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COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

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ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH CONGRESS

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COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, Thursday, January 20, 2011.

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 10:00 a.m., in room 2118, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Howard P. "Buck" McKeon (chairman of the committee) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order. We have four items of official business to consider today: adoption of the committee rules, approval of the committee's oversight plan, approval of the committee's security procedures, and the appointment of the committee staff.

Good morning. First let me welcome all members, returning and new, to the House Armed Services Committee. We have a full schedule today, so I will only make brief comments at this point.

First I want to reiterate the pledge I made when I was named chairman, and that is to continue this committee's long-standing, bipartisan tradition in the furtherance of a strong national defense. The security challenges facing our Nation require that we find solutions and not merely prolonged political debate.

Second, our armed services are being tested in the field on a daily basis. They are completing their mission. We must as well.

As my good friend, Ike Skelton, my predecessor as chairman, would remind us, there is a plaque in front of this rostrum which states what our job is. It quotes the Constitution, Article I, Section 8: "The Congress shall have the power to raise and support Armies, to provide and maintain a Navy, to make rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces."

This is a heavy responsibility. It is particularly weighty in a time of war and demands that this committee also operate on a war footing. It is the job of this committee to ensure that our men and women in uniform are properly trained, resourced, equipped, and supported so that they can fulfill their difficult mission and return as safely as possible to their family and loved ones.

Lastly, I know it will come as no surprise to most of you, but the committee will become very busy in the weeks and months ahead. While there is much to do, we can assure we are effective by focusing on a set of strategic priorities. My priorities include: to continue our committee's strong tradition of providing our warfighters and their families with the resources and support they need; to conduct vigilant oversight to ensure that our troops that are deployed in Afghanistan, Iraq, and around the world have the equipment, resources, authorities, training, and the time they need to successfully complete their missions and return home; and finally, to invest in the capabilities and force structure needed to protect the

United States from tomorrow's threats while maintaining fiscal responsibility, accountability, and transparency from the Department of Defense [DOD].

I believe that focusing on these priorities will allow us to put together a strong national defense authorization bill and provide the oversight that the Nation demands of us. I will be informed by your views, too, and will both encourage and expect your participation. We have a lot to do, and I welcome any and all member ideas and participation on the many issues we need to cover.

Before I introduce our new slate of members, I want to take a moment to recognize a special member of this committee who is not here today. Congresswoman Giffords is a beloved member of our committee, and I know all members of the committee will join with me in praying for her recovery and her return to the work that means so much to her.

Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to echo those sentiments, and I appreciate your kind words for Ms. Giffords. All of us are keeping her in our thoughts and prayers, and her family as well.

Gabby is just a critical part of this Congress and a critical part of this committee. She represents Fort Huachuca and Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, and nobody could have a more tireless and passionate advocate for them than they do in Gabby. She really cares about her district and cares about the people in the military who serve there, but, beyond that, cares deeply about the military, has travelled all over the world visiting our military, and is just about as strong an advocate as they could have.

She is just a critical member of this committee, and we are absolutely confident that she is going to be back and at full strength, I think, before anybody would have expected. So I appreciate those kind words, and we look forward to having her back on the committee just as soon as is humanly possible.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

The CHAIRMAN. I really appreciate that. I know you were down there visiting her, and I know that you are very close to her, and your family. You know, she came up to me during the lame duck session and congratulated me and said she wanted us to come to Fort Huachuca. I told her about the CODEL [congressional delegation] that we are taking next week to visit yours and my district. It gives us a chance to get to know each other a little bit better and something that I am really looking forward to. And I hope that very, very soon we can go with her to Fort Huachuca.

It is amazing how she is doing. We are blessed to have her on the committee, and I am glad she has had the blessings of recovery that she has had.

At this time, let me introduce the very large and impressive new team that is joining us on our committee. I will introduce the Republicans, and then, Adam, if you will introduce the Democrats.

Our first new member is Scott Rigell, representing the Second District of Virginia. Scott's coastal district—right down here—Scott's coastal district is home to Naval Station Norfolk and Langley Air Force Base. Scott is a business owner and a second-generation Marine, serving 6 years in the Marine Corps Reserve.

Sitting next to him, from the 20th District of New York, the vast Hudson Valley, we welcome Chris Gibson. Chris has served 24 years in the Army, including four combat tours in Iraq, and most recently served in Haiti during our humanitarian relief effort. An author, he has also served as a professor of American politics at West Point.

From the Fourth District of Missouri we welcome Vicky Hartzler. Vicky's district includes two large military installations, Fort Leonard Wood and Whiteman Air Force Base, one of the homes of the B–2 bomber that was built in Palmdale, California. Also a business owner, Vicky will bring her years of experience as both a teacher and as a State representative to the committee.

Next we have Dr. Joe Heck. He joins us from the Third District of Nevada. Dr. Heck has more than 30 years in public service as a physician and Army reservist. He has been called to Active Duty three times, including a deployment to Iraq in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. Joe's district includes much of the Las Vegas suburbs.

And then from the Seventh District of Illinois, Bobby Schilling. Bobby runs a successful family business alongside his wife Christie as owner and operator of an Italian restaurant. Bobby Schilling. That is a good Italian name. Together they have 10 children. We look forward to Bobby bringing his expertise as a business owner to the committee.

From the Third District of New Jersey, Jon Runyan. He is sitting down. Jon represents a large military district including McGuire Air Force Base, Fort Dix and the Lakehurst Naval Station. Prior to joining Congress, Jon played 14 seasons in the NFL as an offensive tackle, helping lead the Eagles to a Super Bowl appearance in 2004. We are pleased to welcome him to our team here.

From the Eighth District of Georgia, we welcome Austin Scott. Austin's district includes Warner Robins Air Force base, employing many of his constituents. Austin has a career of public service at the State level, having served 14 years in the Georgia General Assembly. We are excited to have him bring his expertise to the committee.

From the Second District of Arkansas, we welcome Tim Griffin. Tim is a JAG [Judge Advocate General] officer, and his many years in public service include 14 years in the Army Reserve. In 2006, Tim served as an Army JAG in Mosul, Iraq. He is the founder of a law firm in his hometown of Little Rock, Arkansas. His legal experience and service will prove to be a valuable addition to this committee.

From the Fourth District of Mississippi, Steven Palazzo. Steven is a native of Gulfport, has served in the Marine Corps Reserve and the National Guard, including tours in the Persian Gulf War in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. In addition to his military service, Steven has a career of public service at the State level in the Mississippi State Legislature. Steven's Gulf Coast district is home to one of the largest shipyards in the country, employing thousands of his constituents, and is also home to Keesler Air Force Base.

Next, Allen West joins us from the 22nd District of Florida with a distinguished career in the U.S. Army, serving several combat tours, including in Operation Desert Storm, Operation Iraqi Free-

dom, and in Afghanistan. We thank him for his military service and look forward to his contributions to our committee.

Martha Roby, way down there. Martha Roby joins us from the Second District of Alabama. Martha's district is home to two large military installations, Maxwell Gunter Air Force Base and Fort Rucker, the Army's primary air-training base. Prior to this Congress, Martha served on the Montgomery City Council. We are delighted to have her join the committee.

Next is Alabama's Fifth District Representative, Mo Brooks. Mo has led a distinguished public service career in both the Alabama House of Representatives and as a prosecutor. Mo's district is the home of Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville and is one of the Nation's foremost missile development centers. We welcome Mo to the committee.

And then I would like to introduce Todd Young from the Ninth District of Indiana. Todd's career includes service in both the Navy and the Marine Corps, and a turn as a deputy prosecutor for Orange County, Indiana. We welcome Todd, thank him for his military service, and look forward to his congressional attributes.

We are fortunate to have this talented group join our team here at the committee.

Let me now recognize Adam Smith, our ranking member, my good friend from Washington.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Our list of new members is regrettably shorter, as you might imagine, but we will get to them in just a minute.

I want to first of all congratulate you on becoming chairman in this committee. It is a very, very high honor. You can look at the walls around us at the people who have come before you and know how many great public servants have held that seat. It is a great honor for you, and I know you will do a great job. I have enjoyed working with you on this committee, and I look forward to continuing to do so. It is an honor to serve with you, and congratulations on your new position.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. SMITH. And I agree completely with your sentiments in your opening remarks. This is the best committee in Congress for those of you who don't know it yet. We get to do incredibly important work every single day for people who are absolutely worthy of our support. And as importantly, this is probably the most bipartisan committee in Congress. Without question, there will be things that we disagree on, but the overwhelming majority of the time, we will be working together to try to help the men and women who are serving in our Armed Forces; to help the bases in our district, bases across the country; to help their families; find any way we can to make sure that those brave men and women who are fighting to protect our country get absolutely every little piece of support that we can give them. And the best friendships and best relationships that I have in this place were built in this committee based on the issues that we have been able to work on together. And I know under your leadership, Buck, we will continue to do that.

And you are right, it is particularly important at this time in our country. When we have our troops in Afghanistan and in Iraq

fighting wars, putting their lives on the line every single day, the work of this committee becomes even more important. And I am incredibly proud of the work that a lot of us have done during the course of those struggles to make sure that our warfighters get what they need as quick as possible. Obviously, the MRAP [mine resistant ambush protected vehicle] example is the best example of where we saw a problem, and this committee and this Congress stepped up and tried to get that piece of equipment out to our troops as quickly as possible because we knew it would save lives. But there are countless other examples. In fact, I know Mr. Bartlett can give you a great long history of what this committee has done issue by issue, piece of equipment by piece of equipment, that has made a difference for our warfighters.

So it is an honor to serve here. We have very, very important work to do, and I look forward to doing it with all of you in the weeks and months and years ahead.

With that, I will introduce—we have five new members of the committee this cycle. Three of them are returning members. I will go through and introduce them. Our first new member is Tim Ryan. He is a returning member of the committee. He previously served during the 108th and 109th Congress. He represents the 17th District in Ohio. He will be serving on the Readiness and Emerging Threats Subcommittees. We look forward to his contributions.

On a personal note, I have had the privilege of traveling with Mr. Ryan to Iraq. He is a great guy to travel with and certainly is never afraid to get out there and see our troops wherever they are.

From the Second District of Maryland, we have Dutch Ruppersberger. Dutch's district is home to the National Security Agency, and if you know Dutch at all, you would know that, because I think that is the first thing he says: You know, the National Security Agency is in my district. He is very, very proud of that and works very, very hard on their behalf. He also has Fort Meade, Aberdeen Proving Grounds and other national security installations. He has served in public office for nearly 25 years. He will be serving on the Strategic Forces and Emerging Threats Subcommittees. As importantly, he is currently a member of the Intelligence Committee. A lot of those issues cross over. There are members on this committee who have served on both, including our most recent chairman Mr. Reyes. I think those issues are critical, and we need to do a better job of working together between DOD and the Intel [Intelligence] Community. Dutch will be a critical part of making that happen.

Also returning to the committee is Kathy Castor from the 11th District of Florida. She has a very special home down there with regard to our military. It is home to the Special Operations Command and the Central Command, which are both tenants at MacDill Air Force Base. She has previously served as a freshman on the committee during the 110th Congress. She will be serving on the Tactical Air and Land and Emerging Threats Subcommittees. We are all looking forward to getting down into her district very soon to visit those important military installations and to working with her.

Now, for members who are new to the committee, we have Betty Sutton from the 13th District of Ohio. Betty has served in Congress, I think this is her third term. And she is a very, very strong voice on industrial base issues, which is basically to say to make sure that we maintain our manufacturing and technical strength as a country here in the U.S. so that we can—certainly there are economic implications of that, but there are very, very important national security implications of making sure that we make things here in America that can help protect our country. And she is very, very smart on those issues and very tenacious. I look forward to her service on the committee.

And our last new member has big shoes to fill. Colleen Hanabusa from the First District of Ohio—sorry, we are off the script there, obviously from Hawaii—and takes Neil Abercrombie's spot. Neil. It is hard to imagine a more passionate member of this committee than the now current Governor of the State of Hawaii. Neil loved this committee, loves his district, and loves the military. And I know Colleen will do a great job moving in and taking his place. Her district is home to the Pacific Command, Pacific Fleet Marine Forces Command, Pacific Air Forces Command, and the Army Pacific Command. She will be serving on the Readiness and Oversight and Investigations Subcommittees.

We are delighted to have her on our committee. As I am sure she will tell you, as Neil always used to tell us, don't be afraid to go to her district. I know politically the idea of going on a CODEL to Hawaii can get you into some trouble, but there is critically important stuff going on in that district, and to be an effective member of this committee, you need to know what is going on there. So if you want to go over there, stay in the worst hotel possible, tell everybody that you are suffering, that is fine. But get over there and see what they are doing in Hawaii, because it is critical to our national security.

Additionally, we have one other member who is not new to the committee, but has now been installed as permanent member of the committee, and that is Mr. Hank Johnson from Georgia. We are very happy to have him back as a full and permanent member of the Armed Services Committee.

And with that, I again thank you, Mr. Chairman. I look forward to working with you on these critically important issues, and I yield back.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Adam.

I join with Mr. Smith in welcoming all of the new members to our committee. I look forward to working with you and getting to know all of you better. Even if you do not stay long in Hawaii, it is a jumping-off place for everything that you go to get to Japan, Korea, China, which are all very, very important to this committee, and you generally have to stop going and coming. And there is a lot to see in Hawaii, too, besides the beach.

I am confident that you all will enjoy your time served here. It will be rewarding and fulfilling. And I am really looking forward to getting to know Adam better. We kind of sat at opposite ends, so I never really have had the opportunity to get to know him, but we have had several conversations since the election, and I am

really looking forward to working with you. All I have heard have been good things, so I think we are going to have a great time.

Now, we just heard that the votes have been moved up to 10:30. They are moving along very expeditiously over there. So we will try to do the same thing here.

On to the business. Members should all have before you a copy of the Committee Resolution No. 1 concerning the committee rules for the 112th Congress.

[The following information was submitted for the record.]

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION NO. 1

Resolved, That the Committee on Armed Services, U.S. House of Representatives, adopt the committee rules for the 112th Congress, which are stated in the copy before each Member.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
112TH CONGRESS

RULE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

(b) Pursuant to clause 2(a)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee's rules shall be publicly available in electronic form and published in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after the chair of the committee is elected in each odd-numbered year.

RULE 2. FULL COMMITTEE MEETING DATE

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

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

RULE 3. SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING DATES

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

RULE 4. JURISDICTION AND MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Jurisdiction

(1) The Committee retains jurisdiction of all subjects listed in clause 1(c) and clause 3(b) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives and retains

exclusive jurisdiction for: defense policy generally, ongoing military operations, the organization and reform of the Department of Defense and Department of Energy, counter-drug programs, security and humanitarian assistance (except special operations-related activities) of the Department of Defense, acquisition and industrial base policy, technology transfer and export controls, joint interoperability, the Cooperative Threat Reduction program, Department of Energy nonproliferation programs, detainee affairs and policy, intelligence policy, force protection policy and inter-agency reform as it pertains to the Department of Defense and the nuclear weapons programs of the Department of Energy. While subcommittees are provided jurisdictional responsibilities in subparagraph (2), the Committee retains the right to exercise oversight and legislative jurisdiction over all subjects within its purview under rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

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

Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces: All Army, Air Force and Marine Corps acquisition programs (except Marine Corps amphibious assault vehicle programs, strategic missiles, space, lift programs, special operations, science and technology programs, and information technology accounts). In addition, the subcommittee will be responsible for Navy and Marine Corps aviation programs, National Guard and Army, Air Force and Marine Corps Reserve modernization, and ammunition programs.

Subcommittee on Military Personnel: Military personnel policy, Reserve Component integration and employment issues, military health care, military education, and POW/MIA issues. In addition, the subcommittee will be responsible for Morale, Welfare and Recreation issues and programs.

Subcommittee on Readiness: Military readiness, training, logistics and maintenance issues and programs. In addition, the subcommittee will be responsible for all military construction, depot policy, civilian personnel policy, environmental policy, installations and family housing issues, including the base closure process, and energy policy and programs of the Department of Defense.

Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces: Navy acquisition programs, Naval Reserve equipment, and Marine Corps amphibious assault vehicle programs (except strategic weapons, space, special operations, science and technology programs, and information technology programs), deep strike bombers and related systems, lift programs, and seaborne unmanned aerial systems. In addition, the subcommittee will be responsible for Maritime programs under the jurisdiction of the Committee as delineated in paragraphs 5, 6, and 9 of clause 1(c) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

Subcommittee on Strategic Forces: Strategic weapons (except deep strike bombers and related systems), space programs, ballistic missile defense, national intelligence

programs, and Department of Energy national security programs (except non-proliferation programs).

Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities: Defense-wide and joint enabling activities and programs to include: Special Operations Forces; counter-proliferation and counter-terrorism programs and initiatives; science and technology policy and programs; information technology programs; homeland defense and Department of Defense related consequence management programs; related intelligence support; and other enabling programs and activities to include cyber operations, strategic communications, and information operations.

Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations: Any matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee, subject to the concurrence of the Chairman of the Committee and, as appropriate, affected subcommittee chairmen. The subcommittee shall have no legislative jurisdiction.

(b) Membership of the Subcommittees

(1) Subcommittee memberships, with the exception of membership on the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, shall be filled in accordance with the rules of the Majority party's conference and the Minority party's caucus, respectively.

(2) The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations shall be filled in accordance with the rules of the Majority party's conference and the Minority party's caucus, respectively. Consistent with the party ratios established by the Majority party, all other Majority members of the subcommittee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee, and all other Minority members shall be appointed by the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee.

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

(4) A member of the Committee who is not a member of a particular subcommittee may sit with the subcommittee and participate during any of its hearings but shall not have authority to vote, cannot be counted for the purpose of achieving a quorum, and cannot raise a point of order at the hearing.

RULE 5. COMMITTEE PANELS AND TASK FORCES

(a) Committee Panels

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

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

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

(4) No panel shall have legislative jurisdiction.

(b) Committee and Subcommittee Task Forces

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

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

(3) No task force shall have legislative jurisdiction.

RULE 6. REFERENCE AND CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATION

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

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

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

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

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

RULE 7. PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

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

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

RULE 8. BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

(a) Pursuant to clause 2(e)(5) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee shall, to the maximum extent practicable, provide audio and video coverage

of each hearing or meeting for the transaction of business in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings. The Committee shall maintain the recordings of such coverage in a manner that is easily accessible to the public.

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

RULE 9. MEETINGS AND HEARINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

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

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

(c) Notwithstanding the foregoing, and with the approval of the Chairman, each member of the Committee may designate by letter to the Chairman, one member of that member's

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

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

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

RULE 10. QUORUM

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

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

(1) Reporting a measure or recommendation;

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

(3) Authorizing the issuance of subpoenas;

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

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

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

RULE 11. THE FIVE-MINUTE RULE

(a) Subject to rule 15, the time any one member may address the Committee or subcommittee on any measure or matter under consideration shall not exceed five minutes and then only when the member has been recognized by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman, as appropriate, except that this time limit may be exceeded by unanimous consent. Any member, upon request, shall be recognized for not more than five minutes to address the Committee or subcommittee on behalf of an amendment which the member has offered to any pending bill or resolution. The five-minute limitation shall not apply to the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or subcommittee.

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

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

(3) The Chairman of the Committee or a subcommittee, with the concurrence of the respective Ranking Minority Member, may depart with the regular order for questioning which is specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this rule provided that such a decision is announced prior to the hearing or prior to the opening statements of the witnesses and that any such departure applies equally to the Majority and the Minority.

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

RULE 12. POWER TO SIT AND ACT; SUBPOENA POWER

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

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

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

(b)(1) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee, or any subcommittee with the concurrence of the full Committee Chairman and after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, under subparagraph (a)(2) in the conduct of any investigation, or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority of the Committee or subcommittee being present. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed only by the Chairman, or by any member designated by the Committee.

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

RULE 13. WITNESS STATEMENTS

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

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

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

RULE 14. ADMINISTERING OATHS TO WITNESSES

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

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

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

RULE 15. QUESTIONING OF WITNESSES

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

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

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

RULE 16. PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MARKUPS

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

RULE 17. VOTING AND ROLLCALLS

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

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

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

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

(e) The Chairman of the Committee or a subcommittee, as appropriate, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member or the most senior Minority member who is present at the time, may elect to postpone requested record votes until such time or point at a markup as is mutually decided. When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, the underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

RULE 18. COMMITTEE REPORTS

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

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

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

RULE 19. PUBLIC INSPECTION OF COMMITTEE ROLLCALLS

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

RULE 20. PROTECTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY AND OTHER INFORMATION

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

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

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

RULE 21. COMMITTEE STAFFING

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

RULE 22. COMMITTEE RECORDS

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

RULE 23. HEARING PROCEDURES

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

RULE 24. COMMITTEE ACTIVITY REPORTS

Not later than the 30th day after June 1 and December 1, the Committee shall submit to the House a semiannual report on its activities, pursuant to clause 1(d) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

The CHAIRMAN. The rules package was coordinated with Mr. Smith and subsequently provided all members' offices on Sunday, January 16th.

Most of the changes to the committee rules are intended either to make our committee practice rules consistent or are intended to conform our rules to the House rules. There is also a handful of miscellaneous and technical changes.

At this time I would like to ask our counsel Ms. McElroy to summarize the key differences between the rules of the last Congress and those set before us today in Committee Resolution No. 1. And if you want to read very quickly, that would be good.

Ms. MCELROY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

There are a few proposed changes to the committee rules for the 111th Congress. First, the proposed rules include the following additions in order to conform with the new rules of the House. The committee rules must be made publicly available within 30 days of the election of the chairman; committee meetings must be publicly announced at least 3 days in advance; proposed legislation must be made publicly available at least 24 hours prior to consideration; the committee must provide audio and video coverage of meetings and hearings; written witness statements must be made publicly available within 1 day of a witness' appearance; the text of amendments adopted by the committee must be made publicly available within 24 hours; the results of all roll call votes must be made publicly available within 48 hours; and the committee must submit four activity reports per Congress instead of one.

Second, there is a proposed change to rule 9(c) regarding the number of staff from each member's personal office authorized to attend committee hearings that have been closed to the public for the protection of national security. Members may now designate one staff member plus an alternate, which may be a fellow, to attend such hearings. Previously, members were only authorized to designate one staffer. Despite this change, attendance at each committee hearing will still be limited to one staffer. This limitation is simply due to the size constraints of the committee spaces.

Third, the proposed rules update the jurisdiction and names of certain subcommittees. The intent is to more closely align the subcommittees with DOD missions rather than military departments. There would be a Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces, formerly called Air and Land Forces, that includes Army, Air Force and Marine Corps acquisitions programs, except Marine Corps amphibious assault vehicle programs, strategic missiles, space, strategic lift, long-range strike, or IT [information technology] programs. The jurisdiction of the subcommittee would also include all tactical aviation programs independent of which military service owns the asset.

There would also be a Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces, formerly called Seapower and Expeditionary Forces. The subcommittee would oversee all Navy acquisition programs, other than strategic missile, space, IT or tactical aviation. Oversight would also include Marine Corps amphibious assault capabilities, seaborne unmanned aerial strike, and deep strike bombers and strategic lift programs, regardless of which military service owns

the asset. The subcommittee's oversight of maritime programs would remain unchanged.

The third proposed subcommittee modification is to the Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities, which was formerly known as Terrorism, and Unconventional Threats and Capabilities. Jurisdiction of the subcommittee remains relatively unchanged, but the proposed rules have been clarified to more accurately reflect the subcommittee's oversight of all science and technology policy and programs, not simply the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

Lastly, while not reflected in the proposed committee rules package, it is worth noting that the new rules of the House clarify that the committee does have jurisdiction over cemeteries administered by the Department of Defense.

The CHAIRMAN. Excellent. Thank you very much.

At this time is there any discussion or are there any questions concerning the committee rules?

If there is no further discussion, are there any amendments to the committee rules?

If there are no amendments, the chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas Mr. Thornberry, the vice chair of the Armed Services Committee, for the purpose of offering a motion regarding Committee Resolution No. 1 concerning the committee rules of the 112th Congress.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I move to adopt Committee Resolution No. 1 concerning the committee rules for the 112th Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk will read the resolution.

Ms. SIMLER. Committee Resolution No. 1: Resolved, That the Committee on Armed Services, U.S. House of Representatives, adopt the committee rules for the 112th Congress, which are stated in the copy before each member.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now occurs on the motion of the gentleman from Texas Mr. Thornberry. As many as are in favor will say aye.

Opposed, no.

The ayes have it. Committee Resolution No. 1 is agreed to. Without objection, the motion to reconsider is laid upon the table. Without objection, committee staff are authorized to make technical and conforming changes to reflect the action of the committee in adopting the resolution.

The next order of business is the adoption of the committee's oversight plan. House rules require all House committees to adopt an oversight plan no later than February 15th. A copy of the proposed oversight plan for the 112th Congress was originally provided to members on Sunday, January 16th. The members should all have before them a revised version, which was provided to members yesterday, in consultation with the minority.

[The following information was submitted for the record.]

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION NO. 2

Resolved, That the Committee on Armed Services, U.S. House of Representatives, adopt the committee oversight plan for the 112th Congress, a copy of which is before each Member.

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

112th Congress

Oversight Plan

This oversight plan is filed pursuant to clause 2(d) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives that requires that, not later than February 15 of the first session of a Congress, each standing committee of the House shall adopt its oversight plan for that Congress.

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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 wars in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Iraq, as well as contingency operations related to the global war on terrorism, will continue to expand the range of topics requiring committee oversight including strategic, operational, and budgetary issues of great scope and complexity.

The committee has jurisdiction over laws, programs, and agencies under permanent authority in numerous titles of the United States Code, including titles 10 (Armed Forces), 32 (National Guard), 37 (Pay and Allowances of the Uniformed Services), 42 (Atomic Energy), 46 (Shipping), and 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 2012 and fiscal year 2013 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 service secretaries and chiefs of staff, combatant commanders, other officials of the Department of Defense and the military departments, officials from the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, Central Intelligence Agency and other defense-related intelligence agencies, 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 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. Each subcommittee conducts oversight of the programs within its jurisdiction as specified in the committee's rules, with the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations pursuing coordinated and constructive oversight that will identify best practices, areas of potential savings, as well as those areas in need of correction and reform within the Department of Defense.

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 112th Congress. In addition, the committee will continue to pay particular attention to the mandates placed on executive departments and agencies by the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (Public Law 103-62). The committee will examine closely the progress of the Department of Defense, the military departments, and the Department of Energy in implementing Public Law 103-62 to include the use of performance-based budgeting techniques and five-year strategic planning documents, for programs within its jurisdiction. In this context, pursuant to clause 2(d)(1) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the committee will place renewed emphasis on examining 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 of 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 prescriptive legislative action as reflected in past comprehensive efforts such as: providing for concurrent receipt of retirement and disability benefits for veterans with qualifying combat-related disabilities; reforming the military retirement system; the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-433); the Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act of 1991 (Public Law 101-510); the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-355); the Federal Acquisition Reform Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-106); the establishment of the National Nuclear Security Administration and related reform of the management of the national security programs of the Department of Energy; reform of the military health care system; and the Military Commissions Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-366). More recently, in the 110th Congress, the committee played a lead role in the passage of the

Wounded Warrior Assistance Act of 2007 and the Acquisition Improvement and Accountability Act of 2007 as included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181), the Reconstruction and Stabilization Civilian Management Act of 2008, the Clean Contracting Act of 2008 as included in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417). In the 111th Congress, the committee played a lead role in the passage of the Weapon System Acquisition Reform Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-23) and H.R. 5013, Implementing Management for Performance and Related Reforms to Obtain Value in Every Acquisition Act of 2010 (IMPROVE Acquisition Act of 2010), as included in the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111-383), and will continue to oversee these legislative provisions in the 112th Congress. In general, the committee will continue to maintain a strong linkage between formal oversight efforts and legislative initiatives.

In addition to the above, the following specific areas and subjects are identified for special attention during the 112th Congress.

POLICY ISSUES

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

The committee is committed to ensuring that the U.S. military is properly postured to meet the complex security demands of the 21st century. This will involve closely reviewing how the Department of Defense (DOD) postures itself to meet the demands of the wars in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Iraq, while also ensuring that the Department invests in modernization and remains capable of addressing new conventional and unconventional challenges. Therefore, the committee will provide oversight to ensure that all DOD activities, capabilities and functions, including doctrine, organization, training, education, exercises, materiel, leadership, personnel, facilities, and planning, appropriately reflect the necessity to meet the full range of security requirements.

Furthermore, when considering the overall posture of the Department, the committee will monitor the implementation of the recommendations delineated in the 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR). In addition, the committee will continue to consider the findings and recommendations in the final report of the QDR Independent Panel published in 2010.

Through its constitutional responsibility arising from article I, section 8, to raise and support armies and to provide and maintain a Navy, the committee has a responsibility to ensure that the military can meet its future missions, as well as today's operational requirements. The committee's examination of strategic risk, in simple terms, will look to ensure that these joint forces retain the ability, regardless of present operational pressures, to deter any potential foe, respond to any contingency that threatens U.S. interests, and defeat any adversary who might threaten America's interests, in the worst case. In this regard, the committee will closely examine the Department of Defense's range of assumptions about future threats made in strategy documents to assess the adequacy of forces, the resources available, and the likely level of strategic risk. The committee will continue to monitor strategic risk and take action to mitigate it when necessary.

The War in Afghanistan

Although the war in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan has evolved since the inauguration of Operation Enduring Freedom in 2001, it remains a vital U.S. national interest, preventing Afghanistan from once again becoming a launching pad for terrorist attacks against the United States and its allies. While the surge in coalition military and civilian resources has improved security in Afghanistan, these security gains remain fragile and reversible. Our forces must receive the resources necessary to conduct the counterinsurgency campaign, build Afghan security forces, and increase Afghan governance capacity. Given President Obama's plan to begin transition to Afghan security forces in early 2011 and to begin a conditions-based U.S. troop reduction in July 2011, working towards a complete transition to Afghan responsibility for security by 2014, the next two years will be critical to ensuring U.S. security for years to come. Consequently, the committee will expand its related oversight activities during the 112th Congress on North Atlantic Treaty Organization International Security Assistance Force (NATO-ISAF) and Operation Enduring Freedom missions. This will once again put the committee on a war footing commensurate with the "surge" in U.S. troops to Afghanistan.

The committee will examine the progress made in the execution of NATO-ISAF's counterinsurgency strategy, as articulated by President Obama in December 2009 and December 2010. The committee will track the performance metrics for measuring operational and strategic success, and will focus its oversight on whether U.S. force levels provide sufficient critical unit-level and theater-wide combat enablers to our commanders. Given the importance of enablers such as intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance assets and platforms that counter improvised explosive devices to our operational success and the protection of our forces, the committee will conduct rigorous oversight to ensure that these requirements are not negatively affected by the President's planned troop drawdowns starting in July 2011. The safety and security of U.S. and allied forces will remain paramount in the committee's deliberations, and it will seek to provide commanders with the resources to provide the necessary force protection.

Additionally, the committee will also monitor efforts to deny sanctuary in the border area between Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, as well as provide oversight to other critical efforts in Afghanistan such as the development and sustainment of effective Afghan National Security Forces, assessing their tactical, operational, and sustainment capabilities as they prepare to assume full responsibility for security in 2014. The committee will also continue efforts to see that as increasing resources are devoted to Afghanistan, especially for reconstruction activities, appropriate accountability measures are taken.

Pakistan

Security and stability in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan are vital to U.S. interests and will be a central issue for the committee in the 112th Congress. Pakistan is a nuclear-armed state with a significant role in regional security and is a critical focus for combating Al Qaeda, the Taliban, and other terrorist organizations. In particular, the Pakistan-Afghanistan border region is a base for terrorists and their supporters, who are operating on both sides of the border and pose a threat to U.S. and other International Security Assistance Forces, as well as to Afghan and

Pakistani stability. The committee will continue its oversight of the broad range of security issues involving Pakistan, and in particular, will carefully review the use of Coalition Support Funds provided to reimburse Pakistan for its support to U.S. military operations and other forms of security assistance (such as the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capabilities Fund) designed to enhance the Pakistan Frontier Corps and the Pakistani Army's ability to conduct counterinsurgency operations against the Taliban and other extremist groups operating along Pakistan's western border that threaten both U.S. and Pakistani security.

The War in Iraq

The committee will continue its strong record of oversight of the war in the Republic of Iraq. Although U.S. forces have been drawn down to 50,000 troops, primarily serving in an advisory and support capacity to Iraqi forces, the committee will continue to monitor any ongoing military activities in Iraq, seek to determine if progress made in Iraq is sustainable, and oversee the transition of responsibilities in Iraq from U.S. authorities to the Government of Iraq, and from the U.S. military to the Department of State and other agencies. The committee will work to oversee execution of Iraqi Security Forces Funding, which supports a stable Iraq and builds an effective strategic partnership between the U.S. and Iraq.

The security situation in Iraq remains inextricably linked to a complex and evolving political situation in that country. The committee will monitor political developments in Iraq, such as the formation of the new government, in order to gauge their effect on the security situation and both the requirements for U.S. forces and how they are employed.

With the U.S.-Iraq security agreement's mandate to withdraw all U.S. forces from Iraq by January 1, 2012, the committee will pursue vigorous oversight of planning and execution of the drawdown of U.S. forces and their redeployment to either home stations or other operational theaters. The committee will continue to examine those factors critical to successfully transitioning security responsibilities to the Government of Iraq. Most important of these is the ongoing development of the Iraqi Security Forces. Consequently, the committee will work to determine what capabilities gaps are likely to remain within the ISF at the end of 2011, and therefore what, if any, residual U.S. forces should remain in Iraq as trainers, advisors, logisticians, and other advanced military specialties to ensure the hard fought strategic gains are preserved as we face the Iraqi endgame.

The committee will also focus attention on Foreign Military Sales (FMS), as the FMS system has become increasingly important in efforts to build security forces in Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. While primary oversight jurisdiction lies with the Committee on Foreign Affairs, foreign military sales are an increasing component of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Force Protection

The committee will continue to emphasize force protection as a high priority issue for special oversight, focusing on areas having direct impact on the safety of military personnel engaged in operations in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Iraq. The

committee will seek to expedite the promulgation of policies and the fielding of technology and equipment that prevents and/or reduces combat casualties. The committee will continue to emphasize and support capabilities that protect personnel and equipment against both symmetrical and asymmetrical threats from an offensive as well as defensive perspective.

In Afghanistan and Iraq, focus areas will include but are not limited to: effective counter improvised explosive device (IED) equipment throughout the force; persistent surveillance in support of ground operations, particularly prevention of IED emplacement; capabilities to counter indirect fire; adequate, effective, and properly resourced quantities of body and vehicle armor; effective requirements generation and test and evaluation procedures; mine-resistant, ambush-protected vehicle production and fielding; and personal equipment that mitigates traumatic brain injury. Finally, the committee will maintain close oversight of the Joint IED Defeat Organization and its task forces to ensure appropriate intra-departmental coordination for fielding effective and affordable force protection measures.

Global War on Terrorism and Emerging Threats

Terrorism, insurgency, and weapons of mass destruction proliferation are some of the emerging threats that challenge global peace and stability. These threats directly impact the National Military Strategy and require the Department of Defense to work effectively and efficiently with other Federal agencies, and the security forces of other nations. The committee will conduct critical oversight of numerous cross-cutting Department activities central to addressing these emerging and unforeseen threats, including counterinsurgency, counterterrorism, security force assistance, and building partnership capacity (BPC), all of which received renewed emphasis in the 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review. And as the U.S. strengthens and builds partnership capacity with key allies around the globe, the committee will concomitantly remain focused on aggressively fighting the Global War on Terror and countering radicalism in places of concern such as, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Yemen, and the Horn of Africa. Ensuring security and stability in volatile regions that cannot adequately govern themselves or secure their own territory will remain a top priority for the committee.

The committee will focus attention on how the Department addresses these broad threats in its strategic planning processes, how resources are arrayed to meet these threats, and how existing authorities are consistent with operational requirements. While there are roughly a dozen authorities that fall into the BPC category, the ones the committee considers most significant include train and equip "1206" and special operations-specific "1208" authorities. Since 2006, the committee has been increasingly active in this area, and the last several national defense authorization acts have reflected what Congress considered to be the appropriate balance of providing sufficient authority for the most pressing needs of the Department of Defense while encouraging a more integrated interagency approach to building partnership capacity. Furthermore, the committee will continue to closely monitor and assess the execution of these BPC authorities, both during the initial congressional notification process and those programs in progress.

The full committee, as well as the Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities (given the key role special operations forces play in this area), will continue their oversight of the full range of emerging threats to national security and U.S. military forces, and the capabilities needed to respond.

Detainee Policy, Military Commissions, and Related Matters

The Department of Defense continues to be the custodian of hundreds of detainees who are being held in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Republic of Iraq, and United States Naval Station (GTMO), Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

With regard to detainee operations in Afghanistan, the committee primarily will focus on: implementation of the Detainee Review Board process, as well as the transfer and release of detainees held in the Bagram detention facility; cases of recidivism; and the planned transfer of all detainees into Afghan custody.

In Iraq, the Department's detainee operations will be largely governed by article 22 of the U.S.-Iraq Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA). As the SOFA nears expiration at the end of 2011, the committee will closely monitor how the Department plans to handle irreconcilable detainees who seek to attack the United States.

With respect to detention operations at United States Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, the committee will investigate the impact of Executive Orders 13491, 13492, and 13493 signed on January 22, 2009, concerning GTMO; investigate the transfer and release policies and practices that have led to recidivism among former GTMO detainees; and continue to monitor the use of the Military Commissions Act (Public Law 109-366; Public Law 111-84) that established the current legal framework governing the operation of military tribunals to try detainees for war crimes and codified some of the procedural rights of GTMO detainees.

The committee will also focus on issues relating to detainee interrogations, including whether detainees are Mirandized, the quality of intelligence resulting from interrogations, whether currently authorized interrogation techniques are adequate, and the Department's role in the newly-formed High Value Interrogation Group. The committee will also take other necessary actions and conduct related oversight.

Iran

The development of nuclear weapons by the Islamic Republic of Iran threatens vital U.S. interests in the Middle East, including, but not limited to, the free flow of energy resources through the Persian Gulf, preventing the rise of extremist Islamic organizations seeking to commit attacks against the United States and its allies. In the 112th Congress, the committee will work to publicize the threat posed by a nuclear Iran through public hearings and working off legislation requiring the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on Iran's strategic, conventional, and irregular military capabilities, the annual Iran military Power Report. The committee will work to strengthen the economic sanctions designed to make Iran's rulers choose between nuclear weapons and a functioning economy. Additionally, the committee will conduct

oversight of the full range of possible military activities and operations to counter threats posed by Iran.

FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY AND EFFICIENCY

The committee is responsible not only for ensuring that the United States military has the capabilities required to preserve our national security, but also to ensure that the Department of Defense is operated efficiently and with fiscal discipline in order to maximize the return on the taxpayers' investments. To that end, the committee will conduct oversight of the organization and management of the Department of Defense, its business operations, and the means by which the Department acquires goods and services. Acquisition programs that no longer represent the best value for the taxpayer, due to a changing security environment, mismanagement, or the time required to deliver a useful capability to the warfighter, will be re-evaluated by the committee as part of the annual defense authorization process. In particular, pursuant to clause 2(d)(1)(F) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the committee will consider recommendations made by the Secretary of Defense to cancel the Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle, the Non-Line of Sight Launch System, the Surfaced-Launched Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile, adjust procurement quantities for the Excalibur 155mm Precision Guided Munition, and closely monitor the progress of the delayed short take-off and vertical landing variant of the Joint Strike Fighter.

Additional plans for oversight in this area during the 112th Congress follow below.

Organization and Management of the Department of Defense

The committee will review the organization and management of the Department of Defense to ensure that it is properly postured to meet the complex and evolving security threats of the 21st century. The committee anticipates that the organization of the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the military departments will be modified, perhaps substantially so, as the Administration implements efficiencies within the Department. The committee will carefully review any proposed organizational changes and work to ensure that the missions of the Department are appropriately aligned with organizations that have the core competency to perform them, as well as ensure that Department's enterprise operates efficiently cutting out organizational waste and redundancy. The committee will also carefully review the Department's implementation of legislation included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) assigning the duties of Chief Management Officer of the Department of Defense to the Deputy Secretary of Defense and creating the position of Deputy Chief Management Officer. Additionally, the committee will monitor and assess the reform of joint officer management under the authorities granted by the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109-364).

Financial Management

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's inability to track and account for billions of dollars in funding and tangible assets continues to undermine its

financial management systems. It also creates a lack of transparency that significantly limits congressional oversight.

Separate measures to reform defense acquisition or to find efficiencies within the Department lack credibility if the Department is unable to produce auditable financial statements. Without these objective tools, neither the Department nor Congress can verify that greater value is being created.

The committee will continue to review the Department's efforts to implement the Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness (FIAR) plan to correct the weaknesses in its financial statements and monitor closely the interdependencies between FIAR and the hundreds of millions of dollars being spent on business systems modernization programs that the Department has proposed to address its financial management problems.

Acquisition Issues

The Acquisition System and Acquisition Policy

The committee will continue to provide oversight of the defense acquisition system and address growing concerns about cost growth in major defense acquisition programs and the responsiveness of the system to compelling military needs. In recent years, the committee has been especially active in the area of acquisition reform including: reforming the process for reviewing and certifying requirements for major defense acquisition programs; reforming contingency contracting; improving the acquisition workforce; protecting strategic materials; and establishing greater standards and transparency for services contracting.

Nevertheless, the committee is still aware of and concerned about significant shortcomings in the acquisition system. The committee will carefully review the recent revision to Department of Defense Instruction 5000.02, "Operation of the Defense Acquisition System." Likewise, the committee will continue monitor the implementation of recently enacted acquisition reforms. The committee will continue to work with the Department's Panel on Contracting Integrity to eliminate contracting vulnerabilities. The committee will continue to monitor the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission on Army Acquisition and Program Management in Expeditionary Operations and will carefully review the findings of the Commission on Wartime Contracting when they are delivered to Congress. The committee will review the progress of the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the United States Agency for International Development in implementing the memorandum of understanding between those agencies on oversight of contracting in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The committee will also review the application of regulatory frameworks, such as the cost accounting standards, to contracts entered into and performed overseas. As part of its oversight, the committee will continue to examine in depth the military requirements process that is the foundation of the acquisition system. Weapons system programs begin with the validation of a military requirement. The process by which this occurs, while lengthy and filled with multi-service consultation, continues to produce outcomes which do not reflect the jointness that the military has achieved at the operating level.

Service contracting represents an increasingly large proportion of the acquisition expenditures of the Department. The committee will continue to work to reform appropriately the acquisition process to reflect this reality by: reviewing the management structure for these contracts; increasing the visibility and transparency of these contracts by reviewing service contract inventories; and monitoring efforts to prevent personal and organizational conflicts of interest. The committee will also monitor the Department's phase out of the use of contractors to perform inherently governmental functions such as serving as the lead system integrator on major defense acquisition programs.

While the committee has done a significant amount of work to improve the ability of the workforce to contract in a contingency environment, the committee will seek to ensure that contingency contracting can be used as an effective tool of counter-insurgency operations, especially when coupled with rapid acquisition authorities, which are discussed below.

The committee recognizes that a fundamental component in addressing most of the problems in the acquisition process is improving the composition and quality of the acquisition workforce. The committee will provide oversight to efforts to enhance career paths for military personnel working in acquisition, to the recently created Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund, and to other efforts by the Department to expand and improve the acquisition workforce. In addition, the committee will continue to ensure the protection of the government's interest in technical data.

Defense Industrial Base and Technology Transfers

The committee will give close examination to the health of the defense industrial base. The industrial base for complex major weapons systems has shrunk dramatically in the last decade, limiting the ability of the Department to control costs and encourage innovation through the use of competition. Industry has also struggled in many cases to make the long-term investments that are vital to the health of the defense industrial base, notably so in the shipbuilding industry. The committee will examine the policies and funding tools available to the Department to ensure the health of the defense industrial base.

The committee will continue to examine the U.S. export control regime and its effectiveness in preventing the transfer of sensitive military-related technologies to potential adversaries. The consolidation of the defense industry and its increasingly global nature will increasingly challenge the capabilities of current systems for industrial security. The committee will continue to monitor the Department's plans and statutory authorities for industrial security to ensure their adequacy.

Rapid Acquisition Authority and Joint Urgent Operational Needs Process

The conflicts in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and particularly the evolution of the improvised explosive device (IED) as a highly effective weapon of strategic influence, have illustrated the ability of an enemy to adapt enemy within a normal defense acquisition cycle. The committee will continue its oversight of the joint urgent operational needs (JUONS) process and continue to urge the Secretary of Defense to leverage

previous efforts of the committee to take advantage of the rapid acquisition authority provided to the Department of Defense as part of section 811 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375), wherever necessary, in order to guarantee that military personnel receive required equipment in a timely manner.

The Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417) required the Secretary of Defense to commission an independent study and report on the effectiveness of the processes used by the Department of Defense to identify, prioritize, and meet urgent operational needs. In addition to the process involved for JUONS and immediate warfighter needs, the study will review certain alleged failures by the Department of Defense to rapidly respond to, validate, and execute on JUONS, and will also review concerns regarding the possible misuse of the JUONS process for non-urgent requirements. The committee will review and analyze the findings and recommendations from this commission.

Information Technology

Due to the growing complexity of software and integration challenges of linking disparate systems, the committee will focus on improving the management and acquisition of the Department of Defense information technology programs, especially through the implementation of section 804 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84), to ensure the Department realizes efficiencies resulting in cost savings, shorter development timelines, quicker acquisition, and improved capability.

OTHER POLICY ISSUES

Intelligence

The committee will continue to coordinate with the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence on tactical intelligence matters and intelligence-related activities of the Department of Defense, and intelligence and counterintelligence activities of the Department of Energy in the course of its annual oversight of the intelligence community and the authorization of appropriations for intelligence activities shared by the two committees. In addition, the committee will monitor the reorganization of the intelligence community, through implementation of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-458) and the creation of the Under Secretary for Intelligence position within the Department of Defense which was authorized by the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107-314). The committee will also evaluate intelligence-related acquisition programs both for effectiveness and affordability. Additionally, the committee will monitor the Department's security practices, audit capabilities, and information-sharing policies following recent extensive unauthorized disclosures of classified information. All of the committee's efforts will be focused on ensuring the highest possible quality of intelligence support to the warfighter.

National Guard and Reserves

The extended commitment of the National Guard and Reserve Components to meet wartime requirements of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom has highlighted longstanding pre-September 11, 2001, wartime-related equipping, manning, resourcing, and policy issues. The Commission on National Guard and Reserves (CNGR), established by Congress, has presented 95 recommendations that sought to: improve the operation of the Reserve Components; enhance the Department of Defense's role in homeland security; create a continuum of service; develop a ready and capable operational reserve force; support reserve members, families, and employers; and reform organizations and institutions to enhance the roles and missions of the Reserve Components. In the 112th Congress, the committee will continue its review of the CNGR recommendations. In addition, the committee will continue its oversight responsibilities of the Reserve Component programs and policies that are necessary to support recruitment, retention, and transition of its members back to their civilian communities, including implementation of the Beyond Yellow Ribbon program. In addition, the committee will oversee National Guard and Reserve Component equipment readiness. The committee will monitor and evaluate the obligation of funds provided for additional equipment for the National Guard and Reserve Components as part of a separate procurement account, entitled the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account (NGREA).

READINESS

Force Readiness

The committee will hold force readiness as one of its highest priorities and will continue rigorous oversight in this area, focusing not only on the readiness of deployed personnel supporting the wars in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, but on the ability of the services to conduct full-spectrum combat missions should the need arise. Shortfalls in full-spectrum readiness have developed over time due to the challenges of increased operational tempo, insufficient equipment and personnel availability, and inadequate dwell time to allow for full-spectrum training. In this vein, the committee will continue its oversight of the Department of Defense's efforts to remedy these shortfalls and restore full-spectrum combat capability. The committee will continue to monitor the services' reset strategies to repair, recapitalize, and replace equipment used in ongoing operations and will also closely monitor progress toward complete reconstitution of prepositioned stocks.

Life-Cycle Sustainment

Without appropriate and timely input from the logistics community, decisions made during system design can create unnecessary sustainment problems that drive millions of dollars in depot-level maintenance once the system is fielded. The committee will focus on reducing the total-ownership costs of weapons systems and equipment by ensuring the Department of Defense is developing, procuring and modernizing weapons systems and equipment with consideration of life-cycle support and sustainment requirements and cost. In its oversight of the Department's life-cycle sustainment efforts, the committee will monitor the implementation of section 805 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84), which requires that each major weapons system be supported by a product support manager. Furthermore, the committee will continue its oversight of the Department's corrosion control

efforts and will monitor resourcing of corrosion prediction and prevention efforts with a focus on increasing the service life of weapons systems while reducing long-term sustainment costs.

Depot and Arsenal Capability

A critical piece of equipment sustainment is the capability provided by the nation's organic arsenals and depots, including air logistics centers and shipyards. The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense continues to lack a comprehensive strategy to ensure U.S. military depots and arsenals are viably positioned and have the workforce, equipment, and facilities for efficient operations to meet the nation's current requirements, as well as those in the future. The committee will continue oversight of depot and arsenal operations and management, focusing on capital investment in facilities and equipment, the implementation methodology and use of sustainment concepts such as performance-based logistics, the role of public-private partnerships, the use of working capital funds for timely product improvement, and the services' logistics enterprise resource planning systems. Furthermore, the committee will examine the statutory framework that underpins depot and arsenal capability including those programs and initiatives designed to assure availability of critical organic manufacturing capabilities.

Civilian Personnel

The Department of Defense has long relied on the federal civilian workforce to support its missions around the world, often requiring civilians to serve in active combat zones; and it is clear that the federal civilian workforce of the Department of Defense plays a critical role in the readiness of our military forces. In its oversight in the 112th Congress, the committee' will assess the implementation of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84), which requires the Secretary of Defense to develop a strategic workforce plan in order to shape and improve the civilian workforce of the Department of Defense. The committee will also examine the effectiveness and efficiency of the Department's processes for recruiting, selecting and hiring of qualified individuals, and will continue to monitor progress toward developing a responsive, reliable security clearance system. The committee will continue its oversight of the Department's transition from the National Security Personnel System (NSPS), with specific focus on the reclassification of NSPS positions and the overarching plan for transitioning employees and positions from NSPS. The committee will also consider the future direction of the Department's statutory pay and personnel systems.

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

An effective energy strategy for the Department of Defense will increase the operational effectiveness of the military and will enhance our national and energy security. Therefore, the committee will review the energy strategies promulgated by the Department of Defense and will monitor trends in the Department's energy use on military installations and for military operations.

The committee will also continue its oversight of the Department of Defense and military services' environmental restoration program and will monitor Department of Defense funding and adherence to federal, state, and local requirements for cleanup, compliance, and pollution prevention.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Basing

The Department of Defense is undergoing a significant change in force structure both in the United States and overseas. These changes are being implemented to enhance operational efficiencies and ensure access to future contingency operations. The committee will continue to review all significant domestic and overseas basing proposals.

Military Construction Programming

The committee will review the Department's military construction program to manage the overall capacity of the Department's infrastructure and ensure prudent long-term military construction investments are provided.

Real Property Acquisition, Maintenance, and Disposal

The real property management process requires extensive oversight to maintain more than $650.0 billion in infrastructure at an annual cost of nearly $60.0 billion. The committee is concerned that infrastructure inefficiencies result in duplicative operations and uncoordinated investment decisions, and will seek to apply best practices across the Department in order to efficiently maintain the services' taxpayer funded infrastructure.

Military Infrastructure Privatization

The committee will continue its review of these long-term mechanisms and ensure prudent investment decisions are implemented that provide the best capabilities to the Department.

TOTAL FORCE, PERSONNEL, AND HEALTH CARE ISSUES

Manpower Sufficient in Quantity and Quality to Meet Global Commitments

Some argue that military personnel have become or are becoming too expensive. The committee rejects that assertion because this budget oriented focus misses the fundamental question that the committee will assess: What does the nation need in terms of manpower and the quality of that manpower to meet its current and future global military commitments? In this context, the recent announcement by the Secretary of Defense to reduce Army and Marine Corps manpower levels beginning in 2015 in the name of efficiency deeply troubles the committee. Under this proposal, the Army's permanent active duty end strength would decrease by 27,000, resulting in Army strength some 46,000 below the fiscal year 2010 actual levels and 5,000 below fiscal year 2008 permanent levels. The Marine Corps permanent strength would shrink by 15,000 to 20,000 below fiscal year 2010 levels. The announcement of such cuts as a cost-savings measure appear to be premature when both military services are heavily engaged in two wars; when neither the Army nor the Marine Corps have achieved their dwell time goals so

necessary to sustain a military force whose personnel are under severe stress; when such reductions portend increased use of the Reserve Components who also have yet to achieve dwell time objectives; when the Army struggles to ensure full manning of forces deploying to combat theaters; and there is no evidence available to the committee that a smaller Army and Marine Corps would be adequate to meet future contingencies or the war fighting requirements of the combatant commanders. For these reasons, the committee will closely scrutinize proposed manpower reductions, and will also continue oversight to ensure that the Armed Services - Active Guard and Reserve - can sustain themselves while minimizing the negative effects of fighting two wars simultaneously and be adequately manned to fight future contingencies. Within this focus, the committee will examine closely trends in force structure requirements, end strength, recruiting, retention and compensation.

Sustaining Cost Efficient Operation of Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) Programs, Military Resale Programs and Department of Defense School System

Several analysts have targeted various programs directly related to military quality of life as being extraneous, unnecessary, and too costly to maintain. The committee rejects such assertions and believes cost efficient sustainment of the military resale system, including the post exchange and commissaries, the Department of Defense School System, and the MWR programs of the military services, is required. Committee oversight efforts will be directed toward that end.

Mental Health Services for Members of the Armed Forces

A continued principal focus of the committee during the 112th Congress will be to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of mental health services provided to members of the Armed Forces and their families. Particular attention will be given, but not limited to, the suicide prevention efforts undertaken by each military service and the interim results of the longitudinal study by the National Institutes of Mental Health and the Army on suicidality and mental health in the United States Army.

Sexual Assault in the Military

The committee will continue its efforts to address sexual assaults in the military and ensure victims are provided the appropriate care and support. The Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111-383) requires the Department of Defense to make significant improvements to their programs and policies to prevent and address sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces. Implementation of these program and policy improvements will require close oversight by the committee. Finally, the committee remains interested in how the military justice system is functioning with regard to the issue of sexual assault and will continue working with the Department of Defense on methods to optimize prosecution efforts.

Military Health Care System

The committee is committed to a robust military health system which provides quality health care for service members, retirees, and their families. The cost of providing health care to military beneficiaries will be a particular focus for the committee during the 112th Congress. The committee will continue to explore strategies to improve the health status of beneficiaries and control cost growth within the military health care system with particular emphasis the role of preventive care. Additionally, to ensure that the military health system is efficient and effective, the committee will conduct oversight activities on how the military health system should be organized, programmed, and resourced. Particular attention will be focused on health information technology systems and the acquisition process for military health related procurement. The committee will continue to closely monitor progress towards completing the Base Realignment and Closure requirements, along with additional congressional mandates, for military treatment facilities in the National Capital Region. Finally, the committee remains committed to a robust medical research and development program focused on military heath issues, such as blast injury mitigation and treatment, combat trauma care, military infectious diseases, and medical biological/chemical defense.

Wounded Warrior Care (Wounded and Disabled Service Members and Their Families)

The committee will continue its efforts to assess the adequacy of the Department of Defense policies and programs for wounded and disabled service members and their families. The committee will also evaluate the Department Defense's ability to integrate and coordinate the multitude of services and resources available to assist the wounded and disabled, not only from other federal agencies, but also from the private sector. The congressionally mandated Department of Defense centers of excellence will be reviewed for opportunities to expand capabilities and make improvements. In addition, the committee will continue to closely monitor translational research and treatment advances in traumatic brain injury. Particular attention will be focused on improvements to the disability evaluation system including the on-going Disability Evaluation System pilot with a view to ensuring the fairness, effectiveness, and efficiency of the program and to simplify the process for service members.

Military Voting

Recognizing that operational requirements and the mobility of military personnel were preventing military voters from receiving state-provided absentee ballots by mail in time for an election, Congress enacted legislation to improve the opportunity for our troops and their families to participate in the voting process and have their votes count. During the 112th Congress, the committee will continue to closely monitor Department of Defense compliance with the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (MOVE) Act included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84). The committee will review military overseas voter participation in the 2010 election cycle and explore possibilities to further enhance the voting process to ensure that military voters are not disenfranchised in future elections.

Military Family Readiness

We are a nation at war, fighting on two fronts and the strains of those wars translate directly and immediately to the families of the members of the Armed Forces. The committee will continue to focus on the needs of military families and to identify the programs and policies that can be developed or modified to improve their lives. In particular, the committee will review and assess the adequacy and efficacy of current Department of Defense and military service family support programs to ensure these programs are reaching military families and meeting their needs.

Prisoner of War and Missing in Action (POW/MIA)

Over the past several years, the committee has maintained active oversight of the Department of Defense's POW/MIA activities, as the committee of jurisdiction. That oversight led to the requirement that the Department of Defense reform the POW-MIA accounting effort and achieve significantly higher levels of identification by 2015. The committee will remain committed to diligent oversight and investigation into the challenges facing the Department in reaching the new accounting objectives, particularly with respect to the recovery, identification, and return of remains that have been found.

MODERNIZATION AND INVESTMENT ISSUES

The committee will conduct oversight of the full range of modernization and investment issues facing the Department of Defense. In particular, the Committee will seek to ensure the military services have the appropriate authorities, capabilities, and force structure to defend against any potential challenges posed by the advanced anti-access capabilities of countries, such as China and Iran, consistent with the report of the 2010 Department of Defense Quadrennial Defense Review which found that, ''Anti-access strategies seek to deny outside countries the ability to project power into a region, thereby allowing aggression or other destabilizing actions to be conducted by the anti-access power. Without dominant capabilities to project power, the integrity of U.S. alliances and security partnerships could be called into question, reducing U.S. security and influence and increasing the possibility of conflict.''.

Army and Marine Corps Armored Vehicle Modernization

The committee will focus on oversight of the Army and Marine Corps' ambitious and evolving plans to recapitalize their entire fleets of heavy and medium-weight armored vehicles over the next two decades, including the M1 Abrams tank, M2 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, Stryker Vehicles, the Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle, the Marine Personnel Carrier program, upgrades for Light Armored Vehicles, upgrades to Paladin artillery systems, and replacement of Army M113 series vehicles. In particular, the committee will focus on ensuring that the existing fleet of armored vehicles is properly upgraded and reset after very heavy use in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and that the Army continues to field vehicles that stay ahead of the evolving anti-vehicle threat posed by improvised explosive devices and advances in anti-tank guided missiles.

Ground Combat Vehicle Program

Based on long-standing committee concerns stemming from the Future Combat Systems program's requirements, cost increases, and schedule delays, the committee will continue aggressive efforts to oversee and shape the evolving Ground Combat Vehicle (GCV) program. In the 112th Congress, these oversight efforts will focus on understanding the basis of GCV requirements as they pertain to the Analysis of Alternatives, containing program costs, and ensuring appropriate and thorough testing. The committee will also continue to work closely with the Government Accountability Office and the Congressional Budget Office to conduct continuous oversight and evaluation of the GCV program.

Army Aviation Programs

While major reductions may occur in rotorcraft force levels in the Republic of Iraq over the period of the 112th Congress, it is anticipated that Army air operations in Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan will continue to require large numbers of legacy rotorcraft deployed to those theaters. Those aircraft, including the CH-47, UH-60, AH-64, and OH-58, will likely continue to be operated at high operational tempos, in very challenging environments. These high operational tempos will require continued upgrade and reset efforts.

In addition to its oversight of aviation requirements for, and performance in, combat operations, the committee will closely monitor the Army's future force program for aviation. In particular, the committee will focus on the Army's restructured acquisition plan resulting from the cancellation of the Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter, the initiation of modernization programs such as the Joint Future Theater Lift (JFTL) program, and the need for aircraft survivability equipment upgrades to provide warning and protection against evolving surface-to-air missile threats.

With regard to the JFTL program, while the committee has supported research efforts to develop next-generation rotorcraft capabilities, it is concerned that senior leadership of the services and the Office of the Secretary of Defense have yet to establish a set of validated, reconciled, tested, and achievable technology requirements for the JFTL program.

Army Communications Programs

Given the growing importance of battlefield communications networks in global combat operations, the committee will continue to pressure the Army to clarify its plans for its future battlefield network and the supporting research programs now in place. In particular, the committee will focus oversight efforts on the Warfighter Information Network-Tactical (WIN-T), the Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS), other Army tactical radio programs, and the Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below (FBCB2) "Blue Force Tracker" system. The committee will work with the Army to ensure that the future battlefield capabilities it creates results in a network-enabled, rather than a network-dependent, Army. The committee aims to empower soldiers to accomplish their missions, rather than create an Army that is dependent on its communications network, so much so that it is not able to function without it. Finally, the committee will work to ensure that the Army's plans create conditions for real competition and efficiency in the domestic military communications industrial base.

Tactical Aircraft Force Structure

The committee will continue to focus on the size and composition of the tactical aircraft force structure. Continued delays in the initial operational capability of the F-35 aircraft have the potential to result in future tactical aircraft force structure shortfalls if service life extensions for legacy aircraft cannot be accomplished.

With an operational requirement of 1,056 strike fighters, the Department of the Navy projects it can manage a peak strike fighter shortfall of 100 aircraft in 2018. The committee will focus on inventory objectives of F/A-18E/F and EA-18G procurement, the effect of delays in the procurement of the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, F/A-18 A through D service life limits, and mission capability of the AV-8B aircraft.

The Air Force has stated a strike fighter operational requirement of 2,000 aircraft, and, under current procurement and retirement plans, the Air Force does not project a strike fighter shortfall. However, delays in deliveries of the F-35A aircraft will affect the Air Force fighter aircraft inventory. In the 112th Congress, the committee will continue its oversight of: aircraft retirement plans; the F-22 and F-35 aircraft programs; and life extension and modernization programs for the F-15, F-16, and A-10 aircraft.

F-35/Joint Strike Fighter

During the 112th Congress, the committee will continue oversight of the F-35/Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) Program, particularly issues related to the propulsion system. The committee will also continue to exercise oversight of program cost, schedule, and performance of the program.

With the JSF approximately two-thirds through a 14-year development process, the committee believes that there is still risk in completing JSF development within currently projected cost, schedule, and performance parameters. In the 112th Congress, the committee will continue to receive JSF annual reports and receive testimony and briefings from both the Department of Defense and the Government Accountability Office.

Bomber Force Structure

The committee understands that the Air Force plans to invest significant fiscal resources to develop, prototype, and field a next generation bomber platform, and also has plans to modernize and upgrade the B-52, B-2, and B-1 bomber aircraft platforms. While the Department of Defense has committed significant time and resources to the study of the required capability for Long Range Strike (LRS), the initial acquisition strategy calling for fielding of a capability by 2018 was suspended in 2009 to execute yet another LRS study, causing program uncertainty and instability, as well as inefficient use of considerable resources.

The committee will continue to maintain oversight of current bomber force modernization plans and the future bomber development activities of the Air Force.

Aerial Refueling Aircraft

The committee will continue to maintain active oversight of tanker modernization and recapitalization programs of the Air Force. The ability for aerial refueling during military operations is a critical capability in meeting National Military Strategy objectives. Currently, the KC-135 and KC-10 are the primary providers of U.S. air-refueling capability. Recapitalization of the KC-135 fleet of 415 aircraft, currently delayed 9 years because of failures internal to the Department of Defense's acquisition system, will take over 30 years based on current fiscal resource constraints and other Department of Defense priorities that require significant funding. This will result in having to maintain and operate KC-135 aircraft that will be in the fleet for over 70 years. Therefore, timely recapitalization of the Air Force's KC-135 tanker fleet is critical. Additionally, the Air Force plans to perform an avionics modernization program on the KC-10 fleet of tankers.

Department of the Navy Aviation and Weapons Programs

In addition to Navy tactical aircraft force structure noted above, the Navy is faced with a number of challenges in major aviation acquisition and life extension programs. These include, but are not limited to: the P-8 Multi-Mission Aircraft; the VH-71 Presidential Helicopter Replacement; and medium and heavy lift helicopter replacement. The committee plans to devote a significant amount of effort in oversight for Navy and Marine Corps aviation acquisition programs in an attempt to forestall any degradation to the striking power of afloat carrier battle groups or the logistics ability afforded by medium and heavy lift helicopters.

The committee will continue close oversight of the Department of the Navy weapons procurement programs. In particular, the committee will evaluate the ability of the supplier base to furnish the Department with adequate numbers of weapons in an affordable manner, particularly the Tomahawk Land Attack Missile Block IV.

Shipbuilding Programs

The committee will continue close oversight of the Department of the Navy shipbuilding programs. In particular, the committee will conduct hearings, briefings and on-site inspection to assess the requirements for the size and composition of the nation's battle force fleet. The committee will continue to evaluate the projected investment required to maintain maritime dominance and deter peer or near-peer maritime aggression. As part of such an evaluation, the committee will continue to place a significant emphasis on improving affordability in shipbuilding programs through: the requirements process; the use of acquisition best practices; stability within the overall program; increased reliance on common systems; and process and facility improvements at construction yards. The committee will conduct hearings and briefings to assess the need for legislative action to recapitalize infrastructure of public and private shipyards constructing or maintaining Navy vessels and vessels of the National Defense Sealift Force.

Military Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Programs

Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) programs constitute a rapidly growing component of the overall Department of Defense force structure. The committee will focus on the budget, cost, schedule, and performance outcomes of major unmanned aerial systems programs and examine the ISR enterprise for balance in collection and analysis capabilities. Also, close scrutiny of Office of the Secretary of Defense ISR policy formulation and oversight have been and will continue to be of interest to the committee. Long-standing concerns of the committee remain: lack of an adequate long-term ISR architecture and acquisition strategy; lack of supporting analysis for programmatic decisions; failure to balance collection programs data output with adequate resources to process, exploit, and disseminate data and analysis; and unnecessary proliferation of unmanned and manned vehicles, sensors, and ground stations.

Directed Energy Programs

Each of the military services and the Office of the Secretary of Defense within the Department of Defense have continued to fund numerous directed energy acquisition efforts for at least the last two decades. Promised capabilities have in all cases failed to be realized. The committee has continued to support these efforts, but in the 112th Congress, the committee will more closely examine organizing concepts provided by the Office of Secretary of Defense as demonstration projects become viable programs and the respective service acquisition plans in support of fielding directed energy capabilities.

Nuclear Deterrence

The committee oversees the atomic energy defense activities of the Department of Energy (DOE) and nuclear policies and programs of the Department of Defense (DOD) to ensure the safety, security, reliability, and credibility of the U.S. nuclear deterrent. Particular emphasis will be placed on oversight of Departments of Energy and the Department of Defense nuclear modernization plans, including but not limited to: infrastructure investments; warhead life extension programs; stockpile stewardship and management plans; delivery system modernization; nuclear command and control; and security. The committee will closely watch the Administration's funding of the nuclear enterprise to ensure sufficient resources are provided and allocated effectively across DOE and DOD requirements.

The committee will also provide oversight of the Administration's nuclear policy and posture, extended deterrence policy, arms control activities, nuclear nonproliferation activities, and force structure requirements. The committee will also review Departments of Energy and Department of Defense organization and management of the nuclear enterprise, including National Nuclear Security Administration performance of its roles and missions under title 32 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-65), laboratory and production site management and operations, workforce sustainment, and management of defense nuclear waste.

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 its friends and allies against the full range of ballistic missile threats. Particular emphasis will be placed on: U.S. homeland missile defense capabilities; European Phased Adaptive Approach implementation and ensuring an adequate hedging strategy for the protection of the U.S. homeland; developmental and operational testing; force structure and inventory requirements; sensor-to-shooter integration; and science and technology investments in areas such as directed energy. The committee will be closely watching the Administration's funding of the missile defense program, seeking the cost-effective application of resources, and looking for opportunities to bring greater stability to the industrial base.

The committee will continue to monitor foreign ballistic missile threats and identify opportunities to strengthen international missile defense cooperation with allies and partners such as the State of Israel, Japan, and North Atlantic Treaty Organization member states. Department of Defense oversight and management of missile defense activities, including the roles and responsibilities of the Missile Defense Agency and military services will also be reviewed. The committee will also provide oversight of the Administration's missile defense policy and posture, including close examination of any Administration efforts that may limit missile defenses as part of any treaty or agreement.

National Security Space

The committee oversees the national security space programs of the Department of Defense, including space intelligence programs that are funded by the Military Intelligence Program. Particular attention will be placed on: space acquisition strategies that reduce technical risk and promote greater stability and predictability in the industrial base; mitigating risks that could create gaps in space capabilities; affordability and increasing government buying power; science and technology investments and improving the transition of technologies to baseline programs; and improving the synchronization between satellite and terminal acquisition programs.

The committee will continue to monitor foreign space threats and assess the Department's space situational awareness, space protection, and operationally responsive space activities. The committee will also provide oversight of the Administration's space policy and posture, review efforts to improve governance and management across the national security space enterprise, seek opportunities for space integration (where they make sense), and promote efforts that sustain the technical workforce.

EMERGING THREATS AND CAPABILITIES

Investment in Future Capabilities Science and Technology

The Department of Defense faces difficult choices as it balances the competing needs of capabilities needed for current operations and those projected for future conflicts. In order to address the latter, investments must be made in the Department's Science and Technology (S&T) programs, and aligned appropriately with continued development and procurement programs to

position the Department to meet those future challenges. Preparing for the challenges of the future, the Department must create a portfolio of technological options that can address the perceived threats identified in the defense planning process, as well as the emergence of unanticipated events or strategic competitors. Overcoming the bureaucratic inertia of existing acquisition roadmaps should be more properly balanced with capabilities to institutionalize adaptability. With the emergence of nontraditional adversaries pursuing "complex irregular warfare," the Department of Defense recognized that true transformation required investment in additional capability areas. The committee will continue to encourage the Department to plan for and execute a balanced S&T program that ensures the U.S. military can retain superiority for future generations.

Cybersecurity Information Technology

Cyber operations have taken on an increasingly important role in military operations as well as national security. Accordingly, the committee will continue to closely scrutinize the Department's cyber operations, organization, manning and funding to ensure the military has the freedom of maneuver required to conduct the range of missions required to provide for the nation's defense. An important oversight role for Congress regarding the conduct of defensive and offensive cyber operations will be to ensure proper legal and policy framework is in place and is followed. The committee is particularly interested in examining the effects of globalization on the assured integrity of microelectronics and software.

Strategic Communication and Information Operations

Engagement with foreign audiences is pivotal in countering violent extremists and interrupting the radicalization process. As such, strategic engagement is a key element to success on the battlefield and an important tool to prevent or deter conflict before escalation. The committee will pay particular attention to the Department of Defense's strategic communication strategy and the interplay of strategic communications and information operations, a broader set of tools to address operations beyond strategic communications. These activities are key enablers to military operations as well as military support to diplomacy.

The CHAIRMAN. The oversight plan includes a broad range of issues that the committee will be considering during the 112th Congress and has been coordinated with Mr. Smith and his staff.

Is there discussion of the committee's oversight plan?

If there is no further discussion, are there any amendments to the oversight plan?

Ms. Bordallo.

Ms. BORDALLO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I raised the issue of the importance of China and other issues related to the Pacific area, and I think this should be highlighted and included.

The CHAIRMAN. Great point. That is on page 17 of the revised edition, and I apologize that we got that to you so late, but that is included.

Ms. BORDALLO. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I appreciate your pointing that out.

If there is no further discussion, are there any amendments to the oversight plan?

If there is no further discussion, no further amendments, the chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas Mr. Thornberry, vice chair of the Armed Services Committee, for the purpose of offering a motion regarding Committee Resolution No. 2 concerning the committee oversight plan for the 112th Congress.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I move to adopt Committee Resolution No. 2 concerning the committee oversight plan for the 112th Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. The clerk will read the resolution.

Ms. SIMLER. Committee Resolution No. 2: Resolved, That the Committee on Armed Services, U.S. House of Representatives, adopt the committee oversight plan for the 112th Congress, a copy of which is before each member.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now occurs on the motion of the gentleman from Texas Mr. Thornberry. So many as are in favor will say aye.

Those opposed, no.

The ayes have it. Committee Resolution No. 2 is agreed to. Without objection, the motion to reconsider is laid upon the table. Without objection, committee staff are authorized to make technical and conforming changes to reflect the action of the committee in adopting the resolution.

The next order of business is the adoption of the committee's security procedures. The members have before them a copy of the proposed security procedures.

[The following information was submitted for the record.]

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION NO. 3

Resolved, That the Committee on Armed Services, U.S. House of Representatives, adopt the committee security procedures for the 112th Congress, a copy of which is before each Member.

SECURITY PROCEDURES

Committee on Armed Services
U.S. House of Representatives
112th Congress
(Effective January 20, 2011)

In accordance with committee and House rules, the following procedures are established by the Committee on Armed Services to ensure protection of classified and other sensitive national security information in the possession of the committee.

The following committee and House rules apply to classified information:

COMMITTEE RULE 9(c)

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

RULE 20. PROTECTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY AND OTHER INFORMATION

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

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

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

HOUSE RULE XXIII: CODE OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

"Before a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may have access to classified information, the following oath (or affirmation) shall be executed:

> 'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not disclose any classified information received in the course of my service with the House of Representatives, except as authorized by the House of Representatives or in accordance with its Rules.'"

PROCEDURES FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND STAFF ASSOCIATED WITH THE COMMITTEE WHO WISH TO READ CLASSIFIED INFORMATION IN THE POSSESSION OF THE COMMITTEE

In addition to House rules, law and regulation, the following procedures shall govern the handling, management and control of classified information by committee staff. These procedures apply to documents, material, and information provided to the committee by congressional or executive branch entities that bear a classification of confidential, secret, or top secret, including all codeword and special access classified information.

Members and staff of the Committee on Armed Services and 9(c) staff of Members of the Committee on Armed Services:

1. Members of Congress, who are Members of the committee and have signed the *Oath for Access to Classified Information*, shall have access to all classified papers and other materials received by the committee from any source.

2. Armed Services Committee staff members and appropriately cleared personal office staff who are designated under committee rule 9(c), who have signed the *Oath for Access to Classified Information* and have a need to know, may also have access to classified information that is in the possession of the committee and that corresponds with their respective clearance levels.

Members who are NOT Members of the Committee:

Members of Congress, who are not Members of the committee, may be granted access to classified materials which are in the possession of the committee in the following manner:

1. Written Notification Required — Members who desire to examine classified materials in the possession of the committee must notify the Chairman of the committee in writing.

2. Committee Consideration — The Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Member, shall consider each such request by non-committee Members at the earliest practicable opportunity. The Chairman shall determine what action he deems appropriate in light of all of the circumstances of each request. In his determination, the Chairman shall consider:
    - the sensitivity to the national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States of the information sought;
    - the jurisdictional interest of the Member making the request; and
    - such other concerns, constitutional or otherwise, as may affect the public interest of the United States.

3. Chairman Action — After consideration of the Member's request, the Chairman may take any action that he may deem appropriate under the circumstances, including but not limited to:
    - approving the request, in whole or part;
    - denying the request; or
    - providing the requested information or material in a different form than that sought by the Member.

4. Requirements for Access by Non-Committee Members — Prior to a non-committee Member being given access to classified information, the requesting Member shall:
    - affirm in writing that a copy of the oath executed by such Member pursuant to House Rule XXIII, clause 13, is on file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives;
    - agree in writing not to divulge any classified information provided to the Member pursuant to these committee procedures to any person not authorized by House rules, law or regulation; and
    - agree not to divulge such classified information in a non-secure environment.

5. Consultation Authorized — When considering a Member's request, the Chairman may consult the Secretary of Defense and such other officials as he considers to be necessary.

6. Finality of Committee Decisions —
    - Should the Member making such a request disagree with the Chairman's determination with respect to that request, or any part thereof, the Member may request full committee consideration of his/her request by notifying the Chairman in writing of his disagreement with the decision and the Member's request for the committee's consideration and a vote on the request.
    - The committee shall subsequently consider the matter and decide, by record vote, what further action or recommendation, if any, the committee will take.

7. Notice to Originating Agency — In the event that the chairman or committee authorizes the disclosure of classified information, which is provided to the committee by an agency of the executive branch, to a Member who is not a Member of the committee, the Chairman may notify the providing agency of the committee's action prior to the transmission of such classified information.

ALL Members and 9(c) Staff Requesting Access to Classified Information:

1. All classified information will be kept in secure safes in the committee offices. Members seeking to review classified information should contact the Staff Director or Deputy Staff Director of the Armed Services Committee and identify the specific classified materials which are requested for review.

2. Following consultation with the Staff Director or Deputy Staff Director, access to the classified information will be coordinated with the committee's Classified Materials Control Officer. Classified documents will be made available for review during regular committee business hours (8:30AM- 6:00PM, Monday through Friday).

3. Review of classified materials must occur within committee office spaces. The classified materials may not be removed from these spaces. An appropriately cleared committee staff member will be present while classified information is being reviewed.

4. No notes, reproduction or recordings may be made of any portion of the classified information reviewed by Members of Congress or 9(c) staff.

5. In accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, classified information may only be disclosed by Members of Congress to individuals with the appropriate level of security clearance, an established need-to-know, and in a secure location.

6. Members will be asked to sign the *Access Information Sheet,* a copy of which is attached to this document, if they or their 9(c) staff gain access to classified information.

   After securing the signature of their respective Member, 9(c) staff will also sign their form before the 9(c) staff will be given access to classified information.

   The committee's Classified Material Control Officer will maintain the *Access Information Sheet* identifying the material, the staff assigned, and the time of arrival and departure of Members of Congress or their 9(c) staff who were given access to classified information at the request of their respective Member.

7. The committee's Classified Material Control Officer will ensure that the classified information reviewed by the Member of Congress or their 9(c) staff is returned to the proper custodian and/or secured appropriately.

PROCEDURES FOR CLASSIFIED HEARINGS AND BRIEFINGS OF THE COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEES

1. In accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, classified information may only be disclosed to Members of Congress, committee staff, or 9(c) staff with the appropriate level of security clearance and an established need-to-know.

2. No classified material provided at a hearing, briefing or meeting may be removed from the secure meeting room.

3. Any notes made by a Member or 9(c) staff during a classified hearing or briefing must be provided to Armed Services Committee staff at the conclusion of the classified hearing or briefing for proper storage or destruction.

4. No electronic communication devices, including blackberries, cellular phones, and pagers (including 1-way pagers), may be taken into a classified hearing or briefing. Committee staff will make arrangements for the proper safekeeping of such electronic equipment outside the meeting room.

CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS ACCESS INFORMATION SHEET FOR MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
112th CONGRESS

Description of Material:

Classification:

Member's Name:

HASC Staff Member Assigned:

Date:

Time In:

Time Out:

I agree not to divulge any classified information provided to me pursuant to the committee's procedures to any person not authorized by House rules, law or regulation. I also agree not to divulge such classified information in a non-secure environment.

_____

Signature, Member of Congress

CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS ACCESS INFORMATION SHEET FOR MEMBERS NOT ON THE COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
112th CONGRESS

Description of Material:

Classification:

Member's Name:

Date:

Time In:

Time Out:

I affirm that I have duly executed the oath pursuant to House Rule XXIII, clause 13, and that the oath is on file with the clerk of the House of Representatives. I agree not to divulge any classified information provided to me pursuant to the committee's procedures to any person not authorized by House rules, law or regulation. I also agree not to divulge such classified information in a non-secure environment.

_____

Signature, Member of Congress

CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS ACCESS INFORMATION SHEET FOR 9(c) STAFF OF THE COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
112th CONGRESS

Description of Material:

Classification:

Member's Name:

HASC Staff Member Assigned:

Date:

Time In:

Time Out:

I request that my 9(c) staff, _____, be granted access to the material described.

_____
Signature, Member of Congress

I, _____, agree not to divulge any classified information provided to me pursuant to the committee's procedures to any person not authorized by House rules, law or regulation. I also agree not to divulge such classified information in a non-secure environment.

_____
Signature, 9(c) staff

The CHAIRMAN. The security procedures were coordinated with Mr. Smith and subsequently provided to all members' offices, along with the rules package and oversight plan, on Sunday, January 16th. At this time is there any discussion or are there any questions concerning the security procedures?

If there is no further discussion, are there any amendments to the security procedures?

If there are no amendments, the chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas Mr. Thornberry, vice chair of the HASC [House Armed Services Committee], for the purpose of offering a motion regarding Committee Resolution No. 3 concerning the security procedures for the 112th Congress.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I move to adopt Committee Resolution No. 3 concerning the security procedures for the 112th Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. The clerk will read the resolution.

Ms. SIMLER. Committee Resolution No. 3: Resolved, That the Committee on Armed Services, U.S. House of Representatives, adopt the [committee] security procedures for the 112th Congress, a copy of which is before each member.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now occurs on the motion of the gentleman from Texas Mr. Thornberry. So many as are in favor will say aye.

Those opposed, no.

The ayes have it. Committee Resolution No. 3 is agreed to. Without objection, the motion to reconsider is laid upon the table. Without objection, committee staff are authorized to make technical and conforming changes to reflect the action of the committee in adopting the resolution.

The final item of business for today is the committee staffing resolution. The members should have all before them Committee Resolution No. 4, which is the resolution appointing the committee staff for the 112th Congress as well as a copy of the list of committee staff.

[The following information was submitted for the record.]

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION NO. 4

Resolved, That the persons listed on the sheet before the Members, and such other personnel as may be required by the committee within the limits and terms authorized under the Rules of the House of Representatives, are hereby appointed to the staff of the Committee on Armed Services, U.S. House of Representatives, for the 112th Congress, it being understood that according to the provisions of law, the Chairman will fix the basic salary per annum.

STAFF - HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Bob Simmons, Staff Director
Roger Zakheim, Deputy Staff Director/General Counsel
Betty B. Gray, Executive Assistant
Michael R. Higgins, Professional Staff Member
John D. Chapla, Professional Staff Member
John F. Sullivan, Professional Staff Member
Nancy M. Warner, Professional Staff Member
Jesse D. Tolleson, Jr., Professional Staff Member
Debra S. Wada, Professional Staff Member
Douglas C. Roach, Professional Staff Member
Mark R. Lewis, Professional Staff Member
Paul Arcangeli, Professional Staff Member
Jeanette S. James, Professional Staff Member
Rebecca A. Ross, Professional Staff Member
Andrew Hunter, Professional Staff Member
Heath R. Bope, Professional Staff Member
Lynn M. Williams, Professional Staff Member
Joshua C. Holly, Director of Communications
John Wason, Professional Staff Member
Jenness Simler, Professional Staff Member
Alex Kugajevsky, Professional Staff Member
Kari Bingen, Professional Staff Member
Cyndi Howard, Staff Assistant
Douglas Bush, Professional Staff Member
Lara Battles, Professional Staff Member
Cathy Garman, Professional Staff Member
Vickie Plunkett, Professional Staff Member
Timothy McClees, Professional Staff Member
Kevin Gates, Professional Staff Member
Michael Casey, Professional Staff Member
David Sienicki, Professional Staff Member
Zach Steacy, Director, Legislative Operations
Everett Coleman, Professional Staff Member
Mary Kate Cunningham, Staff Assistant
Craig Greene, Professional Staff Member
Phil MacNaughton, Professional Staff Member
Jack Schuler, Professional Staff Member
Scott Bousum, Staff Assistant
Ryan Crumpler, Professional Staff Member
John N. Johnson, Staff Assistant
William S. Johnson, Counsel
Jaime Cheshire, Professional Staff Member and
Senior Advisor to the Chairman
Jim Weiss, Staff Assistant
Alejandra Villarreal, Staff Assistant
Megan Howard, Staff Assistant
Christine Wagner, Staff Assistant
Peter Villano, Professional Staff Member
Paul Lewis, Counsel
Jeff Cullen, Staff Assistant
Leonor Tomero, Counsel
Jamie R. Lynch, Professional Staff Member
Michele Pearce, Counsel
Famid Sinha, Staff Assistant
Katie Sendak, Executive Assistant
Ben Runkle, Professional Staff Member
Melissa Tuttle, Staff Assistant
Catherine A. McElroy, Counsel
Robert J. McAlister, Communications Assistant
Michael Amato, Professional Staff Member

The CHAIRMAN. As many of you know, our committee is unique in that the committee staff is integrated without distinction between majority and minority staffs. They are here to provide advice and counsel to all of you, Democratic and Republican members alike. Please feel free to avail yourself of their services. They are a talented group of professionals. I encourage you all to get to know them and to join us on CODELs at every opportunity, because that is where you really get to know each other.

At this time is there any discussion of the resolution?

Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH. Just two quick points. First of all, we have an outstanding staff. I agree with that, and I would concur with the chairman's remarks and urge all members, particularly new members, get to know the staff. You are going to rely on them enormously, and they do an amazing job for this committee.

And then second, I just want to thank the chairman on all four of these for his cooperation between your staff and the minority staff in developing the rules and the oversight plan. I think it is a good start to our process. I appreciate you including us and appreciate the product that you came up with. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

If there is no further discussion, the chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas Mr. Thornberry, vice chair of the HASC, for the purpose of offering a motion regarding Committee Resolution No. 4 concerning committee staffing for the 112th Congress.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I move to adopt Committee Resolution No. 4 concerning committee staffing for the 112th Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk will read the resolution.

Ms. SIMLER. Committee Resolution No. 4: Resolved, That the persons listed on the sheet before the members, and such other personnel as may be required by the committee within the limits and terms authorized under the Rules of the House of Representatives, are hereby appointed to the staff of the Committee on Armed Services, U.S. House of Representatives, for the 112th Congress, it being understood that according to the provisions of the law, the chairman will fix the basic salary per annum.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

The question now occurs on the motion of the gentleman from Texas Mr. Thornberry. So many as are in favor will say aye.

Those opposed, no.

The ayes have it. Committee Resolution No. 4 is agreed to. Without objection, the motion to reconsider is laid upon the table. Without objection, committee staff are authorized to make technical and conforming changes to reflect the action of the committee in adopting the resolution.

I thank you all for your cooperation. We are going to be able to get to the floor on time. You will be able to get to your retreat on time. I think we are off to a good start.

Before we adjourn, though, let me raise a few administrative matters. As chairman I plan to strictly enforce the 5-minute rule. I think Mr. Skelton did a great job of that, and I want to follow on that rule. Once your time is up, I will call the time.

I would also like to remind members that the full committee will hold a briefing on Tuesday, January 25th, at 10 a.m. in Rayburn, 2118, right here. Additionally the full committee will hold a hearing at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, January 26th, on the proposed Department of Defense budget reductions and efficiencies initiatives.

Let me recognize Mr. Smith in case you have any closing comments or wish to add to the discussions.

Mr. SMITH. Just again, thank you. Look forward to working with you. Appreciate your leadership. We have a lot of good work to do, and I think we have a great committee to do it. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. If there is no further business, the committee stands adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

[Whereupon, at 10:35 a.m., the committee was adjourned.]

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