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REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

FOR THE

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS



DECEMBER 27, 2022.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, December 27, 2022.

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 117th Congress.

Sincerely,

ADAM SMITH,
Chairman.

CONTENTS

	Page
Powers and Duties	1
Committee Rules	4
Composition of the Committee on Armed Services	17
Committee Staff	23
Committee Meetings and Hearings	25
Legislative Activities	25
Oversight Activities	31
Publications	87

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117TH CONGRESS *2d Session* | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | REPORT 117–666

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR THE 117TH CONGRESS

DECEMBER 27, 2022.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. SMITH of Washington, 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.

On January 4, 2021, the House adopted H. Res. 8, rules for the 117th Congress, in which the Marine Corps and the Space Force were added to the list of U.S. military service branches covered under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Armed Services. Neither addition substantively altered the committee's jurisdiction, and both were clarifying and technical in nature.

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, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Space 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 seafarers 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, Air Force, and Space 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 February 3, 2021, and adopted the following rules governing rules and procedure for oversight hearings conducted by the full committee and its subcommittees.

(H.A.S.C. 117–1; 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 Chair of the Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "Chair"), 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 Chair, 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 Chair shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chair, other subcommittee chairs, 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 seven 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 in-

stallations 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, 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.

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, non-proliferation, 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 Special Operations: 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, and special operations forces.

Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems: Department of Defense policy related to the acquisition of computer software, the electromagnetic spectrum, and electromagnetic warfare; and Department of Defense policy and programs and accounts related to artificial intelligence, 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 Chair 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 Chair 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 Chair 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 Chair 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 Chair, and all minority members shall be appointed by the Ranking Minority Member. The Chair shall choose one of the majority members so appointed who does not currently chair another subcommittee of the Committee to serve as Chair 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 Chair, or the Chair of a subcommittee with the concurrence of the Chair, 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 Chair and the Ranking Minority Member or the Chair and the ranking minority member of a subcommittee shall each appoint an equal number of members to the task force. The Chair or the Chair of a subcommittee shall choose one of the members so appointed, who does not currently chair another subcommittee of the Committee, to serve as Chair 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 Chair or the Chair 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 Chair and the Ranking Minority Member or the concurrence of the Chair and the ranking minority member of the subcommittee whose Chair appointed the task force.

(3) No task force shall have legislative jurisdiction.

RULE 6. REFERENCE AND CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATION

(a) The Chair 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 Chair or the Chair of a subcommittee, as appropriate, or by a majority of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate.

(c) The Chair, 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 Chair, 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 Chair, or the Chair of any subcommittee, panel, or task force, shall make a public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing or meeting for the transaction of business 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 Chair, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, or the Chair 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 Chair 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 Chair, or the Chair 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 Chair, each member of the Committee may designate by letter to the Chair, 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 Chair or subcommittee Chair, 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 Chair and the Ranking Minority Member or the Chair 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 Chair or subcommittee, panel, or task force Chair, as appropriate, in order of seniority. Those members arriving subsequently shall be recognized in order of their arrival. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Chair and the Ranking Minority Member or the Chair 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 Chair 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 Chair in order of their arrival and after all present subcommittee, panel, or task force members have been recognized.

(3) The Chair of the Committee or the Chair 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 Chair 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 subcommittee being present. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed only by the Chair, 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 Chair, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, or the Chair 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 24 hours before the witness appears to the extent practicable, but not later than one day after the witness appears.

RULE 14. ADMINISTERING OATHS TO WITNESSES

(a) The Chair, or any member designated by the Chair, 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 Chair, subcommittee, panel, or task force Chair, 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 Chair or the subcommittee, panel, or task force Chair, 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 Chair by that member.

(e) The Chair, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, or the Chair 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 mark-up 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 (including in electronic form) 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 or 48 hours after the disposition or withdrawal of any other amendment to a measure or matter considered by the Committee, the Chair 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 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 Chair 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 Chair 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 Chair or the chairs 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 Chair 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. H. Res. 9, H. Res. 10, H. Res. 62, H. Res. 63, H. Res. 384, H. Res. 1103, and H. Res. 1347, the following Members have served on the Committee on Armed Services in the 117th Congress:

ADAM SMITH, Washington, *Chairman*

JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
RICK LARSEN, Washington
JIM COOPER, Tennessee
JOE COURTNEY, Connecticut
JOHN GARAMENDI, California
JACKIE SPEIER, California
DONALD NORCROSS, New Jersey
RUBEN GALLEGO, Arizona
SETH MOULTON, Massachusetts
SALUD O. CARBAJAL, California
ANTHONY G. BROWN, Maryland
RO KHANNA, California
WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
FILEMON VELA, Texas[2]
ANDY KIM, New Jersey
CHRISSY HOULAHAN, Pennsylvania
JASON CROW, Colorado
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
MIKIE SHERRILL, New Jersey
VERONICA ESCOBAR, Texas
JARED GOLDEN, Maine
ELAINE G. LURIA, Virginia, *Vice Chair*
JOSEPH MORELLE, New York[4]
SARA JACOBS, California
KAIALI'I KAHELE, Hawaii
MARILYN STRICKLAND, Washington
PATRICK RYAN, New York[5]
MARC VEASEY, Texas
JIMMY PANETTA, California
STEPHANIE MURPHY, Florida
STEVEN HORSFORD, Nevada[1]
SYLVIA R. GARCIA, Texas[3]

MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
JOE WILSON, South Carolina
MICHAEL R. TURNER, Ohio
DOUG LAMBORN, Colorado
ROBERT J. WITTMAN, Virginia
VICKY HARTZLER, Missouri
AUSTIN SCOTT, Georgia
MO BROOKS, Alabama
SAM GRAVES, Missouri
ELISE M. STEFANIK, New York
SCOTT DESJARLAIS, Tennessee
TRENT KELLY, Mississippi
MIKE GALLAGHER, Wisconsin
MATT GAETZ, Florida
DON BACON, Nebraska
JIM BANKS, Indiana
LIZ CHENEY, Wyoming
JACK BERGMAN, Michigan
MICHAEL WALTZ, Florida
MIKE JOHNSON, Louisiana
MARK GREEN, Tennessee
STEPHANIE BICE, Oklahoma
C. SCOTT FRANKLIN, Florida
LISA MCLAIN, Michigan
RONNY JACKSON, Texas
JERRY CARL, Alabama
BLAKE MOORE, Utah
PAT FALLON, Texas

[1]Mr. Horsford was elected to the committee on May 12, 2021.
[2]Mr. Vela resigned from the committee on Mar. 31, 2022.
[3]Ms. Garcia was elected to the committee on May 11, 2022.
[4]Mr. Morelle resigned from the committee on Sept. 14, 2022.
[5]Mr. Ryan was elected to the committee on Sept. 14, 2022.

SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

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*

RUBEN GALLEGO, Arizona	VICKY HARTZLER, Missouri
SALUD CARBAJAL, California	MIKE TURNER, Ohio
ANTHONY BROWN, Maryland	ROB WITTMAN, Virginia
MIKIE SHERRILL, New Jersey, *Vice Chair*	SCOTT DESJARLAIS, Tennessee
KAIALI'I KAHELE, Hawaii	MATT GAETZ, Florida
MARC VEASEY, Texas	DON BACON, Nebraska
STEPHANIE MURPHY, Florida	MARK GREEN, Tennessee
STEVEN HORSFORD, Texas [1]	RONNY JACKSON, Texas

[1] Mr. Horsford was assigned to the Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces on May 12, 2021.

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, *Chairman*

ANDY KIM, New Jersey	MIKE GALLAGHER, Wisconsin [2]
CHRISSY HOULAHAN, Pennsylvania	JIM BANKS, Indiana [1]
VERONICA ESCOBAR, Texas, *Vice Chair*	STEPHANIE BICE, Oklahoma
SARA JACOBS, California	LISA MCCLAIN, Michigan
MARILYN STRICKLAND, Washington	RONNY JACKSON, Texas
MARC VEASEY, Texas	JERRY CARL, Alabama
	PAT FALLON, Texas

[1] Mr. Banks went from the Subcommittee on Military Personnel to the Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies and Information Systems on May 17, 2021.

[2] Mr. Gallagher was named to the Subcommittee on Military Personnel and named ranking member on May 17, 2021.

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, or-

ganic 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*

JOE COURTNEY, Connecticut	MICHAEL WALTZ, Florida [2]
JACKIE SPEIER, California	DOUG LAMBORN, Colorado [1]
JASON CROW, Colorado	JOE WILSON, South Carolina
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan, *Vice Chair*	AUSTIN SCOTT, Georgia
JARED GOLDEN, Maine	JACK BERGMAN, Michigan
ELAINE G. LURIA, Virginia	MIKE JOHNSON, Louisiana
KAIALI'I KAHELE, Hawaii	MARK GREEN, Tennessee
MARILYN STRICKLAND, Washington	LISA MCCLAIN, Michigan
	BLAKE MOORE, Utah

[1] Mr. Lamborn went from the Subcommittee on Readiness to the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations on Jan. 10, 2022.

[2] Mr. Waltz was named to the Subcommittee on Readiness and named ranking member on Jan. 10, 2022.

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*

JIM LANGEVIN, Rhode Island	ROB WITTMAN, Virginia
JIM COOPER, Tennessee	VICKY HARTZLER, Missouri
DONALD NORCROSS, New Jersey	SAM GRAVES, Missouri
ANTHONY BROWN, Maryland	TRENT KELLY, Mississippi
FILEMON VELA, Texas [1]	MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Wisconsin
JARED GOLDEN, Maine, *Vice Chair*	JIM BANKS, Indiana
ELAINE LURIA, Virginia	JACK BERGMAN, Michigan
SARA JACOBS, California	JERRY CARL, Alabama
SYLVIA GARICA, Texas [2]	

[1] Mr. Vela resigned from the committee on Mar. 31, 2022.

[2] Ms. Garcia was assigned to the Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces on May 11, 2022.

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, non-proliferation, 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*

JIM LANGEVIN, Rhode Island	DOUG LAMBORN, Colorado [2]
JOHN GARAMENDI, California	MIKE TURNER, Ohio
SETH MOULTON, Massachusetts	JOE WILSON, South Carolina
SALUD CARBAJAL, California, Vice Chair	MO BROOKS, Alabama
RO KHANNA, California	ELISE STEFANIK, New York
PATRICK RYAN, California [4]	SCOTT DESJARLAIS, Tennessee
JOE MORELLE, New York [3]	LIZ CHENEY, Wyoming
JIMMY PANETTA, California	MICHAEL WALTZ, Florida
STEVEN HORSFORD, Nevada [1]	

[1] Mr. Horsford was assigned to the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces on May 12, 2021.
[2] Mr. Lamborn was named ranking member of the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces on Jan. 10, 2022.
[3] Mr. Morelle resigned from the committee on Sept. 14, 2022.
[4] Mr. Ryan was assigned to the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces on Sept. 14, 2022.

Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations

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, and special operations forces.

RUBEN GALLEGO, Arizona, *Chairman*

RICK LARSEN, Washington	TRENT KELLY, Mississippi,
JIM COOPER, Tennessee	DOUG LAMBORN, Colorado [2]
WILLIAM KEATING, Massachusetts	AUSTIN SCOTT, Georgia
FILEMON VELA, Texas [3]	SAM GRAVES, Missouri
MIKIE SHERRILL, New Jersey	DON BACON, Nebraska
JIMMY PANETTA, California	LIZ CHENEY, Wyoming
STEPHANIE MURPHY, Florida, *Vice Chair*	MICHAEL WALTZ, Florida [1]
SYLVIA R. GARCIA, Texas [4]	C. SCOTT FRANKLIN, Florida

[1] Mr. Waltz went from the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations to the Subcommittee on Readiness on Jan. 10, 2022.
[2] Mr. Lamborn was named to the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations on Jan. 10, 2022.
[3] Mr. Vela resigned from the committee on Mar. 31, 2022.
[4] Ms. Garcia was assigned to the subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations on May 11, 2022.

Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems

Jurisdiction pursuant to Committee Rule 4—Department of Defense policy related to the acquisition of computer software, the electromagnetic spectrum, and electromagnetic warfare; and Department of Defense policy and programs and accounts related to artificial intelligence, 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 LANGEVIN, Rhode Island, *Chairman*

RICK LARSEN, Washington
SETH MOULTON, Massachusetts
RO KHANNA, California
WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
ANDY KIM, New Jersey
CHRISSY HOULAHAN, Pennsylvania, *Vice Chair*
JASON CROW, Colorado
ELISSA SLOTKIN, Michigan
VERONICA ESCOBAR, Texas
JOSEPH MORELLE, New York [3]
PATRICK RYAN, New York [4]

JIM BANKS, Indiana [2]
ELISE M. STEFANIK, New York
MO BROOKS, Alabama
MATT GAETZ, Florida
MIKE GALLAGHER, Wisconsin [1]
MIKE JOHNSON, Louisiana
STEPHANIE BICE, Oklahoma
C. SCOTT FRANKLIN, Florida
BLAKE MOORE, Utah
PAT FALLON, Texas

[1] Mr. Gallagher went from the Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems to the Subcommittee on Military Personnel on May 17, 2021.

[2] Mr. Banks was named to the Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems and named ranking member on May 17, 2021.

[3] Mr. Morelle resigned from the committee on Sept. 14, 2022

[4] Mr. Ryan was assigned to the Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems on Sept. 14, 2022.

COMMITTEE STAFF

By committee resolution adopted at the organizational meeting on February 3, 2021, or by authority of the chairman, the following persons have been appointed to the staff of the committee during the 117th Congress:

Paul Arcangeli, *Staff Director (Resigned June 1, 2022)*
Brian Garrett, *Staff Director*
Christopher Vieson, *Minority Staff Director*
Douglas Bush, *Deputy Staff Director (Resigned March 5, 2021)*
Katy Quinn, *Deputy Staff Director*
Betty B. Gray, *Executive Assistant*
Jesse D. Tolleson, Jr., *Professional Staff Member (Resigned March 5, 2021)*
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*
William S. Johnson, *General Counsel*
Leonor Tomero, *Counsel (Resigned January 19, 2021)*
Katie Thompson, *Security Manager*
David Giachetti, *Professional Staff Member*
Mark Morehouse, *Professional Staff Member (Resigned February 1, 2021, Appointed May 3, 2021)*
Barron YoungSmith, *Counsel/Communications Director*
Jason Schmid, *Professional Staff Member (Resigned January 28, 2021)*
Danielle Steitz, *Clerk (Resigned August 28, 2021)*
Shenita White, *Office Manager*
Glen Diehl, *Professional Staff Member*
Maria Vastola, *Professional Staff Member*
Kim Lehn, *Professional Staff Member, (Resigned April 5, 2021)*
Jamie Jackson, *Deputy General Counsel (Resigned February 19, 2021)*
Eric Snelgrove, *Professional Staff Member (Resigned February 1, 2021)*
Caroline Kehrli, *Clerk (Resigned October 3, 2021)*
Zachary Taylor, *Clerk (Resigned March 17, 2022)*
William Sutey, *Professional Staff Member*
Elizabeth Griffin, *Professional Staff Member*
Mike Hermann, *Budget Director*
Carla Zeppieri, *Professional Staff Member*
Sapna Sharma, *Director of Member Services and Senior Advisor to the Chairman*
Kelly Goggin, *Professional Staff Member*
Melanie Harris, *Professional Staff Member (Resigned November 1, 2022)*
William T. Johnson, *Professional Staff Member*
Chidi Blyden, *Professional Staff Member (Resigned May 1, 2021)*
Grant Schneider, *Professional Staff Member (Resigned December 17, 2021)*
Joshua Stiefel, *Professional Staff Member*
Jonathan Lord, *Professional Staff Member (Resigned July 8, 2022)*
Jeanine Womble, *Professional Staff Member*
Jessica Carroll, *Professional Staff Member (Resigned December 31, 2021)*
Matt Rhoades, *Professional Staff Member (Resigned March 10, 2021)*
Bess Dopkeen, *Professional Staff Member (Resigned November 26, 2021)*
Sean Falvey, *Clerk (Resigned September 30, 2021)*
Laura Rauch, *Professional Staff Member*
Monica Matoush, *Communications Director (Resigned January 23, 2022)*

Shannon Green, *Professional Staff Member*
Caleb Randall-Bodman, *Deputy Communications Director (Resigned October 1, 2022)*
Alonzo Webb, *Staff Assistant*
Alexis Hasty, *Clerk (Resigned March 19, 2021)*
Emma Morrison, *Clerk (Resigned September 30, 2021)*
Troy Nienberg, *Professional Staff Member (Resigned June 12, 2022)*
Sidney Faix, *Clerk (Resigned September 23, 2022)*
Natalie De Benedetti, *Clerk (Resigned July 20, 2022)*
James Vallario, *Professional Staff Member*
Naajidah Khan, *Clerk*
Hannah Kaufman, *Professional Staff Member*
Karen Thornton, *Professional Staff Member*
Jeff Bozman, *Professional Staff Member (Resigned November 25, 2022)*
Geoff, Gosselin, *Professional Staff Member*
Michael Kirlin, *Professional Staff Member*
Sarah Moxley, *Professional Staff Member*
Kyle Noyes, *Professional Staff Member*
Whitney Verett, *Professional Staff Member*
Forrest McConnell, *Minority General Counsel*
Michaela Sundermann, *Press Secretary (Appointed January 6, 2021, Resigned April 16, 2021)*
Ian Bennitt, *Professional Staff Member, (Appointed February 1, 2021)*
Patrick Nevins, *Professional Staff Member (Appointed February 8, 2021)*
Ilka Regino, *Professional Staff Member (Appointed February 16, 2021)*
Ryan Tully, *Professional Staff Member (Appointed April 19, 2021)*
Wendell Frank White, Jr, *Professional Staff Member (Appointed April 19, 2021)*
Robert Ikoku, *Professional Staff Member (Appointed April 22, 2021)*
William Metzger, *Budget Director (Appointed April 26, 2021)*
Chris Estep, *Digital Director (Appointed May 10, 2021, Resigned October 14,2022)*
Justine Sanders, *Minority Communications Director (Appointed May 10, 2021)*
Kelly Repair, *Professional Staff Member (Appointed July 2, 2021, Resigned August 14, 2022)*
David Tucker, *Deputy General Counsel (Appointed July 31, 2022)*
William Braden, *Clerk (Appointed August 23, 2021)*
Payson Ruhl, *Clerk (Appointed August 23, 2021)*
Kathy Loden, *Minority Research Assistant (Appointed October 12, 2021, Resigned April 30, 2022)*
Brooke Alred, *Clerk (Appointed December 6, 2021)*
Owen McGeary, *Clerk (Appointed December 6, 2021)*
Dana Gallagher, *Press and Digital Assistant (Appointed March 1, 2022)*
Hayden Ehlich, *Clerk (Appointed May 23, 2022)*
Zachary Calderon, *Clerk (Appointed May 23, 2022)*
Everett Winnick, *Professional Staff Member (September 6, 2022)*
Jaelin O'Hallaron, *(Appointed November 1, 2022)*

COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND HEARINGS

A total of 231 meetings and hearings have been held by the Committee on Armed Services and its subcommittees during the 117th Congress. A breakdown of the meetings and hearings follows:

FULL COMMITTEE 17
SUBCOMMITTEES:
Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems 86
Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations 84
Subcommittee on Military Personnel 76
Subcommittee on Readiness 79
Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces 81
Subcommittee on Strategic Forces 82
Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces 75

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 117–1 (H.R. 335)—To provide for an exception to a limitation against appointment of persons as Secretary of Defense within seven years of relief from active duty as a regular commissioned officer of the Armed Forces

On January 15, 2021, Chairman Adam Smith introduced H.R. 335, a bill to provide for an exception to a limitation against appointment of persons as Secretary of Defense within seven years of relief from active duty as a regular commissioned officer of the Armed Forces. The bill was referred to the House Committee on Armed Services.

On January 21, 2021, Representative James P. McGovern asked for unanimous consent that it be in order at any time to consider H.R. 335 in the House if called up by the chair of the Committee on Armed Services or his designee. The request was agreed to without objection. On January 21, 2021, H.R. 335 passed the House by the yeas and nays, 326–78 (Roll no. 18).

On January 21, 2021, H.R. 335 was received in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment by a yea-nay vote, 69–27 (Record Vote Number: 4). On January 21 2021, H.R. 335 was presented to the President and signed into law as Public Law 117–1 on January 22, 2021.

Public Law 117–81 (S. 1605)—National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022

On May 13, 2021, Senator Rick Scott introduced, S. 1605, a bill to designate the National Pulse Memorial located at 1912 South Orange Avenue in Orlando, Florida, and for other purposes. On

June 9, 2021, S. 1605 passed the Senate without amendment by unanimous consent and was held at the desk in the House.

As noted under "H.R. 4350—National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022", the Senate was unable to complete Floor consideration of its version of the NDAA and therefore was unable to initiate a formal conference with the House.

In order to ensure the enactment of an annual defense bill by the end of the calendar year, the Chairman and Ranking Member of the House Committee on Armed Services and the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on Armed Services agreed to reconcile the provisions of H.R. 4350 and Senate Amendment 3867. In lieu of a formal conference report for the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022, the legislative vehicle used for the agreed upon legislative text between the House and the Senate was an amendment to S. 1605. On December 7, 2021, the negotiated agreement was brought to the House Floor in the form of an amendment to S. 1605. The House agreed to the amendment to S. 1605 by a vote of 363–70 (Roll no. 405). On December 15, 2021, the Senate agreed to the House amendment to S. 1605 by a vote of 88–11 (Record Vote Number: 499). The President signed the legislation on December 27, 2021, and it became Public Law 117–81.

Because the agreed-upon language was brought to the House in the form of an amendment to S. 1605, there is no conference report and no formal "joint explanatory statement of the conference committee" for S. 1605. Instead, Chairman Adam Smith submitted a "Joint Explanatory Statement to Accompany S. 1605, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022" in the Congressional Record on December 7, 2021 (pages H7265–H7464). The text of the enrolled bill text and the joint explanatory statement can also be found in HASC Committee Print No. 2.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 does the following: (1) authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for procurement and for research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E); (2) authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for operation and maintenance (O&M) and for working capital funds; (3) authorizes for fiscal year 2022 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) modifies various elements of compensation for military personnel and imposed certain requirements and limitations on personnel actions in the defense establishment; (5) authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military construction and family housing; (6) authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for the Department of Energy national security programs; and (7) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for the Maritime Administration.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 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 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 CONGRESS

H.R. 7776—James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023

On May 16, 2022, Representative Peter A. DeFazio introduced H.R. 7776, the Water Resources Development Act of 2022. On May 18, 2022, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure order the bill reported by voice vote, as amended. On June 8, 2022, the House passed the bill, as amended, by the yeas and nays, 384–37 (Roll no. 253). On July 28, the Senate passed H.R. 7776, with an amendment by a yea-nay vote, 93–1. On July 28, 2022, the Senate amendment to H.R. 7776 was received in the House and held at the desk.

As noted under "H.R. 7900—National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023", the Senate was unable to complete Floor consideration of its version of the NDAA and therefore was unable to initiate a formal conference with the House.

In order to ensure the enactment of an annual defense bill by the end of the calendar year, the Chairman and Ranking Member of the House Committee on Armed Services and the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on Armed Services agreed to reconcile the provisions of H.R. 7900 and Senate amendment 5499, as modified. In lieu of a formal conference report for the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023, the legislative vehicle used for the agreed upon legislative text between the House and the Senate was a House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 7776. On December 8, 2022, pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 1512, the House agreed to the negotiated agreement in the form of a House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 7776, by the yeas and nays, 350–80 (Roll no. 516). On December 15, 2022, the Senate agreed to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 7776 by a vote of 83–11.

Because the agreed-upon language was brought to the House in the form of a House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 7776, there is no conference report and no formal "joint explanatory statement of the conference committee" for H.R. 7776. Instead, Chairman Adam Smith submitted a "Joint Explanatory Statement to Accompany H.R. 7776, the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023" in the Congressional Record on December 8, 2022 (pages H9425–H9648).

The James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 does the following: (1) authorizes appropriations for

fiscal year 2023 for procurement and for research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E); (2) authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for operation and maintenance (O&M) and for working capital funds; (3) authorizes for fiscal year 2022 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) modifies various elements of compensation for military personnel and imposed certain requirements and limitations on personnel actions in the defense establishment; (5) authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military construction and family housing; (6) authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for the Department of Energy national security programs; and (7) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for the Maritime Administration.

The James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 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 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. 4350—National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022

On July 2, 2021, H.R. 4350, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022, was introduced by Chairman Adam Smith and referred to the Committee on Armed Services. On September 1, 2021, the Committee on Armed Services held a markup session to consider H.R. 4350. The committee ordered the bill H.R. 4350, as amended, favorably reported to the House of Representatives by a recorded vote of 57–2, a quorum being present. The bill passed the House, as amended, on September 23, 2021, by the yeas and nays, 316–113 (Roll no. 293). On October 18, 2021, the bill was received in the Senate, read twice, and placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders Calendar No. 144.

On November 15, 2021, the Senate began consideration of H.R. 4350. On November 19, 2021, Senator Jack Reed proposed Senate amendment 3867 to H.R. 4350. Senate amendment 3867 was in the form of an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 4350 and consisted of the text of S. 2792, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 as reported by the Senate Com-

mittee on Armed Services on September 22, 2021, as well as a number of amendments submitted during the Senate's consideration of its bill that were cleared by both sides. The Senate began consideration of Senate amendment 3867 on November 29, 2021, but did not complete consideration and therefore was unable to initiate a formal conference with the House.

For further action on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022, see Public Law 117–81 (S. 1605).

H.R. 7900—National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023

On May 27, 2022, H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023, was introduced by Chairman Adam Smith and referred to the Committee on Armed Services. On June 23, 2022, the Committee on Armed Services held a markup session to consider H.R. 7900. The committee ordered the bill H.R. 7900, as amended, favorably reported to the House of Representatives by a recorded vote of 57–1, a quorum being present. The bill passed the House, as amended, on July 14, 2022, by the yeas and nays, 329–101 (Roll no. 350). On July 28, 2022, the bill was received in the Senate, and on August 3rd, it was read twice, and placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders Calendar No. 467.

On October 11, 2022, H.R. 7900 was laid before the Senate by unanimous consent. Senator Jack Reed proposed Senate amendment 5499, as modified, to H.R. 7900. Senate amendment 5499, as modified, was in the form of an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 7900 and consisted of the text of S. 4543, the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 as reported by the Senate Committee on Armed Services on July 18, 2022, as well as a number of amendments that were submitted and intended to be proposed for consideration during the Senate's consideration of its bill that were cleared by both sides. The Senate began consideration of Senate amendment 5499, as modified, on October 11, 2022, but did not complete consideration and therefore was unable to initiate a formal conference with the House.

For further action on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023, see H.R. 7776.

LEGISLATION REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

H. Res. 1475—Of inquiry requesting the President and directing the Secretary of Defense to transmit to the House of Representatives any record created on or after January 21, 2021, under the control of the President or the Secretary, respectively, that refers to the Department of Defense and includes certain terms and phrases relating to gender

On November 16, 2022, Representative Andrew S. Clyde introduced H. Res. 1475, a resolution of inquiry requesting the President and directing the Secretary of Defense to transmit to the House of Representatives any record created on or after January 21, 2021, under the control of the President or the Secretary, re-

spectively, that refers to the Department of Defense and includes certain terms and phrases relating to gender.

Clause 7 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives provides for a committee to report on a qualifying resolution of inquiry, such as H. Res. 1475, within 14 legislative days or a privileged motion to discharge the committee is in order. H. Res. 1475 was referred to the Committee on Armed Services on November 16, 2022.

On December 13, 2022, the committee met in open session and ordered the resolution, H. Res. 1475, unfavorably reported to the House with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, by a roll call vote of 30 to 26, a quorum being present. On December 16, 2022, H. Res. 1475 was placed on the House Calendar, Calendar No. 167. No further action has been taken.

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 117th 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 117th Congress, the committee continued to focus on the readiness, capability, and capacity of the U.S. Armed Forces, support for military operations, and the Department of Defense. The committee fulfilled its constitutional responsibilities primarily by legislating the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) and the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023.

The committee oversaw Department of Defense efforts to implement the National Defense Strategy and the National Military Strategy during the 117th Congress. In doing so, the committee examined aspects of the 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: military operations; deterrence activities; and Department of Defense investments in capabilities, and infrastructure to address extant and emergent challenges. The committee informed its legislative efforts and conducted oversight through: hearings and briefings; engagements with defense leaders and military commanders; and congressional delegation visits.

Deterrence

During the 117th Congress, the committee conducted oversight of U.S. efforts to structure defense posture and policy to effectively deter actors posing strategic challenges to the United States, its allies, and partners, including efforts to assist Ukraine in defending itself against Russia's unprovoked aggression. These efforts in-

cluded the ability of the United States, in concert with allies and partners, to deter adversaries militarily and strengthen capabilities to defend against potential aggression, as well as 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 to partners and allies; revitalization and replenishment of defense articles and munitions; and adaptation in an extremely dynamic national security environment.

In particular, the committee's activities in the 117th 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 in order to respond to substantial challenges against collective and global security, aiming to build on major policy developments among U.S. allies and partners to further enhance deterrence and maintain unity against adversarial challenges.

Russia

Russia's unprovoked further invasion of Ukraine poses a profoundly destabilizing challenge to global security and the rules-based international order, representing the largest military conflict on the European continent since World War II. Assisting Ukraine in defending itself against Russian aggression, enhancing European unity and strengthening the ability of NATO to deter against aggression on allied territory, responding to the changed security environment and the implications for the security of non-NATO U.S. partners, calibrating policy responses to Russia's invasion in order to maintain allied unity and enhance deterrence, overseeing efforts regarding global responses to the further invasion, and revitalizing and replenishing U.S., ally, and partner stocks of equipment following ongoing assistance to Ukraine were major areas of concern for the committee in the 117th Congress. In addition, the committee continued to oversee policies regarding Russia's aggressive global influence campaign, evident in Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia, but with far-reaching impacts worldwide, along with Russian military activity and its employment of unconventional and conventional tactics, including efforts to disrupt the NATO, increased naval activity, nuclear threats, and malign efforts in locations as disparate as Africa, Central America, and the Arctic. 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 committee maintained oversight of Department resources and tools allocated to ensure that U.S. force posture in Europe is appropriately adapting to the changing security environment, and oversaw the substantial increase in security assistance to Ukraine and other NATO allies and partners to deter and defend against

Russian aggression. The European Deterrence Initiative (EDI), and the resources associated with it, was also a significant area of oversight for the committee. The committee sought to ensure that the initiative was appropriately resourced and implemented given the changed security environment and the transfer of EDI from Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) to the base budget while overseeing the implementation of substantial steps to strengthen transparency, planning, and congressional oversight of the initiative.

During the 117th Congress, the committee conducted frequent intelligence and policy briefings overseeing U.S. policy related to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, its military programs and activities, its naval activity, its engagement in locations such as Africa, Central America, and the Arctic, and its global influence operations, including those aimed at disrupting elections, democratic institutions, and military partnerships and alliances. On April 15, 2021, the committee conducted a hearing titled "National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in Europe" to inform the committee regarding the fiscal year 2022 budget request as it relates to the European theater. On October 20, 2021, the committee hosted a briefing titled "Roundtable: Discussion with the U.K. House of Commons Defence Committee." On January 19, 2022, the committee received a briefing titled "Classified Briefing on Ukraine and Russia." On February 15, 2022, the committee received a briefing on "Deterrence in Europe and the Ukraine Crisis." On March 2, 2022, the committee received a briefing titled "Defense Department Briefing on Ukraine and Russia." On March 17, 2022, the committee received a briefing titled "Defense Department Briefing on Ukraine and Russia." On March 30, 2022, the committee conducted a hearing titled "National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in Europe" to inform the committee regarding the fiscal year 2023 budget request as it relates to the European theater. On April 25, 2022 the committee hosted a briefing for member office staff titled "HASC MLA Briefing: Defense Department Briefing on Ukraine and Russia." On May 18, 2022, the committee received a briefing titled "Defense Department Briefing on Ukraine and Russia." On July 28, the committee received a briefing titled "Defense Department Briefing on Ukraine and Russia." On September 15, the committee received a briefing titled "Defense Department Briefing on Ukraine and Russia." On September 22, the committee conducted a virtual briefing titled "Conversation With the Ukrainian Ministry of Defence and the Ukrainian Office of the President." On September 29, 2022, the committee received a briefing on "Department of Defense Role in Election Security" including Russian influence efforts related to U.S. elections. On November 30, 2022, the committee received a briefing titled "Defense Department Briefing on Ukraine and Russia." Members of the committee received extensive additional updates and conducted additional oversight in various formats. Members and staff also conducted extensive oversight of the U.S. response to the invasion within the Department of Defense and 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 2022 (Public Law 117–81) 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 $3.43 billion and authorizing an additional $569.8 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 (USAI). Further, Public Law 117–81 expressed the sense of Congress in strong support of U.S. commitment to the NATO alliance and European partners and strong opposition to Russian aggression against the independence and territorial integrity of sovereign countries, along with continued commitment to and robust oversight of investments in Europe. Public Law 117–81 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 required biennial reporting on Russian influence operations and campaigns targeting U.S. military alliances and partnerships.

The James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23 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 $3.9 billion and authorizing $2.1 billion in additional funds for activities and capabilities supporting European deterrence. It authorized $800.0 million for security assistance, equipment, and training to Ukrainian forces under USAI; harmonized USAI statutory authorities with changes made in the Ukraine Supplemental appropriations acts; allowed for replenishment of stocks of comparable ally and partner equipment provided to Ukraine; and established a roadmap to build on comprehensive Ukraine accountability and end-use monitoring strategies unveiled by the executive branch and required a comprehensive assessment of the oversight framework for U.S. assistance to Ukraine. Further, the FY23 NDAA expressed the sense of Congress in strong support of NATO; supported ratification of Sweden's and Finland's accession to NATO by all remaining NATO members; and required strategies to adapt DOD posture to the new security environment following the further invasion of Ukraine. The FY23 NDAA also limited military cooperation between the United States and Russia for five years; expanded the prohibition on funds for activities recognizing the sovereignty of the Russian Federation over Crimea to include all territories internationally recognized as sovereign territory of Ukraine; required installation energy plans for all main operating bases in the U.S. European Command area of responsibility; required quarterly briefings on efforts to replenish and revitalize U.S., ally, and partner equipment stocks; and included measures to halt the trade in Russian gold, isolate Russian government officials in international economic forums, condemn Russia's detention of individuals for exercising fundamental free-

doms of speech, assembly, and belief, and deter and punish war crimes in Ukraine.

The People's Republic of China

The People's Republic of China (PRC) 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 its 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 117th Congress, the committee held hearings and received briefings on China's military strategy and capabilities, as well as U.S. military posture, readiness, and partnership initiatives to deter PRC aggression. On February 25, 2021, the committee received a briefing from the Office of Net Assessment titled "Future of Warfare." On March 10, 2021, the committee held a hearing entitled "National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Indo-Pacific." On May 18, 2021, the committee received a classified briefing on the "Futures Game 2022" wargame conducted by the U.S. Air Force and U.S. Space Force, which focused on a future conflict in the Indo-Pacific region. On February 3, 2022, the committee received a classified Taiwan update briefing from the Department of Defense. On March 2, 2022, the committee received a classified briefing from the Secretary of the Air Force to provide the secretary's assessment of the threat posed by China. On March 9, 2022, the committee held a hearing entitled "National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Indo-Pacific Region." 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 2022 (Public Law 117–81) contained several provisions to bolster the capacity and defense capabilities of the United States and partners and allies in the Indo-Pacific. Public Law 117–81 contained multiple provisions to address the strategic challenges posed by the government of the PRC, such as a statement of congressional support for the defense of Taiwan including the development of capable, ready, and modern defense forces necessary for Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability, and a requirement for the Department of Defense to provide an annual report to Congress on military and security developments involving the PRC, including the PRC's influence operations and campaigns targeting U.S. military alliances and partnerships. Further, Public Law 117–81 authorized robust funding for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative (PDI) by providing $7.1 billion for programs in PDI, while making

prudent adjustments to funding levels on programs that were being poorly executed.

The James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23 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 FY23 NDAA authorized $11.5 billion for the 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 improve Congress's ability to conduct oversight on U.S. military activities in the region. The PDI included additional funding to support the commander of the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command's "Seize the Initiative" concept. Further, the FY23 NDAA improved congressional oversight of funding for U.S. Indo-Pacific Command by requiring a report describing the support and sustainment for critical capabilities necessary to meet operational requirements in a conflict. Additionally, the FY23 NDAA required the Department of Defense to establish a joint force headquarters in the Indo-Pacific area of operations. The FY23 NDAA also expressed continued congressional support for the U.S. defense relationship with Taiwan, required additional measures to improve readiness related to Taiwan, and supports the use of joint military exercises with Taiwan.

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, 2020, 2021, and 2022. 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 117th 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 March 9, 2022, the committee held a hearing entitled "National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Indo-Pacific Region" that encompassed 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 2022 (Public Law 117–81) contained several provisions to strengthen deterrence measures, partnerships and collective deterrence in the Indo-Pacific region, including against threats posed by North Korea. Public Law 117–81 expressed the sense of Congress that the

Secretary of Defense should reinforce the U.S. alliance with South Korea and maintain the presence of approximately 28,500 U.S. service members deployed to the country.

The James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23 NDAA) contained several provisions to strengthen deterrence measures and enhance collective deterrence with U.S. partners and allies in East Asia. Further, the FY23 NDAA also expressed support in maintaining the number of active duty U.S. forces in South Korea at approximately 28,500.

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, conducting illicit cyber operations, developing and proliferating ballistic missiles, and threatening to resume development of nuclear weapons following the United States's withdrawal from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). Iran also began closer coordination and collaboration with Russia to support Russia's further invasion of Ukraine, including by providing weapons and training to the Russian armed forces.

During the 117th 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 April 20, 2021, the committee held a hearing and classified briefing entitled "National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Greater Middle East and Africa." On March 17, 2022, the committee held a hearing and classified briefing on the same subject entitled "National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Greater Middle East and Africa," both of which included testimony and information relating to Iran's malign activities in the region. On March 29, 2022, the committee received a classified briefing on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) discussions, which was followed up with a second briefing on the same subject on September 14, 2022. Members and staff traveled to the Central Command area of responsibility and discussed countering malign Iranian activities in travel around the globe. 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 20202 (Public Law 117–81) contained provisions that required a report on the military capabilities of Iran and related activities and a requirement for a strategy for Syria that included Iranian-aligned militias operating in Syria. The William James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23 NDAA) contained a provision requiring additional reporting on Operation

Spartan Shield, a U.S. Central Command operation that includes some Iran deterrence activities. The FY23 NDAA also extended and modified a requirement to report on the military capabilities of Iran and mandated a public report on the military capabilities of China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea. In the conference report accompanying the FY23 NDAA, the conferees required reports examining the assessed defensive capability and capacity in the Persian Gulf against Iranian and non-state actor air and missile threats, the status of efforts to improve air defense capabilities, and recommendations on necessary improvements of air defense capabilities to counter this threat and nuclear and missile programs of Iran and North Korea. The conferees also required a briefing on opportunities to collaborate with allies and partners on air and missile defense in the Persian Gulf region.

Alliances and Partnerships

Alliances and partnerships are essential to advance U.S. national security objectives, promote global security, preserve regional stability, deter adversaries, uphold and strengthen shared values, and address common security challenges. The committee conducted oversight of Department of Defense activities related to enduring alliances, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and other ongoing partnerships to ensure that they are supported and utilized in a manner that enhances these goals. The committee also continued to oversee and, where appropriate, encourage the Department of Defense's efforts to strengthen its partnerships and cooperative efforts to ensure global stability and security. The committee conducted numerous events and oversight activities to these ends. On March 1, 2022, the committee held a hearing entitled "Engagement with Allies and Partners'" to examine Department of Defense and Department of State activities to engage with allies and partners in pursuit of U.S. national security objectives.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) contained multiple provisions to improve the implementation and congressional oversight of Department of Defense security cooperation, including requirements for the Secretary of Defense to produce a security cooperation strategy for each of the geographic combatant commands and to conduct a study on lessons learned from the war in Afghanistan that can be applied to other security cooperation programs, and for the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report on the effectiveness of human rights training in security cooperation programs. Public Law 117–81 also authorized an increase in funding above the budget request for certain security cooperation programs. The James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23 NDAA) also included measures to continue to enhance the implementation and oversight of Department of Defense security cooperation programs. The FY23 NDAA authorized an increase in funding above the budget request for certain security cooperation programs, streamlined congressional reporting requirements regarding security cooperation, and established a pilot program to improve the operational resilience of foreign military partners.

Strategic Deterrence

Regarding strategic deterrence, the committee conducted oversight of nuclear deterrence policy and posture by hearing testimony in several strategic posture hearings, and hearings on atomic energy defense activities being conducted by Department of Energy and Department of Defense officials. This oversight included examining adversaries nuclear developments; the role of nuclear weapons and purpose of nuclear deterrence; options, such as arms control, 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; options to maintain credible nuclear extended deterrence; and the impact of proposed new nuclear weapons capabilities and policies on regional and strategic stability and on deterring adversaries. To better understand capabilities of near-peer adversaries with regards to strategic deterrence, the committee held a hearing on near-peer advancements in space and nuclear weapons on February 23, 2021.

The committee also conducted oversight on issues within the space, conventional prompt strike, and missile defense portfolios that contribute to strategic deterrence, particularly regarding of roles and responsibilities within the military services, Missile Defense Agency, and Space Development Agency.

Irregular Warfare, Emerging Threats, and Countering Violent Extremist Organizations

During the 117th Congress, the committee conducted oversight to ensure that the posture and policies of the Department are properly structured, resourced, and aligned to effectively counter our strategic competitors and adversaries, as well as deter acts of terror and counter violent extremist organizations that threaten the United States, its allies, and partners. This included monthly counterterrorism updates at the staff level and quarterly updates for members of the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations. The joint explanatory material accompanying the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 directs the Department to update policies and procedures for the use of the 127e authority and provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Additionally, the committee conducted extensive oversight of authorities provided to the Department to support foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals engaged in supporting or facilitating ongoing irregular warfare operations by U.S. Special Operations Forces known as the 1202 authority. The oversight included dozens of classified briefings and congressional delegation oversight trips to visit programs first hand.

Given the increase in efforts to counter malign activities of our adversaries in the information environment, the committee increased oversight of military information support operations, through quarterly Information Operations updates and staff visits to operational platforms. This oversight culminated in robust reporting requirements for the Department of Defense in section 1052 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 which requires notification to the congres-

sional defense committees not later than 48 hours after approving or changing the scope of a military information support operation plan.

Organization and Management of the Department of Defense

During the 117th Congress, the committee oversaw the organization and management of the Department of Defense, and it legislated organizational changes through the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) and the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. Organizational changes included: certain organizational developments involving the United States Space Force; a designation requirement for a senior DOD official to implement the electromagnetic spectrum superiority strategy; a requirement for an Assistant Secretary of Defense for Cyber Policy; and increases to the authorized numbers of Assistant and Deputy Assistant Secretaries of Defense.

Financial Management

The committee has continued its oversight of military effectiveness and fiscal responsibility in a dynamic budgeting environment. 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 disparate and obsolete financial management systems and processes are incapable of properly accounting for Department assets. The financial management systems, organizations, and processes involved in addressing this challenge has required significant and sustained congressional oversight.

The committee has reviewed Department 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 has continued to conduct such audits annually. The Department has shown steady progress in identifying and addressing challenges to its goal of an unmodified audit opinion, but remediation and corrective actions continue to require a high level of senior leadership attention and oversight, both from Congress and the Department. The committee conducted rigorous oversight of the Department's efforts to achieve an unmodified audit opinion, including corrective actions and process improvements.

The committee has monitored and studied interdependencies between the FIAR plan and investments in business and financial systems modernization programs as the Department works to correct the weaknesses in its financial statements. Both the Department and Congress depend on the objective tools provided by proper financial management processes and statements in order to make informed decisions.

Homeland Defense

During the 117th 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 of Defense's integration and support to domestic disaster 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 117th 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 to help secure the U.S. Capitol after the civil disturbance on January 6, 2021.

Support to the Southern Border

During both sessions of the 117th Congress, the committee received briefings on the mission, scope, authorities, duration, efficacy, and cost of U.S. border support operations from Department of Defense officials. On April 9, 2021, and March 8, 2022, 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. Staff also traveled to the southern border of the United States to review and assess Department of Defense operations and activities.

The James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23 NDAA) contains a provision that would modify and expand section 1014 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) to provide more detailed information on military support to Department of Homeland Security (DHS) along the southern border. The modification would require the Department of Defense to include reporting elements on the methodology the Department of Defense uses when determining cost estimates and the impact on active-duty and National Guard readiness when supporting DHS missions at the border.

COVID–19 Pandemic

During the 117th Congress, the committee received regular briefings on how the Department of Defense is providing force protection during the COVID–19 pandemic. The committee received updates on COVID–19 testing, research, augmentation to civilian health centers, and vaccination support by the Department of Defense with National Guard and active-duty personnel. On February 17, 2021, the committee held a hearing entitled "Update on the Department of Defense's Evolving Roles and Mission in Response to the COVID–19 Pandemic." These events were essential for the com-

mittee to better understand the evolving nature of the pandemic response and how the Department of Defense role changed to meet the needs of the national and local response.

Support to Operation Allies Welcome

During the second session of the 117th Congress, the committee received briefings and conducted oversight on the Department of Defense's support to the Department of Homeland Security for Operation Allies Welcome (OAW). The Department of Defense's major role in OAW was the provision of safe temporary housing, sustainment, and life support for the Afghan evacuees. The Department of Defense identified and established eight "safe havens'" within the United States at military installations to support this mission. Members or staff traveled to all safe haven locations to review and assess Department of Defense operations and activities.

Support to U.S. Capitol Police—Securing the Capitol

During the first session of the 117th Congress, the committee received briefings and conducted oversight on the Department of Defense's support to the U.S. Capitol Police for security at the U.S. Capitol. During the deployment of multiple National Guard units in a 6-month period in 2021, the committee conducted oversight on the evolving mission of the National Guard, their security plans, and personnel support operations including food, housing, and medical support. Staff and members met with key National Guard leaders and routinely toured the security posture of the National Guard personnel securing the Capitol in support of the U.S. Capitol Police.

Acquisition and Regulatory Reform

Acquisition Reform Overview

In the 117th Congress, the committee continued its ongoing effort to improve the efficiency, flexibility, and streamlining of the Department of Defense acquisition system to support a more responsive and resilient approach to national security. In undertaking this effort, the committee welcomed diverse input from the Department and other outside experts. Through its oversight function, the committee monitored the efforts of the Department to implement statutory changes and recommendations of commissioned reports and continued to ensure equity, integrity, transparency, and accountability in the acquisition process.

Industrial base resiliency and supply chain security are critical to the Department's ability to accomplish its mission. Accordingly, the committee established a Supply Chain Task Force to examine processes through which the Department analyzes supply chain vulnerabilities and develops mitigation strategies; the Department's actions to prioritize and mitigate those identified vulnerabilities; and steps Congress and others can take to help build resilience against future shocks to the supply chain. The Task Force held nine roundtables with a variety of experts from the Department, academia, industry associations, former government officials, think tanks, and newer emerging players in the defense industrial base to formulate recommendations. The roundtables re-

vealed insufficient visibility on supply chains and the need to build resilience and mitigate risk, better understand surge capacity for future crises, and partner with industry to achieve better supply chain transparency and make strategic assessments. Each of these themes resulted in legislative provisions in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81), including an enhanced Department of Defense supply chain risk assessment framework, assurance that the Department of Energy accounts for Department of Defense priorities in critical mining, detailed planning to reduce reliance on services and supplies from China and Russia, and a study on the Manufacturing Engineering Education program to improve collaboration among institutions of higher education, labor organizations, and organizations representing defense contractors to focus on career pathways in manufacturing.

The committee held a classified briefing on the Defense Innovation Unit (DIU) to receive testimony on the authorities and flexibility necessary to accelerate the adoption of leading commercial technology across the Department of Defense and grow the National Security Innovation Base, and to better understand and amplify the secondary impact on the military personnel and civilians who have rotated through DIU and returned to share knowledge of how to engage and attract outside technology. The committee also held a virtual briefing to receive expert testimony on the Department of Defense's decision support systems, which include the requirements, budgeting, and acquisition processes, as well as the Department of Defense's ongoing efforts to implement flexibilities authorized by past National Defense Authorization Acts and to adapt its buying practices to work with nontraditional firms to achieve rapid fielding of emerging military capabilities. In addition, the committee continued its oversight of proper, effective, and efficient use of these contracting flexibilities, as well as unique authorities provided in the Families First Coronavirus Relief Act and Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, with monthly briefings from senior acquisition leaders from the Department of Defense and services.

Acquisition Policy and Issues

Consistent with its oversight plan for the 117th Congress, the committee expanded its efforts to lower barriers and to enhance the Department of Defense's ability to take advantage of innovative technologies, leverage efficiency through data analytics, meet demands by scaling to need, and partner with a wide range of businesses, including small, medium, and small disadvantaged firms. Small businesses spur innovation, yet the number of small businesses in the Defense Industrial Base has shrunk by over 40 percent in the past decade, creating a risk that threatens key domestic capabilities. The committee supported the Department's efforts to increase small business participation and ensure supply chain resilience. Congress's extension of the Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer program authority enabled small businesses to explore their technological potential and profit from commercialization, thus stimulating innovation. The James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal

Year 2023 (FY23 NDAA) would ensure the Department has a reasonable implementation period to meet Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer Extension Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–183) due diligence requirements and can continue to fund critical priorities and accelerate capabilities to the warfighter.

Over the past 2 years, the committee has emphasized the importance of attracting, inspiring, and retaining a highly-skilled acquisition workforce, including professionals with the experience and ability to recognize the benefit of new technology capabilities. Today, the Department must recruit and retain leaders who can meet the challenges of managing strategic investment in the industrial base and increase innovation within the defense ecosystem. The committee took action to ensure the Department provides education and professional development opportunities to build a digitally literate acquisition workforce capable of collaborating across disciplines and with the private sector on emerging technology initiatives.

The committee also took action to enable the Department to leverage its buying power to advance national security sustainably. Public Law 117–81 directed the Secretary of Defense to engage with a federally funded research and development center to conduct a study to identify the knowledge and tools, including scenario-based strategic sourcing tools, needed for the acquisition workforce to engage in acquisition planning and source selection practices that promote the acquisition of resilient and resource-efficient goods and services. The FY23 NDAA would also establish a pilot program to expand other transaction authority for use on military installations to experiment with architecture and design methods to improve facility resilience.

The committee incorporated several provisions in National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) and the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23 NDAA) to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the acquisition process. Provisions of note include the following:

(1) Investing in the Workforce: The committee maintained its commitment to getting the acquisition workforce the education and support it needs to attract and retain top talent. Public Law 117–81 required the Defense Acquisition University leadership to create strategic partnerships to expand their offerings and ensure contracting professionals engage in experiential learning to better align acquisition workforce training to support innovative capabilities. The FY23 NDAA would ensure the Defense Civilian Training Corps leverages the interdisciplinary community of university faculty within the Acquisition Innovation Research Center to attract and educate acquisition workforce of the future, and establish award programs to celebrate acquisition professionals who use independent judgment, critical thinking, and demonstrate innovation.

(2) Streamlining Acquisition Processes: Public Law 117–81 relieved procedural delays that hinder innovative advances in weapon system programs by repealing the statutory preference for fixed-price type contracts. The FY23 NDAA would extend the "Section

890" pilot program to streamline contracting actions and ensure government access to crucial cost and pricing data.

(3) Increasing Transparency and Integrity: The committee continues to emphasize the importance of accountability and integrity in the contracting process, particularly with regard to contracting for commercial goods and services. Public Law 117–81 required the Department to improve public accessibility of data related to the exercise of other transaction authority, and revived the key oversight requirement for the Department to report information about a weapon system's total program cost, development, and production schedule, performance and cost breaches, and ensure the Department has plans for improved data gathering and sharing. The FY23 NDAA would provide authority to assist the Department in determining fair and reasonable pricing for commercial products. The FY23 NDAA would also clarify and create consistency between defense and civilian contracting policy on whistleblower protections.

(4) Ensuring the Security of the Defense Industrial Base: The committee remains focused on ensuring the integrity of the defense industrial supply base and improving risk mitigation, including the processes and procedures for assessing and mitigating risks related to foreign ownership, control or influence. Public Law 117–81 improved the legal framework to mitigate risk in critical defense supply chains and across the broader acquisition process, using leading-edge digital tools, technology, and approaches to enhance supply chain transparency, as well as required the Department to address risks posed by cyberattacks and climate change in its annual assessment of industrial capabilities. To reduce supply chain risk in critical defense systems, the committee directed restrictions to be tightened on acquisitions of certain printed circuit boards for which supply chains may be susceptible to interference by the Chinese government. It further required the Department to improve its supply chain risk assessment framework leveraging modern supply chain illumination tools. The FY23 NDAA would improve oversight of the Department's pharmaceutical supply chains and require the Department to develop options for mitigating production shortfalls for materials like insulin used to treat chronic health conditions. It would also authorize actions to combat capital investments by strategic competitors in critical industrial sectors.

(5) Invigorating Small Businesses: The committee remains cognizant of the fragility of the industrial base and the importance of retaining and attracting agile small businesses creating emerging technologies. Public Law 117–81 directed the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on the effects of the Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification framework on small business concerns including costs of complying, the change in number of small businesses in the Defense Industrial Base resulting from the implementation and use of the framework, and efforts the Department is undertaking to mitigate negative effects on and provide support to small businesses. The FY23 NDAA would codify the Department of Defense Mentor Protégé Program, which provides developmental assistance to help small business build the technical capabilities needed to become part of the Department of Defense supply chain,

while establishing successful relationships for large, prime contractors.

(6) Accelerating the Acquisition Process in Support of Ukraine: The FY23 NDAA would expedite critical munitions to Ukraine and replenishment of associated United States stocks by streamlining acquisition requirements and authorizing economically efficient advance and multi-year procurements, while also expanding the authority of the National Defense Stockpile manager to address shortfalls and authorizing more than $1 billion for the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund acquisitions of strategic and critical materials.

Intelligence

During the 117th Congress, the United States faced a rapidly evolving threat environment. Russia's unprovoked attack on Ukraine heightened the committee's already focused efforts on closer intelligence cooperation with allies and partners. The committee pressed the Defense Intelligence Enterprise (DIE) on its ability to support the enduring requirement from combatant commands for the Intelligence Community to intensify support to counter adversary coercion and subversion. The committee held hearings with the European Centre of Excellence for Countering Hybrid Threats, and examined how the DIE is countering disinformation and false narratives from our adversaries and competitors. The committee assessed the extent to which the DIE has adopted policies and procedures to assemble and release focused intelligence to expose malign behaviors, particularly as unclassified data is injected into the public domain more rapidly.

With the U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan in August 2021, the committee also focused on collection efforts in and around Afghanistan to ensure the U.S. retains the ability to understand the threat environment and ensure Afghanistan does not again become a safe haven for terrorists who seek to attack the U.S. homeland. Intelligence oversight focused on how the DIE is shifting collection to support the priorities of the March 2021 Interim National Security Strategic Guidance, and the October 2022 National Defense Strategy. The committee focused on ensuring the DIE is postured to collect intelligence in all domains, analyze vast amounts of raw data, and provide finished intelligence to support the warfighter, planners, and policy makers. The committee prioritized establishing closer intelligence sharing relationships with allies and partners across all geographic combatant commands.

The committee scrutinized current and planned modernization activities, including developments in machine learning and artificial intelligence across the DIE as a means to create current, informed foundational intelligence to support the warfighter, including an examination of the strategy and plan for Project Maven as it transitions to the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency, and the continued development of the Defense Intelligence Agency's machine-assisted analytic rapid repository system (MARS). The committee received numerous briefings to examine the DIA's cover modernization initiative and the impact of ubiquitous technical surveillance. As the DIE increasingly relies on commercially available data, the committee conducted oversight to ensure that any acqui-

sition, storage, or use of U.S. sourced data does not infringe on Fourth Amendment rights of U.S. persons.

Additionally, the committee maintained rigorous oversight on the roles and responsibilities of the counterintelligence and security arms of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, including an examination of the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency's priority missions: counterintelligence; protecting critical technology; personnel vetting; and insider threat management.

Finally, the committee maintained oversight of title 10, U.S. Code, and Department of Defense title 50, U.S. Code, activities in accordance with the committee's jurisdiction. The committee continued to coordinate, as appropriate, with the House 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.

Afghanistan

The committee continued its oversight of the U.S. military operations starting with the ongoing Intra-Afghan Negotiations as part of the "Agreement for Bringing Peace to Afghanistan" signed by the United States and the Taliban on February 29, 2020. The committee then expanded its oversight to include the Administration's decision to withdraw U.S. military forces while increasing diplomatic efforts and continuing military aid support, thus ending the U.S. military mission in Afghanistan. Oversight then shifted to the redeployment of U.S. personnel and equipment, the delivery and implementation of military economic aid, the deteriorating security situation, the collapse of the Afghan Government, the eventual evacuation of U.S. personnel and at-risk Afghans from Hamid Karzai International Airport, and the ever-evolving security situation in Afghanistan.

During both sessions of the 117th Congress, the committee held numerous events related to the U.S. military mission in Afghanistan. There were classified briefings, formal unclassified briefings, conference calls, and several hearings with Department of Defense officials. At both budgetary hearings for U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM), the Commander of USCENTCOM, General McKenzie, testified about Afghanistan on April 20, 2021, and again on March 17, 2022. While the committee received multiple classified briefings on Afghanistan, two highlights were on August 25, 2021, about the U.S. military mission in Afghanistan and support to Department of State operations and on October 22, 2021, providing an update on over the horizon counterterrorism capabilities for Afghanistan. The committee conducted two full committee hearings in the 117th Congress on Afghanistan. The first hearing on May 10, 2021, when Mr. David Helvey, Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense for Indo-Pacific Affairs, and Brigadier General Trollinger, Deputy Director for Politico-Military Affairs, testified on the future of military assistance to the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces, U.S. military operations, and the security situation in Afghanistan at a hearing entitled "An Update on Afghanistan". The next hearing was on September 29th, 2021, when the

Honorable Lloyd J. Austin, Secretary of Defense; General Mark Milley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and General Kenneth McKenzie, Commander, U.S. Central Command, testified on the issues surrounding the end of the U.S. military mission in Afghanistan at a hearing entitled "Ending the U.S. Military Mission in Afghanistan".

In the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81), Congress authorized multiple provisions regarding oversight of Department of Defense activities regarding Afghanistan. Some key provisions were Section 1069—Reports on Oversight of Afghanistan, Section 1092—Quarterly Security Briefings on Afghanistan, and Section 1217—Report and Briefing on United States Equipment, Property, and Classified Material that was Destroyed or Abandoned in the Withdrawal from Afghanistan. These reports and briefings provided Congress key insights into the evolving security situation, counterterrorism policies and plans, and an accounting of what might have been left behind in Afghanistan and any potential impacts. Public Law 117–81 also established the Afghanistan War Commission, a multi-year independent commission to examine the war in Afghanistan, beginning just prior to the U.S. led invasion and covering the entire 20 years of the United States and North Atlantic Treaty Organization involvement in Afghanistan. The commission will review key strategic, diplomatic, and operational decisions across the entirety of the U.S. Government and develop a series of reports with recommendations and lessons learned regarding the U.S. involvement in Afghanistan.

In the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23 NDAA), Congress would continue oversight in Afghanistan with provisions like Section 1222—Additional Matters for Inclusion in Reports on Oversight in Afghanistan. The section would add additional reporting requirements to the section 1069 report of Public Law 117–81. These additional reporting requirements would provide Congress increased oversight on intelligence assets dedicated to Afghanistan, the ability for the United States to detect emerging threats from Afghanistan, and an update on Department of Defense policy guidance for counterterrorism operations in Afghanistan.

READINESS

Maintenance and Training

The military services have continued to develop new strategies for investing in modernization and replacing legacy weapon systems with next generation capabilities. To that end, the committee conducted oversight of budget requests related to the sustainment of legacy platforms through their retirement as well as changing training requirements to support new capabilities entering the force, and how the sustainment infrastructure and the organic industrial base will be postured to support next generation weapon systems and capabilities. Where appropriate, the committee recommended resource adjustments in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) and the

James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023.

The committee took particular interest in the timeliness of Navy shipyard maintenance availabilities and ensuring that they are performed on budget; Army force generation and large-scale training exercises; Marine Corps amphibious training; and aircraft sustainment and training across the military services. The committee also focused on sustainment and oversight of the military departments depots. Relatedly, the committee expressed concerns in the joint explanatory statements accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Committee Print No. 2) and the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. Sections 352, 356, 358, and 358 of the FY23 NDAA would address ships maintenance and shipyard optimization and sections 371, 372, 373, 374 and 377 would address matters related to depots.

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 2022 (H. Rept. 117–118) and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (H. Rept. 117–397).

Logistics

Ensuring a functional logistics enterprise in a contested environment is a critical enabler of U.S. military readiness. 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 committee put particular focus on the issue of contested fuel logistics.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) included sections 341 which required the Department of Defense to develop ways to mitigate contested logistics challenges through addressing operational energy demand and 342 which required the Department of Defense to designate a Combatant Command to be responsible for global bulk fuel management and delivery. Section 353 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 would focus on the fuel logistics in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Combatant Command area of responsibility.

Life-Cycle Sustainment

The committee continued its focus on the Department's initiatives to reduce the total-ownership costs of weapons systems and equipment while ensuring the Department is appropriately considering life-cycle support and sustainment requirements when it develops acquisition strategies for each program. The committee was particularly focused on conducting oversight of the F–35 program ensuring the Department was accountable for improving its estimates of total weapon system life-cycle costs and its efforts to effectively sustain this weapons system over the course of its life-cycle. Section 357 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) required the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct annual reviews of F–35 sustainment. The committee reports accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (H. Rept. 117–118) and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (H. Rept. 117–397) noted concerns about the Department's ability to conduct effective life-cycle sustainment of its systems.

Organic Industrial Base

Our country'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 strategic contingencies. The committee conducted oversight of the focused on the current state and future health of the organic industrial base with a particular focus on maintenance and sustainment requirements, loss of skilled workforce, and an emphasis on modernization initiatives at the expense of investments in maintaining legacy weapon systems.

Sections 371, 372, 373, and 374 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 would address matters related to depots including a requirement for the military departments to develop 5-year sustainment plans for their depots, and an increase in the minimum capital investment required for depot infrastructure.

The committee will continue its work to oversee funded but unfinished maintenance work (carryover) in order to improve workload planning and incentivize sound depot management. Section 377 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 would clarify the method in which the Army would calculate carryover for its depots.

Civilian Personnel

The Federal civilian workforce of the Department of Defense plays a critical role in advancing national security, contributes unique skillsets to the Department's mission, and serves as a force multiplier for the uniformed military force. The Department employs more Federal civilians than any other Federal agency and these personnel perform disparate and essential missions across the globe. The committee focuses on providing the Department with

the proper tools to invest in and support a strong civilian workforce that contributes effectively to the success of the Department's mission.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) included several provisions to support the civilian workforce. In furthering efforts to provide benefits to compete with private sector talent, Public Law 117–81 provided federal employees with two weeks of paid parental bereavement leave. In addition, Public Law 117–81 strengthened the prohibition on numerical caps that determined the number of civilian personnel needed to provide Department of Defense mission requirements, restored the 1-year probationary period for new civilian employees to ensure their probationary period was commensurate to other federal employees, and included a requirement in the Department of Defense's readiness reports to include information on military manpower. 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 117–81 also required the Secretary of Defense to develop a plan to collect and report on metric related to diversity and inclusion in the civilian workforce.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23 NDAA) would include several authorities to allow the Department of Defense to quickly hire civilian personnel for areas such as science and engineering positions and Department of Defense laboratories. The bill also would extend a noncompetitive appointment authority to certain spouses of military personnel and disabled veterans. The bill would also include an authorization for current and former Department of Defense civilian employees who were in term-limited appointments to compete for permanent appointments. In addition, the bill would include a requirement for the Department of Defense to develop standardized credentials for law enforcement officers. The FY23 NDAA would extend for 1 year the authority that permits certain allowances, benefits, and gratuities for civilian personnel on official duty in combat zones and the authority that waives limitations on premium pay for civilians serving overseas. The FY23 NDAA would also extend the maximum authorized period of protection for former Department of Defense officials from 2 years to 3 years. The joint explanatory material to accompany the FY23 NDAA would require the Comptroller General to review the Administration's implementation of the paid parental leave benefit for federal civilians. In addition, the joint explanatory material to accompany the FY23 NDAA would require the Comptroller General to review the parity between the Federal Wage System and the prevailing wage rate for wage grade workers who maintain or repair, or help support those who maintain or repair U.S. Navy ships or submarines.

Energy and Environment

Energy is a key readiness enabler for the Department of Defense. Energy resilient installations and increased efficiency provide cost savings and guard against mission failure. A robust operational energy program enhances operational effectiveness of the military

and improves our national security posture through the mitigation logistics challenges in contested environments. A major focus of the committee's oversight has been on the Department and military services' efforts to address resiliency gaps and improve energy efficiency on military installations and to reduce demand and minimize logistics challenges for military operations. To this end, section 312 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) required the Department of Defense to set water and energy usage goals for Department operated data centers. Section 324 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23 NDAA) would establish a pilot program for the use of sustainable aviation fuel. Section 322 of the FY23 NDAA would establish a program for prototype and demonstration of energy resilience projects through the creating of energy resilience testbeds at certain military installations, and section 317 would require all non-tactical vehicles purchased or leased by the Department to be electric or other zero emission vehicles after 2035.

In addition, the committee conducted oversight of the Department and military services' environmental management. The committee focused its oversight on the Department's policies and procedures related to contamination in defense communities linked to the Department of Defense. The committee continued its oversight of the Department's efforts with respect to emerging contaminants including adherence to Federal, state, and local compliance requirements and the phase-out of per- and polyfluoroalkyl compound-containing fire-fighting agents. Section 343 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 placed a moratorium on the incineration of materials containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances including aqueous film forming foam. Section 345 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 would restrict the purchase of fire fighter turnout gear containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances. Section 343 of the FY23 NDAA would expand an existing prize program to spur innovation in the creation of this turnout gear.

Military Construction, Facilities Sustainment, and Real Property Management

The committee continued its oversight of the Department of Defense's military construction and real property program to manage the overall capacity of the Department's infrastructure and to ensure prudent long-term military construction investments that are resilient to natural and man-made threats. The committee focused on the Department's investments in facility sustainment, restoration, and modernization, particularly in the area of quality of life infrastructure such as unaccompanied housing and barracks and child development centers. Section 2814 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) set a minimum required facility sustainment investment for unaccompanied housing. Sections 2816 of Public Law 117–81, and section 2871 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 would provide direction to military departments on policies related to the availability of child care and the

improvement of the material condition of child development center facilities.

The committee continued to conduct oversight on the material condition of research, development, test and evaluation infrastructure as these facilities are an essential readiness enabler and driver of innovation. Sections 2801 and 2803 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 would strengthen existing authorities for the modernization of lab infrastructure and section 2805 would establish a novel authority for the modernization of innovation infrastructure.

Housing for Military Families and Unaccompanied Service Members

The committee continued to provide increased oversight over military housing, including the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) program. The committee monitored investments related to maintenance and sustainment of housing developments, the financial health of individual projects, communication with tenants, and ensured that best practices were being uniformly adopted to ensure that housing was free of environmental hazards.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) included provisions that ensured necessary investments in military unaccompanied housing in section 2814, and safety inspections for child development centers and the expansion of child care option for military families in section 2816. It also required, in section 2812, a plan for the implementation of the fall protection devices in military family housing and clarified the applicability of disability laws for military housing units in section 2813.

The James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 would include a notice requirement and briefing before the extension of any MHPI ground leases in section 2822, would mandate mold inspections of vacant housing units by the services in section 2824, would require annual briefings on the status and financial health of the MHPI enterprise in section 2823, and would require the implementation of recommendations from audit of medical conditions of residents in privatized military housing in section 2825.

Furthermore, the committee continued to provide oversight over the execution and implementation of required reforms to the MHPI program that were 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 (Public Law 116–283).

MILITARY PERSONNEL AND HEALTH CARE ISSUES

Military Manpower and Force Structure

During the 117th 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 supported the Na-

tional Defense Strategy. During the first session of the 117th Congress, the end strength and recruiting were continued concerns even though they generally rose for the services during this period. On February 18, 2021, the Subcommittee on Military Personnel received a briefing from the service recruiting chiefs concerning recruiting during the COVID–19 pandemic. The subcommittee, on March 25, 2021, received a briefing on recruiting and personnel policy updates from the Military Service Academy's superintendents.

During the second session and ending fiscal year 2022, end strength decreased for each military service aside from the Space Force and recruiting shortfalls were of most concern. The committee was concerned with the ability of the services to meet their minimum manning levels and the demands and necessary growth in specialized fields such as cyber, intelligence, pilots, and maintainers. As part of this oversight effort, the staff traveled to discuss marketing and advertising efforts of the Army and the Navy to assess the effort of the services in targeting potential recruits and their influencers.

Military Benefits and Compensation

During the 117th Congress, the committee continued to scrutinize proposals from the Department of Defense and other organizations calling for changes to military compensation and other benefit programs. The committee continues to be concerned about the overall adequacy of service members basic pay and compensation packages.

The Subcommittee on Military Personnel oversight of pay and allowance issues led the committee, as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81), to recommend no change to current law, thereby enabling the by-law 2.7 percent raise in basic pay during calendar year 2022 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 James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23 NDAA), the committee again recommended no change to the current law which would result in a basic pay increase of 4.6 percent for 2023. Additionally, Public Law 117–81 included legislation that would increase certain hazardous duty incentive pay for members of the uniformed services.

Public Law 117–81 and the FY23 NDAA also extend the authorities to pay bonuses and special pays during fiscal year 2022 and fiscal year 2023, 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. Public Law 117–81 and the FY23 NDAA both include legislation that would increase the bonus authority for various military professional skill sets to help to address the Department of Defense's overall shortage in these critical areas.

Public Law 117–81 also established a Basic Needs Allowance for servicemembers to address any food insecurity in the ranks. This allowance was authorized if the service members total income was

below 150 percent of the federal poverty level. The FY23 NDAA increases this threshold to 150 percent. Due to the dramatic increase in inflation during calendar year 2022, the FY23 NDAA also authorizes an increase to commissary appropriations to help defer the inflationary increases in process. Additionally, the FY23 NDAA requires the Secretary of Defense to closely review the current military pay tables for adequacy.

Military Health System

During the 117th 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.

The committee closely monitored: military medical manning requirements; TRICARE benefit delivery; increasing behavioral health needs; and implementation of ongoing reform efforts that are transitioning Military Health System from the military service departments to the Defense Heath Agency through a series of quarterly briefings from the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, the Director of the Defense Health Agency and the Services Surgeons General.

In addition, the committee continued to monitor the impacts of rollouts of the MHS Genesis Electronic Health Record, as well as other health-related collaborations between the Department of Defense and Department of Veterans Affairs. This oversight included visits to Military Treatment Facilities and the Capt. James Lovell Federal Health Center in North Chicago.

The committee's oversight efforts included briefings and hearings on quality-of-care issues in the Military Health System during the first and second sessions of the 117th Congress. The implementation of the Stayskal Act, which was included in the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–192), was also a matter of significant interest during calendar year 2022 as that is when the final rule on the process was published.

Troubling trends in suicide were also a matter of significant interest for the committee to include suicide clusters in Alaska and Virginia.

Military Personnel Policy

During the 117th Congress, the personnel policies of the Department of Defense remained under considerable scrutiny as the military services compete to recruit, manage, and retain the best and brightest men and women. The committee continued to give close examination to proposals from the Department of Defense and other organizations calling for major changes to personnel policies including recruiting, promotions, career paths, or changes to military retention and other policy programs in order to assess the impact of any proposed changes on the viability of the All-Volunteer Force. The committee provided oversight of the implementation of the Diversity and Inclusion policy requirements from the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283). Additionally, the committee con-

tinued to monitor how the Department of Defense's policies are structured to prepare service-members and veterans for the possibility of being targeted by extremist organizations during their service and after they leave military service to include the prevalence of these cases across the military.

In a continuation of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel policy oversight responsibilities, on December 7, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive a briefing on professional military education development. In the second session on May 18, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on professional military education (PME) in the Department of Defense and its alignment with the National Defense Strategy. The results of these and other oversight of PME led to the inclusion in the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 a requirement of the Secretary of Defense to study and review the curriculum and method of delivery of PME educational institutions and report back to the committee on the results.

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

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 2022 (Public Law 117–81). The committee also continued its robust oversight of the Department of Defense's sexual assault prevention and response programs with a focus on removing interpersonal and violent crimes outside of the chain of command, the Reform of Military Criminal Investigative Organizations, sentencing reform, a review of standardized judicial processes across the Services.

In exercising its oversight of sexual assault prevention and response, the committee coordinated several congressional delegations (CODEL) and staff delegations site visits focused on the execution of programs at the installation level. The oversight trips, coupled with hearings focused on Fort Hood and the Independent Review Commission of Sexual Assault in the Military Report, helped the committee shape and pass legislation to better protect and provide care for victims of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and other violent crimes.

The committee continued to focus significant attention on Fort Hood, Texas, and the deaths of several soldiers, to include Specialist (SPC) Vanessa Guillen. The committee sponsored a second CODEL to Fort Hood to receive an update on the various changes and improvements the command made to leadership programs, sexual assault and harassment prevention training, and missing soldier protocols.

The Independent Review Commission of Sexual Assault in the Military, and the widely publicized sexual harassment and death of SPC Guillen, required the committee to address the persistent problem of sexual harassment and assault within the military services. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) created the most sweeping reforms of the Uniform Code of Military Justice since its inception, removing the prosecution of most serious crimes outside of the chain of command. Crimes such as murder, rape, and sexual assault were placed under the jurisdiction of an independent prosecutor in the newly created Office of Special Trial Counsel in the Military Departments and Coast Guard and criminalized sexual harassment under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

In the second session of the 117th Congress, the Subcommittee on Military Personnel focused on the Department of Defense's implementation of the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military's accepted recommendations with several briefings and a hearing on the topic. Many of the recommendations—an independent prosecutor for sexual assault, Military Criminal Investigative reform, sentencing reform, among others—complimented the military justice reforms in Public Law 117–81. Additionally, the subcommittee ensured the Military Departments continued to establish their respective Offices of Special Trail Counsel and properly resource and staff them. Additionally, the subcommittee focused on the oversight of the National Guard Bureau's response to sexual harassment and sexual assault by holding a hearing on the topic.

Finally, the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23 NDAA) continued to improve upon the military justice reforms included in Public Law 117–81. Improving and expanding on last year's reforms, the FY23 NDAA included provisions that placed criminal sexual harassment under the jurisdiction of the special trial counsel, mandated independent trained investigators for sexual harassment complaints, required randomized panel selection, and ensured the National Guard Bureau had the authority to inspect policy and procedure compliance of the National Guard.

Military Family Readiness

During the 117th Congress, the committee continued to focus on the support provided to families of service members, particularly during deployments. The committee assessed 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.

The committee continued to examine the Department of Defense and military service family support programs to ensure the programs are adequately resourced to support an increase in family members. In addition, the committee continued its oversight on the quality and availability of services at Department of Defense child development centers and the implementation of new requirements to bring uniformity to the Exceptional Family Member Program across the military services.

In addition, the Subcommittee on Military Personnel continued close oversight on the quality and availability of services at Department of Defense child development centers. This resulted in the inclusion of several provisions in the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 relating to a critical component of family readiness and childcare. The provisions included a pilot program to reimburse members of the Armed Forces for certain childcare costs incident to a permanent change of station and the extension of parent fee discount to childcare employees and reimbursement of childcare costs incident to a permanent change of station. Additionally, further improvements to childcare availability were addressed, including continued scrutiny of childcare provider pay.

Spouse employment and education issues were also of continued importance in the 117th Congress. Provisions were included that would address the extension of authority to reimburse servicemembers for spouse relicensing costs pursuant to a permanent change of station.

Morale, Welfare and Recreation Programs and Military Resale Programs

The committee notes 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 116th Congress, to ensure the continued viability of these programs.

Additionally, 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 117th 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 being made by the commissary with an emphasis on reducing process and maintaining this valuable benefit without interruption. To that end, the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 contained additional funds for the commissary system to maintain the required or better savings for service members. During the 117th 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 plans. Additionally, subcommittee staff met with the Department of Defense to discuss whether the commissary should be administered as a benefit or business activity.

Prisoner of War and Missing in Action

During the 117th Congress, the committee continued oversight of the Department of Defense's Prisoner of War/Missing in Action ac-

tivities. 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.

DPAA continued to work to regain access to recover missing service members in spite of COVID restrictions/requirements continuing to impact country access for field work. As a result, DPAA pursued innovation to leverage third-party partners in their recovery efforts to such a "Hub & Spoke" Research Program anchored with Ohio State, Wisconsin-Madison, and Florida State with subawards to 9 other institutions.

DPAA laboratories continued forensic identification work in Hawaii and at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska, yielding 142 identifications in Fiscal Year 2021 (during COVID) and 166 identifications in fiscal year 2022.

Arlington National Cemetery

The committee continued its oversight from the 116th Congress of Arlington National Cemetery. 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 Department of the Army published the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the Federal Register on September 15, 2020. This proposed rule closed for public comment on November 16, 2020, and received almost 2000 public responses.

In exercising oversight over the new eligibility process, the committee received a brief on the status of the updated ground burial criteria and as of December 2022 the final revised eligibility rule remains with the Department of Defense pending release to the Office of Management and Budget for interagency clearance in accordance with federal rule making procedures.

MODERNIZATION AND INVESTMENT ISSUES

Overview

During the 117th Congress, the committee conducted oversight of military equipment modernization strategies and programs and assessed the effectiveness of those strategies to deter adversaries, support allies and partner nations, and mitigate threats today and into the future from peer and near-peer competitors. The committee's efforts focused on full-spectrum, multi-domain, combat-effective lethality, survivability, and connectivity through near-term modernization efforts that utilize recent acquisition reform authorities to better streamline and speed the development, production, and fielding of solutions to the force. The committee devoted particular attention to the military services' implementation and utilization of new, innovative agile acquisition reform authorities to recapitalize, upgrade, or enhance the performance of current and future combat systems. At the same time, the committee conducted oversight on the military services' ability to aggressively control de-

velopment 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 would establish policies that manage strategic risk with military forces capabilities and capacities. The committee gave particular attention to the oversight and authorization of resources to help mitigate the impact on U.S. forces and the defense industrial base associated with the urgent transfer of weapons and munitions to support Ukraine. The committee also conducted oversight and produced legislation that would authorize additional resources to deal with the higher-than-expected inflation costs and schedule delays impacting modernization programs and the defense industrial base. The committee continued its assessment and need for legislation on several enduring concerns including:

(1) unjustified, late, or unstable programmatic requirements;
(2) insufficient analyses of alternatives;
(3) concurrency in test and evaluation master plans;
(4) military services proceeding prematurely with development of immature technology;
(5) poor cost estimating;
(6) inadequate funding profiles;
(7) over-estimation of potential production rates;
(8) program instability; and,
(9) improper use of new and agile acquisition reform authorities.

Armored Vehicle Modernization

The committee conducted oversight of the Army and Marine Corps' increasingly stable plans to extend the operating lives and improve the capability of its current heavy and medium-weight armored combat vehicles, as well as lay the foundation for successful development, testing, production, and timely fielding of its next generations of these systems. The committee gave particular attention to the management and performance of the following programs:

(1) research and development of the Optionally Manned Fighting Vehicle;
(2) M1 Abrams tank;
(3) M2 Bradley Fighting Vehicles;
(4) family of Stryker Combat Vehicles;
(5) family of Amphibious Combat Vehicles;
(6) Extended Range Cannon Artillery;
(7) M109A7 Paladin Integrated Management;
(8) Armored Multipurpose Vehicle;
(9) Army's mobile protected firepower; and,
(10) Active Protection Systems for combat vehicles.

Tactical Wheeled Vehicles

The committee conducted oversight of the Army and Marine Corps' sustainment and modernization of their current and future tactical wheeled vehicle (TWV) fleets, including their families of

light, medium, and heavy TWVs, as well as other engineer and bridging vehicles. The committee continued oversight of the Department of Defense's identification and management of risk in the TWV industrial base. Accordingly, the committee gave focused attention to management of these programs: Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles, Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck, Joint Light Tactical Vehicle, Infantry Squad Vehicle, Palletized Load System, Heavy Equipment Transporters, Line Haul Tractor Trailers, and 20-ton Dump Truck. The committee also authorized additional resources for the acceleration of safety upgrades for the Department's High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle fleets. The committee has started watching the Department's interest and initial efforts related to the challenges and potential for the operational feasibility and suitability of all-electric or hybrid-electric of tactical vehicles.

Rotorcraft Programs

The committee focused oversight efforts on rotorcraft modernization, force structure, and readiness, with an emphasis on how the military services are managing plans to accelerate development of next-generation rotorcraft platforms while satisfying requirements to upgrade current rotorcraft platforms. The committee held a hearing on June 30, 2021, with the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to examine military rotorcraft programs, including:

(1) UH–60 Black Hawk utility rotorcraft;
(2) AH–64 Apache Attack rotorcraft;
(3) CH–47 Chinook heavy-lift rotorcraft;
(4) UH–1 Huey utility helicopters;
(5) AH–1 attack rotorcraft;
(6) the CH–53K heavy-lift rotorcraft program;
(7) the VH–92A presidential helicopter program;
(8) the MH–60 Seahawk rotorcraft program;
(9) the MH–139 utility helicopter;
(10) the HH–60W Jolly Green II Combat Rescue Helicopter
(11) the TH–73A trainer helicopter replacement program; and,
(12) the Future Vertical Lift (FVL) development program.

As part of the oversight of the budget request for fiscal year 2023, the committee held modernization hearings with Navy and Marine Corps officials on May 13, 2022, and with Army officials on May 17, 2022, to again appraise progress on the services' current and future rotary wing aviation programs. The committee also conducted a congressional delegation visit to Redstone Arsenal to discuss Army aviation development, acquisition, and sustainment with senior Army officials. In addition, the committee monitored progress on the Improved Turbine Engine program designed to improve lift capability on the AH–64, UH–60, and future rotary wing platforms.

The committee continued specific oversight of the FVL program, the Army's largest aviation acquisition program in 40 years. The committee received a briefing on April 7, 2022, from Department of the Army officials on the threat analysis and modeling underpinning the FVL requirements, how FVL will operate in the joint fight

in the 2030s and beyond, and complementary development efforts such as Air Launched Effects and the Modular Open Systems Approach. The committee focused on the affordability of procuring two major aviation platforms, the Future Long Range Assault Aircraft and the Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft, in parallel and in the context of flat Department of the Army investment spending.

The committee also continued to review the need for advanced aircraft survivability equipment upgrades to provide warning and protection against evolving threats. Committee oversight encompassed the Common Infrared Countermeasure, the Limited Interim Missile Warning System, the Distributed Aperture Infrared Countermeasure System, and the Department of the Navy Large Infrared Countermeasure System.

Communications and Network Programs

The committee conducted oversight of the research, development, and procurement of tactical battlefield communications networks. Specifically, the committee conducted oversight of 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.

Fixed-Wing Training and Tactical Aircraft and Related Munitions

During the 117th Congress, the committee continued efforts overseeing the size, composition, capability, and capacity of the Department of Defense's tactical and training aircraft force structure and acquisition programs. The committee continued engagement with the Department to understand its aircraft force-mix strategy and composition regarding procurement of significantly advanced 4th, 5th and 6th generation tactical aircraft replacing existing tactical aircraft ensuring that mission areas related to air superiority, interdiction, and kinetic support to ground forces maintain combat effectiveness and lethality requirements. The committee engaged with the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps to understand the strategies to mitigate tactical aircraft inventory shortfalls impacting the Department's ability to meet the tenets and implementation of the National Defense Strategy. The committee monitored the Department's efforts to improve capabilities and reliability among the existing fleets of aircraft to maintain, and where necessary, gain sufficient force-structure capacity and lethality that complements next-generation aircraft. The committee also monitored the impact on aviation readiness related to procurement of initial spare or repaired parts, depot-standup activities and supplies and critical information necessary to meet warfighter requirements. In addition, the committee engaged with the Air Force to understand its newly implemented Digital Century Series acquisition strategy for aircraft and munitions. The committee continued monitoring Air Force and Navy execution of efforts for mitigating physiological episodes that were experienced by pilots operating various tactical and training aircraft.

During the 117th Congress, 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 efforts on the F–35's performance during the Initial Operational Test and Evaluation phase, Technical Refresh 3 hardware and Block 4 software development, and the follow-on modernization program known as Continuous Capability Development and Delivery. The committee's area of focus on the F–35 included, but was not limited to:

(1) production efficiency;

(2) software development and testing related to the operational flight program and mission data files;

(3) addressing F135 engine problems and repair capacity;

(4) the Autonomic Logistics Information System development and transition to the Operational Data Integrated Network (ODIN);

(5) fielding and integration of ODIN into operational F–35 units;

(6) depot stand-up and supply chain management required to support concurrent production and operational maintenance and sustainment requirements.

During the 117th Congress, the committee engaged the Department of Defense to understand testing and war-reserve material requirements and subsequent production strategies to support and maintain sufficient inventories of air-launched preferred and precision-guided conventional missiles and munitions at an acceptable operational risk level. The committee also focused its attention on the Department's identification, assessment, and strategies for effective 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 subsystems, and production capabilities needed to support both annual production and contingency surge requirements for preferred and precision-guided conventional missiles and munitions.

Individual Soldier and Marine Equipment

The committee continued to conduct oversight of the research, development, and procurement of soldier and marine individual equipment, in addition to other complementary personal protective equipment programs. Focus areas included, but were not limited to:

(1) advances in weight reduction ("lightening the load") in individual equipment;

(2) development and procurement of the Enhanced Night Vision Goggle-Binocular;

(3) small arms and small caliber ammunition modernization with particular emphasis on the Army's next generation squad weapon system;

(4) procurement and fielding of enhanced performance small caliber rounds;

(5) improved combat helmets to help mitigate traumatic brain injury;

(6) development of female-sized personal protective equipment; and, (7) development and fielding of the Integrated Visual Augmentation System.

Long Range Munitions, Ammunition, and Ammunition Industrial Base

The committee continued to conduct oversight on the Army and Marine Corps Long Range Precision Fires and munitions modernization efforts, as well as other ammunition and ammunition industrial base concerns. Specifically, programs of interest to the committee included development, production and divestiture of "smart" munitions; "critical munitions"; and "conventional" ammunition programs. The committee continued to examine the management of the ammunition industrial base, specifically issues involving safety practices and production standards, supply chain concerns, and development of alternative ammunition production materials and sources.

Air Force and Army Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Programs

During the 117th Congress, the committee oversaw activities on cost, schedule, and performance of tactical manned and unmanned aerial intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) systems. The committee examined the ISR enterprise for sufficient capacity, satisfaction of military collection requirements, timeliness and redundancy of dissemination architecture, and modernization of analysis and exploitation capabilities for video and imagery. The committee also scrutinized the Department of Defense's ISR policy development and implementation.

In particular, the committee evaluated the Army and Air Force long-term ISR architecture modernization and next-generation acquisition strategies, the supporting analyses behind programmatic decisions, and the management of risk across ISR collection capabilities and capacities, as well as the corresponding resources to process, exploit, and disseminate raw data and finished analysis. The committee monitored improvements made to ISR transmission and down-link architecture that provide rapid delivery of collected information supporting timely and effective defense operations. On April 19, 2021, the committee conducted a briefing with the Air Force to review the entire airborne ISR portfolio, with a specific emphasis on near- to mid-term plans to retire current high altitude and ground moving target indicator (GMTI) ISR capability. The committee held a subsequent briefing with Army officials on July 22, 2021, to assess Army plans for ISR modernization and to determine whether Air Force plans for GMTI collection would satisfy Army ground forces' requirements.

The committee continued to examine the Air Force's effort to connect platforms, sensors, and weapons through the Advanced Battle Management System (ABMS). On November 3, 2021, the committee received a briefing from Air Force officials on the status of ABMS, the plan for program capability releases, and Air Force contributions to the Joint All Domain Command and Control (JADC2) concept. As part of the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (H. Rept. 117–118), the committee directed a Comptroller General of the United States report on ABMS, its technology and digital infra-

structure development, and its role in the overarching JADC2 environment.

Electronic Warfare Equipment and Modernization

The committee oversaw efforts on the Department of Defense's developing Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (EMSO) strategy and associated electronic warfare (EW) systems. The committee examined how the Department is identifying requirements, developing policies, and establishing the necessary governance structures to manage the EMSO enterprise. The committee also evaluated the Department's ability to address emerging EMSO and EW threats and the military services' progress in developing and fielding next-generation capabilities to counter these threats. The committee assessed airborne EW systems, including the EC–130H Compass Call aircraft, the EC–37B Compass Call re-host 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.

Bomber Force Structure

During the 117th 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 held numerous briefings on the B–21 Raider long-range strike bomber reviewing the investments made in engineering, manufacturing and development of the aircraft. Section 133 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) also provided guidance for maintaining B–1 bomber force structure.

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 recommended resource adjustments in Section 4201 of Public Law 117–81 and recommended resource adjustments in section 4201 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act Fiscal Year 2023.

As U.S. Air Force Global Strike Command's bomber road map continues to solidify, the committee will monitor how the Air Force chooses to invest and modernize its current fleet of bombers to ensure they can continue to effectively respond to current and future threats.

Aerial Refueling Aircraft

During the 117th Congress, the committee received several briefings, conducted visits and reviewed the Air Force aerial refueling aircraft modernization, recapitalization and retirement plans for the Air Force's KC–10A, KC–46A and KC–135R/T and the Navy MQ–25.

Currently, the Air Force requires 479 air refueling aircraft to meet the National Military Strategy. The committee is conducting oversight of the procurement of the KC–46A along with the retire-

ment of the KC–10A fleet and some KC–135R aircraft. Section 122 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act Fiscal Year 2023 recommends changes to the tanker force structure. The mitigation of KC–46A Category I deficiencies continues to delay KC–46A test and initial operation capability.

The committee continues to monitor the KC–135R/T modernization plan to conduct aerial refueling operations in a future contested airspace.

The committee visited and received briefings to review the MQ–25 program as the Navy seeks to develop an unmanned aerial vehicle that provides aerial refueling to the carrier wing.

Airlift Programs

During the 117th 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 recapitalization strategy. The committee received numerous briefings from 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. Aircraft inventory was set by section 138 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81), and recommended section 126 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023.

The committee continued to provide oversight of the C–5M Super Galaxy and C–17A Globemaster III modernization programs per section 4101 of Public Law 117–81.

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 117th 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. Further oversight of the amphibious forces included setting a statutory floor of 31-L-class amphibious ships; and transitioning responsibility for defining amphibious force structure requirements from the Chief of Naval Operations to the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The committee continues to monitor the requirements generation process for the Light Amphibious Warship. The committee continued its oversight of the DDG–51 Arleigh Burke class Destroyer program and followed the transition to the Flight III variant that incorporates the new air and missile defense radar. The committee also monitored the requirements and acquisition strategy associated with the new large surface combatant, the DDG(X), and enacted legislation that mandates certain acquisition strategies to ensure

maximum collaboration between Navy and industry. 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, authorized the procurement of four used sealift vessels, and enacted legislation that authorizes the Maritime Administration to carry out a new construction sealift vessel program; all with an eye toward ensuring sufficient sealift 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; using acquisition best practices; ensuring stability within the overall program; increasing reliance on common systems and open architecture; and improving industrial base capacity, process, and facilities at 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 countries operating submarines, both advanced diesel-electric and nuclear powered. Exercising sea control in the undersea domain is essential to maintaining 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, including leveraging and supporting the private submarine repair industry to lessen the burden on the public repair facilities and to decrease repair times across the fleet. The committee ensured that the Virginia-class and Columbia-class submarine programs were fully funded in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81), and proposed in the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023; including by resourcing industrial base facilities and workforce development efforts. Additionally, the committee monitored requirements development for 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, including 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.

Navy and Marine Corps Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Programs

During the 117th Congress, the committee continued oversight efforts on the size, composition, capability, and capacity of the De-

partment of Defense's maritime intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance aircraft force structure. The committee continues to monitor the recapitalization of the remaining P–3C Orion maritime patrol aircraft with the P–8 Poseidon aircraft. The committee continues to assess the risk in the Navy's current plan to maintain and procure the MQ–4 Triton.

The committee will monitor 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.

During the 117th Congress, the committee received multiple briefings on the unmanned capabilities provided by the MQ–8B/C Firescout and new Marine Air/Ground Task Force Unmanned Aerial System Expeditionary aircraft (MUX) Medium Altitude Long Endurance System (MALE) for the Marine Corps.

Strategic Nuclear and Conventional Forces

The committee conducted oversight of the United States nuclear policy, posture, and programs; extended deterrence policy; arms control activities; and improved nuclear force structure requirements. In addition, the committee continued to oversee nuclear command, control and communications and strategic conventional strike programs. Across all activities, the committee paid particular attention to conducting oversight of nuclear enterprise personnel issues, including prioritizing a world class, diverse workforce.

The committee oversaw the atomic energy defense activities of the Department of Energy and nuclear policies and programs of the Department of Defense to conserve the safety, security, reliability, and credibility of the United States nuclear deterrent. The committee helped to ensure that the United States maintains a safe, secure, reliable, and affordable 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 with a hearing on April 21, 2021, and a hearing on updates to the strategic posture and atomic defense activities on May 17, 2021.

In particular, the committee continued to manage funding levels and requirements for the nuclear deterrence mission and nuclear enterprise, including relevant nuclear delivery platforms and their associated warheads to ensure resources were provided and allocated effectively and efficiently across Department of Energy and Department of Defense. Regarding the Department of Defense, the committee emphasized oversight of major acquisition programs to recapitalize United States nuclear forces and the supporting complex for decades into the future, including but not limited to the Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile system, the Long-Range Standoff (LRSO) cruise missile, and the Trident D5 submarine-launched ballistic missile. To conduct proper oversight on these programs, the committee met on March 18, 2021, to receive a classified briefing on the Sentinel, LRSO, and related warhead life extension programs.

The committee also placed 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, production of plutonium pits, stockpile stewardship programs, stockpile management programs, cost savings and efficiency initiatives, safety and security, and nuclear clean-up activities. The committee held two hearings on this topic. On June 10, 2021, the committee met to receive priorities for nuclear forces and atomic energy defense activities for funding in 2022. On May 17, 2022, a hearing reviewed the 2023 funding request. In addition, the committee continued crucial oversight of the nuclear command and control programs that underpin a reliable nuclear deterrent and maintained oversight of strategic conventional systems, such as the Common Hypersonic Glide Body program.

The committee also monitored the National Nuclear Security Administration's Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation activities. The threat of nuclear weapons-grade material, technology, and know-how remains a threat to the United States, particularly considering new technological developments that may complicate the cost and the ability to detect such activity. The committee focused on United States capabilities related to detection of proliferation and international cooperation on safeguarding and reducing the use of nuclear-weapons grade materials. The spread of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons-usable materials remains a grave threat to the United States, and as such, the committee is committed to ensuring oversight over these critical activities and leveraging new technologies and opportunities as they continue to rise.

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, including a briefing on the capabilities of North Korea missile testing on June 15, 2021.

The committee placed emphasis on cost-effective and reliable missile defenses that contribute to strategic stability by highlighting updates on the next generation interceptor contract award on May 19th, 2021. The committee continued to oversee U.S. homeland missile defense development, developmental and operational testing, cyber security to protect ballistic missile defense system data, force structure and inventory requirements, as well as continued integration of "left-of-launch" capabilities, and science and technology investments (in areas such as boost-phase intercept, space sensor layer, and continuous improvements to discrimination). The committee ensured oversight of major acquisition programs that seek to recapitalize U.S. missile defenses, including but not limited to Ground-based Midcourse Defense, the Next Generation Interceptor program, the Glide Phase Interceptor program, and the Defense of Guam architecture. The committee monitored the progress of the Department of Defense Conventional Prompt Strike program as a potential "left-of-launch" capability and related policies that seek to minimize the risk of ambiguity and miscalculation.

The committee conducted oversight of the implementation of the 2019 and 2022 Missile Defense Reviews by the Department of Defense and opportunities to strengthen international missile defense

cooperation with allies and partners to defend against ballistic and cruise missiles, focusing on these during the budget request hearings for missile programs for fiscal year 2022 on June 15, 2021, and for fiscal year 2023 on May 11, 2022.

The committee ensured oversight of the roles, responsibilities, and acquisition policies of the Missile Defense Agency and military services as they relate to integrated air and missile defense. To achieve this goal, the committee met in a closed session on February 9th, to hear updates on the United States missile defense programs.

The committee also continued overseeing 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 Ballistic Missile Defense System capabilities. The committee held extensive hearings and briefings concerning Long Range Hypersonic Weapon (LRHW), including a brief on May 18, 2022, and a brief on Conventional Prompt Strike (CPS)/LRHW flight test failures on July 20, 2022.

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 placed unique attention on current and projected foreign space threats and development of effective deterrence policies for space. The committee held briefings on near peer space weapons, including on a Russian anti-satellite weapons test, as well as a joint hearing with House Committee on Foreign Affairs regarding the creation of a framework for a rules-based order in space.

The committee continued efforts to assess the Department's space security and defense programs, including a continued push to lesser-classify U.S. space strategy and policy and advancements being made by near-peer adversaries in the domain. This included oversight on space situational awareness, space protection, space control, resilience, operationally responsive space activities including capabilities for rapid constellation reconstitution and replenishment and use of commercial capabilities and international cooperation. Hearings with the Government Accountability Office on space acquisition updates alongside the fiscal year 2022 and 2023 national security space budget requests, provided ample opportunity to gain insight and improve space policy and acquisition programs.

The committee also focused on improving the organization and management of the Space Force, and related policies that support maintaining and improving the nation's space advantage, addressing new threats in space, elevating the focus within the Department on space as a warfighting domain, and creating a culture that recognizes the importance of space for national security. This was spearheaded with a briefing update on the standup of Space Systems Command, to hear about the reorganization and priorities of the command, as well as a briefing on the Strategic Space Review, and a briefing on the X–37B program.

The committee continued oversight of national security space activities in support of warfighter operations and plans; improvement of space acquisition strategies that provide necessary warfighter capability while reducing cost and technical risk and supporting the industrial base; maintaining cost-effective and competitive assured access to space; efforts to address gaps in space capabilities for key warfighter needs; investments in science and technology to improve the capabilities of space systems; efforts to appropriately leverage commercial space capabilities; and, improvements of the synchronization between satellite, ground, and terminal acquisition programs.

Military Operations in Cyberspace Activities and Information Technology

The committee recognizes the ever-increasing cyber threats facing the country and the criticality of ensuring that the U.S. Armed Forces are postured to succeed in cyberspace. Over the 117th Congress, the Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovation Technologies, and Information Systems set and pursued an aggressive oversight and legislative agenda for cyber-related matters, building on the substantive work of previous congresses. The subcommittee's activity necessitated examination of the Department of Defense's operations and capabilities and ensuring that 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.

The Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovation Technologies, and Information Systems conducted more than nine hearings and briefings on cyberspace matters alone and gathered important information that led towards nearly 90 separate legislative provisions in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) and the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23 NDAA). In Public Law 117–81, the subcommittee legislated on matters as wide-ranging as cybersecurity for the defense industrial base and readiness of the Cyber Mission Force. Most notably, the subcommittee advanced provisions that mandated a comprehensive review of cyber governance across the entirety of the Department of Defense, improved the authorities of the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer and the Principal Cyber Advisor, and directed improvements to advanced targeting processes and procedures in cyberspace.

Through the FY23 NDAA, the subcommittee developed legislation that would continue to drive progress on a multitude of topics and issues related to cyberspace matters and information technology. The subcommittee took proactive measures on cybersecurity of weapon systems and readiness of the nation's cyber forces. The subcommittee legislated on the establishment of an occupational specialty for Navy officers and enlisted in cyberspace operations, as well as establishing an Assistant Secretary of Defense for Cyber Policy.

Science and Technology

During the 117th Congress, the committee oversaw efforts for the Department of Defense to foster a robust science and technology (S&T) ecosystem to deliver the best capabilities to the warfighter in the near-, mid-, and long-term. Specifically, to maintain the Department's technological superiority the committee focused on the Department's progress in adopting new technologies, investing in S&T workforce and infrastructure, and fostering innovation in research.

The committee continued to encourage the Department to experiment with and adopt new technology. Specifically, the committee developed legislation that would authorize additional investment for the defense test and evaluation enterprise, enhancing the Department's ability to transition increasingly complex capabilities such as electronic warfare, hypersonics, and artificial intelligence rapidly from the laboratory into the hands of the warfighter. The committee also encouraged the Department to accelerate the use of 5G technology by producing legislation that would authorize pilot programs and task the Department to create deployment plans. The committee believes 5G is critical to the Department's vision of connected, data-centric warfighting. The committee also produced legislation that would authorize the development of quantum technologies and require the Department to map out its research in quantum computing, which has the potential to radically advance encryption and artificial intelligence.

For the Department to succeed in its research and development efforts, the committee recognizes that it must have the necessary workforce and infrastructure. To this end, the committee developed legislation that would codify hiring authorities for the Department to attract top S&T talent. In addition, the committee produced legislation that would fortify the pipeline to attract talent specializing in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). This includes increasing the Department's outreach to historically Black colleges and universities and other minority-serving institutions (HBCUs and MSIs), both through funding increases specific to HBCUs and MSIs and the creation of new programs. Specifically, the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 includes provisions that would increase diversity and representation within the Department in STEM-related fields and implement the recommendations of the National Academy of Science, Engineering and Medicine report entitled "Defense Research Capacity at Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Other Minority Institutions: Transitioning from Good Intentions to Measurable Outcomes." This work, in concert with other efforts undertaken during the 117th Congress, significantly advances efforts to ensure that the Department has the innovation base and technical workforce needed to maintain and strengthen the country's technological advantage. The committee also continued efforts to authorize funding and modernize policies in order to improve S&T infrastructure. Providing and maintaining infrastructure, both digital and brick-and-mortar, is paramount both to attracting the best talent and accomplishing the Department's research priorities.

Finally, the committee continued to examine ways to foster innovation in the Department's S&T portfolio. The committee conducted oversight of the Department's S&T activities to ensure planning and execution of investments were aligned with national strategies to maintain technological superiority. This included examining the DOD's S&T proposed budget to ensure investments were of a level appropriate to the Department's research priorities and needs. The committee also developed legislation that authorizes more funding for research and development than was proposed in the budget request for fiscal year 2023. Significantly, much of the increase would authorize basic research needed to find the breakthrough technologies of tomorrow. This increase would also authorize additional funding for key technologies such as biomanufacturing, microelectronics, artificial intelligence, and 5G. The committee also oversaw performance of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, Defense Innovation Unit, and Strategic Capabilities Office to ensure coordination, synchronization, transition of technology, and prudent use of fiscal resources.

ADDITIONAL OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

Full Committee Hearings and Briefings

During the 117th Congress, the committee held a series of budget posture hearings and briefings in preparation for the budget requests for fiscal years 2022 and 2023. 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.

On February 17, 2021, the full committee met to receive testimony on an update on the Department of Defense's evolving roles and mission in response to the COVID–19 pandemic. On March 11, 2021, the full committee met to receive a classified briefing on an update on the U.S. military mission in Afghanistan and the status of the U.S. agreement to bring peace to Afghanistan. The committee convened a hearing on June 23rd, 2021, to receive testimony from the Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the budget request for fiscal year 2022. To further inform its consideration of the budget request, the committee held hearings on June 15, 2021, June 16, 2021 and June 23, 2021 with the military services to inform members of the details of their respective budget requests.

To inform the committee of the ongoing invasion of Ukraine by Russia, the committee met on January 19, 2022, to receive a classified briefing from the Department of Defense and the intelligence community. The committee consistently received similar briefings over the course of 2022.

To inform its consideration of the budget request for fiscal year 2023, the committee received testimony from the Secretary of De-

fense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on April 5, 2022. Receiving testimony from the Secretaries of the military departments during three hearings on April 27, 2022, May 11, 2022, and May 12, 2022, further updated the committee about and detailed the budget request for fiscal year 2023.

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 117th 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 Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (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.

Budget Oversight

Budgetary oversight during the 117th Congress by the House Committee on Armed Services has helped ensure that the Department of Defense is using its funding in a responsible and effective manner. The committee has the authority to review and approve authorizations of appropriations for the defense budget, which includes funding for military operations, weapons systems, and other defense-related programs.

By carefully reviewing the budget, the committee has worked to identify potential waste or mismanagement of funds, and make recommendations for responsible and targeted increases to effective defense activities that are aligned with the National Defense Strategy. That committee has helped to ensure that the Department of Defense is using its resources wisely and effectively, in support of the country's national security objectives.

ADDITIONAL OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEES

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; armored combat and ground tactical vehicles; munitions; rotorcraft; tactical communications networks; individual equipment including weapons, night vision goggles, radios and communications equipment, and personal protective equipment; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance platforms including crewed and 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 management of risk associated with force structure capability and capacity requirements, as appropriate within the subcommittee's jurisdiction. This management of risk included current or future acquisition programs that relate to gaps in the capabilities and capacities required to execute current national military strategies, as well as the allocation of acquisition resources. This also included military service-specific distribution of acquisition responsibilities and authorities directly relating to the subcommittee's jurisdiction. The subcommittee also participated in oversight of and authorization of additional resources for the management of risk associated with industrial base capability and capacity, especially with respect to conventional ammunition and tactical missile munitions.

The subcommittee conducted three oversight hearings during its consideration of the fiscal year 2022 budget request: June 7, 2021: "Fiscal Year 2022 Army and Marine Corps Ground Modernization Programs"; June 30, 2021: "Fiscal Year 2022 Rotary Wing Aviation Budget Request"; July 13, 2021: "Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request of the Department of Defense for Fixed-Wing Tactical and Training Aircraft Programs."

The subcommittee conducted three oversight hearings during its consideration of the fiscal year 2023 budget request: April 27, 2022: "Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request of the Department of Defense for Fixed-Wing Tactical and Training Aircraft Programs"; May 13, 2022: "Fiscal Year 2023 Marine Corps Modernization Programs"; May 17, 2022: "Fiscal Year 2023 Army Modernization Programs."

In addition to oversight hearings, the subcommittee held various briefings and events, including classified briefings. A list of subcommittee events is provided below:

On February 11, 2021, the subcommittee met to organize for the 117th Congress.

On February 19, 2021, the subcommittee met in closed session to receive a briefing on Army network modernization.

On March 15, 2021, the subcommittee met in closed session to receive a briefing on Army Program Executive Office Soldier equipment program updates.

On March 17, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on Air Force and Navy Next Generation Air Dominance programs.

On March 23, 2021, the subcommittee met in closed session to receive a briefing on Army Long Range Precision Fires programs.

On April 19, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on Air Force intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance programs and modernization plans.

On April 22, 2021, the subcommittee met jointly with the subcommittee on Readiness to receive testimony on F–35 program accomplishments, issues, and risk.

On May 10, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive a briefing on the modernization of the ammunition industrial base.

On May 27, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on Army tactical wheeled vehicle programs and electrification initiatives.

On July 22, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on Army intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance programs.

On July 29, 2021, the subcommittee met to markup H.R. 4350, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022.

On November 3, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on the Advanced Battle Management System.

On November 18, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on counter-unmanned aircraft systems threats and solutions.

On March 31, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on updates on the modernization of conventional ammunition production.

On April 7, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on Future Vertical Lift.

On June 9, 2022, the subcommittee met to markup H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023.

The subcommittee considered and reported legislation that was ultimately included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81). 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 James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. 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.

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 as 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 2022 (Public Law 117–81) and the James M. Inhofe

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. A list of formal subcommittee events is provided below:

On February 18, 2021, the subcommittee received a briefing on recruiting during a pandemic.

On March 2, 2021, the subcommittee staff received an update on the Military Health System Reform and other health care related issues.

On March 10, 2021, the subcommittee met jointly with the Subcommittee on Readiness to receive testimony on privatized military family housing and updates on the implementation of housing reforms.

On March 16, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the military criminal investigative organization reform recommendations from the Fort Hood Independent Review Committee.

On March 23, 2021, the subcommittee staff received a brief on the feasibility and challenges for implementation of a potential Pilot Program on Cryopreservation and Storage by the Defense Health Agency. The brief was in response to a requirement in the Fiscal Year 2021 National Defense Authorization Act Conference Report.

On March 25, 2021, the subcommittee received an update from the Military Service Academy's superintendents.

On April 7, 2021, the subcommittee staff received an update on the Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) Gender Integration.

On April 13, 2021, the subcommittee staff received an update on the Military Health System Reform and other health care related issues.

On April 14, 2021, the subcommittee staff received a brief on the Longitudinal Medical Study on Blast Pressure Exposure. This brief was in response to a requirement in the Fiscal Year 2018 National Defense Authorization Act, Section 734, Longitudinal Medical Study on Blast Pressure Exposure of Members of the Armed Forces.

On April 15, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony from the Department of Defense Inspector General and the Services Inspector General's roles, responsibilities, and opportunities for improvement.

On April 29, 2021, the subcommittee received a briefing on Department of Defense Suicide Programs.

On May 4–6, Chair Speier and Ranking Member Banks, along with several other Members, visited Fort Hood, Texas, to get an update on the implementation of the recommendations made by the Fort Hood Independent Review Commission.

On May 18, 2021, the subcommittee staff received an update on the Military Health System Reform and other health care related issues.

On May 25, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the military's prevention and response to domestic violence for keeping our service members and their families safe and ready.

On June 7–8, 2021, the subcommittee staff conducted a familiarization visit to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia, to learn more about entry-level training for Naval Criminal Investigative Service and Air Force Office of Special Investigations agents.

On June 15, 2021, the subcommittee staff received an update on the Military Health System Reform and other health care related issues.

On June 24–25, 2021, the subcommittee staff conducted a familiarization visit to Fort Leonard Wood, MO, to learn more about entry-level training for Army's Criminal Investigation Division agents and the Army's Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear School.

On July 14, 2021, the subcommittee received a brief by the Senior Enlisted Advisor to the Chairman on the Preservation of the Force and Family Program.

On July 16, 2021, the subcommittee received a briefing on the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military recommendations and the Office of the Secretary of Defense's implementation plan.

On July 20, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the findings and recommendations of the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the military.

On July 28, 2021, the subcommittee met to mark-up H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 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 October 12–14, 2021, the subcommittee staff conducted an oversight visit to San Diego. Engagements included a brief by the new San Diego Health Care Market leadership, visits to Naval Medical Center San Diego, Naval Health Research Center and Naval Hospital Camp Pendleton.

On October 20, 2021, the subcommittee staff received an update on the Military Health System Reform and other health care related issues.

On December 7, 2021, the subcommittee received a briefing on professional military education development.

On January 19, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the jurisdiction, investigation, and prosecution of sexual assault and harassment in the National Guard.

On February 8, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on military personnel talent management modernization and the effects of legacy policies.

On March 2, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on assessing the effectiveness of suicide prevention programs.

On March 30, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on patient safety and quality of care in the Military Health System.

On April 19–23 subcommittee staff with Chairwoman Speier and Senator Sullivan (R–AK) conducted oversight visits at Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson and Fort Wainwright.

On May 5, 2022, subcommittee staff conducted an oversight visit to the USS George Washington following a series of suicides while the ship was in Refueling Complex Overhaul in Norfolk, Virginia.

On May 18, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on professional military education and its alignment with the National Defense Strategy.

On June 22, 2022, the subcommittee met to markup H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 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 29, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on service members reproductive health and readiness.

On August 15–19, 2022, the subcommittee staff conducted an oversight visit to Chicago and Nashville to visit a Military Entrance Processing Station, Navy Recruit Command and receive briefings on Army and Navy Recruit Marketing efforts.

On September 21, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the implementations of the recommendations of the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military, and on the establishment of the Office of Special Trial Counsel.

On October 5, 2022, the subcommittee staff received a briefing on the personnel account shortfalls in the Air Force.

On October 11, 2022, the subcommittee hosted a briefing on the line of duty investigation in the death of Seaman (SN) Kyle Mullen.

On October 18, 2022, the subcommittee hosted a House Armed Services Committee Military Legislative Assistants briefing on the line of duty death of SN Kyle Mullen.

On October 27, 2022, the subcommittee staff received a briefing on the Department of Defense's policy issued on October 20, 2022, on Ensuring Access to Reproductive Health Care.

On October 31, 2022, the subcommittee staff received a briefing on the Department of Defense Annual Suicide Report.

On November 3, 2022, the subcommittee staff received a briefing on the medical malpractice implementation rule provision.

On November 16, 2022, the subcommittee staff received a briefing regarding commissary surcharges.

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 2022 (Public Law 117–81) and the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2023. A list of formal subcommittee events is provided below:

On February 16, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive a briefing on the impacts of the COVID–19 virus on military readiness.

On March 10, 2021, the subcommittee met jointly with the subcommittee on Military Personnel to receive testimony on military privatized housing conditions and what steps are being taken to remedy the issue.

On March 19, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on investments in the Organic Industrial Base to support modernization efforts.

On March 23, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on aviation, ground, and at-sea training mishaps.

On March 26, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on installation resiliency in the aftermath of Winter Storm Uri.

On April 22, 2021, the subcommittee met jointly with the subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces to receive testimony on an update to the F–35 program.

On May 3, 2021, the subcommittee met in open session to receive testimony on the June 20th Amphibious Assault Vehicle Mishap Investigation.

On May 6, 2021, the subcommittee met in an open session to receive testimony on ship and submarine maintenance depots.

On May 18, 2021, the subcommittee met jointly with the subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces to receive testimony on the current state of the mobility enterprise.

On June 9, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the military departments' Fiscal Year 2022 budget request for military readiness.

On June 30, 2021, the subcommittee met jointly with the Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces to receive a classified briefing on the mobility capability and requirement study.

On July 14, 2021, the subcommittee met in open session to receive testimony on the military departments' Fiscal Year 2022 budget request for energy, installations, and environment.

On July 29, 2021, the subcommittee met in an open session to markup H.R. 4350—Fiscal Year 2022 National Defense Authorization Act.

On October 28th, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the requirements, plans and resources needed to modernize and optimize military depots from the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment, the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

On November 17th, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing from the services on their current Force Generation models.

On January 11, 2022, the subcommittee met in open session to receive testimony from the Department of the Navy on the fuel leak incident at Red Hill Bulk Fuel Facility in Hawaii.

On March 3, 2022, the subcommittee met in open session jointly with the Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces to receive testimony on the state of the surface Navy.

On March 16, 2022, the subcommittee met in open session to receive testimony on installation management and resiliency.

On March 30, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on the strategic importance of the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Facility.

On April 28th, 2022, the subcommittee met in open session to receive testimony on sustainment concerns related to the F–35 Program.

On June 9, 2022, the subcommittee met in open session to markup H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 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 July 19, 2022, the subcommittee met in open session to receive a readiness program update from the military services.

On September 29, 2022, the subcommittee met in a classified session to receive an update on logistics posture in the Pacific.

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 17, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive a briefing on Department of the Navy programs under the subcommittee's jurisdiction.

On February 24, 2021, the subcommittee met in a closed, unclassified session to receive a briefing on Air Force programs under the subcommittee's jurisdiction.

On March 18, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on unmanned systems of the Department of the Navy.

On April 20, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on the Future Naval Force Study.

On April 29, 2021, the subcommittee met jointly with the subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, Central Asia, and Nonproliferation of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to receive testimony on maritime security in the Indo-Pacific and the ratification of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

On May 7, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive a briefing on the Marine Corps Commandant's Planning Guidance.

On May 18, 2021, the subcommittee met jointly with the Readiness Subcommittee to receive testimony on the current state of the mobility enterprise.

On June 8, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the Department of the Air Force's Fiscal Year 2022 budget request for aviation programs.

On June 17, 2021, the subcommittee met in an open session to receive testimony on the Department of the Navy's Fiscal Year 2022 budget request.

On June 30, 2021, the subcommittee met jointly with the Readiness Subcommittee to receive a classified briefing on the mobility capability and requirement study.

On July 28, 2021, the subcommittee met in an open session to markup H.R. 4350—Fiscal Year 2022 National Defense Authorization Act.

On November 4, 2021, the subcommittee met in joint session with the Subcommittee on Readiness for a briefing to receive updates on the USS Bonhomme Richard Fire Investigation, and to ask USS Bonhomme Richard leadership questions about the loss of the ship.

On February 3, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on the USS Connecticut and Submarine Operations in the Atlantic.

On March 31, 2022, the subcommittee met jointly with the Subcommittee on Readiness to receive testimony on the posture and readiness of the surface mobility enterprise.

On May 18, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the Fiscal Year 2023 National Defense Authorization Budget Request from the U.S. Navy for Seapower and Projection Forces.

On May 19, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the Fiscal Year 2023 National Defense Authorization Budget Request from the U.S. Navy and U.S. Air Force for Projection Forces Aviation Programs and Capabilities.

On June 8, 2022, the subcommittee met to markup H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 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.

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 27 formal hearings and briefings during the 117th Congress. 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 2022 (Public Law 117–81) and proposed in the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2023. A list of formal subcommittee events is provided below:

On February 23, 2021, the subcommittee met to hear testimony on "Near-Peer Advancements in Space and Nuclear Weapons".

On March 18th, 2021, the subcommittee met for an update on, "Programmatic Update on Ground-Based Strategic Deterrent (GBSD), Long-Range Stand Off Weapon (LRSO) and Related Warhead Life Extension Programs."

On March 22nd, 2021, the subcommittee met in a briefing titled, "Discussion with Government Accountability Office on Space Acquisition and Program Updates."

On April 21st, 2021, the subcommittee met to hear testimony on, "Fiscal Year 2022 Strategic Forces Posture Hearing."

On May 5th, 2021, the subcommittee met to hear testimony on, "Joint House Armed Services Strategic Forces Subcommittee & House Foreign Affairs International Development, International Organizations, and Global Corporate Social Impact Subcommittee Hearing: Creating a Framework for Rules Based Order in Space."

On May 12, 2021, the subcommittee met for a classified briefing with General John Hyten of the joint chiefs of staff.

On May 17, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the Fiscal Year 2023 National Defense Authorization Budget Request for U.S. nuclear weapon and warhead modernization and sustainment plans.

On May 19, 2021, the subcommittee met in a briefing titled, "Next Generation Interceptor Contract Award Update."

On May 24, 2021, the subcommittee met to hear testimony on, "Fiscal Year 2022 Priorities for National Security Space Programs."

On June 10, 2021, the subcommittee met to hear testimony on, "Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request for Nuclear Forces and Atomic Energy Defense Activities."

On June 15, 2021, the subcommittee met to hear testimony on, "Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request for Missile Defense and Missile Defeat Programs."

On July 1, 2021, the subcommittee met in a classified briefing, "Classified Briefing on Fiscal Year 2022 National Security Space Programs."

On July 22, 2021, the subcommittee met in a classified briefing, "Follow-Up Classified Briefing on Fiscal Year 2022 National Security Space Programs."

On July 28, 2021, the subcommittee met to markup HR 4350, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022.

On October 21, 2021, the subcommittee met in a classified briefing on, "North Korean Missile Testing Update and United State Missile Defense Capabilities."

On December 1, 2021, the subcommittee met in a classified briefing titled, "Update on the Recent Russian Anti-Satellite Weapon Test."

On February 2, 2022, the subcommittee met in an unclassified briefing to receive an update on the stand-up, reorganization, priorities, and goals of Space Systems Command.

On February 9, 2022, the subcommittee met in a classified briefing to update members on missile defense programs.

On March 1, 2022, the subcommittee met to hear testimony on, "Fiscal Year 2023 Strategic Forces Posture" with a classified briefing following.

On March 18, 2022, the subcommittee held a joint briefing with the Cyber, Innovative Technology and Information Systems subcommittee in closed session for a briefing of Department of Defense hypersonic efforts.

On April 6, 2022, the subcommittee met to hear testimony on, "National Security Space Programs" with a classified briefing following on national security space activities.

On May 11, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on, "Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for Missile Defense and Missile Defeat Programs" with a classified briefing following.

On May 17, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on, "Fiscal Year 2023 Request for Nuclear Forces and Atomic Energy Defense Activities" with a classified briefing following the hearing.

On June 8, 2022, the subcommittee met to consider the Fiscal Year 2023 NDAA Strategic Forces Subcommittee Markup.

On July 20, 2022, the subcommittee met in a classified briefing to receive an update on the recent failure experienced during the last Conventional Prompt Strike (CPS)/Long Range Hypersonic Weapon (LRHW) flight test.

On September 15, 2022, the subcommittee met in a classified briefing to receive an update from Department officials on the X–37B program.

On November 15, 2022, the subcommittee met in a classified briefing to receive a briefing on the Strategic Space Review.

Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations

The Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations conducted oversight over 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, and special operations forces. Oversight in the 117th Congress was especially focused on Department of Defense efforts to counter foreign malign activities in the gray zone and related intelligence and special operations activities. To further this effort, in the conference report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81), the conferees directed the Government Accountability Office to submit a study on the capabilities of the United States to conduct and respond to gray zone campaigns.

In total, the subcommittee held a total of 24 formal hearings and briefings during the 117th Congress. 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 2022 (Public Law 117–81) and proposed in the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2023.

A list of formal subcommittee events is provided below:

On February 19, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive a briefing on Chinese threat dynamics.

On February 24, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive a top secret briefing on counterintelligence and foreign intelligence threats targeting the United States military.

On March 16, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on disinformation in the gray zone: opportunities, limitations, and challenges.

On March 26, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on special operations forces culture and climate.

On April 16, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on a counterterrorism quarterly update.

On May 4, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on reviewing department of defense strategy, policy, and programs for countering weapons of mass destruction for fiscal year 2022.

On May 12, 2021, the subcommittee met for a briefing with the European Centre of Excellence on countering hybrid threats.

On May 18, 2021, the subcommittee met for a classified discussion on cover modernization and ubiquitous technical surveillance.

On June 11, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the fiscal year 2022 defense intelligence enterprise.

On June 17, 2021, the subcommittee met for a classified briefing update from the unidentified aerial phenomena task force.

On July 21, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the fiscal year 2022 budget request for United States special operations forces and command.

On July 29, 2021, the subcommittee met to markup H.R. 4350, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022.

On November 2, 2021, the subcommittee met for a classified briefing update on project maven.

On November 5, 2021, the subcommittee met for a counterterrorism quarterly update.

On January 20, 2022, the subcommittee met for a briefing on key challenges within the CWMD (Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction) enterprise.

On March 2, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive classified briefing on the current and projected state of global counterterrorism and irregular threats facing the United States.

On March 17, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive testimony in an open hearing with a closed session following about the defense intelligence priorities and reforms to better support the warfighter and policy makers.

On April 1, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on examining the roles, responsibilities, and authorities governing the Department of Defense Chemical and Biological Defense Programs; and how the Department is postured and resourced to address the most pressing of these threats.

On April 28, 2022, the subcommittee met to hear testimony on the fiscal year 2023 budget request for United States Special Operations Forces and United States Special Operations Command.

On June 9, 2022, the subcommittee met to markup H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense.

On September 20, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive a briefing on the circumstances surrounding the death of SEAL (Sea, Air, and Land) Candidate Kyle Mullen during Basic Underwater Demolition/SEAL training on February 4, 2022.

On September 21, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive a quarterly classified briefing on the current and projected state of global counterterrorism threats facing the United States and activities conducted by the Department of Defense to counter those threats.

On October 13, 2022, the subcommittee met for an unclassified briefing to receive updates on the circumstances surrounding the death of SEAL Candidate Kyle Mullen during Basic Underwater Demolition/SEAL training on February 4, 2022.

On October 14, 2022, the subcommittee met for a duplicate unclassified briefing (same brief as 10/13) to receive updates on the circumstances surrounding the death of SEAL Candidate Kyle Mullen during Basic Underwater Demolition/SEAL training on February 4th, 2022.

On December 7, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive a quarterly classified briefing on the current and projected state of global counterterrorism threats facing the United States and activities conducted by the Department of Defense to counter those threats.

Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems

The Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems conducted oversight of Department of Defense policy related to science and technology, cybersecurity and cyber and operations, information technology, artificial intelligence, information operations, spectrum, and electromagnetic spectrum operations.

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 2022 (Public Law 117–81) and considered in the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023.

A list of formal subcommittee events is provided below:

On February 16, 2021, the subcommittee met to organize for the 117th Congress.

On February 23, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony from outside experts on innovation opportunities and vision for the Department of Defense science and technology enterprise.

On March 12, 2021, the subcommittee met jointly with the Committee on Oversight and Reform subcommittee on National Security to receive testimony on the final recommendations of the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence.

On March 19, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony from outside experts on Department of Defense electromagnetic spectrum operations.

On March 22, 2021, the subcommittee met in closed session to receive a briefing on Department of Defense operations in cyberspace, authorities, and policy issues.

On April 14, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on Department of Defense military operations in cyberspace.

On April 30, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony from outside experts on technology and information warfare.

On May 6, 2021, the subcommittee met for a roundtable discussion on issues relating to spectrum management and divestiture.

On May 14, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on operations in cyberspace and building cyber capabilities across the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2022.

On May 20, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the Department of Defense's science and technology strategy, policy, and programs for fiscal year 2022.

On June 8, 2021, the subcommittee met for a closed roundtable briefing with telecommunication providers for a discussion on issues related to spectrum.

On June 29, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the Department of Defense's information technology, cybersecurity, and information assurance for fiscal year 2022.

On July 22, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on Department of Defense military operations in cyberspace.

On July 28, 2021, the subcommittee met to mark up H.R. 4350, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, set U.S. national security priorities for fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes.

On October 27, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on Department of Defense military operations in cyberspace.

On December 2, 2021, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on microelectronics.

On January 19, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on Department of Defense military operations in cyberspace.

On March 8, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on Assault Breaker II.

On March 18, 2022, the subcommittee met jointly with the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces to receive a classified briefing on hypersonic efforts.

On March 29, 2022, the subcommittee met jointly with the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations to receive a classified briefing on information operations.

On April 5, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on operations in cyberspace and building cyber capabilities across the Department of Defense.

On May 12, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on Department of Defense science and technology strategy, policy, and programs for Fiscal Year 2023 National Defense Authorization Budget Request.

On May 18, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on Department of Defense information technology, digital developments, and artificial intelligence for Fiscal Year 2023 National Defense Authorization Budget Request.

On June 8, 2022, the subcommittee met to mark up H.R. 7900, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, set U.S. national security priorities for fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes.

On July 27, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on Department of Defense military operations in cyberspace.

On September 20, 2022, the subcommittee met to receive a classified briefing on Department of Defense military operations in cyberspace.

The subcommittee also planned but was unable to proceed with the following events: a briefing on Department of Defense activities related to microelectronics and a hearing on current Department of Defense information operations.

PUBLICATIONS

HOUSE REPORTS

Report Number	Date Filed	Bill Number	Title
H. Rept. 117–118 ..	September 10, 2021	H.R. 4350	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022
H. Rept. 117–118 Part 2.	September 17, 2021	H.R. 4350	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022

Report Number	Date Filed	Bill Number	Title
H. Rept. 117–397 ..	July 1 2022	H.R. 7900	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023
H. Rept. 117–397, Part 2.	July 7, 2022	H.R. 7900	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023
H. Rept. 117–647 ..	December 16, 2022	H. Res. 1475 ...	Of inquiry requesting the President and directing the Secretary of Defense to transmit to the House of Representatives any record created on or after January 21, 2021, under the control of the President or the Secretary, respectively, that refers to the Department of Defense and includes certain terms and phrases relating to gender

COMMITTEE PRINTS

Committee Print No. 1—Rules of the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives of the United States, 117th Congress 2021–2022, adopted February 3, 2021.

Committee Print No. 2—National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022. Legislative Text and Joint Explanatory Statement to accompany S. 1605 (Public Law 117–81). December 2021.

PUBLISHED PROCEEDINGS

H.A.S.C. No. 117–1—Full Committee Organizational Meeting for the 117th Congress (02/03/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–2—Full Committee Hearing: An Update on the Department of Defense's Evolving Roles and Mission in Response to the COVID–19 Pandemic (02/17/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–3—Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems Hearing: Innovation Opportunities and Vision for the Science and Technology Enterprise (02/23/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–4—Subcommittee on Strategic Forces Hearing: Near-Peer Advancements in Space and Nuclear Weapons (02/23/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–5—Full Committee Hearing: National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Indo-Pacific (03/10/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–6—Joint Subcommittees on Readiness and Military Personnel Hearing: Privatized Military Family Housing: Update on Implementation of Housing Reforms (03/10/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–7—Joint Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems and Committee on Oversight and Reform Hearing: Final Recommendations of the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence (03/12/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–8—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations Hearing: Disinformation in the Gray Zone: Opportunities, Limitations, and Challenges (03/16/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–9—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Military Criminal Investigative Organization Reform Recommendations from the Fort Hood Independent Review Committee (03/16/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–10—Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces Hearing: Unmanned Systems of the Department of the Navy (03/18/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–11—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: Investing in an Organic Industrial Base to Support Service Modernization Plans (03/19/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–12—Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems Hearing: Department of Defense Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations: Challenges and Opportunities in the Invisible Battlespace (03/19/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–13—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: Learning From and Preventing Future Training Mishaps (03/23/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–14—Full Committee Hearing: Extremism in the Armed Forces (03/24/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–15—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations Hearing: SOF Culture and Climate: The Future of the Force (03/26/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–16—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: Installation Resiliency: Lessons Learned from Winter Storm Uri and Beyond (03/26/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–17—Full Committee Hearing: National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activity in North and South America (04/14/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–18—Full Committee Hearing: National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in Europe (04/15/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–19—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Department of Defense Inspector General and the Services Inspector Generals: Roles, Responsibilities and Opportunities for Improvement (04/15/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–20—Full Committee Hearing: National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Greater Middle East and Africa (04/20/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–21—Subcommittee on Strategic Forces Hearing: Strategic Forces Posture Hearing (04/21/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–22—Joint Subcommittees on Tactical Air and Land Forces and Readiness Hearing: Update on F–35 Program Accomplishments, Issues, and Risks (04/22/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–23—Full Committee Hearing: The Department of Defense's Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness Plan: Fiscal Year 2020 Audit Results and the Path Forward (04/28/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–24—Joint Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces and Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, Central Asia, and Nonproliferation Hearing: Maritime Security in the Indo-Pacific and the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (04/29/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–25—Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems Hearing: Technology and Information Warfare: The Competition for Influence and the Department of Defense (04/30/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–26—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: The AAV Mishap Investigation: How to Build a Culture of Safety to Avoid Preventable Training Accidents (05/03/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–27—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations Hearing: Reviewing Department of Defense Strategy, Policy, and Programs for Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction for Fiscal Year 2022 (05/04/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–28—Full Committee Hearing: Member Day (05/05/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–29—Joint Subcommittee on Strategic Forces and House Committee on Foreign Affairs Hearing: Creating a Framework for Rules Based Order in Space (05/05/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–30—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: Ship and Submarine Maintenance: Sustainment Considerations for a Changing Fleet (05/06/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–31—Full Committee Hearing: An Update on Afghanistan (05/12/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–32—Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems Hearing: Operations in Cyberspace and Building Cyber Capabilities Across the Department of Defense (05/14/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–33—Joint Subcommittees on Readiness and Seapower and Projection Forces Hearing: Posture and Readiness of the Mobility Enterprise (05/18/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–34—Full Committee Hearing: Recommendations of the National Commission on Military, National, and Public Service (05/19/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–35—Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems Hearing: Reviewing Department of Defense Science and Technology Strategy, Policy, and Programs for Fiscal Year 2022: Fostering a Robust Ecosystem for Our Technological Edge (05/20/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–36—Subcommittee on Strategic Forces Hearing: Fiscal Year 2022 Priorities for National Security Space Programs (05/24/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–37—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Keeping Our Service Members and Their Families Safe and Ready: The Military's Prevention and Response to Domestic Violence (05/25/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–38—Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces Hearing: Army Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Program Update and Review of Electrification (05/27/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–39—Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces Hearing: Fiscal Year 2022 Army and Marine Corps Ground Systems Modernization Programs (06/07/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–40—Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces Hearing: Air Force Projection Forces Aviation Programs and Capabilities Related to 2022 President's Budget Request (06/08/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–41—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request for Military Readiness (06/09/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–42—Subcommittee on Strategic Forces Hearing: Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request for Nuclear Forces and Atomic Energy Defense Activities (06/10/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–43—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations Hearing: Fiscal Year 2022 Defense Intelligence Enterprise Posture Hearing (06/11/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–44—Full Committee Hearing: Department of the Navy Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request (06/15/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–45—Subcommittee on Strategic Forces Hearing: Fiscal Year 2022 Priorities for Missile Defense and Missile Defeat Programs (06/15/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–46—Full Committee Hearing: Department of the Air Force Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request (06/16/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–47—Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces Hearing: Department of the Navy Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request for Seapower and Projection Forces (06/17/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–48—Full Committee Hearing: The Fiscal Year 2022 National Defense Authorization Budget Request from the Department of Defense (06/23/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–49—Full Committee Hearing: The Fiscal Year 2022 National Defense Authorization Budget Request for the Department of the Army (06/29/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–50—Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems Hearing: Department of Defense Information Technology, Cybersecurity, and Information Assurance for Fiscal Year 2022 (06/29/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–51—Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces Hearing: Fiscal Year 2022 Rotary Wing Aviation Budget Request (06/30/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–52—Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces Hearing: Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request of the Department of Defense for Fixed-Wing Tactical and Training Aircraft Programs (07/13/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–53—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request for Military Construction, Energy, and Environmental Programs (07/14/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–54—Full Committee Hearing: Non-Governmental Views on the Fiscal Year 2022 Department of Defense Budget (07/20/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–55—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: The Findings and Recommendations of the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military (07/20/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–56—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations Hearing: Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request for U.S. Special Operations Forces and Command (07/21/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–57—Full Committee Hearing: Ending the U.S. Military Mission in Afghanistan (09/29/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–58—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: Depot Modernization and Optimization (10/28/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–59—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: Minding the Gap: How Operational Energy Can Help Us Address Logistics Challenges (12/02/2021)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–60—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility: The Current Crisis, the Response, and the Way Forward (01/11/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–61—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Jurisdiction, Investigation, and Prosecution of Sexual Assault and Harassment in the National Guard (01/19/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–62—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Military Personnel Talent Management Modernization and the Effects of Legacy Policies (02/08/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–63—Full Committee Hearing: Engagement with Allies and Partners (03/01/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–64—Subcommittee on Strategic Forces Hearing: Fiscal Year 2023 Strategic Forces Posture Hearing (03/01/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–65—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Assessing the Effectiveness of Suicide Prevention Programs (03/02/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–66—Joint Subcommittees on Seapower and Projection Forces and Readiness Hearing: State of the Surface Navy (03/03/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–67—Full Committee Hearing: National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activity in North and South America (03/08/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–68—Full Committee Hearing: National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Indo-Pacific Region (03/09/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–69—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: Energy, Installations and Environment Program Update (03/16/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–70—Full Committee Hearing: National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Greater Middle East and Africa (03/17/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–71—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations Hearing: Defense Intelligence Posture to Support the Warfighter and Policy Makers (03/17/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–72—Full Committee Hearing: National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in Europe (03/30/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–73—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Patient Safety and Quality of Care in the Military Health System (03/30/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–74—Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces Hearing: Updates on Modernization of Conventional Ammunition Production (03/31/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–75—Joint Subcommittees on Seapower and Projection Forces and Readiness Hearing: Posture and Readiness of the Mobility Enterprise (03/31/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–76—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations Hearing: Fiscal Year 2023 Hearing to Review Department of Defense Strategy, Policy, and Programs for Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (04/01/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–77—Full Committee Hearing: Fiscal Year 2023 Defense Budget Request (04/05/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–78—Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems Hearing: Operations in Cyberspace and Building Cyber Capabilities Across the Department of Defense (04/05/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–79—Subcommittee on Strategic Forces Hearing: Fiscal Year 2023 Strategic Forces National Security Space Programs (04/06/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–80—Full Committee Hearing: Department of the Air Force Fiscal Year 2023 Budget (04/27/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–81—Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces Hearing: Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request of the Depart-

ment of Defense for Fixed-Wing Tactical and Training Aircraft Programs (04/27/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–82—Full Committee Hearing: Member Day (04/28/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–83—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: F 35 Sustainment (04/28/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–84—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations Hearing: Fiscal Year 2023 Hearing to Review the Budget Request for U.S. Special Operations Forces and Command (04/28/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–85—Full Committee Hearing: Fiscal Year 2023 Defense Budget Request from the Department of the Navy (05/11/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–86—Subcommittee on Strategic Forces Hearing: Fiscal Year 2023 Strategic Forces Missile Defense and Missile Defeat Programs (05/11/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–87—Full Committee Hearing: Department of the Army Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request (05/12/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–88—Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems Hearing: Reviewing Department of Defense Science and Technology Strategy, Policy, and Programs for Fiscal Year 2023: Accelerating the Pace of Innovation (05/12/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–89—Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces Hearing: Fiscal Year 2023 Marine Corps Modernization Programs (05/13/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–90—Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces Hearing: Fiscal Year 2023 Army Modernization Programs (05/17/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–91—Subcommittee on Strategic Forces Hearing: Fiscal Year 2023 Request for Nuclear Forces and Atomic Energy Defense Activities (05/17/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–92—Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces Hearing: Department of the Navy Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request for Seapower and Projection Forces (05/18/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–93—Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems Hearing: Department of Defense Information Technology, Digital Developments, and Artificial Intelligence for Fiscal Year 2023 (05/18/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–94—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Professional Military Education and the National Defense Strategy (05/18/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–95—Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces Hearing: Air Force Projection Forces Aviation Programs and Capabilities related to the FY2023 President's Budget Request (05/19/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–96—Subcommittee on Readiness Hearing: Fiscal Year 2023 Readiness Program Update (07/19/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–97—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Service Members' Reproductive Health and Readiness (07/29/2022)

H.A.S.C. No. 117–98—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Hearing: Update on the Implementation of Recommendations of the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military

and the Establishment of the Office of Special Trial Counsel (09/21/2022)

PRESS RELEASES

First Session

JANUARY 2021

1/1/2021—Smith Statement on Final FY21 NDAA Veto Override Vote

1/6/2021—Smith Statement on Capitol Campus Insurrection

1/7/2021—Five House Committees Seek Urgent Briefing on FBI's Plans to Bring to Justice Those Involved in Incitement and Assault on U.S. Capitol

1/8/2021—Smith Reiterates Support for Nomination of Secretary-designate Austin

1/11/2021—Smith Criticizes State Department Decision to Designate Houthis as Foreign Terrorist Organization

1/12/2021—Chairs Issue Statement After FBI Briefing on Investigation of 'Siege of the U.S. Capitol' and Preparations for Inauguration

1/15/2021—Smith Introduces Legislation to Provide Exception for Secretary of Defense Designate

1/16/2021—Smith Denounces Trump Administration's Reckless Yemen Policy

1/21/2021—Smith Statement on Member Roundtable with Secretary of Defense Designate Austin

1/25/2021-Smith Applauds Biden Administration's Reversal of the Unconstitutional Trans Ban

1/26/2021—Smith, Cooper Praise Biden Administration's Work to Extend New START Treaty

1/26/2021—HASC Schedule: February 1–5

1/28/2021—Smith Announces Democratic HASC Members for 117th Congress

FEBRUARY 2021

2/3/2021—Smith, Rogers Announce HASC Subcommittee Assignments, Chairs, and Ranking Members

2/3/2021—Smith, Langevin Announce New Subcommittee for the 117th Congress

2/3/2021—Smith, Gallego Announce New Subcommittee for the 117th Congress

2/3/2021—Smith Congratulates Representative Luria on Election as Vice Chair of the Armed Services Committee

2/10/2021—HASC Schedule: February 15–19

2/12/2021—Armed Services Committees Leadership Announces Selections for Commission on Removing Confederate Symbols and Names from U.S. Military Assets

2/16/2021—HASC Schedule: February 22–262/26/2021—Smith Statement on Defensive Strike Against Iran-Backed Militia

MARCH 2021

3/3/2021—HASC Schedule: March 8–12

3/3/2021—Smith Comments on Biden's Declassification of Intel Report on the Murder of Jamal Khashoggi

3/4/2021—House Armed Services Committee Stands Up Acquisition Task Force

3/8/2021—Smith Announces Additional Selection for Commission on Removing Confederate Symbols and Names from U.S. Military Assets

3/9/2021—HASC Schedule: March 15–19

3/9/2021—Smith, Biden Agree: Time to Repeal 2002 AUMF is Now

3/11/2021—Smith, Rogers Call for a Measured Drawdown of National Guard Deployment to the Capitol

3/12/2021—UPDATED HASC Schedule: March 15–19

3/17/2021—HASC Schedule: March 22–26

3/19/2021—UPDATED HASC Schedule: March 22–26

3/19/2021—House Committee Chairs Send Letters Seeking Documents About January 6 Attack on U.S. Capitol

3/31/2021—Smith Commends Biden Administration's Support for Transgender Service Members

APRIL 2021

4/7/2021—HASC Schedule: April 12–16

4/12/2021—House Armed Services and Science Committee Chairs Look to Collaborate with President Biden to Address Risks to US Research Enterprise

4/12/2021—Smith Statement on Wormuth's Historic Nomination

4/14/2021—HASC Schedule: April 19–23

4/14/2021—Smith Statement on Updated Afghanistan Troop Withdrawal Date

4/15/2021—Chairman Smith, Senator Warren Introduce "No First Use" Bill for Nuclear Weapons

4/15/2021—Smith Commends President Biden for Holding Russia Accountable

4/22/2021—HASC Schedule: April 26–30

4/26/2021—HASC Schedule: May 3–7

4/27/2021—Smith Praises Biden Administration's Nominees to Lead the United States Air Force

4/28/2021—Updated HASC Schedule: May 3–7

4/30/2021—Smith Applauds President Biden For Prioritizing Service Members

MAY 2021

5/5/2021—HASC Schedule: May 10–14

5/11/2021—HASC Schedule: May 17–21

5/12/2021—Smith Statement on the Violence in Israel

5/17/2021—Smith Renews Call for Ceasefire between Hamas and Israel

5/17/2021—HASC Schedule: May 24–28

5/21/2021—Smith Statement on Ceasefire between Israel and Hamas

5/28/2021—Smith Statement on the Fiscal Year 2022 Defense Department Budget Request

5/28/2021—Updated HASC Schedule: June 7–11

JUNE 2021

6/1/2021—HASC Schedule: June 14–18

6/11/2021—Smith Applauds Del Toro's Nomination to Lead the United States Navy

6/11/2021—Smith Commends Biden-Harris Administration for Redirecting Border Wall Funds and Reprioritizing Military Construction

6/15/2021—Chairman Smith and Ranking Member Rogers Announce Markup Schedule for Fiscal Year 2022 National Defense Authorization Act

6/16/2021—HASC Schedule: June 21–25

6/17/2021—Smith Statement on Bipartisan Vote to Repeal the 2002 AUMF

6/22/2021—HASC Schedule: June 28–July 2

6/23/2021—Smith on Sexual Assault in the Military: Serious Action is Overdue, Time to Act is Now

6/29/2021—Chairs Smith, Maloney, Lynch, Garamendi, and McCollum Lead Colleagues in Demanding Navy Suspend Cuts to Naval Audit Service

JULY 2021

7/2/2021—Smith, Rogers Introduce "By Request" Bill and Begin FY22 National Defense Authorization Act Process

7/2/2021—Smith Welcomes Recommendations of the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault

7/6/2021—HASC Schedule: July 12–16

7/8/2021—Chairman Smith to Speak at Naval Postgraduate School on Advancing Defense Technological Leadership

7/8/2021—Smith Reiterates Support for President Biden's Decision to end the Country's Longest War

7/14/2021—HASC Schedule: July 19–23

7/21/2021—TOMORROW: Defense Critical Supply Chain Task Force to Unveil Final Report at the Center for a New American Security

7/22/2021—Defense Critical Supply Chain Task Force Releases Final Report

7/22/2021—Smith Praises Passage of H.R. 3985 the Averting Loss of Life and Injury by Expediting SIVs (ALLIES) Act

7/23/2021—ADVISORY: HASC Subcommittee Markup Press Background Briefings

7/27/2021—Military Personnel Mark Summary for H.R. 4350 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022

7/27/2021—Seapower and Projection Forces Mark Summary for H.R. 4350 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022

7/27/2021—Strategic Forces Mark Summary for H.R. 4350 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022

7/27/2021—Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems Mark Summary for H.R. 4350 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022

7/27/2021—Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces Mark Summary for H.R. 4350 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022

7/28/2021—Subcommittee on Readiness Mark Summary for H.R. 4350 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022

7/28/2021—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations Mark Summary for H.R. 4350 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022

7/30/2021—Smith Statement on the Passing of Senator Levin

AUGUST 2021

8/9/2021—Smith Urges Biden-Harris Administration to Prioritize Deterrence over Domination in Nuclear Posture Review

8/9/2021—Smith Commends Mandatory Vaccination for Service Members

8/12/2021—Smith Statement on the Reduction of United States Embassy in Kabul Staff

8/20/2021—Smith Statement on the Ongoing Situation in Afghanistan

8/23/2020—Smith Reiterates Support for Mandatory Vaccination for Service Members

8/23/2021—HASC to Distribute NDAA Amendments

8/25/2021—H.R. 4350 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 Full Committee Markup Press Background Briefing

8/25/2021—HASC Subcommittee Marks as Reported for H.R. 4350 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022

8/30/2021—Chairman Smith Releases H.R. 4350 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022

28/31/20211—Smith Statement on the End of the Afghanistan War

SEPTEMBER 2021

9/2/2021—Chairman Smith on the Committee's Passage of the FY22 NDAA

9/11/2021—Smith Statement on the Anniversary of September 11

9/20/2021—Smith Statement on the Biden-Harris Administration's Efforts to Stop Violence in Northern Ethiopia

9/20/2021—Smith Statement on a Decade Since the End of 'Don't Ask, Don't Tell'

9/21/2021—Annual Defense Bill Comes to the House Floor

9/22/2021—HASC Schedule: September 27–October 1

9/23/2021—Democratic-Led House Passes Annual Defense Bill for the 61st Consecutive Year

OCTOBER 2021

10/5/2021—Smith Commends Mandatory Vaccination for Civilian Personnel at the Department of Defense

10/18/2021—Smith Statement on the Passing of Colin Powell

10/21/2021—HASC Schedule: October 25–29

NOVEMBER 2021

11/16/2021—The Facts: Investing in the Right Tools for Strategic Competition

11/16/2021—Smith Statement on the Retirement of Congresswoman Jackie Speier

11/16/2021—Smith Statement on Russian Anti-Satellite Test

11/24/2021—HASC Schedule: November 29–December 3

DECEMBER 2021

12/6/2021—***POSTPONED*** Bipartisan, Bicameral FY22 NDAA Background Briefing

12/7/2021—HASC, SASC Release Text of FY22 NDAA Agreement

12/7/2021—Democratic-Led House Passes Bipartisan, Bicameral NDAA Agreement

12/10/2021—Smith Statement on the FY22 NDAA's Transformative Reforms for Military Justice and Accountability

12/10/2021—What They Are Saying: FY22 NDAA Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) Reforms Receive High Praise from Advocates

12/13/2021—The Facts: Delivering Real Reforms to Address the Military Sexual Assault Crisis

12/17/2021—The Facts: How the FY22 NDAA Invests in America's Diverse Talent Pool

2/27/20211—Smith Statement as the FY22 NDAA Is Signed Into Law Second Session

JANUARY 2022

1/4/2022—Updated HASC Schedule: January 10–14

1/12/2022—HASC Schedule: January 17–21

1/18/2022—Smith Statement on the Retirement of Congressman Jim Langevin

1/21/2022—Smith, Speier, Takano Call on Secretary Austin and Secretary Cisneros to Launch Historical Review and Survey on LGBTQ+ Military Inclusion

1/21/2022—Smith Statement on the One-Year Anniversary of the End of Unconstitutional Ban on Transgender Military Service

1/25/2022—Smith Statement on the Retirement of Congressman Jim Cooper

FEBRUARY 2022

2/1/2022—Services Committees Leadership Announces Selections for Commission on Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution Reform

2/1/2022—HASC Schedule: February 7–11

2/3/2022—Smith Statement on ISIS Leader Special Operation

2/21/2022—Smith Condemns Russian Actions

2/23/2022—HASC Schedule: February 28–March 4

2/24/2022—Smith Strongly Condemns Putin for Further Russian Invasion of Ukraine

2/25/2022—MARCH 3: Rep. Adam Smith to Speak on America's National Security Priorities

2/26/2022—Smith Reiterates Support for Aid to Ukraine, Accountability for Putin

2/28/2022—Smith Announces HASC Senior Staff Transitions

MARCH 2022

3/2/2022—HASC Schedule: March 7–11

3/8/2022—Updated HASC Schedule: March 14–18

3/8/2022—Smith Praises Biden Administration Decision to Ban Russian Oil Imports

3/16/2022—Armed Services Committees Leadership Announces Selections for Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States

3/16/2022—Smith Reacts to President Zelenskyy's Virtual Address to Congress

3/17/2022—Armed Services Committees Leadership Announces Selections for National Security Commission on Emerging Biotechnology

3/17/2022—Smith Praises House Passage of Legislation to Hold Russia Accountable and Support Ukraine

3/18/2022—Smith, Rogers Urge Defense Department to Replenish U.S. and Allied Stocks of Stingers

3/23/2022—Smith Statement on Passing of Former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright
3/23/2022—[Updated] HASC Schedule: March 28–April 1
3/29/2022—Smith Statement on the Fiscal Year 2023 Defense Budget Request
3/30/2022—HASC Schedule: April 4–8
3/30/2022—Chairman Smith and Scott Lead Letter to Offer Recommendations for Addressing Food Insecurity in the U.S. Military
APRIL 2022
4/1/20221—Armed Services Committees Leadership Announces Selections for Afghanistan War Commission
4/2/2022—Smith Statement on Yemen Truce
4/6/2022—Smith Supports New Consequences for Putin's War
4/19/2022—Smith Concludes Congressional Delegation to Australia, India
4/21/2022—[UPDATED] HASC Schedule: April 25–29
4/28/2022—Smith Statement on President Biden's Supplemental Request for Ukraine Assistance
MAY 2022
5/4/2022—[UPDATED] HASC Schedule: May 9–13
5/10/2022—Smith Praises House Passage of Supplemental Aid Package for Ukraine
5/10/2022—Chairman Smith and Ranking Member Rogers Announce Markup Schedule for FY23 NDAA
5/10/2022—[UPDATED] HASC Schedule: May 16–20
5/18/2022—A Services, Oversight, and Intelligence Committee Chairs on Report Finding Retaliation Against Lieutenant Colonel Yevgeny Vindman
5/21/2022—Smith Statement as President Biden Signs Supplemental Aid Package for Ukraine
5/24/2022—Smith Welcomes Results from Commission on Removing Confederate Symbols and Names from Military Assets
5/25/2022—Chairman Smith and Ranking Member Rogers Announce Updated Markup Schedule for FY23 NDAA
5/27/2022—Smith Introduces "By Request" Bill for FY23 NDAA
5/30/2022—Smith Statement on Memorial Day
JUNE 2022
6/1/2022—HASC Subcommittee Markup Press Background Briefings
6/2/2022—Smith Welcomes Extension of Yemen Truce
6/6/2022—Chairman Smith and Ranking Member Rogers Announce Updated Markup Schedule for FY23 NDAA
6/6/2022—Subcommittee on Cyber, Innovative Technologies, and Information Systems Mark for H.R. 7900 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023
6/7/2022—Subcommittee on Strategic Forces Mark for H.R. 7900 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023
6/7/2022—Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces Mark for H.R. 7900 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023
6/7/2022—FY 2020 Chairman Smith, Senior House National Security Leaders Outline Priorities for Recalibrating U.S.-Saudi Relationship in Letter to President Biden

6/7/20221—Subcommittee on Military Personnel Mark for H.R. 7900 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023

6/8/2022—Subcommittee on Intelligence and Special Operations Mark for H.R. 7900 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023

6/8/2022—Subcommittee on Readiness Mark for H.R. 7900 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023

6/8/2022—Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces Mark for H.R. 7900 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023

6/13/2022—HASC to Distribute FY23 NDAA Amendments

6/13/2022—Chairman Smith Statement on the Importance of Passing the FY20 NDAA Without Offsets

6/14/2022—H.R. 7900 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 Full Committee Markup Press Background Briefing

6/15/2022—Smith Statement on New PFAS Health Advisories

6/20/2022—Chairman Smith Releases Mark for FY23 NDAA

6/22/2022—Smith Statement on Proposal to Increase Discretionary Topline for Defense

6/23/2022—Chairman Smith on the Armed Services Committee's Passage of the FY23 NDAA

JULY 2022

7/12/2022—HASC Schedule: July 18–22

7/13/2022—Smith Statement As Annual Defense Bill Comes to the House Floor

7/14/2022—Smith Statement on the House Passage of FY23 NDAA

7/22/2022—HASC Schedule: July 25–July 29

7/23/2022—Smith Condemns Russian Strikes on Odesa

7/23/2022—Smith, Congressional Delegation Statement Following Meeting with President Zelenskyy in Ukraine

AUGUST 2022

8/1/2022—Smith Statement on Successful al-Qaida Leader Strike

8/3/2022—Smith Statement on Two Month Extension of Yemen Truce

8/16/2022—Smith Discusses One-Year Anniversary of Afghanistan Withdrawal on MSNBC

8/19/2022—The Facts: Afghanistan, One Year Later

8/24/2022—Smith Statement on Six-Month Anniversary of Russia's Further Invasion of Ukraine

8/24/2022—Smith Statement on U.S. Strikes in Syria

8/30/2022—Smith Marks One-Year Anniversary of U.S. Military Withdrawal from Afghanistan

SEPTEMBER 2022

9/6/2022—Smith Concludes Congressional Delegation to Japan, Indonesia

9/14/2022—HASC Schedule: September 19–23

9/19/2022—Smith Welcomes Final Report from Commission on Removing Confederate Symbols and Names from Military Assets

9/30/2022—Smith Condemns Lawless Russian Attempts to Annex Sovereign Ukrainian Territory

OCTOBER 2022

10/6/2022—Smith Praises U.S. Support for Ukraine, Highlights Ukraine's Battlefield Success

10/10/2022—Smith Concludes Congressional Delegation to Spain, Greece, Croatia, and Portugal

10/12/2022—Smith Welcomes Biden Administration's National Security Strategy

10/20/2022—Smith Statement on the DoD's Latest Reproductive Care Memo

10/25/2022—Smith Statement on the Passing of Ash Carter

10/27/2022—Smith Praises the Defense Department's 2022 Strategic Reviews

DECEMBER 2022

12/6/2022—HASC and SASC Release Text of FY23 NDAA Agreement

12/8/2022—Democratic-Led House Passes Bipartisan, Bicameral NDAA Agreement

12/12/2022—House Armed Services Committee Markup of H. Res. 1475

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