

OVERSIGHT PLAN FOR THE 116TH CONGRESS

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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INTRODUCTION

The oversight responsibilities of the Committee on Armed Services are conducted throughout the calendar year. They are instrumental in the committee's consideration of the annual defense authorization bill, which covers the breadth of the operations of the Department of Defense as well as the national security functions of the Department of Energy and other related areas. The annual national defense budget involves millions of military and civilian personnel, thousands of facilities, and hundreds of agencies, departments, and commands located throughout the world. The complexity of the current threat environment will continue to expand the range of topics requiring committee oversight including strategic, operational, and budgetary issues.

The committee has jurisdiction over laws, programs, and agencies under permanent authority in numerous titles of the United States Code, including title 10 (Armed Forces), title 32 (National Guard), title 37 (Pay and Allowances of the Uniformed Services), title 41 (Public Contracts), title 42 (Atomic Energy), title 46 (Shipping), and title 50 (War and National Defense).

The jurisdiction of the committee, pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives is as follows:

1. Ammunition depots; forts; arsenals; Army, Navy, and Air Force reservations and establishments.
2. Common defense generally.
3. Conservation, development, and use of naval petroleum and oil shale reserves.
4. The Department of Defense generally, including the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force generally.
5. Interoceanic canals generally, including measures relating to the maintenance, operation, and administration of interoceanic canals.
6. Merchant Marine Academy, and State Merchant Marine 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, the maintenance of the U.S. shipbuilding and ship repair industrial base, cabotage, cargo preference, and merchant marine officers and seamen as these matters relate to national security.
10. Pay, promotion, retirement, and other benefits and privileges of members of the armed services.
11. Scientific research and development in support of the armed services.
12. Selective service.
13. Size and composition of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.
14. Soldiers' and sailors' homes.
15. Strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense.
16. Cemeteries administered by the Department of Defense.

In addition to its legislative jurisdiction and general oversight function, the committee has special oversight functions with respect to international arms control and disarmament and the education of military dependents in schools pursuant to clause 3(b) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

OVERSIGHT AGENDA

The committee will continue its oversight and assessment of threats to U.S. national security as it considers the fiscal year 2020 and fiscal year 2021 defense budget requests. This effort will involve appropriate oversight hearings with the Secretary of Defense; the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; the individual military service secretaries and chiefs of staff; combatant commanders; other officials of the Department of Defense and the military departments; officials from the intelligence community; and the Secretary of Energy, the Under Secretary for Nuclear Security, and other officials of the Department of Energy. In addition, the committee will invite the views and perspectives of outside experts in academia, industry, associations and advocacy organizations, and those in private life with expertise on these matters. Finally, the committee will continue its aggressive outreach program to seek the views and perspectives of service members and their families to include Active Duty, National Guard, and Reserve members across the United States and at deployed locations overseas.

The committee carries out its oversight of the Department of Defense and its subordinate departments and agencies as well as portions of the Department of Energy through activities involving the full committee and its standing subcommittees. The committee will continue to conduct robust oversight and investigations regarding matters within the jurisdiction of the committee. Certain issues and activities will require more extensive review. Investigatory work that may support the oversight responsibilities of standing subcommittees will be conducted in a coordinated manner. Each subcommittee will conduct oversight of the programs within its jurisdiction in accordance with the committee's rules and the Rules of the House of Representatives.

The oversight agenda below, unless otherwise noted, is designed to support the consideration by the committee and, ultimately, the House of Representatives of the annual defense authorization bill, as well as the committee's broader oversight responsibilities. The issues identified are expected to be ongoing areas of oversight activity throughout the 116th Congress. In addition, the committee will continue to pay attention to the mandates placed on executive departments and agencies. In this context, pursuant to clause 2(d)(1) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the committee will continue to emphasize the examination of relevant rules, regulations, statutes, and court decisions affecting the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy for their effects on efficiency and good management practices.

Given the unique nature of national security issues and related oversight of the Armed Forces, the committee believes that a qualifier is once again necessary

with regard to the ability to plan comprehensively and predict all oversight activities. Much of the committee's most demanding oversight will be, by definition, event-driven and not subject to prior planning. Such events significantly complicate the ability to prescribe with great accuracy or specificity the committee's entire oversight agenda. For instance, the oversight of defense activities by the committee has historically involved in-depth assessments of military operations and other major events that are generally difficult to predict in advance, such as the recent operations in the Republic of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, the war in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and responses to catastrophic events. These reviews can dominate committee and staff resources, sometimes at the expense of other planned activities. The committee fully expects that this type of event-driven oversight will continue to be required.

The committee has a long tradition of translating oversight activities into legislative action. In general, the committee will continue to maintain a strong linkage between formal oversight efforts and legislative initiatives.

The committee has dedicated significant oversight to the examination of the implications of the Budget Control Act (BCA) of 2011 (Public Law 112-25) for national defense and defense sequestration. While past legislation has temporarily increased the BCA discretionary spending caps for fiscal years 2014 through 2019, absent another budget agreement, fiscal year 2020 will see a return to the BCA caps and defense sequestration. The committee continues to oppose the sequester of national defense funding and will continue to conduct oversight in the 116th Congress to highlight the consequences for the military, the defense industrial base, and national security.

In addition to the above, the following specific areas and subjects are identified for special attention during the 116th Congress.

POLICY ISSUES

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

The committee will monitor how the Department of Defense addresses complex security demands through the formulation and implementation of the National Defense Strategy, the National Military Strategy, and other strategic guidance. The committee will evaluate how the Department identifies and prioritizes strategic objectives toward meeting those demands and how it applies resources toward achieving its prioritized objectives. The committee will conduct oversight to ensure that vital Department of Defense capacities and functions, including readiness, doctrinal development, organization, training, education, exercises, materiel, leadership, personnel, facilities, and planning are appropriately aligned to support strategic requirements. In its oversight, the committee will take a comprehensive approach to evaluating the strategic risks confronting the United States and to assessing the factors that amplify strategic risks as well as the factors that reduce them. The committee will examine the assumptions inherent to the Department's strategic guidance and planning and with respect to balancing strategic risk and matching resources with strategic objectives. The committee will evaluate ongoing operational demands within the context of a broad strategic framework and whether those operational demands will affect the strategic risks associated with future challenges. The committee will also endeavor to reinforce the civil-military balance in the Department's formulation and implementation of strategy and national defense policy.

Deterrence

The committee recognizes that U.S. defense posture must effectively deter actors posing strategic challenges to the United States, its allies, and partners. In particular, the committee will focus on efforts to ensure that the United States, in concert with allies and partners, is properly postured to deter military threats and to counter efforts by such actors to weaken our shared values, undermine our systems of government, threaten international norms, and disrupt the cohesion of our alliances and partnerships.

The committee will continue to oversee the Department's global efforts to bolster military deterrence against Russian aggression. This will include oversight of a range of posture, force structure, and force readiness initiatives including the European Deterrence Initiative, Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative, and other efforts aimed at developing an effective, sustained deterrent posture against Russian hostility; measures to enhance cohesion of U.S. alliances and partnerships; and efforts to support the ability to respond to attempts to undermine U.S. values and democratic norms. At the same time, the committee will conduct oversight to ensure that concerns about strategic stability, miscalculation, and

misunderstanding are properly accounted for as a component of deterrence against the Russian Federation.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran continues to conduct destabilizing activities in the Middle East region that pose challenges to the United States, its allies, and partners. The committee will conduct oversight to determine how the Department plans to deter Iran's malign activities without escalating toward conflict and pursue a sustainable regional posture in accordance with the National Defense Strategy.

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

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea continues to pose a threat to the Korean Peninsula, the United States, U.S. forces, allies, and partners in East Asia. While North Korea has not conducted a nuclear test in more than a year, the intelligence community assesses that North Korea "is unlikely to give up all of its nuclear weapons and production capabilities, even as it seeks to negotiate partial denuclearization steps to obtain key US and international concessions." The intelligence community further assesses that U.S. allies and partners are responding to changing U.S. security policies by potentially seeking new bilateral and multilateral partnerships. As such, with respect to the Korean Peninsula, the committee will continue 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.

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 will conduct 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 will continue 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.

With regard to nuclear deterrence, the committee will continue to conduct oversight of nuclear deterrence policy and posture. This oversight will include examining the role of nuclear weapons and purpose of nuclear deterrence; options to reduce the risk of miscalculation that could lead to nuclear war in a crisis and

reduce the risk of a nuclear arms race or a lowered threshold to nuclear weapons use; options to maintain credible nuclear extended deterrence; and the impact of proposed new nuclear weapons capabilities and policies on regional and strategic stability.

Countering Terrorism

Since the September 11, 2001 attacks, countering terrorism has been a central focus and mission of the Department of Defense. U.S. Armed Forces have deployed around the globe to confront al-Qaida, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), and other terrorist groups. While these terrorist groups have been degraded, they have not been defeated.

The committee will conduct oversight, often in classified form, over terrorism issues. The committee will continue to monitor terrorism threats and examine counterterrorism policies, strategies, and operations, including by maintaining oversight of changes to those policies, strategies, and operations. The committee will also pay particular attention to the military force posture; special operations capabilities; intelligence, information operations, and cyber capabilities; interagency coordination; role of allies and partners; and resources necessary to carry out an effective counterterrorism strategy.

The committee recognizes the need to counter the violent extremist ideology spread by al-Qaida, ISIS, and other terrorist groups, and that such challenges require a coordinated interagency and international approach. The committee plans to examine the role of the Department of Defense in addressing this challenge and how the Department engages with other U.S. departments and agencies and foreign partners.

The committee will conduct oversight of the Department's efforts to ensure ISIS affiliates and other terrorist groups do not threaten U.S. and partner interests in the Middle East, Africa, and Southeast Asia. The committee will continue to oversee the Department's efforts to engage multiple regional allies and partners of varying counterterrorism capabilities and assess the Department's regional approach.

The committee will maintain its oversight of the U.S. military's counterterrorism activities in the Republic of Yemen and the Saudi-led coalition efforts to counter Houthi rebels in the region, including any U.S. support to the coalition and compliance with the laws of armed conflict and other related international norms.

The committee will conduct oversight of U.S. detention operations and policy worldwide, including the executive branch's application of statute and relevant human rights standards, management of national security concerns, and handling of the military tribunals and detention facility located in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Lastly, the committee will continue to examine the legal basis for the President's military actions against ISIS, other terrorist groups, and regional actors. The committee will examine the President's use of aspects of the 2001

Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107-40) and the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107-243) relevant to its jurisdiction.

Operation Freedom's Sentinel

The committee will continue to conduct oversight of the U.S. military effort in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan with a focus on the Administration's South Asia Strategy and its ability to measure progress for accomplishing U.S. objectives in Afghanistan and the region. The committee will commensurately extend its related oversight activities on the U.S.-led Operation Freedom's Sentinel counterterrorism mission and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Resolute Support Mission (NATO-RSM) train, advise, and assist mission. Additionally, the committee will examine the regional security environment focusing on the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, other neighboring countries, and the international community. Specifically, the committee is interested in the Department of Defense's activities to deny safe havens for the Taliban, al-Qaida, the Haqqani Network, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria-Khorasan, and other extremist organizations; support for the Government of Afghanistan's security efforts; NATO and other troop contributing countries' support for NATO-RSM; and assessments of Russian influence and its possible impacts on Afghanistan's security. The committee will provide oversight to other critical efforts in Afghanistan such as the authorities, activities, and resources allocated to counterterrorism and the development and sustainment of effective Afghan National Security Forces, and the safety and security of U.S. and allied forces. Finally, the committee will monitor the ongoing political situation in Afghanistan and whether a national government can effectively lead and secure Afghanistan.

Operation Inherent Resolve

The U.S. and coalition forces continue to conduct operations against the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) as part of Operation Inherent Resolve. The committee will continue to assess the sufficiency of authorities, resources, equipment, basing, and personnel to support the Operation Inherent Resolve missions and policy objectives. The committee will maintain congressional oversight of the Counter-ISIS Train and Equip programs and their effectiveness.

The committee recognizes that the security landscape in the Republic of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic continues to be complex and that the humanitarian crisis in those countries is dire. The committee will examine the presence and influence exerted by other actors in Syria, particularly the Russian Federation, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the Republic of Turkey, and the implications for U.S. objectives regarding ISIS and regional security and stability. Furthermore, the committee will continue to examine the flow of foreign fighters to and from the region, and the linkages between ISIS and actors who conduct directed or inspired terrorist attacks in the U.S. and elsewhere. Additionally, the committee

will monitor the political, economic, and social dynamics in both Iraq and Syria, which have, in part, fostered the context and political climate for ISIS to expand and grow. It will also monitor the stability of the countries in the region of Iraq and Syria and any growth or expansion of ISIS and continue to oversee the security assistance authorities and resources provided through the annual defense authorization act to address these challenges.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation

The committee will continue to monitor the National Nuclear Security Administration Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation activities. The threat of nuclear weapons-grade material, technology, and know-how remains a threat to the United States, particularly in light of new technological developments that may complicate the cost and the ability to detect such activity. The committee will focus on U.S. capabilities related to detection of proliferation to ensure their sustainability, and international cooperation on safeguarding and reducing the use of nuclear-weapons grade materials. The spread of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons-usable materials remain 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 arise.

Emerging Threats and Security Cooperation

The United States faces a complex array of threats to national security in the political, economic, military, and social domains. State and non-state actors are increasingly leveraging rapid advances in technology to pose new and evolving threats, particularly in the realm of space, cyberspace, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, high performance computing, and other emerging and disruptive technologies. Furthermore, threats to national security are no longer isolated to state or non-state actors. As identified by the intelligence community, infectious disease outbreaks and climate change threaten security and stability around the globe and have significant implications for U.S. national security as well as military operations.

The committee will conduct oversight of numerous cross-cutting Department of Defense activities central to addressing these emerging and unforeseen threats, including oversight of countering weapons of mass destruction programs, counterterrorism operations, humanitarian assistance operations, and security cooperation.

Further, the committee will conduct oversight of security cooperation and building partner capacity (BPC) programs in the 116th Congress. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) contained comprehensive reform of the authorities, funding, programs, and oversight of security cooperation. The committee will monitor and evaluate the implementation of these security cooperation provisions to ensure that they are sufficient to meet

requirements, properly executed, and consistent with national security objectives. The committee will also review and act upon additional reforms, as appropriate.

The committee will maintain oversight of the Department's activities in theaters where security cooperation is the primary means of achieving U.S. objectives, such as Africa and Central and South America. Additionally, the committee will continue to examine the Department's coordination within the interagency to ensure the range of the Department's activities occurring in Africa contribute to U.S. national security objectives. The committee will examine the issues affecting U.S. national security in Central and South America, including illicit trafficking and transnational organized crime. The committee is particularly concerned about instability in Central America.

Organization and Management of the Department of Defense

The committee will review the organization of the Department of Defense and oversee its management to ensure that the Department can address complex security challenges. The committee will: carefully review organizational changes; work to enhance organizational performance and to promote efficient and cost-effective practices throughout the Department of Defense enterprise; work to enable specific Department of Defense mission sets and to ensure that they are optimally aligned within the Department's organizational structure; and apply strict managerial accountability standards to the Department's leadership. In overseeing the Department's organization and management, the committee will endeavor to preserve and to enhance the Department's civil-military balance.

Homeland Defense

The committee will conduct oversight of the missions and capabilities of U.S. Northern Command and the Department of Defense's Homeland Defense and Global Security directorate, and their evolution since inception. The committee will review and conduct oversight with regard to integration into response planning and exercises, as well as requests for support from other departments and agencies. The committee will also review Defense Support of Civil Authorities, and the recent policies and procedures the Department has established as well as the implementation of recommendations from historical and recent studies. Finally, the committee will review how the Department of Defense integrates and provides support to domestic crises response.

Acquisition

The committee will continue its ongoing effort to improve the agility of the Department of Defense acquisition system and the environment driving acquisition choices in the Department, industry, and Congress. Through its oversight function, the committee will monitor the efforts of the Department, and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, to implement recent statutory changes

and recommendations of commissioned reports. The committee will also continue to push for accountability and integrity in contracting.

The committee remains concerned that the Department's current acquisition system is not sufficiently agile to support warfighter demands. Technological change has been rapidly generating new, and often unforeseeable, innovations that can improve the warfighter's capabilities. The defense acquisition system must respond to potential threats from global adversaries quickly and incorporate innovation seamlessly to reflect the jointness that the military has achieved at the operating level. The committee will continue to examine the United States export control regime and its effectiveness in preventing the transfer of sensitive military-related technologies to potential adversaries in coordination with the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

The committee will take a measured approach in addressing the lack of agility in the requirements, acquisition, budget, and oversight processes. Investments in innovation should be leveraged to support broader acquisition improvements and defense industrial base sustainment activities by appropriate integration and requirements maturation. The committee will focus oversight on the development of training, exercises, doctrine, tactics, and procedures for acquisition as tied to workforce development and retention for civilian and military acquisition personnel. The committee will examine and consider what policies are necessary to provide incentives to the industrial base for infrastructure improvements to improve efficiencies and increase participation in the Department's supply chain. This effort will be an iterative process embedded in the committee's regular work throughout the 116th Congress.

Financial Management

The committee will continue to oversee military effectiveness and fiscal responsibility in a dynamic budgeting environment. Under the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25), as modified by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-23), the past 2 years have seen significant increases in national defense discretionary spending. Unless modified by further legislation, the cap for fiscal year 2020 defense discretionary funding will be more than \$70 billion below the level provided for in fiscal year 2019, and any funding in excess of that cap will be subject to sequester. The committee continues to oppose the sequester of national defense funding and will continue to conduct oversight in the 116th Congress in order to highlight the consequences of a sequester for the military, the defense industrial base, and national security.

The Comptroller General of the United States has consistently identified the Department of Defense's financial management as a high-risk area since 1995. The Department of Defense has made some progress in modernizing its financial management capabilities, but arcane and obsolete financial management processes continue to fail to accurately track and account for billions of dollars and funding

and tangible assets, which undermines confidence in the Department's financial management systems and requires significant congressional oversight.

The committee will continue to review efforts to implement the Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness (FIAR) plan, as mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84). The Inspector General of the Department of Defense conducted the first agency-wide financial audit of the Department in fiscal year 2018, and it will continue to conduct such audits annually. The committee will continue to oversee the Department's efforts to achieve an unmodified audit opinion, including corrective actions and process improvements.

The committee will monitor the interdependencies between the FIAR plan and the funds being spent on business 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.

READINESS

Maintenance and Training

Years of continuous overseas deployments left little opportunity for the Department of Defense to conduct essential maintenance on major assets and prioritize training for high-end threats. Congress provided infusions of resources in the previous 3 fiscal years to reverse this decline, and the committee will continue to monitor the effect of readiness funding on training and maintenance recovery goals. The committee will pay attention to: Navy shipyard maintenance availabilities; Army force generation and large-scale training exercises; Marine Corps amphibious training; and aircraft sustainment and training across the military services. The committee also recognizes the importance of training for the broad range of future missions the military may face, from gray-zone conflict to high-intensity conflict. The committee will conduct oversight of how the military services adapt training concepts, maintenance plans, and analytical tools to ensure personnel and equipment are adequately prepared to meet these threats. Finally, the committee notes the importance of prioritizing long-term readiness and believes long term readiness can best be achieved by adequately sustaining the Department's substantial investment in ships, aircraft, and combat vehicles. To that end, the committee will examine the Department's investments to support training and sustainment of existing weapons systems.

Logistics

Survivable logistics is a key combat support area and a critical enabler underpinning U.S. military power, and the committee notes the importance of investing in a more secure and resilient logistics and transportation infrastructure. The committee will conduct oversight of the Department's efforts to: protect and sustain its prepositioned stocks; communications networks; and tanker, strategic airlift, and military sealift fleets. The committee will continue its 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. Specifically, the committee will continue to conduct oversight of the disposition of the equipment program and the DLA program that transfers excess equipment to law enforcement, to make certain these programs are executed appropriately and in compliance with the law. The committee will also carefully evaluate any proposed changes to the Department's logistical and transportation demands that would be imposed by priority contingencies identified in the National Defense Strategy. Finally, the committee notes the importance of conducting wargames and exercises that accurately reflect our competitors' growing ability to target U.S. strategic mobility assets as well as other threats to the joint logistics enterprise.

Life-Cycle Sustainment

The committee will focus on reducing the total-ownership costs of weapons systems and equipment by ensuring the Department of Defense is considering life-cycle support and sustainment requirements when it develops acquisition strategies for each program.

The committee will also hold the Department accountable for improving its estimates of total weapon system life-cycle costs to better inform sustainment strategies, such as the cost effectiveness of acquiring technical data from original equipment manufacturers to allow future changes in sustainment path.

Finally, the committee will continue to monitor the military services' reset strategies to repair, recapitalize, and replace equipment used in ongoing operations, and will also monitor progress toward reconstitution of prepositioned stocks.

Organic Industrial Base

A vital component to maintaining warfighting readiness across multiple domains is the Department of Defense's organic industrial base. The arsenals, depots, air logistics complexes, and shipyards provide long-term sustainment through programmed maintenance as well as the critical capability to conduct repair and modernization upgrades as necessary. These facilities and their skilled workforce provide a national-level insurance policy against the unknown strategic operating environment. The committee is concerned about the future health of the organic industrial base during a period of fiscal uncertainty and increasing maintenance and sustainment requirements.

The committee will continue to conduct oversight on how the Department's organic industrial base is viably positioned for long-term sustainability and have the workforce, equipment, and facilities for efficient operations to meet the Nation's current and future requirements. This includes oversight of how the military services are planning to ensure workforce capabilities and skills support emerging requirements as well as how the military services are recruiting, training, and preparing to retain the future workforce.

The committee will conduct oversight into the use of new technologies such as additive manufacturing, robotics, and artificial intelligence as pathways to improve management of spares inventory and supply chain operations. The committee will continue oversight of depot, arsenal, and shipyard operations and management, the use of performance-based logistics, the role of public-private partnerships, and the military services' logistics enterprise resource planning systems.

The committee will continue its work to oversee carryover management at the depots and arsenals, its work to ensure capital investment continues at the depots, arsenals, and shipyards in order to maintain a level of modern capability sufficient to meet the needs of the Armed Forces. Furthermore, the committee will examine how previous efficiency and workforce optimization initiatives continue to impact depot, shipyard, and arsenal capability, how more recent steps to increase arsenal and depot visibility among program managers and program offices are

working, and how well programs and plans designed to assure the availability of critical organic manufacturing capabilities are being executed.

Civilian Personnel

The Federal civilian workforce of the Department of Defense plays a critical role in the readiness of our military forces. Recognizing this, the committee enacted several legislative initiatives in the 115th Congress to address the challenges confronting the workforce. Through its oversight activities in the 116th Congress, the committee will review implementation of these provisions to monitor compliance with congressional intent and determine whether additional legislation is necessary.

Providing the Department of Defense with the proper tools to invest in its workforce and ensuring that the Department has the people with the right skills to contribute effectively to the success of the Department's mission will remain a focus of the committee. This will include oversight of the various tools provided to the Department to hire, retain, and train a qualified civilian workforce, such as the acquisition workforce fund.

Regarding civilian hiring, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328), the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91) and the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) included direct hiring authorities for the Department of Defense to use for expediting hiring of Department of Defense civilians with certain skills. These skills include financial management experts, post-secondary students and recent graduates, cybersecurity positions, maintenance positions, and others. The committee will continue to conduct oversight of these authorities to ensure they are being used in compliance with current law.

The Department of Defense effective civilian workforce includes approximately 770,000 contracted and 700,000 Federal civilian employees who serve various functions worldwide. In the 116th Congress, the committee will continue to search for strategies to determine the contracted workforce's costs to the taxpayer and monitor how the Department develops its workforce mix of Federal civilians, contractors and service members to meet mission and cost requirements.

Personnel Background Investigations

Since the timeliness of obtaining a security clearance became a concern, Congress included section 925 in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91), which directed the Department of Defense to develop and begin executing a plan to transfer the background investigation and security clearance process for the Department of Defense from the Office of Personnel Management to the Department of Defense.

Given the importance of conducting security, suitability and credentialing background investigations for the Department of Defense personnel, and the fact

that the Department has this responsibility, the committee will continue its oversight of this transition during the 116th Congress to ensure the transition occurs and clearances are investigated and adjudicated in a timelier fashion.

Energy and Environment

Energy is a key readiness enabler for the Department of Defense. Energy resilient installations and increased efficiency enhance operational effectiveness of the military and improve our national security posture. Therefore, the committee will monitor the Department and military services' efforts to address resiliency gaps and improve energy efficiency on military installations and for military operations.

In addition, the committee will conduct oversight of the Department and military services' environmental management. The committee believes more attention is required to monitor the Department's efforts to address the impacts of climate change on training and installation resilience. The committee will examine the Department's efforts with respect to emerging contaminants including adherence to Federal, state, and local compliance requirements. The committee will continue to provide oversight of the military services' efforts to remediate existing contamination both on and off Federal lands with particular attention paid to locations where contamination may be affecting local populations. Additionally, the committee will oversee Department efforts to leverage technological innovation and implementation of best practices to minimize adverse environmental impacts and thereby reduce future cleanup costs. The committee intends to continue to monitor activities of the Department to ensure that military training is in full compliance with applicable Federal, state, and local environmental laws.

Military Construction, Facilities Sustainment, and Real Property Management

The committee will review the Department of Defense's military construction program to manage the overall capacity of the Department's infrastructure and to ensure prudent long-term military construction investments. The committee will also oversee the Department's investments in facility sustainment, restoration, and modernization, as well as the Department's utilization of new or more flexible authorities provided by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91) and the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) related to facility investments.

The real property management process requires extensive oversight to maintain almost \$749.0 billion in infrastructure. The committee is concerned that inadequate asset visibility, poor requirements development, and project planning inefficiencies result in poorly coordinated investment decisions and sub-optimal facility construction. The committee will provide increased oversight of the Military Housing Privatization Initiative program particularly with respect to maintenance and sustainment of housing developments. The committee will seek to apply best

practices across the Department of Defense in order to efficiently develop and maintain the military services' ranges, facilities, and infrastructure.

MILITARY PERSONNEL AND HEALTH CARE ISSUES

Military Manpower and Force Structure

During the 116th Congress, the committee will continue to assess the military's manpower requirements to meet its current and future global military commitments. Specifically, the committee will continue to provide aggressive oversight of military manpower levels, skill sets, and force structure to ensure they support the National Defense Strategy. During the 115th Congress, the end strength increased for each military service to meet demands and growth in specialized fields such as cyber, intelligence, pilots, and maintainers. In the 116th Congress, the committee will examine trends in overall total force structure requirements, end strength, recruiting, retention, morale, and benefits and compensation. The committee will continue its oversight of military recruiting, particularly the quality of the recruits needed to fulfill the increased end-strength requirements.

Military Benefits and Compensation

During the 116th Congress, the committee will scrutinize any proposals from the Department of Defense or other organizations calling for any changes to military compensation and other benefit programs. Any such proposals must ensure they are thoroughly assessed with respect to their positive or negative impacts to the All-Volunteer Force. Specifically, the expected Department of Defense proposals to reform the Reserve Component call-up duty status authorities will overhaul the way a Reserve Component service member is activated. The committee's oversight in this area will concentrate on the proper implementation of the new authorities to ensure that the pay and benefits for Reserve Component members are not adversely affected.

Military Health System

During the 116th Congress, the committee will continue its oversight of military health policies of the Department of Defense. The Department will be charged with both supporting the readiness requirements of the warfighter and delivering a robust military health benefit, all while creating efficiencies and implementing cost savings initiatives that may alter the composition of the existing Military Health System. The committee will examine military medical manning requirements, TRICARE benefit delivery, wounded warrior programs, resiliency, opioid policy, and ongoing reform efforts that are transitioning Military Treatment Facilities and other organizational structures from the military service departments to the Defense Health Agency. The committee will also continue to monitor the implementation of the Genesis Electronic Health Record, as well as other health-related collaborations between the Department of Defense and Department of Veterans Affairs. Finally, the committee will seek a better understanding of

environmental health challenges that may be related to burn pits, mold, lead paint, contaminated water, and other potential exposure issues.

Military Personnel Policy

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

Uniform Code of Military Justice

The committee will continue to provide oversight of military justice, as well as the implementation of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) comprehensive overhaul of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, which took effect January 1, 2019. The committee will also continue its robust oversight of the Department of Defense's sexual assault prevention and response programs with a focus on implementation of best practices for prevention programs.

Military Family Readiness

During the 116th Congress, the committee will continue to focus on the support provided to families of service members, particularly during deployments. The committee will assess the methods used by the military services to identify the needs of military families and to identify the programs and policies that can be implemented or modified to improve their quality of life. As Armed Forces end strength continues to grow, the committee will 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 will continue its oversight on the quality and availability of services at Department of Defense child development centers.

Morale, Welfare and Recreation Programs and Military Resale Programs

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

Additionally, the committee believes that MWR and military resale programs must remain competitive with private sector entities to ensure that service members and their families benefit fully from these programs. The committee will monitor current practices and policies to ensure that MWR and military resale programs are employing 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. Finally, the committee will monitor and oversee the changes required by the commissary reform plan with an emphasis on maintaining this valuable benefit without interruption.

Prisoner of War and Missing in Action

During the 116th Congress, the committee will continue oversight of the Department of Defense's Prisoner of War/Missing in Action activities. Specifically, the committee will focus on the operations of the Defense Personnel Accounting Agency to ensure they are meeting the requirement that the accounting effort achieve at least 200 identifications annually.

Arlington National Cemetery

The committee will continue its oversight from the 115th 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 Secretary of the Army is required to establish the revised criteria not later than September 30, 2019.

MODERNIZATION AND INVESTMENT ISSUES

Overview

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

The committee, through diligent oversight and legislative action, will implement actions and provide resources to help mitigate cost growth and schedule delays of modernization programs. The committee will assess the need for legislative action, if required, by: late determination of programmatic requirements; unjustified requirements growth and failure to properly mitigate requirements changes; insufficient analyses of alternatives; concurrency in test and evaluation master plans; military services proceeding prematurely with development of immature technology; poor cost estimating; inadequate funding profiles; over-estimation of potential production rates; program instability; and, improper use of new and agile acquisition reform authorities.

Armored Vehicle Modernization

The committee will focus on oversight of the Army and Marine Corps' evolving plans to improve the capability and extend the operating lives of its current heavy and medium-weight armored combat vehicles, as well as lay the foundation for successful development, production, and timely fielding of its next generation of these systems. The committee will specifically monitor management of these programs: M1 Abrams tank, the M2 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, the family of Stryker Combat Vehicles, the family of Amphibious Combat Vehicles, the Light Armored Vehicle, the M109A7 Paladin Integrated Management, the Armored Multipurpose Vehicle, the Army's mobile protected firepower, and Active Protection Systems for combat vehicles.

Tactical Wheeled Vehicles

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

Rotorcraft Programs

The committee will focus oversight efforts on rotorcraft modernization, force structure, and readiness, with an emphasis on how the military services are balancing their plans to accelerate development of next generation rotorcraft platforms with current requirements to upgrade current legacy rotorcraft platforms. Program areas of oversight interest for the committee will focus on, but not be limited to, the following rotorcraft programs: UH-60 Black Hawk utility rotorcraft, AH-64 Apache Attack rotorcraft, CH-47 Chinook heavy lift rotorcraft, UH-1 Huey utility helicopters, AH-1 attack rotorcraft, the CH-53K heavy lift rotorcraft program, the UH-1N utility helicopter replacement program, Combat Rescue Helicopter, the TH-XX trainer helicopter replacement program, and the Future Vertical Lift (FVL) development program.

The committee will also focus oversight efforts on the need for advanced aircraft survivability equipment upgrades to provide warning and protection against evolving threats, as well as monitor the Improved Turbine Engine program designed to improve lift capability on the AH-64, UH-60, and FVL platforms.

Communications and Network Programs

The committee will continue to devote attention to oversight of the research, development, and procurement of tactical battlefield communications networks. Specifically, the committee will conduct 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.

Individual Soldier and Marine Equipment

The committee will continue to devote attention to the oversight of research, development, and procurement of soldier and marine individual equipment, as well as other complementary personal protective equipment programs. Focus areas will continue to include, but are not limited to: advances in weight reduction ("lightening the load") in individual equipment; development and procurement of the Enhanced Night Vision Goggle-Binocular; small arms and small caliber ammunition modernization with particular emphasis on the Army's next generation combat weapon; procurement and fielding of enhanced performance

small caliber rounds; improved combat helmets to help mitigate traumatic brain injury; and the development and fielding of the Integrated Visual Augmentation System.

Fixed-Wing Tactical and Training Aircraft

During the 116th Congress, the committee will continue oversight efforts on the size, composition, capability, and capacity of the Department of Defense's tactical and training aircraft force structure. The committee will continue to engage the Department to understand its aircraft force-mix strategy and composition regarding procurement of 5th and 6th generation tactical aircraft to replace legacy tactical aircraft to ensure that mission areas related to air superiority, interdiction, and kinetic support to ground forces maintain combat effectiveness requirements. The committee will engage with the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps to understand the strategies to mitigate any potential tactical aircraft inventory shortfalls that would impact the Department's ability to meet the tenets and implementation of the National Defense Strategy. The committee will monitor the Department's efforts to improve capabilities and reliability among the legacy fleet of aircraft to maintain, and where necessary, gain sufficient force-structure capacity and lethality that complements next-generation aircraft. The committee will continue to monitor the impact on aviation readiness related to procurement of initial spare or repaired parts and supplies.

During the 116th Congress, the committee will continue 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 will also focus efforts on the F-35's performance during the Initial Operational Test and Evaluation phase, 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 will include but not be limited to production efficiency, software development and testing related to the operational flight program and mission data files, addressing F135 engine problems, the Autonomic Logistics Information System development, fielding and integration into operational F-35 units, depot stand-up, and supply chain management required to support concurrent production and operational maintenance and sustainment requirements.

In addition, the committee will have particular interest in any acquisition strategies related to the experimentation effort of the Air Force's Light Attack and Armed Reconnaissance platform. The committee will also continue to monitor Air Force and Navy execution of efforts for mitigating physiological episodes that were experienced by pilots operating certain tactical and training aircraft.

Tactical Missiles and Munitions

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

In particular, the committee will focus on the following missile and ammunition programs: high-energy lasers, Maneuver Short Range Air Defense, Indirect Fire Protection Capability, Iron Dome, Long-Range Precision Fires missile, Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System, Joint Air-to-Ground missile, the Army Tactical Missile System, and all weapons employed from fixed-wing tactical aircraft of the military services.

Bomber Force Structure

During the 116th Congress, the committee anticipates that the Air Force will continue to propose significant investments for engineering, manufacturing, and development of the B-21A Raider long-range strike bomber aircraft. While many details regarding the specific requirements and capabilities of the new bomber remain classified, the committee will maintain oversight of the new bomber acquisition program to ensure that the Air Force develops an affordable aircraft to timely meet future requirements and partially recapitalize the long-range strike bomber fleet.

As Global Strike Command's bomber vector plan continues to develop, 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. Furthermore, the committee will continue to assess the bomber fleet's ability to comply with the Federal Aviation Administration's January 1, 2020, Next Generation Air Space Control mandate.

Aerial Refueling Aircraft

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

Currently, the Air Force requires 479 air refueling tankers to meet the National Military Strategy but only possesses 395 KC-135 and 59 KC-10 tankers for a total of 454 tankers. The addition of KC-46A aircraft will eventually grow the tanker force to 479 aircraft. Subsequently, the Air Force plans to replace its older

tankers one-for-one with the planned 179 KC-46A aircraft. The remaining 300 KC-135 aircraft will need to be modernized. The committee will also monitor how the Air Force plans to conduct operations in a future contested airspace.

The committee will also review the MQ-25 program as the Navy seeks to develop an unmanned aerial vehicle that provides air-refueling and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities. The committee is concerned about limiting the scope of the MQ-25 to relieve the tanking burden borne by the F-18 fleet and to provide a modest level of additional ISR capability. The committee will also monitor the possibility to add additional capabilities to the MQ-25 should the Navy chooses to pursue them.

Airlift Programs

During the 116th Congress, the committee will continue to assess the risk in the Air Force's current plan to maintain the intratheater airlift aircraft inventory of 300 total aircraft. As such, the committee will assess the force structure results of the Mobility Capability Requirements Study that was required by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91). While pleased with Air Force efforts to modernize Air National Guard and Reserve C-130H aircraft with Avionics Modernization Program increments 1 and 2, propulsion and propeller upgrades, the committee will continue to review the C-130H modernization program to ensure it is capable of meeting airlift requirements. The committee is committed in supporting technologies that increase capabilities, increase reliability and decrease overall life cycle costs.

Regarding strategic airlift aircraft capabilities, the committee will continue to provide oversight of the C-5 and C-17 modernization programs. With regard to the C-5, the committee will assess options associated with the Reliability Enhancement and Re-engine Program.

The committee will continue oversight of all airlift aircraft inventories and capabilities during the 116th Congress to ensure that a robust and effective fleet of airlift aircraft is maintained to meet mobility airlift requirements of the Department of Defense.

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. In pursuing this goal, the committee will provide oversight of the composition, capacity, and capabilities of the surface fleet. The committee will also assess the large and small surface combatant requirements to ensure oversight of the force structure and the associated weapons and sensors employed on the surface force with a specific emphasis on Frigate capabilities. The committee will continue to conduct oversight of the Littoral Combat Ship and the sensors that will be fielded as part of the mission modules. Further oversight of the amphibious forces will also be pursued to include

amphibious assault in a contested environment, integration of advanced data capabilities and the amphibious assault connectors. The committee will continue its oversight of the DDG-51 Arleigh Burke class Destroyer program and will follow the transition to the Flight III variant that will incorporate the new air and missile defense radar. The committee will also monitor the requirements associated with the new large surface combatant that the Navy indicates will be fielded in fiscal year 2023. 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. Finally, the committee will review the combat logistics forces and the Maritime Security Program to ensure sufficient capacity is available to support national security objectives.

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

Undersea Warfare Programs

The ability to operate freely at sea is one of the most important enablers of joint and interagency operations, and sea control requires capabilities in all aspects of the maritime domain. There are many challenges to our ability to exercise sea control, perhaps none as significant as the growing number of nations operating submarines, both advanced diesel-electric and nuclear propelled. Exercising sea control in the undersea domain is essential to maintaining the freedom of navigation in support of U.S. maritime interests. The committee will continue to review the undersea domain to ensure warfare dominance. Specifically, the committee will review short- and long-term options to reverse the decline in the attack submarine force structure as well as options to augment the undersea fleet with unmanned underwater vehicles. The committee will also assess whether sufficient resources and technological maturity are available for the recapitalization of the ballistic missile submarine force. Additionally, the committee will closely monitor the development of the requirements associated with the follow-on attack submarine to the Virginia class. Finally, the committee will assess the weapons and sensors employed in the undersea domain to retain maritime dominance, to include the capacity and capabilities of unmanned undersea vehicles.

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

Military Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Programs

The committee will focus oversight activities on cost, schedule, and performance outcomes of tactical manned and unmanned aerial (UAS) intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) systems. The committee will examine the

entire ISR enterprise for balance in inventory, satisfaction of military collection requirements, timeliness and redundancy of dissemination architecture, and modernization of analysis and exploitation capabilities for video and imagery. The committee will also scrutinize the Department of Defense's ISR policy development and implementation.

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

The committee's oversight efforts will focus on, but not be limited to, the following ISR programs: RQ-4 Global Hawk UAS Block 30 and Block 40, MQ-9 Reaper UAS, MQ-1C Gray Eagle UAS, MQ-4C Triton UAS, MQ-8 Fire Scout, MQ-25 Stingray, Marine Air Ground Task Force UAS Expeditionary, and U-2 aircraft.

Nuclear Forces

The committee oversees the atomic energy defense activities of the Department of Energy and nuclear policies and programs of the Department of Defense to ensure the safety, security, reliability, and credibility of the U.S. nuclear deterrent. The committee will ensure that we maintain a safe, secure, and reliable nuclear arsenal to address current and future threats. The committee will conduct oversight of the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense's nuclear modernization and sustainment plans, including programs and policies included in the 2018 Nuclear Posture Review.

In particular, the committee will oversee funding levels and requirements for the nuclear deterrence mission and nuclear enterprise, including relevant nuclear delivery platforms and their associated warheads to ensure resources are provided and allocated effectively and efficiently across Department of Energy and Department of Defense. With regard to the Department of Defense, the committee will emphasize oversight of major acquisition programs that will recapitalize U.S. nuclear forces and the supporting complex for decades into the future, including but not limited to the Ground-based Strategic Deterrent system, the Long-Range Standoff cruise missile, and missiles associated with the new Columbia-class submarine. The committee will also place particular emphasis on investments in nuclear enterprise programs that fall under the purview of the Department of Energy, including but not limited to infrastructure investments, warhead life extension programs, stockpile stewardship programs, stockpile management programs, cost savings and efficiency initiatives, safety and security, and progress on the nuclear clean-up activities.

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

Alongside overseeing and authorizing U.S. nuclear enterprise programs, the committee will also monitor foreign nuclear weapon development and modernization programs. In addition to these programs, the committee will provide oversight of the U.S. nuclear policy and posture, extended deterrence policy, arms control activities, and nuclear force structure requirements. Particular emphasis will be placed on oversight of nuclear weapon employment and declaratory policies, force structure, arms control agreements, and modernization plans.

Missile Defense

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

The committee will continue to place emphasis on cost-effective and reliable missile defenses that contribute to strategic stability. The committee will continue to oversee U.S. homeland missile defense development, European Phased Adaptive Approach implementation, developmental and operational testing, cyber security to protect BMDS data, force structure and inventory requirements, continued integration of "left-of-launch" capabilities, and science and technology investments (in areas such as boost-phase intercept, space sensor layer, and continuous improvements to discrimination). The committee will also monitor progress of the Department of Defense Conventional Prompt Strike program as a potential "left-of-launch" capability and related policies that minimize the risk of ambiguity.

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

The committee will continue to provide oversight of the roles, responsibilities, and acquisition policies of the Missile Defense Agency and military services as they relate to missile defense.

The committee also intends to continue 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.

National Security Space

The committee oversees 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 will place attention on current and projected foreign space threats and development of effective deterrence policies for space. The committee will also

assess the Department's space security and defense programs to include 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.

The committee will also focus on improving the organization and management of the Department's space program, and related policies, to posture the military to maintain our space advantage, address new threats in space, elevate the focus within the Department on space as a warfighting domain, and create a culture that recognizes the importance of space for national security.

The committee will continue 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; improvements of the synchronization between satellite, ground, and terminal acquisition programs; and efforts that develop and sustain an expert space workforce.

INTELLIGENCE AND EMERGING THREATS AND CAPABILITIES

Intelligence

The committee will examine the organization, functions, and operations of the Defense Intelligence Enterprise to ensure comprehensive, timely, and objective intelligence support to Department of Defense plans and operations. The committee will provide oversight into the formulation and execution of the military intelligence program. In accordance with section 3038 of title 50, United States Code, the committee will also scrutinize the management and execution of national intelligence program capabilities within Department activities to ensure these resources are adequate to satisfy the overall intelligence needs of the Department, and appropriately integrated with the intelligence activities of the Department.

The committee will examine how the Defense Intelligence Enterprise is postured to analyze and address new and trending threats, while balancing intelligence support to established National Defense Strategy priority challenges with ongoing counterterrorism operations. The committee will focus on current and planned modernization activities, inclusive of developments in machine learning and artificial intelligence, across the Defense Intelligence Enterprise and intelligence community as a means to create current, informed foundational intelligence to support military operations and advanced weapons systems. The committee will continue to study the ongoing activities by Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence (OUSD(I)) to balance roles and responsibilities of combat support agencies.

Additionally, the committee will examine the roles and responsibilities of the OUSD(I), Director for Security Service in the development of an efficient, effective process to enable timely and comprehensive issuance of security clearances.

Finally, the committee will conduct oversight of all intelligence organizations, programs, and activities of the Department of Defense in accordance with the committee's jurisdiction listed in clause 1(c) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives. In coordination with the committee, the Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities will continue 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.

Science and Technology

The committee will ensure the Department of Defense fosters a robust and balanced science and technology ecosystem comprised of laboratories, test and evaluation entities, academia, and the private sector in order to deliver the best capabilities to the warfighter in the near, mid, and long-term. Specifically, the committee will conduct oversight of the Department's science and technology

activities to ensure planning and execution of investments are aligned with national strategies and other interagency efforts to maintain technological superiority. This includes examination of the Department's efforts relating to the eight rapid technological advancements outlined in the National Defense Strategy: advanced computing; “big data” analytics; artificial intelligence; autonomy; robotics; directed energy; hypersonics; and biotechnology. Further, the committee will conduct oversight of science and technology investments in countermeasures to adversary capabilities and other emerging threats, such as infectious disease and demographic changes.

The committee will also examine science and technology strategy and doctrine, concepts of employment, and other organizing concepts pursued by the military services and the Office of the Secretary of Defense. This includes: examination of how capabilities contribute to new security strategies; how they will be supported by rigorous technical analysis and relevant concepts of employment; and how the Department will develop plans to transition matured technologies to the field. The Subcommittee on Intelligence and Emerging Threats and Capabilities will continue to oversee performance of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, Defense Innovation Unit, and Strategic Capabilities Office, as well as other service-specific innovation centers and partnerships with private industry to ensure coordination, synchronization, transition of technology, and prudent use of fiscal resources.

Military Operations in Cyberspace

Military operations in cyberspace have become increasingly important as state and non-state actors seek to exploit the information environment to achieve political, military, and economic objectives. Cyber operations by threat actors below the level of conflict, such as Russian cyber intrusions to undermine democratic institutions or exfiltration of controlled unclassified information from the defense industrial base by the People’s Republic of China, pose a dynamic challenge to U.S. national security. It is anticipated that non-state actors and strategic competitors will increasingly build and integrate cyber espionage, attack, and influence capabilities into their efforts to influence U.S. policies and advance their own national security interests. Therefore, the Department of Defense, when appropriate, must be prepared to address cyber threats across the spectrum of operations and in all types of conflict.

The committee will conduct oversight of cyber operations to ensure that the proper legal and policy frameworks are in place and adhered to. The committee will also scrutinize military cyber operations, specifically those operations executed under National Security Presidential Memoranda 13 and other relevant memoranda, as well associated presidential determinations and directives. The committee will ensure that military operations are properly coordinated and deconflicted with the interagency, integrated into combatant commanders’ operational plans, include appropriate rules of engagement, and ensure that

adequate capabilities exist or are in development to employ these cyberspace operational tools with rigor and discretion to support a full range of options for the Nation's decision makers.

The committee expects transparency on sensitive military cyber operations in accordance with section 395 of title 10, United States Code, and transparency from the Administration on cyber authorities delegated by the National Command Authority to the Secretary of Defense for certain missions or objectives so the committee may oversee the policy and political implications of such operations.

The committee will also examine the Department of Defense's cyber organization, manning, training and funding to ensure that the Cyber Mission Force and other military cyber forces are prepared to conduct the range of missions in the Nation's defense in concert with other U.S. Government agencies, and when appropriate, to support other interagency and international partners. This includes an examination of the roles and responsibilities for planning, coordinating, and executing military operations in cyberspace, such as understanding the supported and supporting combatant commands relationship.

The committee will also focus oversight on the development of training, exercises, doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures for operating in the cyber domain, as well as oversee implementation of authorities provided in prior years' national defense authorization acts to promote workforce development and retention for civilian and military personnel, including implementation of the Cyber Excepted Service. Additionally, the committee will continue to oversee utilization of the limited acquisition authority granted in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92) to the Commander, U.S. Cyber Command.

Operations in the Information Environment

The role of information has become increasingly important to military operations as the global information environment continues to evolve. Both state and non-state actors seek to exploit the information environment and spread disinformation to achieve political, economic, and military objectives in ways that undermine U.S. national security interests and challenge U.S. military operations.

In addition to presenting challenges to U.S. national security, simultaneously, the global information environment provides an opportunity to gain an advantage in military planning and operations, as well as to achieve strategic U.S. objectives through a whole-of-government approach.

The John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) included a provision to strengthen the authority of the Department of State's Global Engagement Center to enhance integration between the Department of Defense and interagency in countering the narrative of both state and non-state actors. The committee will continue to examine ways to strengthen interagency collaboration and cohesion for effective strategic communications and influence activities in support of U.S. national security.

Additionally, the committee will continue to conduct oversight of military operations in the information environment and other related efforts in the Department of Defense. This includes oversight of U.S. Special Operations Command as the joint proponent for military information support operations and implementation of section 1637 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91). The committee will also continue to examine Department of Defense agencies, services, and other elements roles and responsibilities in the information environment, as well as coordination and de-confliction mechanisms. Finally, the committee will conduct oversight of legal, operational, and funding authorities related to operations in the information environment.

Protecting Critical Technology and National Security Information

According to a memorandum issued by the Secretary of Defense on October 24, 2018, "each year, it is estimated that American industry loses more than \$600 billion to theft and expropriation. Far worse, the loss of classified and controlled unclassified information is putting the Department's investments at risk and eroding the lethality and survivability of our forces." Protection of key data, classified and controlled unclassified information, and intellectual property, when appropriate, is necessary for the U.S. to maintain a warfighting advantage.

The committee will conduct oversight of the Department of Defense's efforts to protect critical technology and national security information while maintaining civil liberties and an open research environment. This includes oversight of the Department's activities to improve cybersecurity standards and compliance, as well as Department efforts to better understand counterintelligence threats in academia. Additionally, the committee will focus on investing in and promoting innovation, science, technology, engineering, and math in academia to ensure a strong science and technology future workforce capable of promoting U.S. technological superiority.

Oversight of Sensitive Military Operations

The committee will continue to conduct extensive oversight of sensitive military operations outside of the United States and outside of the Republic of Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic, and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in accordance with section 130f of title 10, United States Code. As appropriate, oversight will be conducted in classified forums. The committee will pay particular attention to the legal, policy, operational, and funding authorities, including section 127e of title 10, United States Code, associated with such operations. In conducting this oversight, the committee will also review and consider presidential guidance documents, operational authorities granted to military commanders by the Department of Defense, use of funding authorities granted by Congress, and other relevant information necessary for oversight. Further, the committee will ensure that sensitive military operations conducted outside of the United States and outside of

Iraq, Syria, and Afghanistan are in line with national security strategy and policy, as well as supported and coordinated as appropriate with interagency partners. Finally, the committee will oversee implementation of provisions relating to reducing the likelihood of civilian casualties included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91) and the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232), and examine ways to further reduce the likelihood of civilian casualties resulting from military operations.

Irregular Warfare

Malign actors employ both military and non-military means such as surrogates, cyber operations, disinformation campaigns, and political bribes in order to accomplish their strategic national objectives. These hybrid warfare tactics applied across the spectrum of conflict by threat actors undermine the national security interests of the United States, our allies, and our partners. The Department of Defense must address irregular threats in concert with other Government agencies and like-minded allies. Elsewhere in the oversight plan, the committee articulates these irregular warfare challenges and intent to conduct oversight of programs and activities related to addressing such threats.

During the 116th Congress, the committee will conduct oversight of section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91), which provides the Department of Defense limited authority to provide support to foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals engaged in supporting or facilitating ongoing and authorized irregular warfare operations by U.S. Special Operations Forces.

The committee will examine the prudent and appropriate use of this limited authority and related operational authorities. Further, the committee will ensure support provided under this authority is coordinated with other agencies, aligned with the geographic combatant commander's intent, and approved by the relevant chief of mission.