

RECORD VERSION

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BEFORE THE

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON TACTICAL AIR AND LAND FORCES
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INTRODUCTION

Chairman Norcross, Ranking Member Hartzler, distinguished Members of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces, thank you for your steadfast support and demonstrated commitment to our Soldiers, our Civilians, and their Families. On behalf of the Secretary of the Army, the Honorable Mark Esper, and the Army Chief of Staff, General Mark Milley, we thank you for this opportunity to appear before you today and look forward to our discussion.

One of the most important characteristics of a modern Army is that it is well-equipped. It must possess the most advanced, capable, reliable, and survivable weapon systems and equipment that guarantee our Soldiers a clear advantage in all future conflicts. Air and ground force modernization remains an urgent necessity. We must have an Army prepared for high-intensity conflict that is modernized to extend overmatch against near-peer adversaries. The Army must be trained to fight as part of the Joint Force alongside our allies and partners while sustaining the ability to conduct irregular warfare.

For nearly two decades, the Army has deferred modernization in order to support continuous combat operations while the global security environment has grown more competitive and volatile. Army leadership has recognized the need for fundamental change and reorganized our modernization enterprise for greater speed, effectiveness and efficiency. Last year, the Army made its most significant organizational restructure in over 40 years by establishing the Army Futures Command (AFC). One command is now driving concept development, requirements determination, organizational design, science and technology investment, and solution development. AFC is guided by the Army's six modernization priorities that emphasize rapid maneuver, overwhelming fires, tactical innovation, and mission command.

THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT

Our operating environment is changing rapidly, marked by uncertainty and an increasing pace of change. As the *2018 National Defense Strategy* states, strategic competition between nation states now surpasses violent extremism as the central challenge to American prosperity and security. The NDS prioritizes China and Russia as the respective primary long-term and near-term threats for the U.S. Army.

Both Russia and China have embarked on a deliberate strategy to reestablish influence, security, buffer zones, and national prestige. This is occurring in real time today in places like Ukraine, Syria, and the South China Sea. While we spent more than 15 years focused on operations in Iraq and Afghanistan; Russia, China, and other potential adversaries such as Iran and North Korea, have studied us closely. They have used those observations to develop new approaches to conflict designed to create and then exploit gaps and seams in the Joint Force.

Russia and China intend to use their weapons and tactics to deny us access to key geography in theaters of operation. To accomplish this they have developed sophisticated anti-access and area denial (A2/AD) systems, fires, cyber, electronic warfare, and space-based capabilities that generate layers of stand-off to disrupt the deployment of military forces, deny the build-up of combat power, and sow fissures within the Joint and allied force in time and space. By making it difficult and costly for us to act, both China and Russia are hopeful we will be deterred from entering into conflict and simply acquiesce to their strategic misbehavior.

Their A2/AD strategy relies on new capabilities to provide overmatch against U.S. capabilities that we have allowed to age and atrophy or that we have chosen to divest due to obligations in support of counterinsurgency investments. While potential adversaries have modernized their forces, the U.S. Army has essentially missed an entire generation of modernization. Byzantine bureaucratic processes – along with overly ambitious requirements, technology immaturity, and scarce resources – have led

to the delay and cancelation of new systems while incrementally modernizing existing systems at increasingly greater cost.

As we look ahead, we must ensure that we have in place the right concepts, capabilities, and organizations – and that we continually update them over time - to deter Russia, China, and any other rising powers from aggression. Our concepts and capabilities must be fully integrated and built based on how we would have to fight, not on how we would like to fight. We must do this while simultaneously increasing and maintaining our readiness to make sure we always retain an advantage.

The Multi-Domain Operations (MDO) concept is the foundation of our modernization effort. The MDO Concept details how the Army continuously and rapidly achieves convergence of cross-domain capabilities, to defeat an adversary's efforts to create stand-off. Army forces, as an element of the Joint Force, execute MDO to prevail in competition below the level of conflict and if necessary, win in armed conflict. Specifically, Army forces enable the Joint Force by penetrating and disintegrating enemy anti-access and area denial systems, exploiting the resultant freedom of maneuver to achieve strategic objectives, and force a return to competition on favorable terms. MDO's effectiveness helps deter conflict, which is the ultimate goal.

MODERNIZING THE FORCE

The Army Modernization Strategy (AMS) 1.5 will describe how the U.S. Army will modernize in order to become a multi-domain capable force by 2028, and a multi-domain ready force by 2035. This strategy outlines the ends, ways, and means for modernizing our Army to win future wars directly supporting the NDS line of effort "Build a More Lethal Force" and the Third Pillar of the *2017 National Security Strategy*, "Preserve Peace through Strength."

The Army has identified six enduring Modernization Priorities and is laser-focused on regaining superiority over our near-peer competitors. The Fiscal Year 2020

(FY20) President's Budget Request is the first budget in decades to fully fund our modernization priorities. The FY20 budget requests \$8.9B to support the Army's Modernization Priorities, which represents a \$3.9B increase over the FY19 enacted level. Across the Future Years Defense Program (FY20-24), we have committed a total of \$51.7B to support the six Modernization Priorities. We are significantly increasing investment in our priorities to accelerate the delivery of capability to our Soldiers, focused on our most critical capability gaps. We must aggressively pursue these initiatives in FY20 in order to start fielding the next generation of combat vehicles, aerial platforms and weapon systems within the next decade. The FY20 Budget includes:

- Long Range Precision Fires (LRPF) – approximately \$1.3 billion:
 - A land based Hypersonic system to begin to defeat the “standoff” our near-peer adversaries are creating.
 - Precision Strike Missile (PrSM) to provide increased range, lethality, capacity, and survivability.
 - An Extended Range Cannon Artillery (ERCA) with the capability to fire artillery up to 70 kilometers, with more precision and volume than current systems;
 - A strategic long-range cannon with a range that will exceed 1,000 miles.
- Next Generation Combat Vehicle (NGCV) –approximately \$2 billion:
 - An optionally manned fighting platform that maneuvers Soldiers to a point of positional advantage to engage in close combat.
 - Experimentation with robotic combat vehicle variants to enhance our future force's ability to deliver decisive lethality, increased situational awareness, and formation overmatch.
 - The Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle (AMPV), a replacement for the M113 family of vehicles.
 - Mobile Protected Firepower (MPF), an armored vehicle that provides precise, large caliber, long range direct fire capability to Infantry Brigade Combat Teams.

- Future Vertical Lift (FVL) – approximately \$800 million:
 - A future attack reconnaissance aircraft (FARA) that will include sensor and network packages that can coordinate with other aerial, long range precision fire, and ground platforms – optionally manned.
 - A future long range assault aircraft (FLRAA) that can fly at 250-280 knots and operate in a degraded visual environment – optionally manned.
- Army Network – approximately \$2.3 billion:
 - A unified and resilient network effective in the most challenging contested and congested environments that leverages commercial technologies.
 - Assured Position Navigation and Timing (A-PNT) systems to overpower, navigate through, and mitigate jamming.
- Air and Missile Defense (AMD) –approximately \$1.4 billion:
 - Initial Mobile Short-Range Air Defense (IM-SHORAD) capability beginning in FY21, followed by directed-energy effectors.
 - Lower Tier Air and Missile Defense Sensor (LTAMDS) provides improvement to sensor capability over the current PATRIOT radar.
 - Indirect Fire Protection Capability (IFPC), including Iron Dome as an interim solution, provides protection of fixed and semi-fixed sites from unmanned aerial systems (UAS); cruise missiles (CM); and rocket, artillery, and mortar (RAM) projectiles.
- Soldier Lethality - approximately \$1.2 billion:
 - Integrated Visual Augmentation System (IVAS) will provide augmented reality, digitally fused thermal and image intensifying capabilities, and synthetic training environment which will ultimately change how our Soldiers train, rehearse and fight on the battlefield.
 - Synthetic Training Environment (STE) will converge our current Live, Virtual, Gaming, and Constructive environment into a single simulation training environment.

- Next generation squad weapon (NGSW), which includes both an automatic weapon and rifle to achieve overmatch against current and future adversaries.

Under AFC, there are eight Cross-Functional Teams (CFTs) focused on 30 signature systems. Six CFTs align to the 6 Army Modernization Priorities plus two additional CFTs align to A-PNT and STE. The CFTs are resourced and empowered to rapidly generate cost-efficient capabilities that ensure overmatch against near-peer adversaries, and can be rapidly fielded to warfighters.

THE ENTERPRISE

The Army's Future Force Modernization Enterprise, or FFME, describes the Army's expertise, organizations, and infrastructure for rapidly and effectively developing and delivering the future force. Its responsibility spans from identification of future threats to delivery of material solutions. The FFME includes three primary organizations: AFC; the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology (ASA(ALT)); and the Army Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8 (DCS, G-8). Broadly defined, the FFME involves the entire Army. Army modernization also requires close collaboration with the rest of the Joint Force, industry, academia, international partners, and others.

The FFME is based on strong unity of effort - multiple organizations working in distinct but complementary ways toward the same objective. That unity of effort drives a process of early teaming between requirements development, Research and Development, Test and Evaluation, and the acquisition community to support rapid innovation through Soldier touchpoints, demonstrations, prototyping, experimentation, and analysis. This process is designed to build increased velocity for validating requirements, to reduce the challenge of technology transition through the "valley of death," and to support seamless progression into the acquisition life-cycle.

AFC, ASA(ALT) and the G-8 all play distinct but closely integrated roles. AFC brings together modernization organizations that were previously scattered across the Army, bringing unity of effort and unity of command. This enables AFC to create concepts for how Army forces will fight in the future, and experiment to inform requirements. ASA(ALT) acquires and fields materiel solutions that are sufficiently mature. The Army DCS, G-8 matches resources to these requirements, based on Army strategic plans and Army priorities. Frequent leadership touch points and organizational ties forge and reinforce unity of effort. Together, these organizations usher lethal, modern capabilities and formations from conceptual idea to a fielded reality into Soldiers' hands.

ASA(ALT) will continue its supervision of the Department of the Army's acquisition, logistics, and technology efforts. The Army Acquisition Executive retains the title of the Army's chief scientist, as well as his authority and responsibility to deliver capability to Soldiers in order to achieve the modernization priorities and requirements identified by AFC. In addition, ASA(ALT) continues to provide policy guidance and identify ways to streamline and improve acquisition processes and maintains the responsibility of training, educating and managing the Army acquisition workforce.

This unity of effort enables the Army to utilize our world-class military and civilian workforce, incorporate constant Soldier input, and partner with innovative industries, entrepreneurs, academics, scientists, and engineers. That is how we will imagine, test, and build the capabilities future Soldiers need.

The Army continues to implement the past acquisition reform initiatives that Congress has authorized such as Section 804 Middle Tier Acquisition (MTA) from the Fiscal Year 2016 National Defense Authorization Act, Other Transaction Authority (OTA), and the prototyping of weapons systems components. With the requisite level of acquisition authority, the Army is using Section 804 to accelerate select efforts linked to the Army's Modernization Priorities. Examples of these efforts include: ERCA, IVAS,

Lower Tier Air and Missile Defense Sensor, NGCV, NGSW, and Mobile Protected Firepower.

CONCLUSION

In summary, Army Modernization is laser focused on the immediate impetus of increasingly capable near-peer competitors with advanced A2/AD capabilities, and the longer-term imperative to continuously modernize to stay ahead. Today's Army Modernization efforts are linked directly to challenges outlined in the NDS, and are focused on the enduring Army Modernization Priorities.

Army senior leader emphasis is enabling the FFME. AFC, ASA(ALT), and DCS, G-8 – are working together in a new and more effective way, leveraging authorities derived from Congress to improve the way we do business and to free up resources that will make the Total Army and Joint Force more lethal, capable, and efficient.

The Army is moving quickly to modernize – and we are seeing results. Time is not on our side. With continued support from Congress, including predictable, adequate, sustained, and timely funding, the Army will build and maintain a force ready to deter potential adversaries. If deterrence fails we will be able to rapidly deploy, fight, and win as part of the Joint Force.

Thank you again for this opportunity to discuss Army Modernization and for your strong support of our Soldiers, Army Civilians, and their Families. We look forward to your questions.