quarterly status briefings to the committee on these efforts.

(6) Invigorating Small Businesses: The committee continues to recognize small businesses as an engine of our economy and is concerned about the number of small businesses in the DIB. The FY21 NDAA directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy to establish initiatives that expand and diversify the number of small businesses in the national technology and industrial base, and improve their resiliency and competitiveness, even in the face of national emergencies. Given the importance of past performance evaluations to small businesses competing in the DIB, the FY21 NDAA requires contracting officers to consider a small

business concern's past performance in a joint venture or as a first-tier subcontractor when evaluating the small business concern's offer for a prime contract, if the small business so chooses.

(7) Expanding Acquisition Reform: The committee led efforts to continue and expand Acquisition Reform to the capability requirements process and sustainment activities. The FY21 NDAA requires the Department to conduct two assessments on the capability requirements process. Additionally, the FY21 NDAA directs a panel to look at weapon system sustainment as well as enhance the requirements of a weapon systems life cycle plan. The FY21 NDAA also includes the transfer and reorganization of the defense acquisition statutes, which will set the conditions for future reforms.

(8) Future of Warfare: The FY21 NDAA expands the use of modularity in the design of weapons systems, as well as business systems and cybersecurity systems, to enable competition for upgrades as well as sustainment throughout a product's lifecycle, enhance interoperability, and to support combining and recombining systems in novel ways to achieve joint all-domain warfare and the emerging joint warfighting concept.

Financial Management

In the 116th Congress, the committee continued to oversee military effectiveness and fiscal responsibility in a dynamic budgeting environment. Under the Budget Control Act (BCA) of 2011 (Public Law 112–25), as modified by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–37), recent years have seen significant increases in national defense discretionary spending, necessitating significant oversight in order to ensure the Department of Defense is a responsible steward of taxpayer dollars.

The Comptroller General of the United States has consistently identified the Department of Defense's financial management as a high-risk area since 1995. The Department of Defense has made some progress in modernizing its financial management capabilities, but arcane and obsolete financial management processes and systems continue to struggle to accurately track and account for billions of dollars and funding and tangible assets, which undermines confidence in the Department's financial management systems and requires significant congressional oversight.

The committee continued to review efforts to implement the Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness (FIAR) plan, as mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84). The Inspector General of the Department of Defense conducted the first agency-wide financial audit of the Department in fiscal year 2018, and continues to conduct such audits annually. On May 16, 2019, the committee held a hearing examining the Department's progress and the path forward for audit readiness and remediation efforts. Committee staff also engaged regularly with the Department in order to examine trends and concerns within the broader audit effort, monitor interdependencies between the FIAR plan and business systems modernization efforts, and oversee corrective actions and process improvements. Both the Department and Congress depend on the objective tools

provided by proper financial management processes and statements in order to make informed decisions.

READINESS

Maintenance and Training

As the military services invest in modernization initiatives, continuing to make proper investments in the maintenance and training of legacy weapon systems through divestment is important for military readiness and the safety of personnel. To that end, the committee conducted oversight of the budget requests of the military services in support of weapon system sustainment and training and, where appropriate, recommended resource adjustments in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA).

The committee took particular interest in the challenge of getting Navy ships out of shipyard maintenance periods on schedule and on budget. In response, the committee conducted oversight of Navy initiatives to improve planning and execution of shipyard work and programming of shipyard availabilities in the budget request. Section 363 of Public Law 116–92 and section 343 of the FY21 NDAA sought to improve transparency and oversight of Navy ship depot maintenance budget requests and execution. Similarly, the committee noted concerns in both the committee reports accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (H. Rept. 116–120) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (H. Rept. 116–442) regarding depot carryover limits and the way the services calculate allowable depot workload that is carried over from one year to the next.

The committee continued to examine the operational tempo of units to ensure that adequate periods for maintenance, training, and reset are built into the deployment cycles. This becomes more challenging as the services implement new concepts and introduce new weapon systems and capabilities into the force. To that end, the committee conducted oversight changes to the force generation models, such as the Army's Regionally Aligned Readiness and Modernization Model and the Navy's Optimized Fleet Response Plan, through reporting requirements included in the committee reports accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (H. Rept. 116–120) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (H. Rept. 116–442).

Finally, the committee examined ways that commercial best practices, new technology, and data analytics can help the military services more efficiently maintain weapon systems and effectively train personnel. This includes the collection of real-time data and analysis of historical maintenance records to develop a more efficient, predictive, and effective maintenance strategy as well as the use of augmented and virtual reality training and simulators to improve training. The committee conducted oversight of these initiatives through reporting requirements included in the committee reports accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for

Fiscal Year 2020 (H. Rept. 116–120) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (H. Rept. 116–442).

Logistics

Survivable logistics is a key combat support area and a critical enabler underpinning U.S. military power. The committee conducted oversight of the Department of Defense's efforts to protect and sustain its prepositioned stocks, communications networks, and tanker, strategic airlift, and military sealift fleets. The committee also focused on oversight of the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), the Department of Defense entity responsible for managing the global supply chain and providing goods and services in support of the total force. DLA's role in supporting the requirements of geographic and functional combatant commands was also of importance to the committee.

The Department of Defense often prioritizes funding of combat capabilities (weapon systems, warships, fighters, bombers, land combat vehicles) over logistics capabilities (sealift, fuel distribution, contested logistics assets). To that end, the committee noted the importance of investing in a more secure and resilient logistics and transportation infrastructure and set out to assist the Department of Defense in balancing its priorities and adequately funding the logistics enterprise. The committee examined the Department's airlift, sealift, and tanker sustainment and recapitalization plan, and in some cases prohibited divestiture of legacy assets until the Department fields a sufficient quantity of operational next-generation systems.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) included a reporting requirement on strategic policy for prepositioned materiel and equipment. In addition, the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA), required the Department of Defense to designate a single organization to be responsible for bulk fuel management and delivery through the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command region and develop a bulk fuel management strategy. Finally, the FY21 NDAA mandated a recurring requirement for the Department of Defense to conduct a comprehensive review of sustainment and logistics requirements necessary to support the force structure, force modernization, infrastructure, and other elements of the defense program and policies of the United States. Finally, in the committee report accompanying the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (H. Rept. 116–442), the committee required reports on Department of Defense Fuel Contracting and Department of Defense Warehouse Space Management.

Life-Cycle Sustainment

Design decisions made during weapon system development can create sustainment problems that drive costly depot-level maintenance once the system is fielded. The committee focused on reducing the total ownership costs of weapon systems and equipment by ensuring the Department of Defense is developing, procuring, and

modernizing weapon systems and equipment with consideration of life-cycle support and sustainment requirements and cost. To that end, section 802 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA) seeks to improve sustainment planning in the acquisition milestone process and help control cost growth for major weapon systems.

The committee continued to conduct oversight of weapon system sustainment issues by monitoring materiel condition metrics such as availability rates and mission capable rates. To improve congressional oversight and military service accountability, section 351 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and section 347 of the FY21 NDAA implemented and then refined a requirement for the Department to develop materiel readiness metrics and objectives for major weapon systems, regularly review and update the metrics and objectives, and report on them with the annual budget request. Finally, the committee recognized the benefit of having continuous, independent review of the weapon system sustainment enterprise to constantly seek opportunities for improvement. To that end, section 345 of the FY21 NDAA would establish an independent advisory panel to focus on ways to improve the weapon system sustainment ecosystem.

Organic Industrial Base

Our Nation's organic industrial base is vital to achieving and maintaining warfighting readiness across all domains. The military services' arsenals, depots, air logistics complexes, and shipyards provide long-term sustainment through programmed maintenance and conduct repair and modernization upgrades. These facilities and their skilled workforces provide a national-level insurance policy against unforeseen national strategic contingencies. The committee remained concerned about the current state and future health of the organic industrial base as a result of an extended period of fiscal uncertainty, increasing maintenance and sustainment requirements, workforce attrition and recruiting challenges, and an overemphasis on modernization initiatives at the expense of investments in maintaining legacy weapon systems.

The committee continued to conduct oversight to ensure the Department of Defense's organic industrial base is viably positioned for long-term sustainability and has the workforce, equipment, and facilities for efficient operations to meet the Nation's current and future requirements. For example, section 359 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) required the Secretary of Defense to develop a comprehensive strategy for improving the depot infrastructure of the military departments with the objective of ensuring that all depots have the capacity and capability to support the readiness and material availability goals of current and future weapon systems. The committee also conducted oversight of how the military services ensure the depot workforce possesses the capabilities and skills to support emerging requirements as well as how the military services are recruiting, training, and preparing to retain the future workforce. To this end, the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA) would provide temporary authority to the Secretary of Defense to appoint retired

members of the Armed Forces to positions at the level of GS–13 and below at defense industrial base facilities.

The committee also continued its work to oversee carryover management. The committee noted concerns in both the committee reports accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (H. Rept. 116–120) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (H. Rept. 116–442) regarding depot carryover limits and the way the services calculate allowable depot workload that is carried over from one year to the next.

The committee took particular interest in the challenge of getting Navy ships out of shipyard maintenance periods on schedule and on budget. In response, the committee conducted oversight of Navy initiatives to improve planning and execution of shipyard work and programming of shipyard availabilities in the budget request. Section 363 of Public Law 116–92 and section 343 of the FY21 NDAA sought to improve transparency and oversight of Navy ship depot maintenance budget requests and execution.

Civilian Personnel

The Federal civilian workforce of the Department of Defense plays a critical role in advancing national security. The Department employs more Federal civilians than any other agency and these personnel perform disparate and essential missions across the globe. The committee focused on providing the Department with the proper tools to invest in a strong civilian workforce that contributes effectively to the success of the Department's mission.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) included several provisions to support the civilian workforce. In order to enable the entire Federal Government to better compete with the private sector for talent, Public Law 116–92 provided 12 weeks of paid parental leave to all Federal civilian employees. In addition, Public Law 116–92 provided that civilians moving as part of their employment within the Federal Government are not taxed for their relocation expenses paid for by the government. The bill provided extensions to the authority that permits certain allowances, benefits, and gratuities for civilian personnel on official duty in combat zones and to the authority that waives limitations on premium pay for civilians serving overseas. Public Law 116–92 also expanded and extended to 2025 several hiring authorities so that the Department of Defense can quickly hire civilian personnel into key areas, such as the defense industrial facilities (shipyards, depots, and arsenals) and major range and test facilities. Finally, in the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (H. Rept. 116–120), the committee noted concerns and established reporting requirements relating to involuntary civilian reductions in force, total force management, borrowed military manpower, and the use of term and temporary hiring authorities.

The William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA) included additional legislative provisions to support the civilian workforce. The bill would extend paid parental leave to approximately 100,000 Federal civilians inadvertently excluded from the provision in Public Law 116–

92, including Article I judges and employees at the Department of Veterans Affairs, Transportation Security Administration, Federal Aviation Administration, White House, and the courts and public defender's office in Washington, DC. In recognition of Federal civilians' dedicated service to the country throughout the pandemic, the FY21 NDAA also would permit the Office of Personnel Management to authorize agencies to allow most Federal civilians to carry over an additional 25 percent of annual leave into 2021. Further, the FY21 NDAA would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from reducing the civilian workforce unless the Department assesses the impact of such a reduction on workload, military force structure, lethality, readiness, and operational effectiveness. The FY21 NDAA also included the Elijah Cummings Federal Employee Antidiscrimination Act, which would require each Federal agency to establish a model Equal Employment Opportunity Program that is independent of the agency's human capital or general counsel offices and would establish requirements related to complaints of discrimination and retaliation in the workplace. Finally, the FY21 NDAA would provide extensions to the authorities that permit certain allowances, benefits, and gratuities for civilian personnel on official duty in combat zones; waive limitations on premium pay for civilians serving overseas; and allow the Navy to pay overtime to certain civilian shipyard employees working in Japan.

In the conference report accompanying the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (H. Rept. 116–617), the conferees also noted that the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) has not yet implemented recommendations by the Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee to align Federal wage system wage areas with General Schedule locality pay areas across the country and encouraged OPM to address this longstanding issue as soon as possible.

Personnel Background Investigations

The committee is concerned about the timeliness, quality, and cost of processing Federal security clearance applications and the impact that has on our national security apparatus' ability to effectively recruit and retain high-quality professionals. In 2018, the Government Accountability Office added the government-wide personnel security clearance process to its High-Risk List, which identifies Federal areas in need of urgent reforms to address significant challenges. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) directed that the Department of Defense resume responsibility for background investigations for Department of Defense personnel and defense contractors and directed the Secretary of Defense to begin a phased transition of all investigations previously conducted by the National Background Investigations Bureau (NBIB) to the Department of Defense. In October 2019, the NBIB was incorporated into the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency (DCSA), which also absorbed several other components including the Defense Security Service and the Consolidated Adjudications Facility.

Given the importance of conducting security, suitability, and credentialing background investigations for Department of Defense personnel, and the fact that the Department now has the responsi-

bility to conduct the majority of such investigations solicited by the U.S. Government, the committee continued its oversight to ensure a smooth transition and that clearances are investigated and adjudicated in a timely fashion. The committee also continued its oversight of DCSA's transition to government-wide continuous vetting. To this end, the committee received quarterly briefings from the Department on security, suitability, and credentialing reform.

In addition, the committee noted concerns in the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (H. Rept. 116–120) regarding the persistent backlog of security clearance applications and required the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the scope of the investigative and adjudicative backlog, plans to reduce the backlog, DCSA staffing, and reforms to ensure a high-quality security clearance process. Finally, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) required the DCSA Director to provide a report on improving the quality of information in background investigation request packages.

Energy and Environment

The military services continue to invest in installation and operational energy improvements. Energy resilient installations minimize the impacts of natural and manmade energy interruptions, ensuring continuity of operations. Increased efficiency enhances effectiveness and produces cost savings that can be applied to other installation readiness needs. Operational energy capability improvements enhance readiness by extending operational reach and on-station time and limiting reliance on fossil fuel convoys, improving our national security posture. Therefore, the committee continued to conduct oversight of the Department of Defense and military services' efforts to address resiliency gaps and improve energy efficiency on military installations and for military operations. To that end, where appropriate, the committee recommended resource adjustments and policy changes in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA).

The committee continued to examine the Department's policies and investments in both installation and operational energy, conducting oversight of these matters through analysis of budget requests and execution of existing policy. Sections 317 and 319 of Public Law 116–92 sought to incentivize the Department of Defense to make more positive energy resilience investments. Sections 315, 316, 317, 2804, 2823, and 2825 of the FY21 NDAA addressed energy resilience and energy security on military installations. Sections 322, 323, and 324 of the FY21 NDAA sought to improve the Department's capability to make operational energy improvements. Similarly, the committee noted concerns in both the committee reports accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (H. Rept. 116–120) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (H. Rept. 116–442) about the Department's execution of its operational energy and installation energy resilience programs.

In addition, the committee conducted oversight of the Department and military services' environmental management. The committee expressed concern about the Department's efforts to address the impacts of climate change on training and installation resilience. Sections 326, 327, 328, 2801, 2804, 2805, and 2806 of Public Law 116–92 sought to focus the Department's efforts toward improving installation resilience in the face of climate change. Sections 327, 328, and 2827 of the FY21 NDAA would require the Department to increase its transparency and update its analysis regarding greenhouse gas emissions and planning for climate change. Similarly, the committee noted concerns in both the committee reports accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (H. Rept. 116–120) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (H. Rept. 116–442) about the Department's planning for installation resilience in the face of increasing instances of extreme weather, drought, wildfire, and sea-level rise.

The committee continued to conduct oversight of the Department's efforts with respect to contamination caused by its use of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) to include identification and remediation of contaminated sites, and research and development of alternatives. Sections 322, 323, 324, 329, and 330 of Public Law 116–92 sought to limit further contamination by limiting use of PFAS-containing fire-fighting agents, creating guidance for handling and disposal of PFAS-contaminated materials, and banning the use of PFAS-containing packaging for Meals Ready-to-Eat. Likewise, Sections 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, and 335 of the FY21 NDAA sought to build on policies that encouraged transparency with communities and focused effort on research and development. Similarly, the committee noted concerns in both the committee reports accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (H. Rept. 116–120) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (H. Rept. 116–442) about the Department's transparency in communicating with impacted communities and sense of urgency in remediating PFAS contamination in defense communities.

Military Construction, Facilities Sustainment, and Real Property Management

The committee continued its oversight of the Department of Defense's military construction program to manage the overall capacity of the Department's infrastructure and to ensure resilient long-term military construction investments. The committee also continued its oversight of the Department's investments in facility sustainment, restoration, and modernization, particularly as an instrument of disaster recovery and resiliency enhancement. To that end, the committee conducted oversight of budget requests of the Department of Defense and military services in support of the military construction program and where appropriate recommended resource adjustments and policy changes in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA).

The real property management process requires extensive oversight to maintain almost $749.0 billion in infrastructure. The committee conducted oversight of the Department's efforts to improve its internal management of its real property to include better requirements development to reduce project planning inefficiencies that have resulted in poorly coordinated investment decisions and suboptimal facility construction.

The committee significantly increased its oversight of the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) program particularly with respect to maintenance and sustainment of housing developments. The committee noted a lack of oversight by the Department and military services of military family housing developments managed by private partners. The committee examined ways to enhance this oversight and make policy changes that would ensure military families lived only in safe, high-quality MHPI homes. Title 30 of Public Law 116–92 sought to make sweeping changes to the management, oversight, sustainment of MHPI housing units, as well as improve the treatment of the tenants of these units. Sections 2811 through 2818 of the FY21 NDAA sought to continue to increase accountability and transparency about the conditions and financial solvency of MHPI projects. Similarly, the committee noted concerns in both the committee reports accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (H. Rept. 116–120) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (H. Rept. 116–442).

The committee also increased its oversight of installation resilience matters to include energy resiliency and resilience to climate change. As noted in the Energy and Environment section of this report, both Public Law 116–92 and and the FY21 NDAA contained sections that sought to encourage enhancements in installation resiliency. Similarly, the committee noted concerns about gaps in the Department's policies related to resiliency in both the committee reports accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (H. Rept. 116–120) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (H. Rept. 116–442).

Finally, the FY21 NDAA included a provision that would establish an independent commission to make recommendations to the Secretary of Defense for the renaming of assets or removal of symbols, displays, monuments, and paraphernalia that commemorate the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America from all assets of the Department of Defense.

MILITARY PERSONNEL AND HEALTH CARE ISSUES

Military Manpower and Force Structure

During the 116th Congress, the committee continued to assess the military's manpower requirements to meet its current and future global military commitments. Specifically, the committee continued to provide aggressive oversight of military manpower levels, skill sets, and force structure to ensure they support the National Defense Strategy. In the 116th Congress, the committee examined

trends in overall total force structure requirements, end strength, recruiting, retention, morale, and benefits and compensation.

The committee focused on integration of women into combat arms positions in the Army and Marine Corps and on ensuring the military is inclusive and represents the demographics of the U.S. population. As part of this oversight the committee sponsored a congressional delegation (CODEL) to Fort Bragg and Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, and another CODEL to Fort Lewis and Travis Air Force Base to meet with women who had transitioned to a combat arms position in units. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) required the Marine Corps to gender integrate basic training at Parris Island within 5 years and at San Diego within 8 years. The committee also held a hearing on December 10, 2019, on diversity in recruiting and retention and increasing diversity in the military.

In the second session of the 116th Congress, the committee continued its oversight of increasing diversity in the military by including legislation in the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA) that would require a Chief Diversity Officer of the Department of Defense and would require the Secretary of Defense to create a strategy for increasing diversity in the military as part of the National Defense Strategy, to include measurable metrics with a progress report as part of each new National Defense Strategy.

Military Benefits and Compensation

During the 116th Congress, the committee gave close scrutiny to draft proposals from the Department of Defense calling for changes to military compensation and other benefit programs. The oversight of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel ensured such proposals were thoroughly assessed with respect to their positive or negative impacts to the All-Volunteer Force. Specifically, the draft Department of Defense proposals to reform the Reserve Component call-up duty status authorities which would overhaul the way a Reserve Component service member is activated were considered. The subcommittee's oversight in this area was concentrated on the proper alignment of the new authorities to ensure that the pay and benefits for Reserve Component members would not be adversely affected. To that end, on March 27, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on Reserve Component duty status reform. Although the Department of Defense unveiled to the committee a very detailed and thorough plan for changes to the duty status authorities, the proposal did not reach the committee in time for inclusion in the fiscal year 2020 or 2021 National Defense Authorization Acts.

The subcommittee's oversight of pay and allowance issues led the committee, as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92), to recommend no change to current law, thereby enabling the by-law 3.1 percent raise in basic pay during calendar year 2020 based on section 1009 of title 37, United States Code. It is the intent of the underlying law to ensure military pay raises match the rate of compensation increases in the private sector as measured by the Employment Cost Index. As part of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authoriza-

tion Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA), the committee again recommended no change to the current law which would result in a basic pay increase of 3.0 percent for 2021. Additionally, the FY21 NDAA included legislation that would increase certain hazardous duty incentive pay for members of the uniformed services.

Public Law 116–92 and the FY21 NDAA also extended the authorities to pay bonuses and special pays during fiscal year 2020 and fiscal year 2021, and the subcommittee monitored the value of those bonuses and special pays to ensure they were sufficient to achieve the recruiting and retention objectives for which they were developed. The FY21 NDAA includes legislation that would increase the bonus authority for officer healthcare professionals to help to address the Department of Defense's overall shortage in this critical area.

Finally, the committee maintained focus on the Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) financial offset from the Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC). Legislation in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) established a Special Survivor Indemnity Allowance for surviving spouses who are the beneficiary of the SBP annuity and have their annuity partially or fully offset by the DIC which was due to expire. The committee's continued oversight in this area and the focus on a whole-of-Congress solution for the complete repeal of the SBP annuity offset by DIC led to legislation being included in Public Law 116–92 that eliminated the offset.

Military Health System

During the 116th Congress, the committee continued its oversight of military health policies of the Department of Defense. The Department is charged with both supporting the readiness requirements of the warfighter and delivering a robust military health benefit, all while creating efficiencies and implementing cost savings initiatives that may alter the composition of the existing Military Health System (MHS). Through briefings and hearings, the committee examined military medical manning requirements, TRICARE benefit delivery, wounded warrior programs, resiliency, opioid policy, and ongoing reform efforts that are transitioning military treatment facilities and other organizational structures from the military service departments to the Defense Health Agency. The committee also continued to monitor the implementation of the Genesis Electronic Health Record, as well as other health-related collaborations between the Department of Defense and Department of Veterans Affairs such as suicide prevention. The committee held two joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review both electronic health records and veteran suicide.

The committee held a hearing on the Feres Doctrine to hear testimony on whether the policy needed reform to improve the quality of healthcare delivered in military treatment facilities as well as provide more compensation to beneficiaries impacted by medical malpractice. Although the committee did not repeal or change the Feres Doctrine, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) authorized the Secretary of Defense to allow, settle, and pay an administrative claim against the United States for personal injury or death of a member of the uni-

formed services that was the result of medical malpractice caused by a Department of Defense healthcare provider.

During the second session of the 116th Congress the committee continued to monitor the Department's reform of the MHS as well as provided considerable oversight of the Department's response to COVID. The committee held two member-level briefings with outside experts on the Department's response to the pandemic and the staff held numerous briefings with the Department on topics from force protection to testing and vaccine development and distribution. The William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA) includes provisions that would require the Department to review its posture, plans, and training for future pandemics; create a registry of TRICARE beneficiaries diagnosed with COVID–19; and partner with civilian healthcare and Federal agencies to enhance interoperability and create medical surge capability and capacity of the national medical system.

Military Personnel Policy

During the 116th Congress, the personnel policies of the Department of Defense remained under considerable scrutiny as the services compete to recruit, manage, and retain the best and brightest men and women. The Subcommittee on Military Personnel continued to give close examination to proposals from the Department of Defense and other organizations calling for any major changes to personnel policies including recruiting, promotions, career paths or changes to military retention, talent management, and other policy programs in order to assess the impact of any proposed changes on the viability of the All-Volunteer Force.

As a part of this personnel policy oversight, the subcommittee focused on officer personnel management. To that end, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) authorized personnel policies to increase the Department's flexibility to manage personnel talent. The provisions included the authority of promotion boards to recommend that officers of particular merit be placed higher on the promotion list. The William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA) includes a provision that would expand the availability of enhanced constructive service credit in a particular career field upon original appointment as a commissioned officer.

In a continuation of the subcommittee's oversight responsibilities, on March 12, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on outside perspectives on military personnel policy, and on May 16, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive testimony from the Department of Defense on military personnel management.

In response to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID–19) pandemic, the subcommittee included in the FY21 NDAA several authorizations that concerned the management of the Reserve Components that have been called to duty in response to the pandemic. The authorities include constructive credit for certain members of the Reserve Components who could not complete minimum annual training requirements as a result of the COVID–19 pandemic, and

quarantine housing for members of the National Guard who perform certain duty in response to the COVID–19 emergency.

Since the establishment of the U.S. Space Force as a separate service in Public Law 116–92 the committee continued to work with the Department to oversee, establish, and legislate the appropriate personnel policies for the new service. To that end, the subcommittee participated in quarterly briefings by the Space Force leadership on the way forward for manning the Space Force, general personnel policies, and specific general officer manning numbers and associated personnel policy.

Uniform Code of Military Justice, Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence

The committee continued its record of providing effective oversight of military justice, which included implementation of the comprehensive overhaul of the Uniform Code of Military Justice mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328). The committee also continued its robust oversight of the Department of Defense's sexual assault prevention and response programs with a focus on implementation of best practices for prevention programs, including programs designed to address and prevent domestic violence in the military.

In exercising its oversight of sexual assault prevention and response, the committee executed several congressional delegations (CODELs) and staff delegations focused on programs at the installation level. The oversight trips, coupled with two hearings on sexual assault and one hearing on domestic violence, helped the committee shape and pass legislation to better protect and provide care for victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) increased resources available to sexual assault survivors, including an increase in the number of investigative personnel and Victim Witness Assistance Program liaisons, with the goal of ensuring that investigations of sex-related offenses be completed not later than 6 months after the date of initiation. It also required additional training for commanders regarding disposition of sexual assault and collateral offenses. Public Law 116–92 also required the Department of Defense to establish a program to provide legal counsel to domestic violence victims to assist them before and during the court-martial process. Counsel providing services under this program were also required to receive specialized training on issues commonly associated with domestic violence.

In the second session of the 116th Congress, the Subcommittee on Military Personnel held a hearing on racial disparities in the military justice system to discuss causes and potential remedies. The committee focused significantly on Fort Hood, Texas, and the deaths of several soldiers, to include Specialist (SPC) Vanessa Guillen. The committee conducted one briefing with the Army's Criminal Investigation Command to hear details of the disappearance and investigation of the death of SPC Guillen and one hybrid hearing covering the U.S. Army Forces Command Inspector General's review of the sexual harassment and assault prevention programs at Fort Hood, which included testimony from two advocates for victims of military sexual trauma. The committee also spon-

sored a CODEL to Fort Hood to receive information firsthand from investigators, commanders, and soldiers. Finally, the subcommittee held a hearing with the Fort Hood Independent Review Committee to discuss the 9 findings and 70 recommendations the committee made to the Secretary of the Army regarding the problems emanating from Fort Hood.

The William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 includes provisions that would create an independent civilian task force to study and make recommendations to prevent and prosecute domestic violence within the military services, require establishment of a capability for confidential reporting of sexual harassment, and require implementation of a Safe to Report policy across the services that establishes standards for the handling of collateral misconduct committed by victims of sexual assault.

Military Family Readiness

During the 116th Congress, the Subcommittee on Military Personnel continued to focus on the support provided to families of members of the Armed Forces, particularly when their servicemember spouse is deployed. The subcommittee continued to assess the methods used by the military services to identify the needs of military families and to identify the programs and policies that can be implemented or modified to improve their quality of life. As end strengths of the Armed Forces continued to increase, the committee closely examined the Department of Defense and military services' family support programs to ensure the programs are adequately resourced to support an increase in family members.

In addition, the subcommittee continued close oversight on the quality and availability of services at Department of Defense child development centers. To that end, the continued rigorous oversight of the subcommittee on family readiness issues resulted in the inclusion of several provisions in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) relating to a critical component of family readiness, childcare. The provisions included authorizing service members to take leave for a birth or adoption in more than one increment, and deferring deployment for one year for service members who give birth. Additionally, further improvements to childcare availability were addressed, including the direct hire of childcare employees.

Spouse employment and education issues were also of continued importance in the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA). Provisions were included that would address the expansion of the My Career Advancement Account program for military spouses to nonportable career fields and occupations and expand financial assistance under My Career Advancement Account program to assist spouses with continuing education. The subcommittee continued its oversight efforts with regard to childcare and the FY21 NDAA included childcare provisions that would require childcare availability for shift workers, establish a program for financial assistance for service members using in-home child care, and an assessment of financial assistance available to service members using non-Department of Defense child care facilities. A focus on enhancing children's edu-

cation resulted in provisions included in the FY21 NDAA that would establish a pilot program to expand eligibility for enrollment at domestic dependent elementary and secondary school, and a pilot program on expanded eligibility for Department of Defense Education Activity Virtual High School program to further assist military families. Finally, the FY21 NDAA would require the Department of Defense to standardize and improve the Exceptional Family Member Program to assist families with special needs.

Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Programs and Military Resale Programs

The committee believes the cost-efficient sustainment of Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) and military resale programs (commissaries and exchanges) is required to protect quality of life in military communities. The Subcommittee on Military Personnel provided oversight efforts directed toward that end in conjunction with continuing major resale reforms, begun in the 114th Congress, to ensure the continued viability of these programs.

Additionally, the subcommittee believes that MWR and military resale programs must remain competitive with private sector entities to ensure that service members and their families benefit fully from these programs. During the 116th Congress, the subcommittee monitored current practices and policies to ensure that MWR and military resale programs employed the full range of strategies available to private sector competitors to inform authorized patrons about the benefits associated with these programs and encourage their participation.

The subcommittee continued to monitor and oversee the changes required by the commissary reform plan with an emphasis on maintaining this valuable benefit without interruption. To that end, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) contained a provision on defense resale matters that required the Department of Defense to develop a business strategy that preserves service member savings. During the 116th Congress, the Subcommittee on Military Personnel continued its oversight of the defense retail system by receiving a quarterly briefing from the Department of Defense on the savings targets and the ongoing resale reform plan. This oversight continued throughout the 116th Congress and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 contains a provision that would expand the previous provisions on this issue to restart the reform process by mandating an updated business case analysis for the reform and for consolidation of the defense resale system.

Prisoner of War and Missing in Action

During the 116th Congress, the committee continued oversight of the Department of Defense's Prisoner of War/Missing in Action activities. Specifically, the committee focused on the operations of the Defense Personnel Accounting Agency (DPAA) to ensure they are meeting the requirement that the accounting effort achieve at least 200 identifications annually. Committee staff met multiple times with the leadership of DPAA to monitor progress in achieving the

required minimum 200 identifications annually. DPAA continues to work to regain access to recover missing service members from North Korea as a humanitarian mission. Unfortunately, due to COVID, DPAA had to cancel the majority of its overseas operations, but remains postured to execute when the conditions allow. DPAA laboratories were able to devise ways to continue forensic identification work in Hawaii and at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska, yielding 120 identifications for fiscal year 2020.

Arlington National Cemetery

The committee continued its oversight from the 115th Congress of Arlington National Cemetery (ANC) into the 116th Congress. The John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) directed the Secretary of the Army to establish revised eligibility criteria for interment at Arlington National Cemetery to ensure that the cemetery remains an active burial ground well into the future. The Secretary of the Army announced the draft proposed criteria September 25, 2019. The Army has conducted over three and half years of thoughtful deliberation and public outreach—including with veteran and military service organizations—and active engagement with ANC senior leaders and the Advisory Committee on ANC. On September 15, 2020, the Army announced a 60-day public comment period and is in the rulemaking process for revised eligibility for burial and inurnment into Arlington National Cemetery.

MODERNIZATION AND INVESTMENT ISSUES

Overview

During the 116th Congress, the committee conducted oversight of military equipment modernization strategies and programs. The committee assessed the effectiveness of those strategies and their ability to mitigate threats in the near-term and long-term from near-peer and peer competitors. The committee's efforts focused on full-spectrum, combat-effective lethality from near-term modernization efforts that utilize acquisition reform initiatives to speed development and fielding of solutions to the warfighter. The committee devoted attention to the military services' implementation and utilization of new, innovative, and agile acquisition reform authorities to recapitalize, upgrade, or enhance the performance of current and future combat systems. The committee also conducted oversight on the military services' ability to aggressively control development and procurement costs, implement reasonable, executable and accountable sustainment strategies that preserve system affordability, as well as manage strategic risk in critical areas of the U.S. defense industrial base.

The committee conducted oversight and produced legislation that subsequently provides resources to mitigate cost growth and schedule delays of modernization programs. The committee assessed the need for legislative action on a range of concerns including late determination of programmatic requirements; unjustified requirements growth and failure to properly mitigate requirements changes; insufficient analyses of alternatives; concurrency in test

and evaluation master plans; military services proceeding prematurely with development of immature technology; poor cost estimating; inadequate funding profiles; over-estimation of potential production rates; program instability; and, improper use of new and agile acquisition reform authorities.

Armored Vehicle Modernization

The committee focused on oversight of the Army and Marine Corps' evolving plans to improve the capability and extend the operating lives of its current heavy- and medium-weight armored combat vehicles. The committee evaluated plans for and conducted oversight of research, development, production, and timely fielding of its current fleets and next generation of these systems. The committee focused oversight efforts on management of these programs: the Next Generation Combat Vehicle including the Optionally Manned Fighting Vehicle, M1 Abrams tank, the M2 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, the family of Stryker Combat Vehicles, the family of Amphibious Combat Vehicles, the Light Armored Vehicle, the M109A7 Paladin Integrated Management, the Armored Multipurpose Vehicle, the Army's mobile protected firepower, and Active Protection Systems for combat vehicles.

Tactical Wheeled Vehicles

The committee conducted oversight of the Army and Marine Corps' current and future tactical wheeled vehicle (TWV) fleets, including their families of light, medium, and heavy TWVs and the family of Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicles. The committee specifically focused those efforts on management of these programs: Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles, Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck, Joint Light Tactical Vehicle, Ground Mobility Vehicle, Infantry Squad Vehicle, and High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle.

Rotorcraft Programs

The committee focused oversight efforts on rotorcraft modernization, force structure, and readiness. The committee specifically examined how the military services are balancing plans to accelerate development of next generation rotorcraft platforms with requirements to upgrade current rotorcraft platforms. Program areas of oversight interest for the committee included the following programs: UH–60 Black Hawk utility rotorcraft, AH–64 Apache Attack rotorcraft, CH–47 Chinook heavy lift rotorcraft, UH–1 Huey utility helicopters, AH–1 attack helicopter, CH–53K heavy lift rotorcraft program, UH–1N utility helicopter replacement program, Combat Rescue Helicopter, TH–73 advanced helicopter training system, and the Future Vertical Lift (FVL) development program.

The committee also conducted oversight on advanced aircraft survivability equipment upgrades to provide warning and protection against evolving threats, and monitored the Improved Turbine Engine program, designed to improve lift capability on the AH–64, UH–60, and FVL platforms.

Communications and Network Programs

The committee conducted oversight on the research, development, and procurement of tactical battlefield communications networks. Specifically, the committee examined the Army's plans for future battlefield network research and development programs, the Army's Tactical Network Modernization roadmap, and efforts on the incremental development and fielding of the Integrated Tactical Network and other tactical radio programs. The committee began and will continue to conduct oversight on the Army's "Project Convergence" and development of systems that will contribute to Joint All-Domain Command and Control.

Individual Soldier and Marine Equipment

The committee continued to monitor and oversee the research, development, and procurement of soldier and marine individual equipment, as well as other complementary personal protective equipment programs. Focus areas included: advances in weight reduction ("lightening the load") in individual equipment; development of female-specific individual protective equipment; development and procurement of the Enhanced Night Vision Goggle-Binocular; small arms and small caliber ammunition modernization with particular emphasis on the Army's next generation squad weapon system; procurement and fielding of enhanced performance small caliber rounds; improved combat helmets to help mitigate traumatic brain injury; and the development and fielding of the Integrated Visual Augmentation System.

Fixed-Wing Tactical and Training Aircraft

During the 116th Congress, the committee continued oversight efforts on the size, composition, capability, and capacity of the Department of Defense's tactical and training aircraft force structure. The committee engaged the Department through hearings and classified events to understand its aircraft force-mix strategy and composition regarding procurement of advanced-4th, 5th, and 6th generation tactical aircraft. Specifically, the committee scrutinized plans to recapitalize existing tactical aircraft to ensure that mission areas related to air superiority, interdiction, and kinetic support to land and maritime forces maintain combat effectiveness requirements. The committee engaged the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps to understand development, production, and recapitalization strategies to mitigate forecasted tactical aircraft inventory shortfalls that impact the Department's ability to implement the National Defense Strategy. The committee continued oversight of the Department's efforts to improve capabilities and reliability among the legacy fleet of aircraft and closely monitored the impacts on aviation readiness related to procurement of initial spares, repaired parts, and consumable supplies.

The committee continued oversight of the F–35 program, particularly with regard to affordability issues and concerns related to program life-cycle cost, production and fielding schedules, aircraft and support system performance, and sustainment strategy planning and execution. The committee focused oversight efforts on the F–35's performance during the Initial Operational Test and Eval-

uation phase, Block 4 software development, and the Continuous Capability Development and Delivery follow-on modernization program. The committee's focus areas on the F–35 program included production efficiency, software development and testing related to the operational flight program and mission data files, addressing F135 engine supply chain and risks, the Autonomic Logistics Information System (ALIS) fielding and integration into operational F–35 units, the beginning stages of the follow-on system named the Operational Data Integration Network to replace the dysfunctional ALIS, depot stand-up and facilitization, and supply chain management required to support concurrent production and operational maintenance and sustainment requirements.

In addition, the committee examined acquisition strategies related to the experimentation effort of the Air Force's Light Attack and Armed Reconnaissance platform, the Air Force's F–15EX new start program, and the Air Force's and Navy's initial plans and concepts for development of Next Generation Air Dominance capabilities. The committee continued engagement with the Air Force and Navy regarding efforts to mitigate physiological episodes that were prevalent and experienced by pilots operating tactical and training aircraft equipped with the On-Board Oxygen Generating System.

Tactical Missiles and Munitions

During the 116th Congress, the committee engaged the Department of Defense on oversight of the testing and war-reserve material requirements and subsequent production strategies to support and maintain sufficient inventories of conventional tactical aircraft missiles and munitions at an acceptable risk level. The committee focused its attention on the Department's identification, assessment, and strategies for management of risk in the associated defense industrial base and issues related to diminishing manufacturing sources, obsolescence issues, sole-source supply of components and major sub-systems, and production capabilities needed to support both annual production and surge requirements when necessary. The committee examined the stability and predictability of the Department's near and long-term budget planning and execution to control cost and reduce uncertainty in the defense industrial base.

Specifically, the committee focused on a wide-array of missile, munitions, and ammunition programs of the Department of Defense, including but not limited to: high-energy lasers, Maneuver Short Range Air Defense, Indirect Fire Protection Capability Interceptors, Iron Dome Interceptors, Precision Strike Missile, Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System, Joint Air-to-Ground missile, the Army Tactical Missile System, Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air missile, Small Diameter Bomb I & II, Joint Direct Attack Munition, Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile-Extended Range, Joint Advanced Tactical Missile, and precision-guided and preferred munitions supporting the deterrence and warfighting requirements of the geographical combatant commanders.

Bomber Force Structure

During the 116th Congress, the committee continued oversight efforts on the size, composition, capability, and capacity of the Department of Defense's bomber aircraft force structure. The committee is monitoring the development of the long-range strike bomber aircraft B–21A Raider as the program moves through acquisition. Section 132 and section 133 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 provide guidance to the Air Force on reviewing the bomber fleet mix and end strength. The committee also understands that long-range strike with standoff weapons will principally be conducted by the B–1 Lancer and B–52 Stratofortress bombers over the next decade. The committee is reviewing the development of a legacy bomber modernization program that is commensurate with the intended service life and fielding of advanced weapons.

The committee conducted oversight of the budget request in support of the B–52 Stratofortress Commercial Engine Replacement Program and, where appropriate, recommended resource adjustments in section 4201 of the FY21 NDAA.

Aerial Refueling Aircraft

During the 116th Congress, the committee reviewed the Air Force aerial refueling aircraft modernization and recapitalization programs, along with the Navy's nascent refueling capability associated with the MQ–25 Stingray program.

The Air Force currently requires 479 air refueling tankers to meet the National Defense Strategy but only possesses 395 KC–135R/T Stratotankers and 56 KC–10A Extender tankers for a total of 451 legacy tankers. The committee is watching the procurement of KC–46A Pegasus aircraft in light of the continuing deficiencies in the remote vision system and is cautiously optimistic the aircraft is on the path to be an operational air refueling aircraft in all situations. The addition of KC–46A aircraft will eventually grow the tanker force to 479 aircraft. Subsequently, the Air Force plans to replace its older tankers one-for-one with the planned 179 KC–46A aircraft. Section 135 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 provides guidance to the structure of the air refueling fleet until the KC–46A is operational. The remaining 300 KC–135 aircraft will need to be modernized. The committee has taken several briefs with the way ahead for the KC–135s to conduct operations in contested airspace.

The committee visited and received several briefings and is continuing to review the MQ–25 program as the Navy seeks to develop an unmanned aerial vehicle that adds an additional air refueling capabilities. The committee received additional briefings on capability, modernization, and procurement of the KC–130J.

Airlift Programs

During the 116th Congress, the committee continued oversight efforts on the size, composition, capability, and capacity of the Department of Defense's strategic and tactical aircraft force structure. The committee engaged the Department through hearings and briefings to understand tactical airlift modernization and recapital-

ization strategy. The committee engaged the Air Force to understand the modernization of the C–130H Hercules aircraft propellers and engines. The committee continued to assess the risk in the Air Force's current plan to maintain an intratheater airlift aircraft inventory to support the National Defense Strategy supported by section 134 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA).

The committee continued to provide oversight of the C–5M Super Galaxy and C–17A Globemaster III modernization programs per section 4101 of the FY21 NDAA.

Surface Warfare Programs

The Department of the Navy must expand the core capabilities of U.S. seapower to achieve a blend of peacetime engagement and major combat operations capabilities as part of the Navy's 355-ship requirement. During the 116th Congress, the committee provided oversight of the composition, capacity, and capabilities of the surface fleet. The committee also assessed the large and small surface combatant requirements to ensure oversight of the force structure and the associated weapons and sensors employed on the surface force with a specific emphasis on Frigate capabilities. The committee continued to conduct oversight of the Littoral Combat Ship and the sensors that will be fielded as part of the mission modules. Further oversight of the amphibious forces will also be pursued to include an analysis of what the optimal build cadence is, integration of advanced data capabilities and the amphibious assault connectors, and how best to support expeditionary basing. The committee continued its oversight of the DDG–51 Arleigh Burke class Destroyer program and followed the transition to the Flight III variant that incorporate the new air and missile defense radar. The committee also monitored the requirements associated with the new large surface combatant that the Navy indicates will be fielded in the near future. In addition to the manned platforms, the committee will review options for the Navy to augment the surface force structure with both unmanned and optionally manned platforms and will ensure these programs are sufficiently mature before the start of construction. Finally, the committee reviewed the combat logistics forces and the Maritime Security Program to ensure sufficient capacity is available to support national security objectives.

As part of this oversight, the committee continued to place a significant emphasis on improving affordability in shipbuilding programs through: ensuring stable requirements; the use of acquisition best practices; stability within the overall program; increased reliance on common systems and open architecture; and industrial base capacity, process, and facility improvements at the shipyards.

Undersea Warfare Programs

The ability to operate freely at sea is one of the most important enablers of joint and interagency operations, and sea control requires capabilities in all aspects of the maritime domain. There are many challenges to our ability to exercise sea control, perhaps none as significant as the growing number of nations operating sub-

marines, both advanced diesel-electric and nuclear propelled. Exercising sea control in the undersea domain is essential to maintaining the freedom of navigation in support of U.S. maritime interests. The committee continued to review the undersea domain to ensure warfare dominance. Specifically, the committee reviewed short- and long-term options to reverse the decline in the attack submarine force structure as well as options to augment the undersea fleet with unmanned underwater vehicles. The committee also assessed whether sufficient resources and technological maturity are available for the recapitalization of the ballistic missile submarine force. Additionally, the committee monitored the development of the requirements associated with the follow-on attack submarine to the Virginia class. Finally, the committee assessed the weapons and sensors employed in the undersea domain to retain maritime dominance, to include the capacity and capabilities of unmanned undersea vehicles.

As part of this oversight, the committee placed specific emphasis on the efficacy of multi-year procurement, rigorous assessment of requirements, and management of an expanding undersea industrial base capacity.

Military Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Programs

The committee conducted oversight activities on cost, schedule, and performance outcomes of tactical manned and unmanned aerial intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) systems. The committee examined the ISR enterprise for balance in inventory, satisfaction of military collection requirements, timeliness and redundancy of dissemination architecture, and modernization of analysis and exploitation capabilities for video and imagery. The committee monitored the Department of Defense's ISR policy development and implementation.

The committee evaluated the Department of Defense's long-term ISR architecture modernization and next-generation acquisition strategy. It further examined the supporting analysis behind programmatic decisions, the management of risk across ISR collection capabilities and capacities, and the corresponding resources to process, exploit, and disseminate raw data and finished analysis. The committee conducted oversight on improvements made to ISR transmission and down-link architecture that provide rapid delivery of collected information supporting timely and effective defense operations.

The committee's oversight efforts included the following ISR programs: RQ–4 Global Hawk unmanned aerial system (UAS) Block 30 and Block 40, MQ–9 Reaper UAS, MQ–1C Gray Eagle UAS, U–2 aircraft, RC–135 aircraft, Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System aircraft, E–3 Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft, and the Advanced Battle Management System.

Nuclear Forces and Posture

The committee oversaw the atomic energy defense activities of the Department of Energy and nuclear policies and programs of the Department of Defense to ensure the safety, security, reliability, and credibility of the U.S. nuclear deterrent. The committee en-

sured that the United States maintains a safe, secure, and reliable nuclear arsenal to address current and future threats. The committee conducted oversight of the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense's nuclear modernization and sustainment plans, nuclear deterrence and posture, including programs and policies included in the 2018 Nuclear Posture Review.

In particular, the committee oversaw funding levels and requirements for the nuclear deterrence mission and nuclear enterprise, including relevant nuclear delivery platforms and their associated warheads to ensure resources are provided and allocated effectively and efficiently across Department of Energy and Department of Defense, including through budget hearings on these proposed programs. With regard to the Department of Defense, the committee emphasized oversight of major acquisition programs that will recapitalize U.S. nuclear forces and the supporting complex for decades into the future, including but not limited to the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent system, the Long-Range Standoff cruise missile, and missiles associated with the new Columbia-class submarine. The committee also placed particular emphasis on investments in nuclear enterprise programs that fall under the purview of the Department of Energy, including but not limited to infrastructure investments, warhead life extension programs, stockpile stewardship programs, stockpile management programs, cost savings and efficiency initiatives, safety and security, and progress on the nuclear clean-up activities. The committee held a hearing on the cause and impacts of delays and cost increases of the B61 life extension program and W88 alteration program in September 2019, and included provisions in both the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA) on improving oversight of the plutonium pit production and nuclear weapons acquisition programs. The committee also initiated discussions on the importance of hiring and retaining a diverse, world-class workforce, requiring detailed reporting in the FY21 NDAA.

In addition, the committee continued oversight of the nuclear command and control programs that underpin a reliable nuclear deterrent.

Alongside overseeing and authorizing U.S. nuclear programs, the committee monitored foreign nuclear weapon development and modernization programs, holding classified briefings on China and Russia's nuclear weapons in November 2019 and on Chinese nuclear modernization programs in December 2020, and included requirements for classified reports and an independent report on adversary nuclear weapons programs in the FY21 NDAA.

The committee provided oversight of the U.S. nuclear policy and posture, extended deterrence policy, arms control activities, and nuclear force structure requirements, including impacts on strategic stability. Continuing efforts to inform dialog on measures to enhance deterrence and stability, Public Law 116–92 included a provision requiring an independent report on benefits and risks of a potential U.S. posture of no-first-use of nuclear weapons. In addition to a hearing by the committee in March 2019 to receive outside views on U.S. nuclear posture, the committee held a hearing

in February 2019 on the value of nuclear arms control, with Senator Richard Lugar, former Ambassador Alexander Vershbow, and former Assistant Secretary of State Paula DeSutter. The committee also held a classified briefing on the Open Skies Treaty in February 2020, and both Public Law 116–92 and the FY21 NDAA included provisions regarding the process and decision to withdraw from the Open Skies Treaty.

Missile Defense

The committee oversaw the Department of Defense's efforts to develop, test, and field layered missile defense capabilities to protect the United States, its deployed forces, and allies and partners against missile threats.

The committee continued to place emphasis on cost-effective and reliable missile defenses that contribute to strategic stability. The committee conducted oversight on U.S. homeland missile defense development, focusing on the next generation interceptor program with provisions in both the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA), efforts to improve regional missile defense capabilities, developmental and operational testing, cyber security to protect Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) data, force structure and inventory requirements, continued integration of "left-of-launch" capabilities, and science and technology investments in areas such as boost-phase intercept, directed energy, space sensor layer, and continuous improvements to radar discrimination. The committee focused on the Department's plans to design and develop a hypersonic defense capability, and in addition to the technical and programmatic aspects, continued to refine national missile defense policy through a provision in Public Law 116–92 in light of these complex and emerging threats.

The committee monitored implementation of the 2019 Missile Defense Review by the Department of Defense and opportunities to strengthen international missile defense cooperation with allies and partners to defend against ballistic and cruise missiles.

The committee legislated on the roles, responsibilities, and acquisition policies of the Missile Defense Agency and military services as they relate to missile defense to ensure acquisition accountability and that investments in missile defense capability and capacity are addressing global combatant commander requirements.

The committee continued oversight of the Army's Lower Tier Air and Missile Defense System modernization efforts, including the Patriot weapon system, the Lower Tier Air and Missile Defense Sensor (as that program transitions to a rapid prototyping effort), and efforts to improve interoperability of Army and BMDS systems. Public Law 116–92 included language that ensured the program had sound acquisition practices in place during the rapid prototyping effort, and that requirements were being met in accordance with operational needs.

The committee monitored progress of the Department of Defense Conventional Prompt Strike hypersonic offensive efforts across both the Navy and Army programs as potential "left-of-launch" capabilities. The committee initiated policy discussions and included provi-

sions in both Public Law 116–92 and the FY21 NDAA that required the Department to assess and address the risks of ambiguity, miscalculation, and unintended escalation of these types of weapons.

National Security Space

The committee oversaw the national security space policies and programs of the Department of Defense, including combat support agencies and elements of the Department of Defense that are also part of the intelligence community. The committee continued its years-long focus on improving the organization and management of the Department's space program, and related policies, to posture the military to maintain our space advantage, address new threats in space, elevate the focus within the Department on space as a warfighting domain, and create a culture that recognizes the importance of space for national security. Toward this end, the committee was intrinsically involved in the establishment of the U.S. Space Force, building on earlier efforts in the House-passed National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 to establish a Space Corps, and ultimately establishing the U.S. Space Force as a separate military service within the Air Force in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92). Public Law 116–92 also established a new Assistant Secretary for Space Policy to elevate space-related policy within the Department and established a new Assistant Secretary for Space Acquisition and Integration to increase focus on space acquisition.

In an effort to support new space acquisition frameworks and to support the use of new commercial architectures and services, including the use of proliferated LEO architectures to enhance resilience, and to promote innovation for national security, the committee held a briefing in May 2019 on the mission and plans of the Space Development Agency (SDA). Further, the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA) established the SDA in statute, mandating its transfer to the U.S. Space Force by October 2022. The FY21 NDAA again required the Department to submit a report and plan for a new space acquisition framework. In further support of innovation and resilience in space, the committee also held briefings on optimal future space architectures in January 2020 with Dr. Andrew Cox and on an update on Project Maven in support of the use of AI to inform and increase the speed of operational awareness and decisions.

The committee also oversaw the establishment of the Space Command as a separate geographic combatant command, in support of increased focus on warfighter requirements, plans, and operations.

The committee monitored current and expected foreign space threats, and focused on the need for development of effective deterrence policies for space. To this end, the committee held several classified briefings on space threats and adversary space capabilities in March 2019 and in September 2020, and Public Law 116–92 mandated an independent study to inform effective deterrence in space. Both Public Law 116–92 and the FY21 NDAA continued to press for measures to increase deterrence and capacity, for example mandating the development of terminals that can multi-

global navigation satellite systems to add resilience to precision, navigation and timing capability and deter an attack on GPS space assets.

Finally, the committee continued to support increased use of commercial capabilities, with both Public Law 116–92 and the FY21 NDAA including provisions to mandate the use of commercial capabilities with regard to space domain awareness. The FY21 NDAA continued to support competition to ensure cost-effective assured access to space by mandating investments toward phase 3 of the National Security Space Launch program, and included several provisions to support small launch capabilities.

Navy and Marine Corps Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Programs

During the 116th Congress, the committee continued oversight efforts on the size, composition, capability, and capacity of the Department of Defense's maritime intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance aircraft force structure. The committee engaged the Department through classified and unclassified briefings to understand modernization and recapitalization strategy. The committee engaged the Navy to understand the recapitalization of the remaining P–3C Orion maritime patrol aircraft with the P–8 Poseidon aircraft. The committee continued to assess the risk in the Navy's current plan to maintain and procure the MQ–4 Triton supported by section 4101 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA).

The committee also continued to provide oversight of the E–2D Advanced Hawkeye Airborne Early Warning Command and Control aircraft as it gains inflight air refueling capability and continues to replace the E–2C Hawkeye. Advanced unmanned capability unclassified and classified briefings were held to support and understand the MQ–8B/C Firescout and new MUX/MALE capabilities for the Marine Corps.

Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations and Electronic Warfare

The committee continued oversight of the Department of Defense's developing Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (EMSO) strategy and associated electronic warfare (EW) systems. The committee engaged with the EMSO Cross Functional Team and military service leaders to understand how the Department is identifying requirements, developing policies, and establishing the necessary governance structures to manage the EMSO enterprise. The committee focused on the Department's ability to address emerging EMSO and EW threats and the military services' efforts to develop and field next-generation capabilities to counter these threats. Specifically, the committee examined airborne EW systems, including the EC–130H Compass Call aircraft, the EC–37B Compass Call rehost aircraft, the Navy's Next Generation Jammer airborne electronic attack capability, and the Army's Multi-Function EW–Air, as well as ground-based EW capabilities including the Terrestrial Layer System.

Integrated Air and Missile Defense

The committee conducted oversight on the research, development, and procurement of Army and Marine Corps tactical air and missile defense programs. Specifically, the committee examined the interim and enduring solutions for the Indirect Fire Protection Capability, the Integrated Battle Command System, and the Mobile-Short Range Air Defense capabilities.

INTELLIGENCE AND EMERGING THREATS AND CAPABILITIES

Intelligence

The committee recognizes the increasingly complex nature of warfare and the national security imperative of ensuring that the Defense Intelligence Enterprise is postured to balance intelligence support to National Defense Strategy priority challenges of confronting strategic competition and ongoing counterterrorism operations. Over the 116th Congress, the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities set and pursued an aggressive oversight and legislative agenda for the Defense Intelligence Enterprise. The subcommittee examined the current and planned modernization activities, with a focus on developments in machine learning and artificial intelligence, to ensure the Department of Defense is on track to continue creating current, informed foundational intelligence to support military operations, advanced weapon systems, and military planners.

To that end, the subcommittee conducted multiple briefings and hearings with the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security (USD(I&S)), and the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center (JAIC), to monitor progress in the development and synchronization of artificial intelligence initiatives, including activities underway at the JAIC; the DIA's Machine-assisted Analytic Rapid-repository System (MARS), which will ultimately underpin every aspect of military operations; and USD(I&S)'s Project Maven.

The subcommittee examined the organization, functions, and operations of the Defense Intelligence Agency to ensure comprehensive, timely, and objective intelligence support to Department of Defense plans and operations. The subcommittee provided oversight into the formulation and execution of the military intelligence program. In accordance with section 3038 of title 50, United States Code, the subcommittee scrutinized the management and execution of national intelligence program capabilities within Department activities to ensure these resources were adequate to satisfy the overall intelligence needs of the Department, and appropriately integrated with the intelligence activities of the Department.

The subcommittee held numerous briefings on combatant command intelligence requirements, oversight processes, and resources. The subcommittee paid particular attention to these areas during closed, classified briefings, as well as numerous congressional delegations with members and professional staff. The subcommittee pursued an aggressive oversight plan to address intelligence gaps in assessing and predicting infectious disease outbreaks such as

the novel coronavirus, as well as assessing and predicting extreme weather events to ensure military planners are able to capture that information to aid in military planning and operations.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) contained a number of provisions aimed at ensuring the ability of the Department to efficiently manage security support services, including processing personnel security investigations, protecting sensitive and classified U.S. government information, and guarding against counterintelligence threats to sensitive national security information and technologies. The subcommittee examined the transition of the National Background Investigations Bureau to the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency. Public Law 116–92 required the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency to submit on a semiannual basis a report outlining efforts to improve the quality of agency background investigation submissions, improve both the quality and timeliness of security clearances and other vetting requests across the Federal Government. Upon completion of a fulsome examination of the roles and missions of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, and to better reflect the responsibilities of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, Public Law 116–92 renamed the position to the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security.

Through the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA) and accompanying committee report (H. Rept. 116–442), the subcommittee took steps to address misinformation targeted at U.S. Armed Forces; established a Climate Security Roundtable to ensure the incorporation of artificial intelligence and machine learning into weather forecasting to enhance military intelligence surrounding climate change; and increased accountability of Department of Defense clandestine activities.

Finally, the subcommittee conducted oversight of all intelligence organizations, programs, and activities of the Department of Defense in accordance with the committee's jurisdiction. The subcommittee coordinated, as appropriate, with the House of Representatives Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence on matters related to Department of Defense intelligence and counterintelligence activities in the course of oversight and the authorization of appropriations for intelligence activities shared by the two committees.

Science and Technology

In the 116th Congress, the committee worked to ensure the Department of Defense continues to foster a robust and balanced science and technology (S&T) ecosystem comprised of agencies, offices, laboratories, federally funded research and development centers, university affiliated research centers, academic partnerships, test and evaluation entities, and partnerships with the private sector, including small businesses, in order to deliver the best capabilities to the warfighter in the near, mid, and long term. The Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities conducted oversight of the Department's S&T activities to ensure planning and execution of investments were aligned with national strategies and other interagency efforts to maintain technological

superiority. This included examination of the Department's S&T investments, which concerningly had less than zero percent real growth in the fiscal year 2021 President's budget request; the Department's efforts to advance technologies aligned with the National Defense Strategy (NDS) and the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering's (USD(R&E)'s) 11 modernization priorities; and how USD(R&E), the military services, and the many innovation organizations in the Department advanced these modernization priorities while protecting the important science and technology investments in next-generation innovations. The subcommittee continued its oversight of the performance of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, Defense Innovation Unit, and Strategic Capabilities Office, as well as other service-specific innovation centers and partnerships with private industry to ensure coordination, synchronization, transition of technology, and prudent use of fiscal resources.

The subcommittee encouraged the Department to examine its S&T strategy and doctrine, concepts of employment, and other organizing concepts pursued by the military services and the Office of the Secretary of Defense, including how capabilities contribute to new security strategies; how they will be supported by rigorous technical analysis and relevant concepts of employment; and how the Department will develop plans to transition mature technologies to the field. For each of the rapid technological advancements outlined in the NDS, and the USD(R&E) modernization priorities, section 232 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) tasked the Department to strategically develop policies on how the United States should use and deploy these future technologies, and how these emerging capabilities will contribute to new security strategies.

Through Public Law 116–92 and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA), the committee granted dozens of authorities to improve the Department's S&T workforce; facilities; infrastructure; access to small businesses, academia, and the tech sector to champion in-house and extramural innovation for the future of force modernization, warfighting operational concepts, and acquisition. The subcommittee continued to encourage the Department to use the authorities that have been underutilized, and Public Law 116–92 required the Secretary of Defense to submit a master plan for implementation of authorities relating to science and technology reinvention laboratories. The FY21 NDAA includes 10 recommendations from the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence, many focused on helping the Department attract, hire, and retain a strong technical workforce.

Providing and maintaining the infrastructure, both digital and brick and mortar, is paramount to attracting the best talent. Section 252 of Public Law 116–92 required the Secretary to produce a master plan to support the Department's modernization requirements, including improvements for the science and technology reinvention laboratories and the facilities of the Major Range and Test Facility Base. Additionally, section 231 of Public Law 116–92 directed a digital engineering capability and pilot to provide testing infrastructure and software development platforms to support auto-

mated approaches for testing, evaluation, and deployment, and section 836 of the FY21 NDAA would direct the Secretary to iteratively develop and integrate advanced digital data management and analytics capabilities to use data to enable and inform further development and innovations in models and simulations, including innovations in automation, artificial intelligence, and software development.

Ensuring the Department nurture its talent pipeline is vital to ensuring the Department and the nation's innovation base has the technical workforce it will need to strengthen the U.S. military's edge over the next few decades. The subcommittee continued its focus on science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education, and provided direction and authorities to the Department to diversify and strengthen the national security workforce. Section 262 of Public Law 116–92 directed a National Academies of Sciences study on elevating defense research at Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Other Minority Institutions (HBCU/MIs). The FY21 NDAA would encourage Department contractors to participate in STEM in elementary and secondary schools; enable the Secretary to provide financial assistance, scholarships, and fellowships for students at HBCU/MIs; direct a single organization to have primary responsibility for building cohesion and collaboration across the Department's various scholarship and employment programs; provide part-time and term employment for university professors and students working in the Defense S&T enterprise. The FY21 NDAA would also direct a study on how to better attract and retain highly qualified individuals for employment in DOD who have scientific or technical expertise in critical technologies and are involved with basic and applied research funded by the Department.

Further, the current global COVID–19 pandemic underscores the importance of the subcommittee's oversight of S&T investments in countermeasures to adversary capabilities and emerging threats, such as infectious diseases, biotechnologies, and climate change. Section 263 of Public Law 116–92 directed a Defense Science Board study on emerging biotechnologies pertinent to national security. Section 278 of the FY21 NDAA would direct an assessment and direct comparison of the United States and its adversaries' capabilities in emerging biotechnologies for national security purposes, including applications in material, manufacturing, and health. Section 1055 of the FY21 NDAA would reauthorize the National Oceanographic Partnership Program to promote the national goals of assuring national security, protecting quality of life, ensuring environmental stewardship, and strengthening science education and communication through improved knowledge of the ocean.

Cyberspace Activities and Information Technology

The committee recognizes the ever-increasing cyber threats facing the nation and the criticality of ensuring that the U.S. Armed Forces are postured to succeed in cyberspace. Over the 116th Congress, the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities set and pursued an aggressive oversight and legislative agenda for cyber-related matters. This necessitated examination not only of the Department of Defense's operations and capa-

bilities, but also to ensure the Department was not compartmentalizing its cyber forces and instead creating the necessary linkages between its cyber operations and operations in the other warfighting domains. Additionally, this effort requires that the Department is cognizant of and persistently collaborating with other departments and agencies of the executive branch, to include the Departments of Homeland Security, Justice, Energy, and Health and Human Services. The subcommittee focused on ensuring that the Department of Defense adequately budgeted for and invested in cyber capabilities, and that these investments aligned correctly to the nation's strategic objectives.

Through the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and accompanying committee report (H. Rept. 116–333), the subcommittee emphasized measures to improve congressional oversight of the Department's actions, operations, policy and strategy towards cyberspace. This included provisions mandating a comprehensive framework for the Department's cybersecurity efforts in assisting the Defense Industrial Base, establishing a biannual reporting requirement for the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center, directing a Government Accountability Office study of the Department's inventory of Internet Protocol Version 4 addresses, and accounting for all of the Department's investments in cybersecurity education programs at the primary, secondary, and post-secondary levels. Additionally, Public Law 116–92 contained provisions that refined the definitions and notification standards for sensitive military cyber operations, and directed a quadrennial cyber posture review.

Through the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA) and the accompanying conference report (H. Rept. 116–617), the subcommittee made significant headway, not only in improving the posture of the Department of Defense, but of the entire executive branch through oversight and legislation built on recommendations from the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence and the Cyberspace Solarium Commission. Key provisions in the FY21 NDAA include legislation addressing personnel management authority of the commander of U.S. Cyber Command, authority to expend operation and maintenance funds for cyber operations-peculiar capability development, strengthening the position of the Principal Cyber Advisor, and the authority to establish tailored cyberspace operations organizations within each of the military services. Most notably, the FY21 NDAA would establish a National Cyber Director, Presidentially appointed and Senate-confirmed, to serve as the principal advisor of the President on matters related to cyberspace and cybersecurity, and with a remit that spans the departments and agencies of the executive branch.

Information Operations

The committee recognizes that engagement with foreign audiences and a refined understanding of the information environment is pivotal to navigating the 21st century global security environment. Whether influencing nation-state adversaries or countering propaganda efforts by violent extremist groups, or identifying and countering deception or disinformation events, strategic commu-

nication and information operations are critical elements to success in all domains.

During the 116th Congress, the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities set and pursued an aggressive oversight and legislative agenda examining the Department of Defense's progress in developing and leveraging information operations (IO) as a means to counter state-sponsored information warfare against those adversaries designated by the National Defense Strategy. Nation-state actors such as China, Russia, North Korea, and Iran are adept at disinformation campaigns and manipulation of the information environment. Violent extremist groups like Al Shabaab, Boko Haram, and the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria also leverage the information environment to accelerate the radicalization, and thus recruitment, of vulnerable groups and recruitment opportunities. These violent extremist groups rely upon social media and encrypted messaging services to plan, finance, and direct the execution of violent acts of terror.

Both the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA) include provisions addressing these types of malign activities. Public Law 116–92 directed an annual report regarding the ongoing establishment of U.S. Special Operations Command's (USSOCOM's) Joint Military Information Support Operations (MISO) Web Operations Center, focusing on efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of USSOCOM's MISO programs while ensuring coordination with the Department of State's Global Engagement Center to ensure synchronized, cogent information operations. Further, in the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (H. Rept. 116–120), the committee directed the development of a comprehensive strategy for the development and execution of operations in the information environment while simultaneously scrutinizing the posture and resourcing of defense intelligence capabilities to sufficiently support such activities in the information environment. The FY21 NDAA builds on these efforts and would add training on foreign disinformation campaigns and studying cyber exploitation and online deception of members of the U.S. Armed Forces and their families.

Protecting Critical Technology and National Security Information

In the 116th Congress, the committee continued its oversight to ensure the Department of Defense implements policies that promote a sound economic, political, and strategic environment on U.S. soil where global collaboration, discovery, innovation, public institutions, and industry can all thrive. Though the open dialogue and debate of academia can be anathema to the secrecy relied on in the Department, it must recognize—and embrace—the competitive advantage America's free society provides us to out-innovate and develop better products faster. The United States free society and open, basic research environment focused on discovery for the United States—and the world—has, for the last several decades, allowed our American universities to undertake nothing less than a talent acquisition program for the U.S. economy.

Through the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA) the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities included numerous provisions to address the initiative to support protection of national security academic researchers from undue influence and other security threats initially included in section 1286 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232). Section 1299C of the FY21 NDAA would completely replace and update section 1286 of Public Law 115–232 to mandate the designation of a government official to act as an academic liaison to work with academia to develop and execute initiatives to protect Department-sponsored academic research from undue foreign influence and threats; clarify that the initiatives are intended to be developed and executed with all appropriate academic research institutions; mandate the establishment of requirements for briefings on espionage risks to appropriate senior academic officials; clarify requirements on the development of a list of foreign talent programs that pose a threat to U.S. national security interests; establish additional procedures, consistent with government best practices and overseen by the designated academic liaison, for enhanced information sharing between the government and academic institutions with respect to fundamental research programs; and mandate additional reporting on lists of academic institutions and foreign threat programs of concern to the Congress and the public.

Additionally, the FY21 NDAA would create an interagency working group led by the Office of Science and Technology Policy and would direct a National Academies of Sciences-hosted roundtable with academia and others to tackle issues of foreign influence, cyber-attacks, theft, and espionage. Both teams were directed to develop best practices for Federal research agencies and grantees, while accounting for the importance of the open exchange of ideas and the international talent required for scientific progress and American leadership in science and technology. Additionally, the subcommittee partnered with the House of Representatives Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and Committee on Energy and Commerce, as well as with the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to include a provision which would require disclosure of funding sources in applications for research and development awards from any Federal research agency.

Sensitive Military Operations

Throughout the 116th Congress, the committee continued extensive oversight of sensitive military operations conducted by the Department of Defense outside of Afghanistan, Iraq, or Syria in accordance with section 130f of title 10, United States Code. As appropriate, oversight is conducted in classified forums.

The Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities focused particular attention to the legal, policy, operational, and funding authorities, including section 127e of title 10, United States Code, associated with such operations throughout the 116th Congress. In the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National

Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA), the subcommittee modified the existing reporting requirements to ensure increased transparency and timely notifications to Congress regarding the transition or termination of any activities under said authority and directed a parallel review by the Comptroller General of the United States regarding the conduct of the 127e authority.

The committee believes in the deliberate application of military force under the appropriate authorities and direction from the President and the Department of Defense. As such, the committee significantly enhanced oversight of military operations and activities by directing that the Department provide all execute orders upon request by the committee for review. Now codified in section 113 of title 10, United States Code, as directed by section 1744 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92), the Secretary of Defense must provide copies of each execute order upon request as well as a quarterly report identifying and summarizing all execute orders approved by the Secretary or the commander of a combatant command in effect for the Department of Defense as those operating principles framing military operations.

In addition to enhancing oversight of those operating principles establishing military operations and activities, in the committee report accompanying the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (H. Rept. 116–442), the committee also directed a comprehensive review and report by the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of U.S. Special Operations Command's (USSOCOM's) structure and organization of those forces aligned or assigned to the command to increase transparency and understanding of USSOCOM's expanding force structure, to include the size and influence of the theater special operations commands (TSOCs).

Further, building upon the policy to reduce the likelihood of civilian casualties resulting from military operations as included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) and the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232), the subcommittee continued oversight efforts by enhancing civilian casualty policy responsibilities within the Department and further directed the modification of reporting requirements related to such civilian casualty policies of the Department of Defense in Public Law 116–92 as a means to increase public transparency and focus accountability. Section 1721 of Public Law 116–92 further directed an independent review of Department of Defense standards, processes, procedures, and policy relating to civilian casualties resulting from United States military operations as a means to increase transparency and accountability of potential consequences resulting from military operations.

The committee believes in the importance of the development of a professional and ethical force to successfully execute the missions required of special operations. Whether countering violent extremism or competing below the level of armed conflict with state actors, the committee recognizes that consistent, strong leadership is critical for the comportment of such an elite force, and thus, the

subcommittee prioritized building upon the efforts of section 922 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) to strengthen civilian oversight of special operations.

The subcommittee also focused efforts on ensuring that USSOCOM acts upon the findings and implements the recommendations from the 2020 USSOCOM Comprehensive Review regarding the professionalism and ethics of special operations forces, directing regular updates on the status of such implementation in section 599 of the FY21 NDAA.

Irregular Warfare

The committee acknowledges that malign nation-state actors and violent extremist groups employ both military and non-military means such as surrogates, cyber operations, disinformation campaigns, and political bribes to accomplish their desired end states. These hybrid warfare tactics occur in that grey zone below the threshold of armed conflict, and require the U.S. Armed Forces to confront these malign actors through specialized operational authorities and unconventional activities.

During the 116th Congress, the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities received briefings on the publication of the Irregular Warfare Annex to the 2018 National Defense Strategy, and conducted oversight engagements to better understand how U.S. Special Operations Command, with oversight of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict (ASD SO/LIC), will adjust resources and capabilities to support the Department's efforts towards great power competition.

The subcommittee conducted oversight of the Department of Defense's planning for and use of the operational authority provided by section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91). Section 1202 provides the Department limited authority to provide support to foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals engaged in supporting or facilitating ongoing and authorized irregular warfare operations by U.S. special operations forces.

In alignment with U.S. Special Operations Command's progress in prioritizing its great power competition mission with the need to maintain focus on countering violent extremism, the subcommittee authorized an extension for the use of the authority through 2023 in section 1207 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92). Further, after rigorous oversight and focused engagements with the Department, the subcommittee further authorized an increase in the resourcing specific to this authority while modifying reporting requirements to increase transparency regarding the partnered forces' adherence to human rights law in the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021.

Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction

Over the past few years, both Russia and North Korea employed chemical weapon nerve agents. In Syria, pro-regime and Islamic

State of Iraq and Syria forces used chemical weapons on civilian populations to achieve their tactical and strategic objectives. Advances in biotechnology, gene sequencing, gene editing, and synthetic biology have lowered the barriers of entry for countries and individuals acting with nefarious intent—or even just by chance—to produce biological agents in a scope and scale not previously encountered. These and other advances exacerbate the complexity of the world's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) threats, and the United States ability to counter them.

During the 116th Congress, and in a time when the world is struggling to respond to the rapid spread of the highly infectious COVID–19 pandemic, the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities focused on efforts of the organizations under its oversight to advance the collective fight against the virus. The subcommittee held multiple briefings with the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), and the Chemical Biological Defense Program (CBDP) on their efforts to provide treatments, vaccines, tests for diagnoses, and other technologies to address the impact of the virus. The subcommittee supported the increase of CARES Act funding for DARPA to surge on pandemic response, and encouraged the CBDP to be a key partner in the fight against COVID–19. DARPA worked, as it did for Ebola, to develop and deliver technologies and medical countermeasures to ensure that our military can maintain operational readiness. CBDP's Medical Program funds and manages efforts to develop medical countermeasures, vaccines, therapeutics, and pre-treatments. Similarly, the Physical Program funds and manages efforts to develop surveillance and detection technologies, diagnostics, personal protective equipment, and decontamination systems. To prepare against potential unknown threats, CBDP built expertise and capabilities to address novel pathogens, which made it an ideal program to support the fight against the novel coronavirus.

The Defense Threat Reduction Agency, through its execution of the Department of Defense's Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Biological Threat Reduction Program (BTRP) and its Technical Reachback Analysis Cell, received foreign partner requests for preparedness and detection including providing biosafety, biosecurity, and bio-surveillance support to aid in detection, diagnosis, reporting, and modeling related to the COVID–19 outbreak. There were many good examples of BTRP-trained local professionals in countries like Guinea, Liberia, Cape Verde, Jordan, and Thailand who diagnosed and confirmed the first cases of COVID–19 in their countries. Despite these successes, the fiscal year 2021 President's budget request drastically slashed the CTR program by over one-third, and the subcommittee worked to ensure that the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA) would restore over $120.0 million to this important effort.

Indeed, the current coronavirus outbreak and global pandemic underscores the importance of scientific research and preparedness across the interagency for our national and economic security. To that end, in the committee report accompanying the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal

Year 2021 (H. Rept. 116–442), the subcommittee directed the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the Department's strategy and planning for research and development and for emerging threats, and particularly biological threats, and for incorporating those threats into broader planning and exercise mechanisms.

The subcommittee partnered with the House Committee on Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation to jointly host a hearing on biosecurity this fall while the COVID–19 pandemic was worsening across the United States. Section 1299I of the FY21 NDAA would direct the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct an assessment of the United States strategies for preventing, countering, and responding to nuclear, biological, and chemical terrorism. The subcommittee partnered with the House Committee on Oversight and Reform and Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the many corresponding Senate committees to include section 364 of the FY21 NDAA, which would require all relevant departments and agencies to review and update the National Biodefense Implementation Plan. Additionally, section 363 of the FY21 NDAA would improve oversight of Federal biodefense programs by requiring the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide integrated biodefense budget submissions and comprehensive analysis of all Federal biodefense programs annually.

Regarding the concern as to whether U.S. forces are prepared for a significant state-level WMD event, and are trained and equipped to successfully operate and perform in a contaminated environment, section 1259 of the FY21 NDAA would require the Secretary of Defense to implement the Government Accountability Office recommendations on the preparedness of U.S. forces to counter North Korean chemical and biological weapons. The subcommittee also pushed on whether U.S. Forces Korea planners have access to the relevant intelligence on North Korean chemical and biological weapons sites needed to effectively plan—and if necessary, conduct—counter-WMD operations.

ADDITIONAL OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

Full Committee Hearings and Briefings

During the 116th Congress, the committee held a series of budget posture hearings and briefings in preparation for the fiscal year 2020 and fiscal year 2021 budgets. The hearings and briefings, combined with the committee's responsibility for assembling the annual defense authorization bill, are a central element in the discharge of the committee's oversight responsibilities. In upholding its responsibilities to mitigate waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement of Federal Government programs, and pursuant to House rule XI, clause 2(n), (o), and (p), the committee met several times to conduct oversight of Department of Defense activities, as noted elsewhere in this report.

The committee convened a hearing on March 26, 2019, to receive testimony from the Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the fiscal year 2020 budget request. To further inform its consideration of the fiscal year 2020 budget request, the committee held hearings on April 2, 2019 and on April 10, 2019 with military senior leaders to inform members of the state of the military. Additionally, the committee convened a hearing to ascertain from members of Congress their national defense priorities for the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, which took place on April 3, 2019. Following these budget hearings, on May 16, 2019, the committee convened a hearing to receive testimony from the Comptroller of each branch of the military about the Financial Improvement and Audit Remediation Plan at the Department of Defense.

To inform its consideration of the fiscal year 2021 budget request, the committee received testimony from the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on February 26, 2020. Receiving testimony from the Secretaries of the military departments during three hearings on February 27, 2020, March 3, 2020, and March 4, 2020 further updated the committee about and detailed the fiscal year 2021 budget request.

The committee sought to continually update members on U.S. relations and policy around the world, to tailor the committee's oversight and agenda. Topics included overviews of national security challenges in the Greater Middle East, Africa, Europe, the Indo-Pacific Region, and South America. In keeping with the committee's goal and record to be proactive in addressing threats and strategy, the committee convened a series of hearings and briefings throughout the 116th Congress to examine approaches to counterterrorism, nuclear deterrence policy and posture, the role of allies and partners in U.S. military strategy and operations, and the U.S. military mission in Afghanistan and the implication of the Peace Process on U.S. involvement. Competition was specifically addressed in hearings on the Department of Defense's roles in competing with China and long-term major state competition. Hearings focused on other policies ranged from the Department of Defense's support to the Southern Border to authorities and roles related to civilian law enforcement.

To better understand strategic reassurance and deterrence activities across the globe, the committee also held frequent briefings to receive intelligence and operational updates on threat developments. These briefings informed the committee of policies toward Iran and security updates on the Korean Peninsula, Africa, coalition service members in Afghanistan and ISIS in Iraq and Syria. They also informed the committee's legislative initiatives in readiness, capabilities, infrastructure, and technology oversight to ensure that the U.S. Armed Forces remain capable of addressing current and emerging conventional and unconventional threats.

In 2020, to address the COVID–19 pandemic, the committee met in person and remotely to hear testimony from Department of Defense officials. Hearings informed members of the Department of Defense COVID–19 response to defense industrial base challenges, the COVID–19 pandemic response from the Department of the Navy, the leverage of the Defense Production Act and supporting

the Defense Industrial base during the pandemic, the Department of Defense's update on COVID–19 testing, research, and vaccine development, the Defense Intelligence Agency's National Center for Medical Intelligence on COVID–19, the Department of Defense and Defense Logistics Agency participation in the whole of government response to COVID–19, and how the Department of Defense is providing force protection during the COVID–19 pandemic.

In response to advanced technology development and the changing global landscape of defense, the committee established the Future of Defense Task Force in October 2019. The Task Force held events to address theories of victory and innovative concepts for national security, supercharging the innovation base, biosecurity, Chinese research and development, and unidentified aerial phenomena.

Budget Oversight

On March 13, 2019, the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services forwarded his views and estimates regarding the budget request for the National Defense Budget Function (050) for Fiscal Year 2020 to the Committee on the Budget.

As requested by the chairman of the Budget Committee, the committee outlined its legislative priorities for the upcoming year. The committee noted that the annual National Defense Authorization Act contained all the essential authorities required to sustain our military and is the chief mechanism through which Congress exercises its Article I, Section 8 responsibilities. The committee announced its intent to enact a national defense authorization bill for fiscal year 2020 as it had for 58 consecutive years. However, the committee noted with concern that the enactment of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 provided for increases in discretionary spending levels for 2018 and 2019, but sequestration levels remained in effect for fiscal years 2020 and 2021. The committee expressed support for an increase in Budget Control Act caps in order to advance the country's interests across the full range of policy, but stressed that increases to national defense spending should be part of a comprehensive approach that included an end to sequestration across all budget functions, increased revenues, and a return to regular order in the appropriations process. The committee identified that it will continue the practice of conducting a significant number of hearings, briefings, and roundtable discussions in order to better understand the current security environment, evaluate proposals for reform, and receive independent feedback on the military requirements necessary to support a robust strategy. The committee's ranking member did not join the chairman in his views and estimates.

On March 23, 2020, the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services forwarded his views and estimates regarding the budget request for the National Defense Budget Function (050) for Fiscal Year 2021 to the Committee on the Budget. At the time, the President had announced a topline of $740.5 billion for fiscal year 2021 discretionary budget authority for national defense. This budget submission complied with the limitations mandated by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–37).

As requested by the chairman of the Budget Committee, the committee outlined its legislative priorities for the upcoming year. As in the prior year, the committee noted that the annual National Defense Authorization Act contained all the essential authorities required to sustain our military and is the chief mechanism through which Congress exercises its Article I, Section 8 responsibilities. Likewise, the committee announced its intent to enact a national defense authorization bill for fiscal year 2021 as it had for the preceding 59 consecutive years. The committee identified that it will continue the practice of conducting a significant number of hearings, briefings, and roundtable discussions in order to better understand the current security environment, evaluate proposals for reform, and receive independent feedback on the military requirements necessary to support a robust strategy. The committee's ranking member did not join the chairman in his views and estimates.

ADDITIONAL OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEES AND TASK FORCE

Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities

The Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities conducted additional oversight of specific issues across the portfolio, most notably issues pertaining to civilian casualties resulting from U.S. military operations; pandemic preparedness; U.S. capabilities to counter unmanned aircraft systems; 5G development and spectrum management; matters pertaining to artificial intelligence and machine learning, working closely with the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence; and a comprehensive effort to synchronize cyber policy, in partnership with the Cyber Solarium Commission.

The subcommittee considered and reported dozens of legislative provisions in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92), and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21 NDAA). The FY21 NDAA would direct an acceleration of developments in capabilities to counter unmanned aircraft systems to ensure the protection of U.S. Armed Forces; provide comprehensive reform to accelerate 5G communications development by the Department; included 10 recommendations from the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence; creates a National Cyber Director to ensure the Executive Branch is synchronizes to defense our critical infrastructure. In the conference report accompanying the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (H. Rept. 116–617), the conferees directed the Government Accountability Office to conduct an assessment of the capabilities and capacity of the National Center for Medical Intelligence to effectively forecast or warn of foreign health threats.

A formal list of the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities is provided below:

On February 7, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Long-Range Emerging Threats Facing the United States: Implications for National Security."

On February 26, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Department of Defense Information Technology, Cybersecurity, and Information Assurance."

On February 28, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the "Cyber Mission Force and Military Operations in Cyberspace: A Framework for Oversight."

On March 7, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the "Department of Defense's Protecting Critical Technology Task Force."

On March 13, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the "Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request for U.S. Cyber Command and Operations in Cyberspace."

On March 28, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the "Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request for Department of Defense Science and Technology Programs: Maintaining a Robust Ecosystem for Our Technological Edge."

On April 3, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Reviewing Department of Defense Strategy, Policy, and Programs for Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction for Fiscal Year 2020."

On April 9, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the "Evolution, Transformation, and Sustainment: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request for U.S. Special Operations Forces and Command."

On May 9, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on the "Counterterrorism Quarterly."

On September 10, 2019, the Subcommittee met, in coordination with the House Oversight Committee, Subcommittee on National Security, to receive testimony on "Securing the Nation's Internet Architecture."

On September 26, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive classified briefing on the "Counterterrorism Quarterly."

On October 16, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony, in coordination with the Subcommittee on Readiness, on "Resiliency of Military Installations to Emerging Threats."

On October 31, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on "Cyber Operations Quarterly."

On November 13, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on "Fifth Generation (5G) Information and Communications Technologies."

On December 11, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Climate Change in the Era of Strategic Competition."

On January 9, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on "Cyber Operations Quarterly."

On January 30, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on "Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems."

On February 11, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Reviewing Department of Defense Strategy, Policy, and Programs for Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction for Fiscal Year 2021."

On February 6, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on "Counterterrorism Quarterly."

On February 26, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on "National Defense Strategy: Emerging Threats, Capabilities, and Investments."

On March 4, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the "Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Request for U.S. Cyber Command and Operations in Cyberspace."

On March 5, 2020, the subcommittee received a classified briefing on "Manda Bay."

On March 11, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Reviewing Department of Defense Science and Technology Strategy, Policy, and Programs for Fiscal Year 2021: Maintaining a Robust Ecosystem for Our Technological Edge."

On April 9, 2020, the subcommittee received a briefing from the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency regarding the "COVID–19 Pandemic."

On April 17, 2020, the subcommittee held a briefing on "Censored Contagion: How Information on the Coronavirus is Managed."

On April 30, 2020, the subcommittee held a briefing on "Defense Threat Reduction Agency in the COVID–19 Pandemic."

On June 11, 2020, the subcommittee received a briefing on the "Air Force Venture Program."

On July 30, 2020, the subcommittee held a hearing to receive testimony on "Review of the Recommendations of the Cyberspace Solarium Commission."

On September 17, 2020, the subcommittee held a hearing to receive testimony on "Interim Review of the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence Effort and Recommendations."

On October 2, 2020, the subcommittee held a hearing, in coordination with the House Foreign Affairs Committee Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and Non-proliferation, to receive testimony on "Strengthening Biological Security: Traditional Threats and Emerging Challenges."

On November 19, 2020, the subcommittee held a briefing on "Department of Defense IT Requirements in the COVID–19 Pandemic."

On December 4, 2020, the subcommittee held a briefing on "Fifth Generation (5G) Information and Communications Technologies."

In addition to these events, the subcommittee's plans for hearings on "Department of Defense Information Technology, Cybersecurity, and Information Assurance" and "FY21 Budget Request for Special Operations Command" were cancelled as a result of COVID–19 impacts on congressional operations. In lieu of hearings, the subcommittee received formal written testimony from Special Operations Command and held a remote teleconference briefing with the Department's Chief Information Officer.

Subcommittee on Military Personnel

The Subcommittee on Military Personnel continued oversight of military personnel, military personnel policy, the Military Health System, family programs, as well military pay and compensation. The hearings and briefings held by the subcommittee directly informed its oversight, legislative provisions, and authorization of appropriations included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021. A list of formal subcommittee events is provided below:

On February 13, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the military service academies' action plans to address the results of the sexual assault and violence report at the military service academies.

On February 27, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on transgender service in the military policy.

On March 12, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on outside perspectives on military personnel policy.

On March 27, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on reserve component duty status reform.

On April 2, 2019 the subcommittee met to receive testimony on examining the role of the commander in sexual assault prosecutions.

On April 30, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the Feres doctrine and whether it is a policy in need of reform.

On May 16, 2019 the subcommittee met to receive testimony on military personnel management.

On May 21, 2019, the subcommittee met jointly with the Subcommittee on Health of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to receive testimony on understanding the problem of military and veteran suicide and preparing for the future.

On June 4, 2019, the subcommittee met to mark-up H.R. 2500, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

On September 18, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on shattered families, shattered service: taking military domestic violence out of the shadows.

On October 23, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive a briefing from enlisted spouses on financial literacy and military family support.

On October 30, 2019, the subcommittee met jointly with the Subcommittee on Technology Modernization of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to receive a briefing on the Electronic Health Record program.

On December 5, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on Military Health System reform.

On December 10, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on diversity in recruiting and retention and increasing diversity in the military.

On February 5, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the Exceptional Family Member Program.

On February 11, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on incidents of white supremacy in the military.

On May 19, 2020, the subcommittee received a briefing on the Army's ENGAGE program and preventing military suicide.

On May 21, 2020, the subcommittee received a briefing from outside experts on the Department of Defense's response to the COVID–19 pandemic.

On June 16, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on racial disparity in the military justice system.

On June 23, 2020, the subcommittee met to mark-up H.R. 6395, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2021 for military activi-

ties of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

On July 23, 2020, the subcommittee received a briefing on the Army Criminal Investigation Command's investigation into the SPC Vanessa Guillen case.

On July 29, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the military's #MeToo moment: an examination of sexual harassment and perceived retaliation in the Department of Defense and at Fort Hood.

On September 11, 2020, the subcommittee received a briefing from the Department of Defense and outside experts on the Department's response to the COVID–19 pandemic.

On December 9, 2020, the subcommittee received testimony on the findings and recommendations of the Fort Hood Independent Review Committee.

Subcommittee on Readiness

The Subcommittee on Readiness continued oversight of military readiness, training, logistics, and maintenance issues; military construction, installations, shipyard repair facilities, and family housing issues; energy and environmental policy and programs of the Department of Defense; and civilian personnel and service contracting issues. The hearings and briefings held by the subcommittee directly informed subcommittee oversight, legislative provisions, and authorization of appropriations included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021. A list of formal subcommittee events is provided below:

On February 6, 2019, the subcommittee met for a classified briefing on "How Readiness is Assessed and the Current State of Military Readiness."

On February 14, 2019, the subcommittee held a roundtable with military spouses to hear of their experiences and concerns with privatized military family housing.

On February 26, 2019, the subcommittee, along with the Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces, met to receive testimony on "Naval Surface Forces Readiness: Are Navy Reforms Adequate?"

On March 13, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Ensuring Resiliency of Military Installations and Operations in Response to Climate Changes."

On March 27, 2019, the subcommittee met for a classified briefing on "DOD's Joint Logistics Enterprise and Future Concerns for Survivable Combat Logistics."

On April 4, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Mismanaged Military Family Housing Programs: What is the Recovery Plan?"

On May 1, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request for Military Construction, Energy, and Environmental Programs."

On May 9, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request for Military Readiness."

On July 26, 2019, the subcommittee met for a classified briefing on the Quarterly Readiness Report to Congress.

On September 26, 2019, the subcommittee met for a briefing on "Ground Vehicle Mishaps: Causes, Effects and Solutions."

On October 16, 2019, the subcommittee, along with the Subcommittee on Intelligence, Emerging Threats and Capabilities, met to receive testimony on "Resiliency of Military Installations to Emerging Threats."

On October 22, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Ship and Submarine Maintenance: Cost and Schedule Challenges."

On November 13, 2019, the subcommittee, along with the Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces, met to receive testimony on "F–35 Program Update: Sustainment, Production, and Affordability Challenges."

On November 14, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive a briefing on "Security Clearances: How Reforms May Improve the Process."

On November 21, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "The Department of Defense Organic Industrial Base: Challenges, Solutions and Readiness Impacts."

On December 5, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Privatized Housing: Are Conditions Improving for Our Military Families?"

On January 14, 2020, the subcommittee, along with the Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces, received a briefing on the "F–35 Program and Sustainment Update."

On February 5, 2020, the subcommittee, along with the Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces, met to receive testimony on "Update on Navy and Marine Corps Readiness in the Pacific in the Aftermath of Recent Mishaps."

On February 7, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on the Quarterly Readiness Report to Congress.

On February 12, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Land Based Ranges: Building Military Readiness While Protecting Natural and Cultural Resources."

On March 3, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the "FY21 Air Force and Space Force Readiness Posture."

On March 11, 2020, the subcommittee, along with the Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces, met to receive testimony on "U.S. Transportation Command and Maritime Administration: State of the Mobility Enterprise."

On March 12, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the "FY21 Navy and Marine Corps Readiness Posture."

On May 20, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive a briefing on "COVID–19 Impacts on Military Training and Readiness."

On May 28, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive a briefing on "COVID–19 Impacts on Shipyard and Depot Operations and Production."

On July 28, 2020, the subcommittee, along with the Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces, met to receive a briefing on the Fire Aboard USS Bonhomme Richard (LHD–6).

On September 15, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Addressing the Legacy of Department of Defense Use of PFAS: Protecting Our Communities and Implementing Reform."

On October 1, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive a briefing on "Contested Logistics Requirements in Support of the National Defense Strategy."

On December 3, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive a briefing on "the Findings and Recommendations of the National Commission on Military Aviation Safety."

In addition to these formal events, the committee's plans for hearings on the "FY21 Army Readiness Posture" and "FY21 Energy, Installations, and Environment Posture" were cancelled as a result of COVID–19 impacts on congressional operations. In lieu of hearings, the subcommittee received written statements from the witnesses and exchanged a series of questions for the record that were responded to in writing.

Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces

The Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces provided oversight of the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force and the Department of the Army. The subcommittee held multiple hearings and briefings with officials from each of the military services. The subcommittee oversaw Navy shipbuilding programs which included new acquisition vessels as well as the modernization of existing fleet vessels. Oversight of Navy non-tactical aviation was also provided. In its oversight of the Air Force, the subcommittee oversaw the acquisition and modernization of all aerial refueling aircraft, bomber aircraft and tactical and strategic aircraft. Finally, the subcommittee provided oversight of the Army's watercraft fleet. A list of formal subcommittee events is provided below:

On February 14, 2019, the subcommittee met for a classified briefing on "Sealift ad Airlift Requirements Review."

On February 26, 2019, the subcommittee, along with the Subcommittee on Readiness, met to receive testimony on "Naval Surface Forces Readiness: Are Navy Reforms Adequate?"

On February 27, 2019, the subcommittee met for a classified briefing on "U.S. Air Force 101."

On March 7, 2019, the subcommittee, along with the Subcommittee on Readiness, met to receive testimony on "U.S. Transportation Command and Maritime Administration: State of the Mobility Enterprise."

On March 14, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Department of the Air Force Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request for Seapower and Projection Forces."

On March 26, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Department of the Navy Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request for Seapower and Projection Forces."

On April 30, 2019, the subcommittee met for a classified briefing on "Navy Force Structure Assessment and Navy and Marine Corps: How We Fight."

On May 8, 2019, the subcommittee met for a classified briefing on "B–21 Program and Budget Briefing."

On September 26, 2019, the subcommittee met for a classified briefing on "The National Reconnaissance Office."

On November 13, 2019, the subcommittee met for a classified briefing on "Building the Bomber and Mobility Force the Air Force Needs."

On November 20, 2019, the subcommittee met for a classified briefing on "Aircraft Carrier Force Structure: Update on In Service and New Construction Aircraft Carriers."

On January 29, 2020, the subcommittee met for a briefing on "Sealift Turbo Activation Exercise Briefing."

On February 5, 2020, the subcommittee, along with the Readiness Subcommittee, met to receive testimony on "Update on Navy and Marine Corps Readiness in the Pacific in the Aftermath of Recent Mishaps."

On February 27, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Air Force Projection Forces Aviation Programs and Capabilities Related to the 2021 President's Budget."

On March 4, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Department of the Navy Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Request for Seapower and Projection Forces."

On March 11, 2020, the subcommittee, along with the Subcommittee on Readiness, met to receive testimony on "Sealift and Mobility Requirements in Support of the National Defense Strategy."

On May 29, 2020, the subcommittee met for a briefing on "The Maritime Security Program."

On June 4, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Future Force Structure Requirements for the United States Navy."

On July 28, 2020, the subcommittee, along with the Subcommittee on Readiness, met for a briefing on "The Fire Aboard USS Bonhomme Richard (LHD–6)."

Subcommittee on Strategic Forces

The Subcommittee on Strategic Forces continued oversight of Department of Defense and Department of Energy policy related to strategic deterrence, strategic stability, nuclear weapons, strategic and nuclear arms control, nonproliferation, nuclear safety, missile defense, and space; Department of Defense programs and accounts related to nuclear weapons, strategic missiles, nuclear command and control systems, Department of Defense intelligence space, space systems and services of the military departments, and intermediate and long-range missile defense systems; and Department of Energy national security programs and accounts. In total, the Subcommittee held a total of 23 formal hearings and briefings during the 116th Congress. These hearings and briefings directly informed subcommittee oversight, legislative provisions, and authorization of appropriations included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021. A formal list of subcommittee events is provided below:

On February 14, 2019, the subcommittee, along with members of the full committee, met for a classified briefing update on the "Conventional Prompt Strike (CPS) Program."

On February 26, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "INF Withdrawal and the Future of Arms Control: Implications for the Security of the United States and its Allies."

On March 14, 2019, the subcommittee met for a classified briefing on space threats.

On March 28, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Fiscal Year 2020 Priorities for Department of Defense Nuclear Activities."

On April 3, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Fiscal Year 2020 Priorities for National Security Space Programs."

On April 9, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Fiscal Year 2020 Priorities for Atomic Energy Defense, Nonproliferation, Safety, and Environmental Management."

On May 8, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Fiscal Year 2020 Priorities for Missile Defense and Missile Defeat Programs."

On May 15, 2019, the subcommittee met for a classified briefing on "Space Development Agency and plans to improve resilience and deterrence in space."

On September 20, 2019, the subcommittee met for a classified briefing on the "Redesigned Kill Vehicle Re-plan."

On September 25, 2019, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Status of the B61–12 Life Extension and W88 Alteration–370 Programs."

On October 30, 2019, the subcommittee met for a classified briefing on "Strategic Forces related to Turkey."

On November 19, 2020, the subcommittee received a classified briefing on Russia and China's nuclear forces and views on nuclear deterrence and strategic stability."

On January 8, 2020, the subcommittee received a classified briefing on the "Next Generation Interceptor."

On January 20, 2020, the subcommittee met for a classified briefing on the "Space security study on future space architectures."

On February 6, 2020, the subcommittee met for a classified briefing on "Open Skies Treaty flight execution and future plans."

On February 27, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "Fiscal Year 2021 Strategic Forces Posture."

On March 3, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on "FY21 Budget Request for Nuclear Forces and Atomic Energy Defense Activities."

On March 12, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the "FY21 Budget Request for Missile Defense and Missile Defeat Programs."

On June 4, 2020, the subcommittee met for a briefing on the "Next Generation Interceptor."

On September 17, 2020, the subcommittee met for a classified briefing on "Russian space threats."

On November 17, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on "Update from the Department of Defense on Project Maven."

On December 7 2020, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing update on "Conventional Prompt Strike Program."

On December 9, 2020, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing update on "Chinese Nuclear Weapons Programs."

In addition to these events, the subcommittee cancelled hearings on "FY2021 Priorities for National Security Space Programs" and "FY2021 Priorities for Atomic Energy Defense, Nonproliferation, Safety and Environmental Management" due to COVID–19 implications on Committee operations.

Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces

The Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces provided oversight of the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense acquisition programs providing tactical aircraft and missiles; armor and ground vehicles; munitions; rotorcraft; individual equipment to include tactical networks and radios and personal protective equipment; counter improvised explosive device equipment; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance platforms to include unmanned aerial systems, and associated support equipment, including National Guard and Reserve equipment programs. The Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces also provided oversight on policy, such as threats and force structure requirements, as appropriate within the subcommittee's jurisdiction. This included current or future acquisition programs that relate to gaps in the capabilities required to execute current national military strategies, as well as the allocation of acquisition resources. This also included military-service specific acquisition responsibilities and authorities directly relating to the subcommittee's jurisdiction. The subcommittee also participated in oversight of the management of industrial base concerns during the COVID–19 pandemic.

The subcommittee conducted three oversight hearings during its consideration of the fiscal year 2020 budget request, including the following: April 4, 2019: "Navy and Marine Corps Tactical Aviation and Ground Modernization"; May 1, 2019: "Fiscal Year 2020 Department of the Army Modernization Programs"; and May 2, 2019: "Department of the Air Force Acquisition and Modernization Programs in the Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization President's Budget Request".

Despite the challenges of restrictions to scheduling and in-person activities due to the COVID–19 pandemic through most of 2020, the subcommittee conducted two oversight hearings during its consideration of the fiscal year 2021 budget request, including the following: March 5, 2020: "Fiscal Year 2021 Army and Marine Corps Ground Systems Modernization Programs"; and March 10, 2020: "Department of Defense Tactical and Rotary Aircraft Acquisition and Modernization Programs in the FY21 President's Budget Request".

In addition to oversight hearings, the subcommittee held various briefings and events to conduct oversight, including classified briefings: February 26, 2019: "Overview of Army Threat Assessment, Requirements, and Acquisition for Aviation and Combat Vehicles"; March 6, 2019: "An Introductory Overview of the U.S. Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps Tactical Aviation Acquisition Programs";

March 12, 2019: "Overview of Marine Corps Threat Assessment, Requirements, and Acquisition for Aviation and Combat Vehicles"; March 26, 2019: Overview of Army and Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Platforms Capabilities and Allocation to Support Operations"; October 29, 2019: "Update on Army Soldier Equipment Program"; November 13, 2019: "F–35 Program Update: Sustainment, Production, and Affordability Challenges"; November 21, 2019: "Update on the Air Force's Next Generation Air Dominance Family of Systems Concept and Digital Century Series Initiative"; December 4, 2019: "Update on Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Systems"; January 14, 2020: "F–35 Program and Sustainment Update"; February 12, 2020: "Update on Joint Critical/Preferred Munitions and Ammunition Inventory"; February 28, 2020: "Department of Defense Electronic Warfare Update"; May 29, 2020: "F–35 Program Update"; June 9, 2020: "Army COVID–19 Update"; September 22, 2020: "Modernization of the Conventional Ammunition Production Industrial Base"; and September 25, 2020: "United States Marine Corps Force Design".

The subcommittee considered and reported legislation that was ultimately included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92). The legislation covered a range of issues, including authorization of appropriations for procurement programs and research, development, test, and evaluation programs for the Departments of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and the Reserve Components.

The subcommittee considered and reported legislation that was ultimately included in William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021. The legislation covered a range of issues, including authorization of appropriations for procurement programs and research, development, test, and evaluation programs for the Departments of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and the Reserve Components.

Future of Defense Task Force

The Future of Defense Task Force was created on October 16, 2019, by Chairman Adam Smith and Ranking Member William "Mac" Thornberry. Its mandate was to review emerging threats and technologies and to evaluate the Department of Defense's strategic and budgetary priorities to ensure the United States remains in long-term strategic overmatch of global competitors.

The following committee members were assigned to the Task Force: Reps. Seth Moulton and Jim Banks, who served as Co-Chairs; and Reps. Susan Davis, Scott DesJarlais, Chrissy Houlahan, Elissa Slotkin, Paul Mitchell, and Michael Waltz.

The Task Force was established in accordance with the Rules of the House of Representatives, applicable to standing committees, and the Rules of the Committee on Armed Services. Pursuant to Rule 5, subsection (b) of the Committee Rules, the Task Force existed for an initial period of 3 months with a renewal for an additional 3 months, which the Task Force exercised.

For 6 months, the Task Force conducted briefings, meetings, hearings, virtual roundtables, site visits and CODELS within the committee's Rule X jurisdiction. The Task Force received testimony

from executive branch officials, members of the military services, and outside experts to include representatives from academia, think tanks and private industry.

The Task Force ended on April 15, 2020. An extensive report of the Task Force's findings and recommendations was submitted to the chairman and ranking member on Sept. 23, 2020, by the eight members.

Details of activities included the following:

On October 9, 2019, the Future of Defense Task Force convened a hearing entitled "Theories of Victory," which gamed out the future of defense for the next 30 to 50 years to determine what success should look like. Witnesses were Ms. Michele Flournoy and Senator Jim Talent.

On February 5, 2020, the Future of Defense Task Force convened a second hearing entitled "Supercharging the Innovation Base," which explored ways to ensure private industry and the Department of Defense were best prepared to meet emerging threats to U.S. national security. Witnesses included the Honorable Eric Fanning, Mr. Raj Shah, and Mr. Chris Brose.

A third hearing, "Battlefield Perspectives," was scheduled for March 2020, but was postponed then cancelled due to COVID–19 restrictions.

Each Wednesday during session for six months, Task Force members received classified briefings on relevant subject matter to include artificial intelligence, bio security, emerging technologies, and the innovation base, among others. Briefers included representatives from the Department of Defense, the military services, academia, and private industry, among others.

The Task Force conducted five CODELS during its review:

The Halifax Security Forum (Halifax, Canada); November 22, 2019–November 24, 2019.

Asia (Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand); January 17, 2020–January 24, 2020.

The Munich Security Conference (Munich, Germany); February 14–February 15, 2020.

AFRICOM and Africa (Germany, Djibouti, Kenya); February 16–February 20, 2020.

Silicon Valley and Boston (Palo Alto, Mountain View, San Mateo, Mountain View and San Francisco, California, and Boston, Massachusetts); February 17, 2020–February 21, 2020.

A sixth CODEL to the North Atlantic Treaty Association headquarters and to several Arctic states was cancelled due to COVID–19 travel restrictions.

PUBLICATIONS

HOUSE REPORTS

Report Number	Date Filed	Bill Number	Title
H. Rept. 116–120 ..	June 19, 2019	H.R. 2500	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020
H. Rept. 116–120, Part 2.	June 27, 2019	H.R. 2500	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020
H. Rept. 116–442 ..	July 9, 2020	H.R. 6395	William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021
H. Rept. 116–442, Part 2.	July 16, 2020	H.R. 6395	William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021

COMMITTEE PRINTS

Committee Print No. 1—Rules of the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives of the United States, 116th Congress, 2019 2020, adopted January 24, 2019.

Committee Print No. 2—Future of Defense Task Force Report 2020.

PUBLISHED PROCEEDINGS

H.A.S.C. No. 116–1—Full Committee Organizational Meeting for the 116th Congress (01/24/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–2—Full Committee Hearing: Department of Defense Support to the Southern Border (01/29/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–3—Full Committee Hearing: Evaluation of the Department of Defense's Counterterrorism Approach (02/06/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–4—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Military Service Academies' Action Plans to Address the Results of Sexual Assault and Violence Report at the Military Service Academies (02/13/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–5—Subcommittee on Readiness and Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces Joint Hearing: Naval Surface Forces Readiness: Are Navy Reforms Adequate? (02/26/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–6—Subcommittee on Strategic Forces Hearing: INF Withdrawal and the Future of Arms Control: Implications for the Security of the United States and its Allies (02/26/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–7—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities Hearing: Department of Defense Information Technology, Cybersecurity, and Information Assurance (02/26/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–8—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Transgender Service in the Military Policy (02/27/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–9—Full Committee Hearing: Outside Perspectives on Nuclear Deterrence Policy and Posture Update (03/06/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–10—Full Committee Hearing: National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Greater Middle East and Africa (03/07/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–11—Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces and Subcommittee on Readiness Joint Hearing: U.S. Transportation Command and Maritime Administration: State of the Mobility Enterprise (03/07/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–12—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Outside Perspectives on Military Personnel Policy (03/12/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–13—Full Committee Hearing: National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in Europe (03/13/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–14—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities Hearing: Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request for U.S. Cyber Command and Operations in Cyberspace (03/13/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–15—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: Ensuring Resiliency of Military Installations and Operations in Response to Climate Changes (03/13/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–16—Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces Hearing: Department of the Air Force Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request for Seapower and Projection Forces (03/14/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–17—Full Committee Hearing: The Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization Budget Request from the Department of Defense (03/26/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–18—Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces Hearing: Department of the Navy Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request for Seapower and Projection Forces (03/26/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–19—Full Committee Hearing: National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Indo-Pacific (03/27/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–20—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Reserve Component Duty Status Reform (03/27/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–21—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities Hearing: Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request for Department of Defense Science and Technology Programs: Maintaining a Robust Ecosystem for Our Technological Edge (03/28/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–22—Subcommittee on Strategic Forces Hearing: Fiscal Year 2020 Priorities for Department of Defense Nuclear Activities (03/28/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–23—Full Committee Hearing: The Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization Budget Request for the Department of Army and the Department of the Air Force (04/02/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–24—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Examining the Role of the Commander in Sexual Assault Prosecutions (04/02/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–25—Full Committee Hearing: Member Day (04/03/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–26—Subcommittee on Strategic Forces Hearing: Fiscal Year 2020 Priorities for National Security Space Programs (04/03/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–27—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities Hearing: Reviewing Department of

Defense Strategy, Policy, and Programs for Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction for Fiscal Year 2020 (04/03/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–28—Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces Hearing: Navy and Marine Corps Tactical Aviation and Ground Modernization (04/04/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–29—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: Mismanaged Military Family Housing Programs: What is the Recovery Plan? (04/04/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–30—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities Hearing: Evolution, Transformation, and Sustainment: A Review of the Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request for U.S. Special Operations Forces and Command (04/09/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–31—Subcommittee on Strategic Forces Hearing: Fiscal Year 2020 Priorities for Atomic Energy Defense, Nonproliferation, Safety and Environmental Management (04/09/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–32—Full Committee Hearing: The Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization Budget Request for the Department of Navy (04/10/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–33—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Feres Doctrine—A Policy in Need of Reform? (04/30/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–34—Full Committee Hearing: National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activity in North and South America (05/01/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–35—Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces Hearing: Fiscal Year 2020 Department of the Army Modernization Programs (05/01/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–36—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request for Military Construction, Energy, and Environmental Programs (05/01/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–37—Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces Hearing: Department of the Air Force Acquisition and Modernization Programs in the Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization President's Budget Request (05/02/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–38—Subcommittee on Strategic Forces Hearing: Fiscal Year 2020 Priorities for Missile Defense and Missile Defeat Programs (05/08/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–39—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request for Military Readiness (05/09/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–40—Full Committee Hearing: The Department of Defense's Financial Improvement and Audit Remediation Plan: The Path Forward (05/16/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–41—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Military Personnel Management—How Are the Military Services Adapting to Recruit, Retain, and Manage High Quality Talent to Meet the Needs of a Modern Military? (05/16/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–42—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Military and Veteran Suicide: Understanding the Problem and Preparing for the Future (05/21/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–43—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities Hearing: Securing the Nation's Internet Architecture (09/10/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–44—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Shattered Families, Shattered Service: Taking Military Domestic Violence Out of the Shadows (09/18/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–45—Subcommittee on Strategic Forces Hearing: Status of the B61–2 Life Extension and W88 Alteration–370 Programs (09/25/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–46—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities and Subcommittee on Readiness Joint Hearing: Resiliency of Military Installations to Emerging Threats (10/16/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–47—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: Ship and Submarine Maintenance: Cost and Schedule Challenges (10/22/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–48—Future of Defense Task Force Hearing: Theories of Victory (10/29/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–49—Subcommittee on Readiness and Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces Joint Hearing: F–35 Program Update: Sustainment, Production, and Affordability Challenges (11/13/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–50—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: The Department of Defense Organic Industrial Base: Challenges, Solutions and Readiness Impacts (11/21/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–51—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: Privatized Housing: Are Conditions Improving for Our Military Families? (12/05/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–52—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Military Health System Reform: A Cure for Efficiency and Readiness? (12/05/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–53—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Diversity in Recruiting and Retention: Increasing Diversity in the Military—What the Military Services are Doing (12/10/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–54—Full Committee Hearing: U.S. Policy in Syria and the Broader Region (12/11/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–55—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities Hearing: Climate Change in the Era of Strategic Competition (12/11/2019).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–56—Full Committee Hearing: DOD's Role in Competing with China (01/15/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–57—Full Committee Hearing: Security Update on the Korean Peninsula (01/28/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–58—Future of Defense Task Force Hearing: Supercharging the innovation base (02/05/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–59—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Exceptional Family Member Program—Are the Military Services Really Taking Care of Family Members? (02/05/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–60—Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces and Subcommittee on Readiness Joint Hearing: Update on Navy and Marine Corps Readiness in the Pacific in the Aftermath of Recent Mishaps (02/05/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–61—Full Committee Hearing: The Department of Defense's Role in Long-Term Major State Competition (02/11/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–62—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities Hearing: Reviewing Department of

Defense Strategy, Policy, and Programs for Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction for Fiscal Year 2021 (02/11/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–63—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Alarming Incidents of White Supremacy in the Military—How to Stop It (02/11/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–64—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: Land Based Ranges: Building Military Readiness While Protecting Natural and Cultural Resources (02/12/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–65—Full Committee Hearing: The Fiscal Year 2021 National Defense Authorization Budget Request from the Department of Defense (02/26/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–66—Full Committee Hearing: The Fiscal Year 2021 National Defense Authorization Budget Request for the Department of the Navy (02/27/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–67—Subcommittee on Strategic Forces Hearing: Strategic Forces Posture Hearing (02/27/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–68—Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces Hearing: Air Force Projection Forces Aviation Programs and Capabilities Related to the 2021 President's Budget Request (02/27/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–69—Full Committee Hearing: The Fiscal Year 2021 National Defense Authorization Budget Request for the Department of the Army (03/03/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–70—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: Fiscal Year 2021 Air Force and Space Force Readiness Posture (03/03/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–71—Subcommittee on Strategic Forces Hearing: Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Request for Nuclear Forces and Atomic Energy Defense Activities (03/03/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–72—Full Committee Hearing: The Fiscal Year 2021 National Defense Authorization Budget Request for the Department of the Air Force (03/04/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–73—Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces Hearing: Department of the Navy Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Request for Seapower and Projection Forces (03/04/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–74—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities Hearing: Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Request for U.S. Cyber Command and Operations in Cyberspace (03/04/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–75—Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces Hearing: Fiscal Year 2021 Army and Marine Corps Ground Systems Modernization Programs (03/05/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–76—Full Committee Hearing: National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Greater Middle East and Africa (03/10/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–77—Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces Hearing: Department of Defense Tactical and Rotary Aircraft Acquisition and Modernization Programs in the Fiscal Year 2021 President's Budget Request (03/10/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–78—Full Committee Hearing: National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activity in North and South America (03/11/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–79—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities Hearing: Reviewing Department of

Defense Science and Technology Strategy, Policy and Programs for Fiscal Year 2021: Maintaining a Robust Ecosystem for Our Technological Edge (03/11/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–80—Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces and Subcommittee on Readiness Joint Hearing: Sealift and Mobility Requirements in Support of the National Defense Strategy (03/11/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–81—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: Fiscal Year 2021 Navy and Marine Corps Readiness Posture (03/12/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–82—Subcommittee on Strategic Forces Hearing: Fiscal Year 2021 Priorities for Missile Defense and Missile Defeat Programs (03/12/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–83—Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces Hearing: Future Force Structure Requirements for the United States Navy (06/04/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–84—Full Committee Hearing: Department of Defense COVID–19 Response to Defense Industrial Base Challenges (06/10/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–85—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Racial Disparity in the Military Justice System—How to Fix the Culture (06/16/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–86—Full Committee Hearing: DOD Authorities and Roles Related to Civilian Law Enforcement (07/09/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–87—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: The Military's #MeToo Moment: An Examination of Sexual Harassment and Perceived Retaliation in the Department of Defense and at Fort Hood (07/29/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–88—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities Hearing: Review of the Recommendations of the Cyberspace Solarium Commission (07/30/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–89—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: Addressing the Legacy of Department of Defense use of PFAS: Protecting Our Communities and Implementing Reform (09/15/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–90—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities Hearing: Interim Review of the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence Effort and Recommendations (09/17/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–91—Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces Hearing: Modernization of the Conventional Ammunition Production Industrial Base (09/22/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–92—Full Committee Hearing: The Role of Allies and Partners in U.S. Military Strategy and Operations (09/23/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–93—Full Committee Hearing: U.S. Defense Posture Changes in the European Theater (09/30/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–94—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities Hearing and House Committee on Foreign Affairs Joint Hearing: Strengthening Biological Security: Traditional Threats and Emerging Challenges (10/02/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–95—Full Committee Hearing: The U.S. military mission in Afghanistan and implications of the peace process on U.S. involvement (11/20/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–96—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: Review of the Findings and Recommendations of the National Commission on Military Aviation Safety (12/03/2020).

H.A.S.C. No. 116–97—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Fort Hood 2020: The Findings and Recommendations of the Fort Hood Independent Review Committee (12/09/2020).

PRESS RELEASES

First Session

JANUARY 2019

1/4/19—Smith Statement On Trump Plan To Misuse An Emergency Authority & Divert Money From Military Readiness To Pay For His Wall

1/16/19—Smith Welcomes Incoming Members Of The House Armed Services Committee

1/17/19—Smith Statement On Trump Missile Defense Review

1/18/19—Smith & Langevin Slam Trump Administration's Half-Baked Climate Change Report

1/18/19—Smith Decries President Trump's Attack On Congressional Oversight Of Military Issues

1/22/19—Smith Statement On Supreme Court Decision About Transgender Military Service

1/23/19—Smith Congratulates Congressman Anthony Brown On Election As Vice Chair Of The Armed Services Committee

1/23/19—Democratic Subcommittee Members For 116th Congress

1/23/19—Smith, Thornberry Release HASC Subcommittee Chairs And Ranking Members For 116th Congress

1/24/19—Smith Statement On $94 Billion Increase In The Estimated Cost Of Nuclear Weapons Upgrades

1/30/19—Chairman Smith, Senator Warren Introduce Bill Establishing "No First Use" Policy For Nuclear Weapons Files

1/31/19—Smith Letter To Shanahan Regarding Transparency With Congress Files

FEBRUARY 2019

2/1/2019—Smith Appoints Vice Chairs Of Armed Services Subcommittees

2/1/2019—Smith, Cooper Statement On Withdrawal From The Inf Treaty

2/11/2019—Smith Statement On The Passing Of Walter Jones

2/14/2019—Readiness Subcommittee Holds Military Family Housing Roundtable

2/15/2019—Smith Statement On President Trump's Declaration Of A National Emergency In Order To Take Funds Supporting Military Families And Military Readiness And Spend Them On His Wall

2/21/2019—Smith, Engel & Schiff To Trump: Stop Withholding Information On North Korea From Congress Files

2/25/2019—Chairman Smith And Chairman Yarmuth Denounce Trump Budget's Planned Use Of Defense Budget Gimmick: Acting OMB Director Vought Also Announces Trump Budget Will Call For Non-Defense Funding Cut

2/28/2019—Committee Chairs Question Rationale For Proposed NSC Climate Change Panel

MARCH 2019

3/4/2019—Chairman Smith Denounces Trump's Acceptance Of Questionable World Leaders

3/8/2019—Chairman Smith Criticizes Trump's Cancellation Of The Requirement To Report Civilian Causalities

3/12/2019—Chairman Smith Statement On DOD Implementation Of The Ban On Transgender Military Service

3/13/2019—Readiness Subcommittee Holds Hearing On Impacts Of Climate Change

3/18/2019—Chairman Smith Statement On Release Of List Of At-Risk Military Construction Projects That Could Be Cut To Fund Border Wall

3/25/2019—Chairman Smith Statement On Space Force Proposal

3/26/2019—Chairman Smith Statement On DOD Reprogramming To Fund Border Wall Files

3/27/2019—UPDATED HASC SCHEDULE, APRIL 1–5

APRIL 2019

4/2/2019—HASC Public Schedule, April 8–12

4/2/2019—Update#3 HASC Schedule, April 1–5

4/10/2019—Readiness Subcommittee Chairman Garamendi Leads Congressional Delegation To Observe Damaged Military Installations And Privatized Military Housing Units

4/10/2019—HASC Chairman Smith And Ranking Member Thornberry Announce Markup Schedule For Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act

4/12/2019—Readiness Chairman Garamendi Concludes Congressional Delegation To Study Military Housing And Military Installations Impacted By Hurricane Florence

4/18/2019—Committee Chair Statement On Redacted Release Of The Mueller Investigation Report

4/23/2019—HASC Schedule, April 29–May 3

4/29/2019—Updated HASC Schedule, April 29–May 3

4/30/2019—Chairman Smith And Ranking Member Thornberry Statement On The Passing Of Former Congresswoman Ellen Tauscher

4/30/2019—HASC Schedule, May 6–10

MAY 2019

5/1/2019—Readiness Subcommittee Holds Hearing on Department of Defense's FY20 Budget Request for Military Construction, Energy and Environmental Programs

5/7/2019—HASC SCHEDULE, MAY 13–17

5/8/2019—Chairman Smith Statement on Iranian Conflict and Potential Escalation in the Region

5/9/2019—Readiness Subcommittee Holds Hearing on FY20 Budget Request for Military Readiness

5/14/2019—HASC SCHEDULE, MAY 20–24

5/15/2019—HASC Democrats Introduce Bill to Limit DOD's Authority to Reprogram Military Construction Funds

5/16/2019—Smith, Schiff, and Engel Demand Briefing and Documents on Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance Report

5/22/2019—Smith and Thornberry Slam New DOD Policy to Stonewall Congressional Oversight

5/22/2019—UPDATED: Markup Schedule for Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act

5/24/2019—Smith Concerned About Increased Military Presence in the Middle East

5/27/2019—Smith Statement Honoring Memorial Day

5/29/2019—Tomorrow: NDAA Markup Logistics Press Briefing

5/31/2019—Subcommittee Markup Press Background Briefings

JUNE 2019

6/3/2019—Military Personnel Subcommittee Mark Summary for H.R. 2500 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020

6/3/2019—Seapower and Projection Forces Subcommittee Mark Summary for H.R. 2500 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020

6/3/2019—Strategic Forces Subcommittee Mark Summary for H.R. 2500 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020

6/3/2019—Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee Mark Summary for H.R. 2500 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020

6/3/2019—Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee Mark Summary for H.R. 2500 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020

6/4/2019—Readiness Subcommittee Mark Summary for H.R. 2500 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020

6/5/2019—HASC Subcommittee Marks as Reported for H.R. 2500 The National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2020

6/5/2019—Full Committee Markup Press Background Briefing

6/5/2019—Chairman Smith Response to Trump's Lies Regarding Transgender Service Members' Medical Treatment

6/7/2019—HASC Subcommittee Marks as Reported for H.R. 2500 The National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2020

6/10/2019—Chairman Smith Releases H.R. 2500 The National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2020

6/12/2019—Chairman Smith Statement on Efforts to Strip Key Nuclear Provisions from the FY20 NDAA

6/13/2019—Chairman Smith Statement on the Importance of Passing the FY20 NDAA Without Offsets

6/18/2019—Smith Increasingly Concerned About Heightened Tensions in the Middle East

6/18/2019—Chairman Smith Statement on Appointment of Mark Esper to Acting Secretary of Defense

JULY 2019

7/9/2019—Smith Refutes False Claims about the FY20 NDAA

7/12/2019—Democratic Majority Passes Defense Bill Through the House

7/23/2019—Chairman Smith Statement on Confirmation of Mark Esper as Secretary of Defense

AUGUST 2019

8/20/19—Chairman Smith Readout of Call With the Indian Ambassador to the U.S.

8/30/19—Chairman Smith Statement on Trump Administration's Harmful Change in USCIS Policy

SEPTEMBER 2019

9/3/2019—Chairman Smith Statement on Continued Attempts to Fund Border Wall at the Pentagon's Expense

9/3/2019—HASC SCHEDULE, SEPTEMBER 9–13

9/9/2019—Chairman Smith Statement on the Retirement of Congresswoman Susan Davis
9/10/2019—Rep. Smith and Sen. Menendez Formally Request CBO Analyze the Costs of Trump Admin Allowing U.S.-Russia Nuclear Treaty to Expire
9/11/2019—HASC SCHEDULE, SEPTEMBER 16–20
9/17/2019—HASC SCHEDULE, SEPTEMBER 23–27
9/18/2019—Defense Bill Goes to Conference and House Leadership Announces Conferees
9/18/2019—NDAA Conferees to Meet
9/26/2019—Smith Warns Against Ratcheting up Tension in the Middle East by Deploying Additional Military Personnel and Assets
9/30/2019—Chairman Smith Statement on the Retirement of Ranking Member Thornberry
OCTOBER 2019
10/7/2019—Smith Slams Shift in U.S. Policy in Syria, Warns of Implications
10/8/2019—Top National Security Democrats Warn Trump Admin Against U.S. Withdrawal from Key Euro-Atlantic Security Treaty
10/9/2019—HASC Schedule, October 14–18
10/10/2019—Smith Statement Following Visit to Border Wall Construction Site
10/11/2019—Smith Warns Against Aiding Saudi Arabia After Abandoning Kurdish Partners
10/15/2019—HASC Schedule, October 21–25
10/17/2019—Smith Statement on the Passing of Congressman Elijah Cummings
10/17/2019—Chairmen Smith and Engel Statement on the Retirement of Rose Gottemoeller, Deputy Secretary General of NATO
10/18/2019—House Armed Services Committee Stands Up Future of Defense Task Force
10/22/2019—HASC Schedule: October 28–November 1
10/24/2019—Smith Slams Decision to Abandon the Kurds
10/24/2019—Smith Blames Border Wall as Main Sticking Point in FY20 NDAA Negotiations
10/27/2019—Smith Statement on Al-Baghdadi Special Operation
NOVEMBER 2019
11/6/2019—HASC Schedule: November 11–15
11/15/2019—UPDATED HASC Schedule: November 18–22
11/22/2019—Chairmen Smith and Engel Demand Answers on White House Scheme on Open Skies Treaty
11/25/2019—Chairman Smith Condemns President Trump's Interference in the Military Justice Process
11/27/2019—HASC Schedule: December 2–6
DECEMBER 2019
12/3/2019—HASC Schedule: December 9–13
12/3/2019—Chairmen Smith and Engel Demand Answers on Administration's Negotiations with Asian Allies
12/9/2019—House and Senate Armed Services Committees Complete Conference for the FY20 National Defense Authorization Act
12/11/2019—Chairman Smith Corrects the Record on the FY20 NDAA

12/11/2019—Chairman Smith on the Passage of the FY20 NDAA Conference Report
12/20/2019—Chairman Smith Statement as the FY20 NDAA is Signed into Law
12/29/2019—Smith Slams Recent Rocket Attacks in Iraq Killing U.S. Contractor

Second Session

JANUARY 2020
1/3/2020—Smith Raises Grave Concerns About Pentagon Military Action in Iraq
1/8/2020—HASC Schedule: January 13–17
1/15/2020—Smith Statement on Future Plans to Steal Department of Defense Funds to pay for a Border Wall
1/21/2020—HASC Schedule: January 27–31
1/28/2020—Smith and Thornberry Joint Statement on U.K.'s 5G Decision
1/29/2020—HASC Schedule: February 3–7
FEBRUARY 2020
2/3/2020—UPDATED HASC Schedule: February 3–7
2/4/2020—HASC Schedule: February 10–14
2/4/2020—Smith Criticizes the Administration's Deployment of W76 2 Low-Yield Nuclear Warheads
2/5/2020—UPDATED HASC Schedule: February 10–14
2/8/2020—Smith Denounces the Removal of Lieutenant Colonel Alexander S. Vindman
2/13/2020—Smith Condemns Waste of DoD Funds on the Border Wall
2/19/2020—HASC Schedule: February 24–28
2/21/2020—UPDATED HASC Schedule: February 24–28
2/26/2020—HASC Schedule: March 2–6
2/27/2020—UPDATED HASC Schedule: March 2–6
2/28/2020—Smith, Thornberry, Garamendi and Lamborn Urge DOD to Expand Tenant Bill of Rights as Required by Law
2/29/2020—Smith Statement on Conditions-Based Peace Agreement in Afghanistan
MARCH 2020
3/4/2020—HASC Schedule: March 9–13
3/9/2020—UPDATED HASC Schedule: March 9–13
3/13/2020—Smith Statement on the PFAS Task Force March Progress Report
3/26/2020—Smith & Engel Lead Effort Pushing Trump Administration to Maintain Humanitarian Assistance to Yemen During Coronavirus Crisis
3/27/2020—Smith, Thornberry Introduce "By Request" Bill and Begin FY21 National Defense Authorization Act Process
3/30/2020—Smith Statement on Continued COVID Precautions and the FY21 NDAA
APRIL 2020
4/1/2020—House Committee Chairs Request Extension of Public Comment Periods During Coronavirus National Emergency
4/2/2020—HASC Leadership Joint Statement on the Dismissal of U.S.S. Theodore Roosevelt Captain

4/6/2020—Smith Calls for Modly's Removal After Mishandling U.S.S. Theodore Roosevelt COVID–19 Outbreak

4/7/2020—Smith, Engel, Reed, & Menendez Statement on Open Skies Treaty

4/7/2020—Smith Statement on Resignation of Acting Secretary of the Navy Modly

4/9/2020—Smith, Pallone, & Thompson Urge President Trump to Coordinate Production and Acquisition of COVID–19 Response Supplies

4/14/2020—Smith Statement on One-Year Anniversary of Trump's Discriminatory Transgender Ban

4/15/2020—Leading National Security Democrats Raise Alarm over Trump Admin's Dispute With South Korea Over Cost-Sharing Deal

4/17/2020—Smith Statement on DOD Inspector General's JEDI Findings

4/17/2020—Smith Slams High-Risk Ligado Request

4/24/2020—Smith Statement on the Navy's Investigation of the COVID–19 Outbreak Aboard the U.S.S. Theodore Roosevelt

4/28/2020—Smith Slams Trump Administration's Continued Theft of DoD Funding

4/28/2020—Smith, Thornberry Statement on FY21 NDAA Process

4/29/2020—Smith Statement on the Navy's Additional Investigation of the COVID–19 Outbreak Aboard the U.S.S. Theodore Roosevelt

MAY 2020

5/8/2020—Smith, Thornberry, and 20 Bipartisan Members Demand Answers From FCC

5/15/2020—Smith, Thornberry Sign Bipartisan, Bicameral Letter to Administration in Support of MFO in Egypt's Sinai Peninsula

5/18/2020—Smith Statement on Navy's First Transgender Service Waiver

5/21/2020—Smith, Cooper Statement on Trump Administration's Withdrawal From the Open Skies Treaty

5/22/2020—Smith & Engel Denounce Trump Administration's Illegal Withdrawal from Open Skies Treaty

5/22/2020—Smith and 20 Armed Services Democrats Slam Trump Administration's Open Skies Treaty Withdrawal

5/22/2020—Smith, Speier Call on President Trump to Extend National Guard Activation to Combat COVID–19

5/29/2020—HASC Schedule: June 1–5

JUNE 2020

6/1/2020—Smith Statement on Trump's Intent to Invoke the Insurrection Act

6/2/2020—Smith Demands Answers on the Apparent Militarization of America

6/3/2020—Smith, Nadler, Grijalva, and Thompson Call for Answers on Trump Administrations Use of Force Against Peaceful DC Protestors

6/3/2020—Smith Calls on Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs to Explain Military Activity in Washington, D.C.

6/4/2020—HASC Schedule: June 8–12

6/5/2020—Chairman Smith and Ranking Member Thornberry Announce Markup Schedule for Fiscal Year 2021 National Defense Authorization Act

6/5/2020—Smith and 30 HASC Democrats Call for Accountability from Military Leadership on Behalf of the American People

6/8/2020—Smith, Lowey, Cooper, Kaptur and Visclosky Call for Answers on Trump Administration's Proposal to Resume Nuclear Testing

6/10/2020—Smith Demands Responses to Essential Oversight Questions

6/11/2020—HASC Schedule: June 15–19

6/12/2020—Subcommittee Markup Press Background Briefings

6/17/2020—HASC to Distribute NDAA Amendments

6/19/2020—Smith Statement on Navy's Completion of U.S.S. Theodore Roosevelt COVID–19 Investigation

6/21/2020—Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee Mark Summary for H.R. 6395 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021

6/21/2020—Strategic Forces Subcommittee Mark Summary for H.R. 6395 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021

6/22/2020—Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee Mark Summary for H.R. 6395 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021

6/22/2020—Seapower and Projection Forces Subcommittee Mark Summary for H.R. 6395 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021

6/22/2020—Readiness Subcommittee Mark Summary for H.R. 6395 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021

6/22/2020—Military Personnel Subcommittee Mark Summary for H.R. 6395 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021

6/24/2020—Full Committee Markup Press Background Briefing

6/24/2020—HASC Subcommittee Marks as Reported for H.R. 6395 The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021

6/25/2020—Chairman Smith Releases Summary of H.R. 6395 The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021

6/27/2020—Chairman Smith Releases H.R. 6395 The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021

6/29/2020—Smith Statement on Russia's Reported Bounties on American Soldiers

6/30/2020—HASC Schedule: July 6–10

JULY 2020

7/6/2020—Smith, Khanna Statement in Support of UN Envoy Martin Griffiths Peace Efforts in Yemen

7/14/2020—Smith, Waters, Engel, Thompson and Pallone Seek Information on Trump Administration Failures to Boost Production of PPE and Testing As COVID–19 Cases Spike

7/14/2020—Smith and Thornberry Joint Statement on the U.K.'s Decision to Protect Their Telecom Networks From Huawei

7/17/2020—Smith Statement on DOD's Ban on the Public Display of the Confederate Flag

7/20/2020—Smith, Thompson, Nadler Joint Statement on Trump Administration's Action in Portland

7/20/2020—Annual Defense Bill Comes to the Floor

7/21/2020—Democratic-Led House Passes Annual Defense Bill for the 60th Consecutive Year

7/22/2020—HASC Schedule: July 27–31

7/28/2020—Smith Statement on DoD Line Items in the Senate Republican's COVID Supplemental Bill

7/29/2020—Smith Statement on Proposed Troop Reposition and Drawdown in Germany

AUGUST 2020

8/2/2020—Smith Statement on Anthony Tata's Senate Confirmation Failure

8/11/2020—Smith and Reed Statement on Title 32 Authorities for State Response to COVID–19

8/14/2020—Committee Chairs Smith and DeFazio Lead 68 Members of Congress in Pressing President Trump on National Guard and FEMA Cost-Sharing Requirements

8/15/2020—Smith Statement on Israel and United Arab Emirates Agreement

8/17/2020—Smith and Thornberry Statement on Prospect of a Presidential Pardon for Edward Snowden

8/26/2020—Smith and Menendez Statement on the Immense Costs of Allowing the New START Treaty to Expire

8/26/2020—Armed Services, Oversight, and Intelligence Committees Urge DOD IG Review Retaliation Against Lieutenant Colonels Alexander and Yevgeny Vindman

SEPTEMBER 2020

9/5/2020—Chairman Smith Statement on Trump's Lack of Respect for the Military

9/8/2020—Armed Services and Oversight Subcommittees Open Investigation Into Recent Service Member Deaths at Fort Hood

9/8/2020—HASC Schedule: September 14–18

9/15/2020—Smith Statement on Israel, United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain Normalization Agreement

9/16/2020—HASC Schedule: September 21–25

9/17/2020—Thornberry Portrait to Hang in HASC Hearing Room

9/22/2020—Smith Statement on Defense Department Misuse of CARES Act COVID Relief Funds

9/24/2020—TOMORROW: Future of Defense Task Force Unveils Final Report at the Brookings Institution

9/24/2020—HASC Schedule: September 28–October 2

9/29/2020—Future of Defense Task Force Releases Final Report

OCTOBER 2020

10/6/2020—Smith Statement on the Military Leadership Quarantine for COVID

10/9/2020—Top National Security Democrats to Esper: Commit to Current U.S. Troop Levels on Korean Peninsula

10/23/2020—Smith Condemns Executive Order Establishing Schedule F Appointments

NOVEMBER 2020

11/9/2020—Smith Condemns Dismissal of Secretary of Defense Esper Ahead of Presidential Transition

11/10/2020—Smith Warns Gutting Pentagon During Transition Could be Devastating for National Security

11/12/2020—HASC Schedule: November 16–20

11/17/2020—Smith Statement on Afghanistan Troop Drawdown

11/18/2020—Armed Services Committees Advance Fiscal Year 2021 Conference Process at Annual 'Pass the Gavel' Meeting

11/18/2020—House Leadership Announces FY21 NDAA Conferees

11/23/2020—Smith Statement on Withdrawal from Open Skies Treaty

11/24/2020—Smith Statement on the Air Force's Seemingly Political C 130J Basing Decision

11/25/2020—House Chairs Seek Accounting of Political Appointees Burrowing into Career Positions at Dozens of Agencies

11/25/2020—HASC Schedule: November 30–December 4

DECEMBER 2020

12/2/2020—HASC Schedule: December 7–11

12/2/2020—Smith and Thornberry Statement on FY21 NDAA

12/3/2020—Smith Statement on Findings and Recommendations from the National Commission on Military Aviation Safety

12/3/2020—Smith Commends Rep. Rogers on Selection as Ranking Member

12/3/2020—Readiness Chairman Garamendi and Ranking Member Lamborn Issue Statement on Briefing to Address Concerning Rise in Military Aviation Accidents

12/8/20—Smith Statement on the Passage of the FY21 NDAA Conference Report

12/8/20—Smith Statement on Secretary of Defense Nomination

12/18/20—Smith and Langevin Statement on Armed Services Committee's Commitment to Cybersecurity

12/19/20—Smith Warns Pentagon Leadership Against Severing Dual-Hat Relationship Between the National Security Agency and U.S. Cyber Command

12/21/20—Smith, Maloney and Labor Leaders Urge President Trump to Sign FY21 National Defense Authorization Act into Law

○