

**NOMINATIONS OF ADM CECIL E.D. HANEY,
USN, FOR REAPPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE
OF ADMIRAL AND TO BE COMMANDER, U.S.
STRATEGIC COMMAND; AND LTG CURTIS M.
SCAPAROTTI, USA, TO BE GENERAL AND
COMMANDER, UNITED NATIONS COMMAND/
COMBINED FORCES COMMAND/U.S. FORCES
KOREA**

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 2013

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:37 a.m. in room SD-G50, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Senator Carl Levin (chairman), presiding.

Committee members present: Senators Levin, Reed, Udall, Blumenthal, Donnelly, Kaine, King, Inhofe, McCain, Chambliss, Ayotte, and Fischer.

Committee staff members present: Peter K. Levine, staff director; and Leah C. Brewer, nominations and hearings clerk.

Majority staff members present: Jonathan S. Epstein, counsel; Ozge Guzelsu, counsel; Richard W. Fieldhouse, professional staff member; Gerald J. Leeling, general counsel; Mariah K. McNamara, special assistant to the staff director; Russell L. Shaffer, counsel; and William K. Sutey, professional staff member.

Minority staff members present: John A. Bonsell, minority staff director; Steven M. Barney, minority counsel; William S. Castle, minority general counsel; Thomas W. Goffus, professional staff member; Anthony J. Lazarski, professional staff member; Daniel A. Lerner, professional staff member; and Robert M. Soofer, professional staff member.

Staff assistants present: Lauren M. Gillis and Daniel J. Harder.

Committee members' assistants present: Jeff Fatora, assistant to Senator Nelson; Casey Howard, assistant to Senator Udall; David LaPorte, assistant to Senator Manchin; Marta McLellan Ross, assistant to Senator Donnelly; Karen Courington, assistant to Senator Kaine; Steve Smith, assistant to Senator King; Paul C. Hutton IV, assistant to Senator McCain; Lenwood Landrum, assistant to Senator Sessions; Todd Harmer, assistant to Senator Chambliss; Brad Bowman, assistant to Senator Ayotte; and Peter Schirtzinger, assistant to Senator Fischer.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR CARL LEVIN, CHAIRMAN

Chairman LEVIN. Good morning, everybody.

The committee meets this morning to consider military nominations for two critically important command assignments. We welcome Admiral Cecil Haney who is nominated to be Commander, U.S. Strategic Command (STRATCOM) and Lieutenant General Curtis Scaparrotti who is nominated to be Commander, United Nations (U.N.) Command, Combined Forces Command, and U.S. Forces Korea (USFK). Thank you both for your decades of service to our Nation and for your willingness to continue to serve in these positions of great responsibility.

We would also like to welcome and to thank your family members, some of whom are here this morning. Our military families are essential to the overall success and the well-being of our Armed Forces, and we appreciate greatly their many sacrifices, particularly during the course of long military careers. In this regard, as is the tradition of this committee, we invite each of you, during your opening remarks, to introduce the family members or others who are here with you this morning.

It is most appropriate that these nominees appear together because the responsibilities of the positions to which they have been nominated intersect, particularly as they relate to the security situation on the Korean Peninsula and the potential threats from North Korea.

Unfortunately, as has been evident from the words and actions from North Korea in the last several months, the leadership change in North Korea, occasioned by the death of longtime dictator Kim Jong-il, has not yet resulted in any meaningful, positive change in North Korea's policies. North Korea continues its reckless pursuit of ballistic missiles, nuclear weapons, and continues to threaten its neighbors and the overall peace and stability in the region. The regime remains determined to defy the international community to the detriment of its own prosperity and growth and with little concern for the well-being of its own people.

STRATCOM is responsible for our deployed nuclear deterrence, integrating global missile defense, managing military space systems, and countering weapons of mass destruction. STRATCOM also oversees Cyber Command, a sub-unified command tasked with managing military operations in cyberspace, and is charged with coordinating the Department of Defense's (DOD) electromagnetic spectrum. If confirmed, Admiral Haney will be a key player in the overall strategic posture and policy of the United States.

Admiral, we will be interested in your views on the U.S. nuclear employment strategy, your priorities for missile defense, and the status of Cyber Command. With regard to North Korea in particular, we would be interested in your thoughts on the various steps announced earlier this year by Secretary Hagel to improve Homeland missile defense capability, including the planned deployment of 14 additional ground-based interceptors (GBI) in Alaska by 2017.

Lieutenant General Scaparrotti is currently the Director of the Joint Staff where he assists the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff with many of the most challenging issues facing our military and our country today. If confirmed, he will

bring his breadth of experience to bear on maintaining a military force on the Korean Peninsula that is ready, willing, and able to respond to any aggression from North Korea. General, we would be interested in your assessment of the security situation on the peninsula, the posture of U.S. Forces there, and the plan for the transfer of wartime operational control from the United States to the South Koreans in December 2015.

Admiral and General, we again welcome you today. We look forward to your testimony.

I now call on Senator Inhofe.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JAMES M. INHOFE

Senator INHOFE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I join you in welcoming General Scaparrotti and Admiral Haney. I thank both of you for the time that you have spent coming over in personal visits.

General Scaparrotti, you have been nominated to replace General Thurman as Commander of the U.S. Forces in Korea, and General Thurman and the men and women under his command have done a tremendous job in standing with our South Korean partners to ensure stability in the Korean Peninsula.

However, this stability is at risk. Tensions over the last year have risen dramatically, and as a result, Kim Jong-un's belligerent behavior, including the testing of nuclear weapons and launching of ballistic missiles, his provocative actions threaten to overturn the peace, stability, and prosperity of the entire region.

Our military capabilities in the region must be designed to deter North Korean aggression, but should deterrence fail, it has to be ready to punish aggression, to protect vital U.S. interests, partners, and allies. However, I am greatly concerned that further defense cuts under the sequestration will put these capabilities at risk, undermine our influence in the region, and will encourage Kim Jong-un's reckless behavior.

Admiral Haney, you have been nominated to serve as the next Commander of STRATCOM. If confirmed, your principal responsibility will be to ensure the effectiveness of our Nation's nuclear deterrent force. This requires a credible nuclear strategy backed by capable nuclear forces. There is cause for concern in both respects. Not only are our nuclear modernization programs facing funding cuts and increasing schedule delays, but the President's insistence on reducing the role and number of nuclear weapons could also undermine deterrence and make our allies nervous.

The current Commander of STRATCOM told Congress earlier this year that as the sequester impacts continue to grow, he said, "Reduced readiness and curtailed modernization damage the perceived credibility of our capabilities, increasing the risks to achieve our primary deterrence and assurance objectives." These cuts are likely to have real negative consequences on our ability to deal with the crisis around the world which, in turn, may increase rather than reduce the role of nuclear weapons in our national security strategy.

We also face a growing and increasingly complex threat with cyberspace, and despite the reality, this administration has failed to implement an effective cyber deterrence strategy that dissuades

those seeking to hold our economic and national security interests at risk in cyberspace. While the White House has been quick to blame Congress on the need for cyber legislation, it has been slow in developing and implementing the far more important strategy for exposing, countering, and deterring our adversaries.

Finally, the Department is currently debating the elevation of the Cyber Command from its current position under STRATCOM to become its own unified command. We will want to talk about that, and I look forward to your comments.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman LEVIN. Thank you very much, Senator Inhofe. Admiral Haney?

STATEMENT OF ADM CECIL E.D. HANEY, USN, FOR RE-APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF ADMIRAL AND TO BE COMMANDER, U.S. STRATEGIC COMMAND

Admiral HANEY. Mr. Chairman, Senator Inhofe, and distinguished members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to come before you today. It is my sincere honor to appear as the nominee to lead STRATCOM.

I am honored to be here also with some of my family members. First, my wife Bonnie, who sits behind me here, has been with me throughout my military career, and has raised three wonderful children who could not be here today. She is also representative of all the spouses that support our military servicemembers.

Second, my sister, Dr. Yvonne Coates is here, who has worked tirelessly in my hometown, Washington, DC, here as a public school educator for many years.

Our All-Volunteer Force is sustained by our families that support us and allow us to serve.

I am also honored to be here with Lieutenant General Scaparrotti.

I would like to thank the President and the Secretary of Defense for nominating me. I also thank the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for expressing his confidence in my ability to serve as a combatant commander. If so confirmed, I look forward to working with this committee to address the strategic challenges that face our Nation. They are complex and compelling, and STRATCOM plays a key role in each. I know that this committee knows and respects the strategic challenges we face today and the ones over the horizon that must be addressed. Complex threats provide opportunities for terrorism and raise significant security concerns. We must address nuclear issues today to include both state and non-state actors, proliferation, and weapons of mass destruction.

Space, though a vast operational area, is a complex environment that is competitive, congested, and contested. Addressing the cyber threat is critical to our national security. Intensive and extensive cooperation across the whole of government and the governments of our allies, partners, and friends is required to prepare for and respond to these developments. Our ability as a Nation to shape events to our interests will continue to depend on the skill and dedication of the great men and women who serve our Nation.

Leading STRATCOM is a significant responsibility and a unique opportunity. If confirmed, I pledge to you that I will devote all of my energy, commitment, and focus to address these challenges.

I am very fortunate to have had assignments to include operational experiences and command opportunities that align with STRATCOM's mission set. I believe they have prepared me for this challenge. If confirmed, I will also be fortunate and deeply humbled to follow the paths blazed by some of our truly great national leaders that have mentored me such as Admiral Hank Chiles and Rich Mies and General Kevin Chilton, prior commanders of STRATCOM who have helped in shaping my intellect, experiences, and understanding. I also want to thank the current Commander, General Bob Kehler, whose leadership has been deeply important in these past critical years to shaping our national posture, and I am grateful to have served with him as his deputy.

Of course, as always, if confirmed, I look forward to working with and caring for the world's best soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, and civilians and their families.

Mr. Chairman, Senator Inhofe, distinguished committee members, it is a privilege to be before you here today, and I look forward to your questions.

Chairman LEVIN. Admiral, thank you very much.
General?

**STATEMENT OF LTG CURTIS M. SCAPARROTTI, USA, TO BE
GENERAL AND COMMANDER, UNITED NATIONS COMMAND/
COMBINED FORCES COMMAND/U.S. FORCES KOREA**

General SCAPARROTTI. Chairman Levin, Senator Inhofe, and other distinguished members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, I thank you for the opportunity to appear here today, and I also want to thank you for the support that you have provided to our servicemembers, our Department of Defense civilians, and their families who selflessly serve in the defense of our great Nation and defense of our way of life.

I would also like to thank the Secretary of Defense and the President for their trust and confidence and for nominating me to be the next Commander for United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command, and U.S. Forces Korea.

If confirmed, I look forward to working closely with this committee, with our civilian and military leadership, and with Republic of Korea military and civilian leadership to advance our national interests and to address the opportunities and challenges in the Korean theater.

If confirmed, I commit to the servicemembers serving in Korea that I will do all that I can to ensure their readiness for the mission and to provide the support that they and their families deserve. I look forward to working with this committee to realize this commitment.

Finally, I would like to introduce and thank my wife Cindy, who is here with me today. She has been by my side for nearly 34 years and has been an essential part of my service. Cindy has supported me during multiple deployments, cared actively for our servicemembers and their families, and raised our children.

Also with me today, Stephanie, our youngest child, is here with her husband, Captain Luke High, presently a company commander in the 82nd Airborne Division. They have given us two grandchildren, Ava and Jacob. My son Michael, who could not be here today, lives and works in Ann Arbor, MI.

I am blessed with this family who has given so much, like other military families, so that I may serve.

I thank the committee again for the opportunity to appear today, and I look forward to your questions.

Chairman LEVIN. Thank you very much, General.

We now ask our witnesses standard questions, and you can respond together to these questions.

Have you adhered to applicable laws and regulations governing conflicts of interest?

Admiral HANEY. I have.

General SCAPARROTTI. I have.

Chairman LEVIN. Do you agree, when asked, to give your personal views even if those views differ from the administration in power?

Admiral HANEY. I do.

General SCAPARROTTI. I do.

Chairman LEVIN. Have you assumed any duties or undertaken any actions which would appear to presume the outcome of the confirmation process?

Admiral HANEY. No, sir.

General SCAPARROTTI. No.

Chairman LEVIN. Will you ensure your staff complies with deadlines established for requested communications, including questions for the record in hearings?

Admiral HANEY. I will.

General SCAPARROTTI. I will.

Chairman LEVIN. Will you cooperate in providing witnesses and briefers in response to congressional requests?

Admiral HANEY. I will.

General SCAPARROTTI. I will.

Chairman LEVIN. Will those witnesses be protected from reprisal for their testimony or briefings?

Admiral HANEY. They will.

General SCAPARROTTI. Yes.

Chairman LEVIN. Do you agree, if confirmed, to appear and testify upon request before this committee?

Admiral HANEY. I do.

General SCAPARROTTI. I do.

Chairman LEVIN. Do you agree to provide documents, including copies of electronic forms of communication, in a timely manner when requested by a duly constituted committee or to consult with the committee regarding the basis for any good faith delay or denial in providing such documents?

Admiral HANEY. I do.

General SCAPARROTTI. I do.

Chairman LEVIN. Thank you.

Let us have a 7-minute round this morning to start with for our first round of questions.

Admiral, let me ask you about the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) which is now being implemented. It was ratified in the Senate in December 2010. Do you support the New START treaty?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, yes, I do.

Chairman LEVIN. On the question of missile defense, in your answers to the prehearing policy questions, Admiral, about the idea of possibly deploying a future east coast missile defense site, you made several important points as follows.

First, you said you support proceeding with the environmental impact statement process that we required in last year's law in order to inform future decisions about such a site.

Second, you said you agree with General Dempsey and Admiral Winnefeld that additional analysis is needed, including analysis of the missile threat from Iran, before making a decision on whether to deploy such a site in the future.

Third, you said you agree with the assessment of Vice Admiral Syring and Lieutenant General Formica on the importance of enhancing our future missile defense sensor and discrimination capability, which they see as a more cost effective and less expensive near-term alternative to deploying an east coast site.

Can you explain this issue of sensor and discrimination capabilities and how they would benefit our Homeland defense?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, thank you for that question.

As we work missile defense and look to the future, it is very important that we are able to discriminate what is coming at us, whether it is a decoy, whether it is a warhead, and be able to address that threat at the right opportunity with our missile defense capability. As we look at prioritizing our efforts, it is so important that we invest properly in the sensing part of this because that way we can balance the equation of our concept of operations and how we address the threat missile per missile.

Chairman LEVIN. Admiral, in the missile defense area, Secretary Hagel and other senior leaders have said that before we deploy any more GBIs, we will first have to conduct successful intercept flight testing to demonstrate that they will work as intended.

Do you agree that we need to make sure that the ground-based midcourse defense system, including both the CE1 and the CE2 kill vehicles, and demonstrate the success of the system in intercept flight test before we deploy any more GBIs?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, I think it is important that we continue to deploy our CE1s, which have been proven through tests. I also think it is important that we fly before we buy as we look at the CE2 variant so that we can assure we have the reliability that is required in order to address the threats now and into the future.

Chairman LEVIN. General, relative to Korea, I believe it is important that we see to it that the primary responsibility for defending South Korea during a time of war lies with South Korea and that the responsibility for wartime operational control be turned over to the South Koreans as soon as practicable. It is a sovereign nation and sovereign nations should be responsible for their own national defense in time of war, particularly after the length of time that they have been gaining in capability.

Right now, the plan for the transfer of wartime operational control to the Republic of Korea is set for no later than 2015. Do you agree with that timetable?

General SCAPARROTTI. Senator, thank you.

Yes, I do agree with the timetable. It is a bilateral agreement, Strategic Alliance 2015, to turn over operational control by December 2015. I think it is a good plan and it includes milestones that ensure the capability and our integration of forces together to provide the readiness that is needed on the peninsula at the time of that transition. I think we should move forward with it.

Chairman LEVIN. Will you do everything you can, if confirmed, to ensure that the transfer is not delayed any further? It has been delayed two or three times before.

General SCAPARROTTI. Yes, sir. If confirmed, I will do everything possible to ensure that we stay on track with Strategic Alliance 2015.

Chairman LEVIN. Now relative, General, to Camp Humphreys, the Army has proposed a public/private venture to build family housing called the Humphreys Housing Opportunity Project (HHOP). Essentially private developers would build the housing complex and DOD would pay rent in the form of an overseas housing allowance (OHA) for servicemembers that live in the units.

The problem is that the Army has proposed a rental rate of \$3,900 per unit per month, which represents a huge increase in the housing allowance rate for servicemembers assigned to the Camp Humphreys area, a rate which currently averages around \$1,500 per month. If HHOP were built as planned, a soldier assigned to Camp Humphreys and living off base would receive on average about \$1,500 per month while a soldier living in HHOP housing would receive on the average \$3,900.

The committee's analysis suggests that the rent paid to the private developer for HHOP units would cost \$630 million more than the standard overseas housing rate over 20 years. Moreover, the approval of that higher rate would set a very troubling precedent by using personnel pay accounts to finance a military construction project where the project costs are considered too high to be funded through military construction accounts.

Now, in the current budget environment, it is hard for me and a number of other members of this committee to see a persuasive rationale for a plan that would commit the United States to pay out of DOD personnel accounts an OHA rate two and a half times greater than what has been determined to be reasonable in the Camp Humphreys area and that would then cause this inflated cost to be included in the personnel accounts over the next 20-plus years.

I do not know whether you have had a chance to review this project or not, General, but first, if you have a comment, would you share it with us? In any event, will you get back to us with a more detailed assessment?

General SCAPARROTTI. Sir, I have reviewed the Senate Armed Services Committee's review of this issue, and I have taken a look at U.S. Forces Korea's review of the issue. If confirmed, I will take a close look at this issue and consider other options to ensure that we can care for our command-sponsored families, as well as main-

tain the readiness that we need in the Peninsula. I will come back to the committee, if confirmed.

Chairman LEVIN. Thank you very much.

Senator Inhofe?

Senator INHOFE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral Haney—well, both of you. One of the problems we have in confirmation hearings is it is hard to get answers when they have not assumed that position yet, but you both have a background in the positions that you are going to be moving to. I think you are both excellent choices for those positions.

Admiral Haney, you had stated in response to the chairman here, his question about whether you supported the New START treaty, and you said that you did. I have to say that I did not.

I look at the New START treaty—and there were a lot of commitments that were made at that time in order to get the votes necessary to pass it. It was a close call in the U.S. Senate. Recently, General Kehler said, “I remain concerned that maintaining a safe, secure, and effective deterrent requires a substantial modernization effort that comes in the midst of a very difficult financial period.” Modernization is what we were talking about. That was a commitment that was made that has not yet reached its fruition in terms of modernizing. I am concerned about this.

The other concern I had about the START 10 treaty was in the area of the tactical nuclear weapons. Now, would you have supported it more had that been included in terms of the ratio or the numbers of tactical nuclear weapons that Russia has as opposed to what we have? The ratio is about 10 to 1. What is your feeling about the tactical nuclear weapons?

Admiral HANEY. Senator Inhofe, as you have addressed, modernization is important to us, and I would hope that we can continue to do the modernization of weapon warheads, platforms, as well as the industrial base that supports it.

With regards to the tactical nuclear weapons, as we went into New START and with any treaty, it is important that we are able to not just reduce but be able to also verify that the obligations per that agreement are, in fact, able to be carried out. We were able to do that from the basis of warheads, strategic warheads, as well as launchers in the New START treaty.

Personally, I would love to see the world with less tactical nukes, nuclear weapons. The same type of rigor has to be in place in order to have an agreement by which we can reduce tactical nuclear weapons such that they are verifiable, negotiated where they make sense. I would not sit here and even attempt to debate the importance of the reduction of tactical nuclear weapons—

Senator INHOFE. Yes, well, the question then was would you have supported it more vigorously if they had included the tactical nuclear weapons in the New START treaty?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, only if we had verifiable means by which we could verify both the other side, Russia, was carrying out an appropriate obligation.

Senator INHOFE. Okay. The warheads are going to be reduced, I think 1,550. As we move down and we are reducing, it would seem to me that the modernization program is more important, as we are going through a reduction. Would you agree with that?

Admiral HANEY. Yes, Senator, I would agree.

Senator INHOFE. Now, there has been some discussion about doing a unilateral reduction. I cannot remember the exact words, but it was whether they do or not. What is your feeling about a unilateral reduction that would be done outside of the treaty that would be addressed by this committee?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, I think it is very important that any further reductions are negotiated. Period.

Senator INHOFE. That is good, and I agree with that.

The chairman covered the CE1 and the CE2. I would only say that for us to be in a position where our GBIs are going to be where we want them to be, it is going to require more testing. Would you not agree with this?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, I absolutely support more testing.

Senator INHOFE. All right.

General Scaparrotti, we just returned not long ago from Korea. That is a tough one. You are dealing with a guy that is not a rational person. He does all these things that I mentioned in my opening statement. To start out with, would you think dealing with such a person as that, that our current strategy of diplomatic isolation and economic sanctions would stop someone like Kim Jong-un from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability?

General SCAPARROTTI. Senator, I think that our present strategy is correct. I think that we have to be persistent and consistent with that strategy. I also believe that in terms of, if confirmed for the position that I will take there, I will have to do everything that I can in mil-to-mil relations in order to bring other countries in the region to bear as well. I think the more influence we have both in the region and internationally—and I will have an opportunity to help with that, if confirmed, as the Commander of the United Nations Command—will be helpful in our strategy as well. I share with you the concern about his uncertainty.

Senator INHOFE. That is a kinder way of putting it than I would.

I think when we are looking at sequestration, we are looking at budget cuts, and this does not happen in isolation. There will likely be a reduced carrier presence and U.S. warship presence in the Pacific. Do you think that makes someone like Kim Jong-un more likely to miscalculate or to be more militarily aggressive? What kind of reaction do you think he would have to our reduction of our fleet?

General SCAPARROTTI. Senator, I think that the potential impacts of sequestration, in terms of the reduction of our naval forces, which you mentioned, would likely undercut our deterrence in his eyes and may lead at least to a greater possibility of miscalculation.

Senator INHOFE. Yes. That is a scary thought.

My time has expired, and I appreciate your response.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman LEVIN. Thank you, Senator Inhofe.

Senator Reed?

Senator REED. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Welcome, Admiral Haney and your family, and thank you for your service.

General Scaparrotti, welcome and to your family. I have had the privilege of working with General Scaparrotti for about 10 years now very closely from his days as commandant of cadets at West Point through the Commander of the 82nd Airborne Division. Thank you for your service, sir, and your family's.

Admiral Haney, one of the issues that we face is modernization of our nuclear deterrence. My understanding is the bulk of our deterrent missiles are at sea now. Is that a fair estimate?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, that is a fair estimate in terms of warheads.

Senator REED. The modernization of our submarines, which deliver and launch those, potentially, missiles, is a key priority for the national defense in terms of the *Ohio*-class?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, the replacement of the *Ohio* SSBN is critical to our nuclear deterrent strategy and capability.

Senator REED. We are committed, I believe, to maintain the triad of air-launched missiles as well as ground-launched missiles, but since we have the bulk of our assets at sea in terms of warheads, that would seem to me to be sort of the first priority in terms of modernization of the delivery system at least. Is that consistent with your views and the strategy?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, first, the flexibility of having a triad is also very important to our deterrence strategy. Since the *Ohio*-class platform is nearing its end of life, it is very important that we replace it in addition to the calculus you just mentioned.

Senator REED. One of the things that is going to be required is support from the Department of Defense to do that because the issues you deal with cut across Service lines. There has to be, I think, a national commitment to modernization of the whole triad. But, again, since most of our—with no pun intended—eggs are in these submarines, we have to do that first and we have to do it with defense-wide resources. Is that your view too?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, it is not in my purview as far as how they are paid for in terms of defense-wide, but very important that we in fact move forward with that critical platform.

Senator REED. Thank you very much, Admiral.

Just a final question. We are in the midst of a doctrinal shift similar to the late 1970s and early 1980s when we developed the air-land doctrine. Now it is the air-sea battle. You gentlemen will be in the midst of that. General Scaparrotti will be in Asia in South Korea, and the bulk of our pivot diplomatically and strategically is towards the Asia-Pacific area. The air-sea battle is comparable in terms of that doctrine.

One of the key factors that we did not have to worry about quite as much back in the 1970s–1980s with the air-land battle was cyber. As part of your responsibility, are you fully worked in—you and your staff—with developing this new doctrine particularly when it comes to cyber?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, if I have your question right, you are asking relative to air-sea battle and cyber. I would say that the air-sea battle is a concept. It is a concept I work in my current capacity as the Commander of the Pacific Fleet across the Joint Services and with the Pacific Command Commander, Admiral Locklear, and

his team. It includes all of our capabilities and effort to include cyber.

Senator REED. Let me go ahead and I will, for the record, ask additional questions on this point. But a concern I have is that, air power, sea power—we have been doing that for about 200 years. This is a brand new, relatively speaking, dimension. It seems also, given what we have read in the press, that some of our potential competitors have very sophisticated asymmetric powers with respect to cyber. When we develop this air-sea battle—and it will pertain to General Scaparrotti too—we have to make sure that we can communicate, that we can command, we can control, et cetera. That might be the most key aspect of this new doctrine. I would hope that you and your command would be very much engaged in it.

Let me turn to General Scaparrotti now. General, we have a series of joint exercises with the South Korean forces in Foal Eagle, Key Resolve, and others. Can you give me just a preliminary estimate of, one, their value and, two, your intentions going forward with these joint exercises?

General SCAPARROTTI. Sir, these exercises, they are large, they are joint, they are combined. We do those regularly throughout the year. I think they are essential to the readiness that we need to maintain on the peninsula. I also think they are essential in terms of the integration that we are trying to attain and the improvement in both our forces and of Republic of Korea (ROK) forces. The very milestones that are laid out in Strategic Alliance 2015, for instance, can be best tested and developed through the use of those exercises because those are the times when we can bring together all of the Services as well as combined forces of both us and the ROK military.

Senator REED. Again, as has been mentioned before in previous questions, one of the key actors that influence the Korean Peninsula is China. Recently, they have made some statements or the statements have been attributed to them as suggesting to the world and to the North Koreans that their ultimate goal is denuclearization, which would be a positive step forward. Just in general, your view on their role and your view of how you can help facilitate the diplomacy between not just South Korea and the United States but South Korea, China, Japan, and the United States.

General SCAPARROTTI. Yes, sir. I agree. I think China is key to the influence here on North Korea. As a part of my present duties as Director of the Joint Staff, I took part in the talks that were just held with China on economics and security, and they did make the commitment to a denuclearized peninsula.

I think, if confirmed in my next duty, I have a relationship now that I have begun to establish with the deputy chief of staff of Chinese forces. They know me. Second, in terms of my position, if confirmed, I also have that military-to-military relationship that I will develop with South Korea and with the other countries in the region. I think those military-to-military relationships are very important to progressing to our objective of denuclearization of the peninsula.

Senator REED. Thank you very much, sir. Thank you, gentlemen.

Chairman LEVIN. Thank you, Senator Reed.
Senator Ayotte?

Senator AYOTTE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to thank you, Admiral Haney and General Scaparrotti, for your service and for the sacrifice of your families too. We appreciate it.

I wanted to follow up, Admiral Haney, on the question that Senator Inhofe asked you about reduction of our nuclear deterrent and particularly our deployed strategic nuclear weapons.

The President recently did announce that he was going to seek a one-third reduction of our deployed strategic nuclear weapons. It was not clear in his speech at all whether that was something that he would only accept through negotiated reductions with countries like Russia or whether this would be something he would consider doing unilaterally.

If you were to seek to do that unilaterally, what would your advice be to him on a unilateral reduction of our nuclear deterrent?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, thank you for that question.

My advice would be that we negotiate a bilateral agreement that also has verifiable components to it so that we can ensure that the said reduction would work.

Senator AYOTTE. Just to be clear, you would oppose a unilateral reduction?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, that is correct.

Senator AYOTTE. Thank you.

How important do you believe it is before we seek any further reductions that we fulfill the modernization requirements of the New START treaty in section 1043? I know that you were well aware, of course, as the deputy commander of those requirements that you have already been asked about. How important do you believe that we fulfill that modernization requirement before we seek further reductions?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, I think it is very important that we modernize our industrial base in order to maintain and sustain the weapons that we have. Each will be even more critical as you reduce the number. It is so important that we have a secure and a safe and effective nuclear deterrent, and that industrial base supports that.

Senator AYOTTE. If we are continuing to diminish the resources toward our modernization efforts, which is essentially what is happening right now under the New START treaty, do you think it is advisable that we further reduce our nuclear deterrent without meeting those responsibilities?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, I think the reductions relative to the New START treaty, as agreed upon, is satisfactory. I believe from the knowledge I have—I do not currently work in that business, but from what I understand, for the fiscal year 2014 budget, the President's budget supports the modernization of that industrial base. With sequestration, it is a question in my mind how well we will be able to do that with further cuts across the board in all our accounts to include this modernization you mentioned.

Senator AYOTTE. My point is this, when the President announces that he is going to seek a third reduction, it seems to me that unless we further fulfill our commitments to modernize our current

deterrent pursuant to the existing treaty obligations, then that would, in my view, not be advisable particularly if we do not know that we have modernized what we have now, which we know is important to do to make sure it works.

In that regard, I wanted to ask you about the recent Missile Defense Agency test that the chairman asked you about of the CE1 kill vehicle. One of the issues that I see with that is that this issue of our missile defense program needs to be prioritized. In fact, is it not true that the last time the CE1 kill vehicle had been tested was 2008?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, it is my understanding that the CE1 has gone through a number of tests, and as a result of the combined tests, it is an effective and operational capability today.

Senator AYOTTE. The first flight test we have had, General, was since 2008. Here we are, 2013, and the last time we had a flight test of it was 2008. It seems to me that if we are going to have a commitment to our missile defense and making sure that the capabilities are there, that we need to put resources in it that are going to further testing. In fact, what troubles me is the administration, even prior to sequestration, was cutting funding for this program.

As we go forward, what do you believe the priorities should be in terms of making sure that our missile defense programs are supported?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, my priorities would be the day we invest in sensors, we invest in reliability of the missiles that we are using, both CE1 and CE2, and we do adequate testing to ensure that reliability exists.

Senator AYOTTE. With regard to an east coast missile defense site, you said to the chairman that you felt that there were further analysis of the missile threat to Iran. Do you dispute what has been the report from the National Air and Space Intelligence Center from earlier this month that concluded Iran could develop and test an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) capable of reaching the United States by 2015?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, I am not here to dispute what you just said.

Senator AYOTTE. What further analysis do we need to conduct? We missed it when it came to the North Korean nuclear threat, and I would hate to see us in that position with regard to Iran. Would you agree with me that if we had an east coast site, particularly with the cancelation of the SM-3 Block 2B program, that it would provide additional battle space in response to an ICBM missile from Iran to the east coast of the United States?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, I believe we have to continue to study how we are going to address that. As I mentioned earlier and truly believe, that we have to also get the sensing right so that as we fire our individual missiles to address this problem, that we have the right targeting with that. I also support, as far as the east coast launch site, that we move forward with the environmental impact statement (EIS) in order to allow us an option in the future.

Senator AYOTTE. General, my time is up, but I will follow up because in the written answers and also to the chairman you have talked about additional analysis about the Iran threat. With the re-

ports that 2015 is when they may have ICBM capability, I am not sure what we are waiting for around here for additional analysis because we know, even with the EIS going forward, it will take several years for us to stand that type of site up, and by then, they have the missile and the east coast does not have the battle space opportunity that it should have to fully protect the east coast of the Nation. I appreciate it, and I will follow up with you on that.

I want to thank you both. I will have a follow-up for the record with you, General Scaparrotti. I appreciate it.

Chairman LEVIN. Thank you, Senator Ayotte.

Senator Udall?

Senator UDALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Good morning, gentlemen. I want to also add my voice to the members of the committee to thank you, and I think more importantly, you all agree, your families for your service and the way in which you have been supported by them.

Admiral Haney, I chair the Strategic Forces Subcommittee. I look forward to working with you in that capacity, when you are confirmed, on these important issues that have not only military but historical significance.

General Scaparrotti, it is good to see you again. I know we are going to work together too given the proclivities of the North Korean leadership and the challenges that you will face as the head of USFK.

Admiral Haney, if I could turn to you initially, and I want to pursue the same line of questioning you have been hearing this morning from all of us. Are you confident that the President's proposal to reduce the number of deployed strategic nuclear weapons will allow us to maintain an effective nuclear deterrent and to be able to fully respond to a nuclear attack?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, I fully support, as stated in my earlier questioning, that the New START treaty numbers make sense to me and that we ought to continue to march toward that goal.

I also fundamentally believe that we should always, as good stewards, look for the right balance in all of our capability. I have not studied this piece, and if so confirmed, I would be willing to come back to this committee in a classified setting to further address this balance of our capability that we will need for the future.

Senator UDALL. Let me follow that with a question, and I think you can respond up to a point, given this is an open hearing.

If reductions were made, we would be able to maintain those weapons that were reduced in a status that would allow them to be redeployed if a situation demanded. Is that correct?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, it would really depend on any future agreement that we would have in terms of what were the basis and parts and components of said agreement relative to what we would retain and what we would not.

Senator UDALL. Some of the present agreements, if I am correct, do allow that, though, as an option. Is that fair to say? Some of the treaties that are in place today.

Admiral HANEY. Yes, sir, that is my understanding.

Senator UDALL. The weapons are kept in a warm status if they are kept in a stockpile?

Admiral HANEY. That is correct. The New START treaty addresses both deployed and nondeployed warheads and also addresses launchers.

Senator UDALL. Talk about the benefits, as you see them, that are associated with the proposed changes to our nuclear employment strategy. Do you believe the benefits, in other words, outweigh the risks?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, I believe the benefits relative to the New START treaty provide us the adequate numbers of nuclear weapons and launchers to address the threats now and into the future.

Senator UDALL. Let me move to modern conventional weapons. There are some who I respect and I think many respect who say that modern conventional weapons have provided us with the capabilities that once would have been required by nuclear weapons. Am I correct in saying because of those advanced conventional weapons, we simply do not need as many nukes as we once did to accomplish the same objective?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, I would say that as you look at the number of nukes, our combined capability is also important as a country. When you look at how many nukes we had—nuclear weapons—during the Cold War and just the significant quantities we have had, if you were to look at that graph from about the 1950s on, it is pretty interesting in how we have made significant reductions while still retaining quite a few weapons.

I fundamentally believe that we have to be careful and look at all of our capability, similar to what was stated in the Nuclear Posture Review in 2010, that that is also part of our country's capability and what we can bring to bear if so threatened. But as long as other countries have nuclear weapons, we are required to have a safe, secure, and effective means to address that.

Senator UDALL. I think we all agree on that point. You are saying that the conventional arsenal that we have today is advanced and it complements our nuclear weapons capability as well. Is that what you are saying?

Admiral HANEY. It complements. What I am also saying is I do not have a magic equation that says this number of precision guided munitions equal this capability because we are talking about a significant difference in destructive capability when we look at a nuclear weapon.

Senator UDALL. Admiral, let us turn to the modernization of the B-61 bomb. Do you support that current modernization plan? What would be the consequences if the United States did not modernize the B-61?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, I think the B-61-12 modernization program is very important to our Nation, and I fully support it. I also believe that we will be at risk if we do not support it because through its modernization, it also reduces the number of other nuclear weapons that we have today and brings it down to one type model series for nuclear surety and in order to have a safe, secure platform for our use, but particularly in terms of the tactical nukes associated with our dual-capable aircraft program.

Senator UDALL. You paid me the honor of a visit and we talked about this particular plan. We also talked about your willingness

to work with Senator Sessions, who is my ranking member on the subcommittee, and myself to bring down the costs of the B-61-12 program. I heard you imply but I want to make sure for the record that you have a chance to clarify further. You will work with us to bring down that price tag and do everything possible to create some efficiencies. Is that correct?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, if so confirmed, I will work hard to look at costs in every program STRATCOM is associated with.

Senator UDALL. Thank you for that answer.

Chairman LEVIN. Let me interrupt you, Senator Udall. We only have a minute left in this vote. There was a miscommunication here. At any rate, we are right at the end of the vote. We only have about 5 minutes to get there. We are going to have to recess for 10 minutes or so because none of us have voted yet. We will call the cloak rooms and let them know that we are on our way. We are going to have to recess. Sorry to interrupt you. If you get back, then we owe you a minute or 2.

Senator UDALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman LEVIN. Okay. We are going to hold off on that. Senator Donnelly is here and he can continue.

Do you want to finish?

Senator UDALL. Could I just finish the question for the record, Mr. Chairman?

Chairman LEVIN. Sure.

Senator UDALL. Then I would be happy to defer to my wise colleague from the Hoosier State, Senator Donnelly.

I will ask this for the record, Admiral. On the issue of electromagnetic (EM) spectrum management, I think you are well aware of the discussion that is underway. I think if we had public access to that bandwidth, it would be a great economic benefit. I know we also cannot negatively affect DOD mission.

Do you believe that the lower 25 megahertz of that spectrum could be vacated within the currently proposed timeline without unduly affecting our military and our military missions?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, I think as we go forward here in the electronic spectrum, as much as it is also becoming extremely utilized, that we have to be very careful that costs associated with taking the EM spectrum away in areas where the military is using right now because there will be a cost associated with migrating those equipments to a different EM band.

Senator UDALL. I hear caution in your answer but I want to continue to work with you on this important what I think is opportunity but we also have to do it right.

Thanks again, gentlemen, to both of you. I look forward to working with you after you are confirmed. Thank you.

Senator Donnelly?

Senator DONNELLY [presiding]. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It is great to be with both of you. I want to thank you for your service to the country and to your families for everything you have done on behalf of this Nation. We are very grateful to all of you.

Last Saturday, July 27, marked the 60th anniversary of the Korean War armistice. I would like to recognize our servicemembers who currently serve and have served in the Republic of Korea and thank them for their service.

One such Korean War veteran was Army Lieutenant Colonel Don Faith, a Hoosier who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor and was buried in Arlington Cemetery just recently. His body was recovered from North Korea in 2004 as part of a joint U.S.-Democratic People's Republic of Korea recovery team.

Currently 5,500 U.S. servicemembers are still missing in action in North Korea. General Scaparrotti, what conditions are necessary for resuming recovery operations in North Korea so our missing-in-action soldiers can be brought home to their families?

General SCAPARROTTI. Sir, first let me say that I fully support efforts for repatriation of our servicemembers, their remains. It is an obligation that we have, I believe, as a Nation. If confirmed as the U.N. Commander, as a part of those duties, I will have particular duties regarding the arrangements for the repatriation of remains.

I think in terms of what we should do, I think to go forward, we should ensure that it is within the priority of our other national interests and, second, that we can assure the security of those individuals that we would put into North Korea to retrieve the remains and do the operation there.

Senator DONNELLY. Thank you.

Admiral Haney, recently the National Air and Space Intelligence Center put out a report regarding ballistic missile systems and said China has the most active and diverse ballistic missile development program in the world. It is developing and testing offensive missiles, forming additional missile units, qualitatively upgrading missile systems, and developing methods to counter ballistic missile defenses.

When we look at that and we know that with our missile defense systems, the last three tests have failed, how do we rectify that situation?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, as we look to the future here, it is very important that we are able to continue to work our missile defense solutions across the board but, in particular, to get our GBI solution set operating with the confidence we expect. We have had numerous tests over the years of the CE1 variant and it is operational, and it is operational to the extent that it is currently protecting our country. As we look at the future, it is important that we get the CE2 portion of this also correct and that we look at the full range of options as we look at addressing the missile defense threat.

Senator DONNELLY. One of the other concerns that I have is, as we look at the east coast missile defense system more, the suggestion of whether or not we need one, folks have said there is no point in going further with that because we do not have the other system even working right. I think we are able to do two things at one time. Do you see a need for an east coast missile defense system?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, I see a need for us to look at other options, options in general, of how we address this problem. I am fully supportive of moving forward with the environmental impact statement, which is fully supported, as we go forward while at the same time making sure we get our sensing right so that we can further refine our capability in terms of being able to attack these missiles with our current programs.

Senator DONNELLY. You were kind enough when we met to talk a little bit about this issue with me, but I just wanted to mention it again and that is in regards to counterfeit parts. It is an extraordinarily dangerous situation when these parts are used in equipment that protects our soldiers, that our servicemembers depend on.

Is there a way to use facilities like Crane Naval Warfare Center in Indiana to minimize DOD's risk of receiving counterfeit parts in the military supply chain?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, I think it is very important that we continue to work hard as a country and as a military to look and avoid counterfeit parts. This is a very important area as we look at our current posture but also as we look at the future with the number of systems with chips of various capabilities in so much of our military apparatus.

With regards to how we do that, if so confirmed, this is an area I will look at and from that standpoint, if so confirmed, come back to you relative to Crane. I have not been to Crane. This is one of the areas in the early months, if so confirmed, that I will want to get around to see our various capabilities in the country and be able to address that more formally.

Senator DONNELLY. We would be honored to have you come.

General, in regards to North Korea's ballistic missile systems, what do you think their intent is?

General SCAPAROTTI. Sir, I think North Korea has an aggressive ballistic missile program. They have hundreds of short- and medium-range missiles. They are developing intermediate-range and ICBMs. They see that as prestige for their regime. They see it as a means of extending the regime's security. They see it as a manner of deterrence against the United States and our influence in the region, as well as the other regional partners. I think the regime itself sees their ballistic missile systems as very important.

In recent years, their conventional forces have been declining in capability, and it is the money that they are putting into asymmetric systems like the ballistic missile system, their special forces, cyber, et cetera that I think they have changed their strategy toward us.

Senator DONNELLY. Thank you very much, General, Admiral. Thank you both for your service.

Mrs. Fischer?

Senator FISCHER. Thank you, Senator.

Thank you, Admiral, and thank you, General, for being here today, and I thank you for your service. I thank your families for their sacrifice through the years. I can see you should be very proud of the families that you have raised while serving your country. Thank you very much.

Admiral, I want to thank you again for taking the time to come and visit me in my office. I thought we had a great discussion, and I would like to just follow up, if I could, a little bit on the issues that we touched upon in my office.

I had asked you about our relationship with Russia and your views on that relationship, but we did not have the opportunity to discuss their views on missile defense. I would ask you, how do you think the United States should deal with the Russians' repeated

demands for legal limits on our missile defenses? How do you define the term "legal limits"?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, I do believe, as we have articulated from the Nuclear Posture Review and the Ballistic Missile Defense Review and continued on a journey, we have continued to articulate how our missile defense system is designed to be a limited missile defense system that should not be conceived as a threat to Russia's deterrence capability.

I think as we continue to work with the Russians, we will have to continue the dialogues that have been started to continue to make sure their questions are in fact answered, but at the same time, we have to be mindful that it is important that we defend and have adequate capability to defend our assets, both deployed and our Homeland. As I see Russia, that is also a country that is doing some investment in their capability. The combination of continuing to have discussions and negotiations I think is important for our future.

In terms of defining the legal limit piece, that is an area, if so confirmed, I would like to look at more closely and come back to you.

Senator FISCHER. Do you believe that it should be our decision as a country, as a Nation, on where we deploy our defense systems and the numbers that we use in those deployments?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, I think it is important, as we deploy any of our capability, that we work through our associated analysis as well as work with our allies and partners and countries like Russia in terms of how we come with an integral solution. But as we do that, we clearly have to prioritize what we are trying to achieve is part of that calculus.

Senator FISCHER. Do you believe that we should support or do you support sharing classified data on our missile defenses with the Russians? If so, would you draw a line and where would you draw the line on how much to share?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, that is a very good question. The business, in terms of information sharing, is one that has to be looked at closely, both looked at from a standpoint of how we look at the world today and how we look at the world in the future. I think as we look at information sharing, which we do with a variety of countries on different subjects, for missile defense, that is one that, again, has limits and bounds. As I sit before you, I could not in an unclassified forum talk about that but would look forward, if so confirmed, in the future to have an opportunity to continue that discussion.

Senator FISCHER. Thank you. I appreciate your offering to do that. I think it is an important point and it is one that we need to have a conversation about. I thank you for that.

You mentioned that you support more testing for missile defense. Do you believe that our current budget can adequately do that? Do you think we need more resources, especially given some recent test failures? What would you advise if you are confirmed?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, if so confirmed, this will be an area that I would want to look at closely. Number one, whenever we talk about adding more resources, it is very important first we look at what our resources we currently have are doing for us, and I am

a big believer that we have to be careful before we just come out and ask for more without doing some rigorous reviews of what we are spending money on.

I do believe, though, when we look at testing, testing covers a full gamut, partially testing that you can do without launching in space as you narrow down and do the analysis associated with componentry. I know this last test is under review and, until so confirmed, I am unable to see the results of that work, it is hard for me to give you an answer that would be substantial. I look forward to that, if so confirmed, in the future.

Senator FISCHER. I would assume from some of your previous statements, though, that you do believe that we need to have equipment that is going to work and make sure that it can do the job. Is that correct?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, that is very important for us to be able to achieve for the future of the defense of our country and for our deployed forces as well as our allies.

Senator FISCHER. Thank you.

We talked a little bit about the new facility that is being constructed at STRATCOM in my State and that hopefully it is on schedule and it will continue to move forward at the speed that it needs to move forward at so that we can update the resources that we have there at STRATCOM. Do you have anything you want to add on that about the value that that facility will have for STRATCOM? I know you were assigned to STRATCOM. I believe it was in 2010. You are familiar with the area, and I know you are familiar with the planning of that facility. What would you add to that and the value that it has for the mission?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, thank you for that question.

The command and control complex that is being built right now is very important to our Nation in terms of all the missions of STRATCOM and, in particular, strategic deterrence. It is important, as we have talked about here, the warheads, the weapons, the platforms, and the sensors, but without the command and control that connects the relevant information to our leadership, the decisions could not be made in a prompt time. That is such an important part of our infrastructure and capability going forward.

I thank Congress for its support for that command and control complex.

Senator FISCHER. Thank you, Admiral. I look forward to working with you to make sure that it continues to move forward. Thank you very much.

Thank you, Senator.

Chairman LEVIN [presiding]. Thank you, Senator Fischer.

Now I believe that Senator King is next.

Senator KING. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Gentlemen, thank you very much for your service to the country and your joining us this morning.

Admiral Haney, I have heard a number of witnesses over the course of the past 6 or 7 months characterize cyber as the most serious, immediate threat that we face. The term I have heard, which stuck with me, was the next Pearl Harbor will probably be cyber.

Given that, do you think that the Cyber Command, which is under your proposed command, should be set apart and elevated to its own unified combatant command?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, I am a fan of a command and control structure that allows us to win would be my first overarching statement.

As we look at how we are aligned today with Cyber Command as a sub-unified command under STRATCOM, I believe the work is ongoing and in fact is working in a very synchronized fashion with delegated responsibilities to U.S. Cyber Command.

My first principle would be the first part that we have to keep intact is the National Security Agency and Cyber Command under the same hat, as we have it today, and that that synergy is so important to our country going into the future. That piece we have to continue and we have to get it right. As we look at a future and particularly as we grow our cyber capability, I believe there may come a time where Cyber Command as a separate combatant command will be appropriate. But I think as we are applying our next dollars in terms of the manpower we need to address this threat and in terms of the tool sets we need to address this threat, that that is important because as we do step into moving Cyber Command as its own combatant command, there is also a price to be paid there as well in overhead. Right now, I think we are fine in our current alignment but I am not opposed for some time in the future for Cyber Command to become its own combatant command.

Senator KING. Since the 1950s, our strategy with regard to nuclear weapons has been deterrence, mutually assured destruction, and that presumes a level of rationality in one's enemy. What is our strategy for deterrence of madmen with nuclear weapons, people that are not necessarily rational, whether they are state or particularly non-state actors? What is our sort of overall strategic thinking about, as I say, particularly non-state actors who at some point in the reasonably near future may be able to obtain nuclear weapons?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, I think that is an area particularly where the Nuclear Posture Review of 2010 articulated a strategy which we continue, point one being that it is important that our efforts in terms of combating weapons of mass destruction continue. We have had the initial operating capability of the standing joint force headquarters for elimination, for example, in the business of having that capability, the business of being able to have our country's capability of knowing where the nuclear weapons, as well as the other weapons of mass destruction, are and to work hard to avoid having this kind of capability fall in the wrong hands.

Senator KING. It is an intelligence function. Is that what you are saying? Principally our defense against non-state nuclear weapons is essentially knowing who has them and how to prevent them?

Admiral HANEY. I think, Senator, this is also in the spirit of reducing the number of weapons that exist in the world. It has been part of that Nuclear Posture Review and the strategy that our country has been striving to achieve. It is not just an intelligence function. It is a whole-of-government function. It is a function that

STRATCOM is also heavily involved in to detect, deter, and prevent utilization of that type of weapons.

Senator KING. But you understand what I am saying. The strategy of deterrence may work with Russia but an Iranian terrorist cell who thinks that if they die in a holy war, they are going to go straight to heaven—deterrence is not necessarily a viable strategy. What is the strategy?

Admiral HANEY. The strategy is to continue to work across our whole-of-government apparatus in terms of ensuring that countries that harbor folks that want to do harm to us in whatever means—there is some work that occurs diplomatically. There is work that occurs militarily. This business of knowing where things are is also a very important part of that strategy to address the threat in addition to the elimination of that threat.

Senator KING. Thank you.

General, in the full preparation of our committee, I want you to know that we are preparing you today for Korean winters—the air conditioning in this room. We want you to be ready for cold weather. [Laughter.]

General SCAPARROTTI. Thank you, sir.

Senator KING. This past Saturday I had the honor to visit with a number of Korean War veterans at the 60th anniversary of the signing of the treaty at Panmunjom. I have a little statement. Of course, you know Korea is often characterized as “the forgotten war”. But in looking at the situation where we have a very vigorous country of 50 million people in the south and a miserable despotism in the north, I cannot think of too many wars that made as much difference as that war did if you look at the stark difference on the two sides of that narrow line. It certainly should not be a forgotten war.

A question that I am sure you are going to have to deal with in the next several months is, to what extent is the sequester going to affect readiness in Korea?

General SCAPARROTTI. Senator, I think it will affect readiness in Korea at some point. Presently USFK enjoys a very high priority in terms of funding and resources. Just after the forces deployed in harm's way, Korea is on that level because we have to be ready to fight in Korea tonight. It is that uncertain. We have enjoyed that kind of funding.

If confirmed, I intend to keep a very close watch on our readiness levels, the resources that we have. I think my concern would be as we reduce our funding, particularly if we go into full sequestration, we know that we have seen a reduction in the forces now already or their readiness, and that would be extended into the next year and, of course, become worse over time. The forces in Korea depend on potentially a rotation of forces, but certainly the forces that would come forward if there is conflict on the peninsula. I think that is the impact as we look to the future.

Senator KING. I hope perhaps for the record you could provide some analysis—because it is now looking more and more like full sequester in 2014 is a likelihood if not a certainty—of what the impact would be and how it would be allocated because it is very important for us to know, as we are debating and discussing sequester and what the alternatives are, that we have a realistic picture

of the impact. My understanding, from talking to other people in the Pentagon, is that the sequester in 2014 is going to be a much more serious, widespread impact than it was in 2013 because of the lack of low-hanging fruit, if you will, of unexpended funds and those kinds of things. It is going to be a higher level of impact. Perhaps for the record you can give us some serious analysis of the impact on Korea. We need to have that information.

General SCAPARROTTI. Senator, presently we already see the impact on readiness just in this fiscal year, as you mentioned, in fiscal year 2013. You know that the Army has the majority of its brigades now at a lower training level focusing on company-level training, for instance. For those brigades who are either not deployed or those who are about to deploy, those two categories maintain the training levels they need to be ready for that deployment. But all other brigades have come to a lower proficiency level and resourcing.

The Air Force, you are aware, has already grounded 12 air squadrons, as I understand it. The Navy has cut back on ships going to sea and the maintenance that they are providing. That is the short term.

But as we take those cuts today, you will see a much deeper cut in readiness as we go into 2014 and beyond because that begins to compound itself. Pilots who have not flown take much longer to get back up to combat proficiency. Brigades who have not trained in the fundamentals, particularly the integration of combined arms at a higher level, take much longer to train and it is more expensive. I think as time goes on, we see our readiness coming down and that is of concern.

How does that impact USFK? First of all, it is the forces that we may rotate there. They would take longer to be ready for the mission that they are going to do. If it were forces that had to be deployed in response to, say, a provocation, we would probably take some time here in the States to train that unit to the readiness level that we believe they need to be at to do the job before they deploy. Arriving forces might be delayed as a result.

Senator KING. Thank you. I appreciate that, and any additional information you could provide us for the record would be helpful. Thank you.

General SCAPARROTTI. I will, sir. Thank you.

[The information referred to follows:]

I will continue to review and evaluate the readiness of U.S. Forces in Korea and what impact, if any, full sequester could have on those forces.

Chairman LEVIN. Thank you, Senator King.

Senator McCain?

Senator MCCAIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral HANEY, you will be leaving the command of the Pacific fleet. How is the littoral combat ship working out?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, we had the USS *Freedom* deployed today in the western Pacific.

Senator MCCAIN. Based out of Singapore?

Admiral HANEY. Operating out of Singapore, sir. In fact, it has been involved in a variety of exercises and operations since it has been out there.

We also have two other littoral combat ships, the *Independence* and the *Fort Worth*, that are operating out of San Diego and working, in the *Independence's* case, the mine warfare module. I am happy to report we have three out in the Pacific today, sir.

Senator MCCAIN. My question was how is it working out?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, it is working out very well in terms of our ability to take this first platform, a research and development model, and get it out in the Pacific to do real work. Clearly with it, we have learned a lot, but we are right now about to swap the second crew to that platform about halfway through its 8 months deployment in the case of the *Freedom*. The other two are continuing to work through the various—

Senator MCCAIN. I would like for the third time to ask you how is it working out. Are you satisfied with its performance? Are the modules being replaced on time? Are the cost estimates what they should be? Please answer the question, Admiral.

Admiral HANEY. Senator, I would—

Senator MCCAIN. I can get a status report whenever I want one. I want to know your view as to how the littoral combat ship is working out as far as its ability to defend our interests in the Pacific.

Admiral HANEY. Senator, currently it is working out very well from an ability to deploy it and get it to do its work. The platform itself, both varieties, have moved forward, and my personal view is that that part is also working out well. We have learned some things that have been incorporated from *Freedom*, LCS-1 to LCS-3, and those improvements I believe are right on target.

If there is one area that requires more work and that we have been working as a Navy to get there is the mission modules of the different varieties. The current module deployed with the littoral combat ship number one is working fine, and it is a little early for me to give you the prognosis on the *Independence* mine warfare mission module, sir.

Senator MCCAIN. General, there have been plans to move our troops in South Korea to a base further away from Seoul. How is that progressing?

General SCAPARROTTI. Sir, presently those plans are underway. They are being worked with our ROK counterparts as well. Primarily right now, we are making plans for the ability to make those moves to—

Senator MCCAIN. Have we gotten cost estimates yet as to how and who would bear those costs?

General SCAPARROTTI. Yes, sir, there are cost estimates at this point. It is shared costs with our ROK counterparts as well as our own payment. I am aware of the issues with the cost today. As I said, we are—

Senator MCCAIN. Roughly what costs are we talking about to complete the contemplated move?

General SCAPARROTTI. Sir, in terms of the Land Partnership Plan, which is the one that we pay probably the most part of, it is about \$880 million for our portion of that Land Partnership Plan move, and that has to do with the forces north of Seoul.

The Yongsan Relocation Plan is a plan paid primarily by the Republic of Korea for the move of the services and the forces right around Yongsan in the headquarters area.

Senator MCCAIN. Now in, "paying for the move," does that mean paying for all of the installation that is necessary there?

General SCAPARROTTI. My term, sir. In those plans, it is the payment for the construction of facilities to support the troops, and there is also housing included in this as well for families, et cetera.

Senator MCCAIN. Do you think it is a wise move at this time for the South Koreans to reopen that facility, manufacturing area, north of the Demilitarized Zone?

General SCAPARROTTI. Sir, I think that if the two countries can come to terms on their agreements and, as South Korea said, so that it would not be used as leverage again, that is a platform that can be used then to perhaps develop communication and reduce the tension between North Korea and South Korea.

Senator MCCAIN. I thank the witnesses.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman LEVIN. Thank you, Senator McCain.

Senator Blumenthal?

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you both for your service, your extraordinary careers of service, to our Nation. Thank you to your families as well for their contribution and service.

Let me begin, Admiral Haney, by asking you about the *Ohio*-class ballistic missile submarines. I know that you have today, in fact, called then critical to our national defense, and yet as you also know, the program has been delayed by at least 2 years. Is that a wise move?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, the delay with the program has incurred some risk, and that is a risk that we are working through. I would say we can ill-afford to have another delay with this program.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Another delay would be unacceptable?

Admiral HANEY. That is correct, Senator. Particularly as you look at the aging of the current platform that is beginning to reach its end of life, 42 years is a long time to be operating a submarine.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. My understanding is that the official explanation has been that the delay will enable more refined development of the weapons platform, of the technology, and ultimately some prospect of cost savings. Is that the reasons that you understand the delay has been implemented?

Admiral HANEY. Senator, I think the delay was implemented for some of that, but it was also a matter of prioritization of resources.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Cost savings, in other words, the unavailability of funds.

Admiral HANEY. Yes, Senator.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. In a more perfect world—not a perfect world necessarily, but a more ideal world, that program would be implemented without the delay.

Admiral HANEY. Senator, that is correct. I will say I know that there is some work that continues to go on in research and development and design development for that platform. I think in the interim time, good work continues.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. If possible, though, we would recalculate and eliminate that delay, if possible.

Admiral HANEY. Senator, I think we have already started the delay, and you cannot make up for what is already lost. We are already in that phase.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. But there is no question that we need that *Ohio*-class ballistic missile submarine and that we need to provide sufficient resources without additional delay.

Admiral HANEY. Senator, that is correct.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. General, if I could ask a few more questions about the relocation. Given the stringency—and you have heard a number of my colleagues talk about the possible continuing of the sequester even though many like myself believe that it would be unwise and really unjustified to apply it as it would be to the defense budget—can you tell me whether canceling the relocation is an option that perhaps we should consider?

General SCAPARROTTI. Sir, I cannot say for sure whether that would be an option we would consider. It seems to me that we have made, as a part of the Strategic Alliance 2015, agreements with our ROK allies, and those moves are tied to that. From the position I am in now, I cannot really comment on whether that is really an option.

But I would say too that those moves help us posture our forces better. To the extent that we can continue on that line, my judgment is it would be good for the readiness of the force as well.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. You have said it would be good. It is essential for the readiness of the force?

General SCAPARROTTI. Sir, if confirmed, I will certainly review that and be willing to come back to you. I do not believe that from this position I have the capability to answer that question fully, but I will be able to once I am on the ground and I can see the impact of both the moves and also the importance with respect to our bilateral agreements.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Do you have an estimate as to what the cost of canceling or delaying the relocation would be?

General SCAPARROTTI. No, sir, I do not.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Would you be able to provide one to the committee?

General SCAPARROTTI. Sir, if confirmed, I am willing to provide one to the committee.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Thank you. I would appreciate that.

[The information referred to follows:]

Currently, I understand a reliable cost estimate for cancelling the transformation initiatives does not exist. With that said, I understand that there would be potential political sensitivities with our Republic of Korea allies if this effort is cancelled, as they are paying for over 90 percent of the costs of the Yongsan Relocation Plan and Land Partnership Plan. Additionally, over \$500 million of U.S. Military Construction has been invested in building infrastructure to support the relocation efforts.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. I must say I do not have too much doubt you will be confirmed. I expect you have heard much the same from others on this committee. I certainly will be supporting you in that vote.

What is the overall cost of the project? I have heard the number \$10 billion.

General SCAPARROTTI. Of that project?

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Yes. I am sorry. Of the relocation project.

General SCAPARROTTI. Sir, again, I would like to come back on the record. I have heard a lower number than that, but I do not know if that is the entire cost of the project.

[The information referred to follows:]

The total U.S. and ROK costs of the Yongsan Relocation Plan and Land Partnership Plan initiatives are \$10.7 billion.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Finally, we hear a lot about readiness and about the impact of sequester on readiness. Could you maybe, to give us a little bit more concrete or factual basis for what the impact is, talk about what the effect is on the troops on the ground in Korea who will be under your command, the captains and lieutenants, the sergeants and staff sergeants, how their everyday training, life, and so forth is affected?

General SCAPARROTTI. Sir, if I could, I would like to take that as a general question, not specific to USFK.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Sure.

General SCAPARROTTI. I have done some checking but I have not checked with those serving today in Korea. Second, they enjoy a very high resource category right now.

But across the force, the reduction thus far in resources and the impact of sequester has resulted in the reduction of training that is being done. The troops are training every day but they are training at a much lower level.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. I know I have heard this numerous times, which is why I wanted to specify it to Korea. Does that mean that they are out in the field less, that they are sitting in classrooms rather than firing live rounds somewhere?

General SCAPARROTTI. They may be in the field less. They are likely going to the range less. They are likely qualifying with weapons systems and the vehicle systems that they have less. The pilots are likely flying less.

Now, you asked about morale. That also impacts morale because our young men and women are very proficient. They are very experienced. They know what it takes to be ready for combat across all the Services. They have been in a fight for 10 years. So when we start to delay their ability to reach or maintain that kind of proficiency, it affects their morale as well. Also, they are concerned about their future in our force.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Thank you.

My time has expired but I think this topic obviously is supremely important. I want to thank both of you for your very helpful and insightful answers. Thank you very much.

Chairman LEVIN. Thank you, Senator Blumenthal.

I just have one additional question for you, General Scaparrotti. It has to do with the various approaches to the intense determination of all of us to reduce the number of sexual assaults and inappropriate sexual conduct.

Given your experience at West Point and as a commander, should we take the chain of command out of that decision to prosecute courts martial?

General SCAPARROTTI. Senator, thank you.

I strongly believe that we should not take the commander out of the process in terms of dealing with disciplinary issues, in particular in this case, sexual assault. In the military, the commander is central to all that we do. The commander, in fact, is held responsible for his unit, all that it does or fails to do, and he or she is the most important person establishing the climate within that command of whatever size it is. It is the climate in my opinion that is fundamental to preventing sexual harassment and sexual assault. They are key to that.

I believe strongly that our commanders take this seriously and that we can through training, through oversight, some of the initiatives that have been presented by members of this committee, perhaps some legislation, that can also help us strengthen our ability to deal with this with our commanders in the chain of command.

In the end, I would just say I think it is a matter of integrity. We entrust them with great responsibility, special trust as it says in their obligation that they take, and we entrust them with the lives of our young men and women. To not trust them with a portion of this to me does not follow through with what we say and then what we do. I say that we hold them accountable, train them properly and give them the tools to do that oversight, and then maintain integrity of the system.

Chairman LEVIN. Any other questions?

Senator INHOFE. One.

Chairman LEVIN. Senator Inhofe?

Senator INHOFE. Yes, just one follow-up.

I appreciate your answer very much to that question, General. Did you happen to see the compromise that the chairman and I and this committee put together that would maintain the integrity of the commander but also give some relief in the event that some abuse takes place? Did you see that?

General SCAPARROTTI. I did, Senator.

Senator INHOFE. What do you think about that?

General SCAPARROTTI. I agree with that. As I said, I think there are some initiatives here that have been proposed that retain the commander in the process, but there are things that we can do in Article 60, for instance, which I think yours also contains, that provides less authority but proper oversight. In other words, in this case they would not retain the capability of changing a charge after a court martial is found, which they have today as a convening authority. But that would be left to judicial authorities on appeal. I think there are things like that that have been proposed in your bill that is acceptable, in the long run will be helpful to this problem.

Senator INHOFE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman LEVIN. Thank you.

Senator Blumenthal?

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

If I may follow up again just very briefly. In your career, General, have you acted as a convening authority and decided to prosecute cases of sexual assault?

General SCAPARROTTI. In my time, I believe I have acted as a convening authority in terms of sexual assault. I know that I dealt with this issue as the commander or the commandant at West

Point. That is the age group that we have the greatest challenge in in the military, and it happens to be the age group that we have at West Point as cadets. I became very involved in every aspect of this issue.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Did you take a course in the Uniform Code of Military Justice?

General SCAPARROTTI. Yes, sir, I have both in the courses that we go through as part of our career, but I personally made it a point to go to our legal school both before the time I became a battalion level commander and again before I became a brigade level commander and obtained special court martial convening authority. I purposely did that to ensure that my understanding and training was honed.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Using that training, did you decide to prosecute individuals under your command for sexual assault?

General SCAPARROTTI. Yes, I have, sir.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. On how many occasions would you say?

General SCAPARROTTI. I could not give you the number, sir. I know that I dealt with cases at West Point in particular. I would have to go back and review. In I Corps, I probably did, just given the number of cases and the size of the element.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Did you ever decide to prosecute despite a recommendation to the contrary from the judge advocate?

General SCAPARROTTI. No, I never have. I cannot remember an occasion that I have disagreed with my judge advocate.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. So that when you received a recommendation to go forward and prosecute, you did so.

General SCAPARROTTI. That is correct.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. On every occasion?

General SCAPARROTTI. I would like to say one of the initiatives that we have talked about within the Services is the use of judge advocates and those who are specialized in particular crimes. In the case of sexual assault, for instance, I can tell you clearly that I have dealt with it as a convening authority in cases that had to do with murder, and in those cases, I sought not only my judge advocate's opinions, but I also asked that he go to the Army. We had their specialist in that area provide me advice as well. I think that is something that we can do in this area with those specially trained.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. You would like to see prosecutors who are specially trained and experienced with expertise in this area of sexual assault because it is a very challenging and sometimes difficult one not just to decide but also to actually proceed and prosecute and try and convict. Am I correct?

General SCAPARROTTI. That is correct.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. Would you also like to see those types of trained and experienced prosecutors involved in the decision to prosecute?

General SCAPARROTTI. I would. As I have said, I sought that kind of help when I was a convening authority.

Senator BLUMENTHAL. I very much appreciate your answers to my questions. As you may know, there is another point of view on the convening authority issue, and I personally deeply respect the solution that the chairman and ranking member have helped to

lead. It has been great leadership on this issue in seeking a change. But I also think that we need to treat this crime as, in fact, a predatory heinous crime and that someone with the prosecutorial expertise and experience that you have described may be in a better position to make these decisions. I say that with all due respect. I really appreciate your answers to my questions.

General SCAPARROTTI. Thank you, sir.

Chairman LEVIN. Just to be very, very clear here, now the alternative proposal is to transfer the decisionmaking as to whether to proceed to a trained and experienced judge advocate or prosecutor. That is not what you support, I gather.

General SCAPARROTTI. That is correct, sir. The Senator said "assist," and I believe the commander should still be in the chain.

Chairman LEVIN. When you say that you would like to consult with such a trained and experienced Judge Advocate General officer and for that person to be involved in that sense to be consulted, that does, I take it from your testimony, in no way diminish your belief that the decisionmaking needs to remain in the chain of command.

General SCAPARROTTI. Mr. Chairman, you are correct.

Chairman LEVIN. Anything else?

Senator BLUMENTHAL. I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman LEVIN. Thank you very much.

We are all done. Thank you both. Thanks to your families. We will stand adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:22 a.m., the committee adjourned.]

[Prepared questions submitted to ADM Cecil E.D. Haney, USN, by Chairman Levin prior to the hearing with answers supplied follow:]

QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES

DEFENSE REFORMS

Question. The Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 and the Special Operations reforms have strengthened the warfighting readiness of our Armed Forces. They have enhanced civilian control and the chain of command by clearly delineating the combatant commanders' responsibilities and authorities and the role of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. These reforms have also improved cooperation between the Services and the combatant commanders, among other things, in joint training and education and in the execution of military operations.

Do you see the need for modifications of any Goldwater-Nichols Act provisions?

Answer. No. I believe that Goldwater-Nichols as it stands is effective.

Question. If so, what areas do you believe might be appropriate to address in these modifications?

Answer. N/A

DUTIES

Question. What is your understanding of the duties and functions of the Commander, U.S. Strategic Command (STRATCOM)?

Answer. The Commander, STRATCOM, is responsible for the plans and operations for U.S. Forces conducting strategic deterrence and the Department of Defense (DOD) space and cyberspace operations. These responsibilities include the following missions: deter attacks on U.S. vital interests, ensure U.S. freedom of action in space and cyberspace, deliver integrated kinetic and non-kinetic effects in support of U.S. Joint Force Commander operations, synchronizing planning and coordinating operations support for global missile defense, synchronize regional combating weapons of mass destruction plans, provide integrated surveillance and reconnaissance

allocation recommendations to the Secretary of Defense and advocate for assigned capabilities.

Question. What background and experience do you possess that you believe qualifies you to perform these duties?

Answer. My 35 year career includes assignments and responsibilities involving operational and staff assignments in the U.S. Navy, the Joint Staff, and STRATCOM. I have completed various operational, leadership, and strategic deterrence assignments within the submarine force, to include assistant squadron deputy at Submarine Squadron Eight before taking command of USS *Honolulu* (SSN 718) and commanded Submarine Squadron One, and Submarine Group Two. I have served as the Deputy Chief of Staff of Plans, Policies and Requirements, U.S. Pacific Fleet (N5N8); and Director, Submarine Warfare Division (N87); Director, Naval Warfare Integration Group (N00X) and Deputy Commander, U.S. Strategic Command.

As the Deputy Commander, STRATCOM, I gained experience in delivering effects with the broad range of strategic capabilities for combatant commanders engaged across the spectrum of conflict around the world. As Commander, Pacific Fleet for the past 3 years, I organized, trained and equipped pacific theater operational naval assets in space, cyberspace, intelligence, missile defense, and strategic effects in support of the missions of U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM), STRATCOM, North American Aerospace Defense Command and other combatant commands. I have also served as Commander, Joint Task Force 519 for Commander, PACOM. If confirmed, I will leverage my experience to lead STRATCOM in fulfilling its responsibilities.

Question. Do you believe that there are any steps that you need to take to enhance your expertise to perform the duties of the Commander, U.S. Strategic Command?

Answer. I will seek to continue to enhance my expertise in STRATCOM's broad range of missions. If confirmed, I look forward to working with all the combatant commanders and the many organizations STRATCOM depends on for continued success, many of whom I worked with during my tour as the Deputy Commander, STRATCOM. I intend to establish clear lines of communication, define relationships and become more familiar with these organizations (e.g. Department of Homeland Security, Department of Energy-National Nuclear Security Administration, Missile Defense Agency, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, and the Nuclear Weapons Council) and their contributions to mission success.

RELATIONSHIPS

Question. Section 162(b) of title 10, U.S.C., provides that the chain of command runs from the President to the Secretary of Defense and from the Secretary of Defense to the commanders of the combatant commands. Other sections of law and traditional practice, however, establish important relationships outside the chain of command. Please describe your understanding of the relationship of the Commander, U.S. Strategic Command, to the following officials:

The Secretary of Defense.

Answer. Pursuant to title 10, U.S.C., section 164, subject to the direction of the President, the Commander, STRATCOM, performs duties under the authority, direction and control of the Secretary of Defense and is directly responsible to the Secretary for the preparedness of the command to carry out assigned missions.

Question. The Deputy Secretary of Defense.

Answer. In accordance with title 10, U.S.C., section 132, the Deputy Secretary of Defense will perform such duties and exercise powers prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. The Deputy Secretary of Defense will act for and exercise the powers of the Secretary of Defense when the Secretary is disabled or the office is vacant. If confirmed, I will work closely with the Deputy Secretary on appropriate matters.

Question. The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.

Answer. The Under Secretary for Policy is the principal staff assistant (PSA) and advisor to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense for all matters on the formulation of national security and defense policy and the integration and oversight of DOD policy and plans to achieve national security objectives.

Question. The Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence.

Answer. The Under Secretary for Intelligence is the PSA and advisor to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense for all matters regarding intelligence, counterintelligence, security, sensitive activities and other intelligence-related matters.

Question. The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics.

Answer. The Under Secretary for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics is the PSA and advisor to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense for all matters

relating to the DOD Acquisition System; research and development; modeling and simulation; systems integration; logistics; installation management; military construction; procurement; environment; services; and nuclear, chemical and biological programs.

Question. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Global Strategic Affairs.

Answer. The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Global Strategic Affairs (ASD/GSA) is a newly configured directorate in the Office of the Secretary of Defense that develops policy for the Secretary on countering weapons of mass destruction, nuclear forces and missile defense, cyber security and space issues. GSA is currently tasked with three major congressionally-mandated reviews: the Nuclear Posture Review, the Ballistic Missile Defense Review, and the Space Posture Review. In addition, GSA is the Defense Department's lead in developing a cyber-security strategy for the Department and for crafting the policy for the standup of the new Cyber Command. If confirmed, I look forward to working with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for ASD/GSA in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy on matters in the area of U.S. Strategic Command.

Question. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Americas' Security Affairs.

Answer. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Americas' Security Affairs under the authority, direction and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, serves as the principal civilian advisor to the Secretary of Defense and the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy on Homeland defense activities, Defense Support of Civil Authorities, Western Hemisphere security matters and provides overall supervision of homeland defense activities of DOD. If confirmed, I look forward to working with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Security and Americas' Security in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy on matters in the area of U.S. Strategic Command.

Question. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs.

Answer. The Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Programs advises the Secretary of Defense on nuclear energy, nuclear weapons and chemical and biological defense; serves as the Staff Director of the Nuclear Weapons Council; and performs such additional duties as the Secretary may prescribe. If confirmed, I will work closely with this office and the Nuclear Weapons Council in support of the nuclear deterrence mission.

Question. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Answer. Title 10, U.S.C., section 163, clearly establishes the Chairman as the principal military advisor to the President, the National Security Council, the Homeland Security Council and the Secretary of Defense. In this role, he is the most senior ranking member of the armed forces but does not exercise command over any military forces or serve in the Chain of Command between the President and Secretary of Defense and combatant commanders, although the President may transmit communications through him. By law and as directed by the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman consults with the combatant commanders, evaluates and assists in achieving their requirements and plans. The Chairman provides a vital link between the combatant commanders and other elements of DOD. If confirmed, I will keep the Chairman and the Secretary of Defense promptly informed on matters for which I am personally accountable as Commander, STRATCOM.

Question. The Secretaries of the Military Departments.

Answer. Under title 10, U.S.C., section 165, subject to the authority, direction and control of the Secretary of Defense, and subject to the authority of the combatant commanders, the Secretaries of the Military Departments are responsible for administration and support of forces that are assigned to unified and specified commands. The authority exercised by a combatant commander over Service components is quite clear but requires close coordination with each Secretary to ensure there is no infringement upon those lawful responsibilities which a Secretary alone may discharge. If confirmed, I look forward to building a strong and productive relationship with each of the Secretaries of the Military Departments.

Question. The Chiefs of Staff of the Services.

Answer. As a result of the Goldwater-Nichols Act, the Service Chiefs no longer serve in the operational chain of command. They now serve to provide organized, trained and equipped forces to be employed by combatant commanders in accomplishing their assigned missions. Additionally, these officers serve as members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and have a lawful obligation to provide military advice. Individually and collectively, the Service Chiefs are a tremendous source of experience and judgment. If confirmed, I will work closely and confer regularly with the Service Chiefs.

Question. The Director of the National Reconnaissance Office.

Answer. The National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) is a DOD organization engaged in the research and development, acquisition, launch and operation of overhead reconnaissance systems necessary to meet the needs of the Intelligence Community and of the DOD. According to the Unified Command Plan, STRATCOM is the responsible combatant command for both space operations and for planning, integrating and coordinating intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance in support of strategic and global operations, as directed. In these capacities, the Commander, STRATCOM must maintain a close relationship with the Director of the NRO to coordinate and represent requirements in these mission areas. If confirmed, I will work closely with the Director of the NRO on matters of shared interest and importance.

Question. The combatant commanders, particularly Commander, U.S. Northern Command, and Air Force Global Strike Command and U.S. Cyber Command.

Answer. The Commander, STRATCOM has both supported and supporting relationships with other combatant commanders, largely identified within the Unified Command Plan (UCP), the Forces for Unified Commands Memorandum, the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan, specific command arrangement agreements, Operations Plans and Concept Plans. Air Force Global Strike Command is an Air Force major command that provides combat ready forces to STRATCOM to conduct nuclear deterrence and global strike operations as directed. U.S. Cyber Command is a subordinate unified command to STRATCOM. U.S. Cyber Command plans, coordinates, integrates, synchronizes and conducts activities to direct the operations and defense of specified DOD information networks. STRATCOM supports U.S. Northern Command's mission to conduct homeland defense to secure and defend the United States and its interests. In many cases, STRATCOM is a supporting combatant commander for other UCP assigned missions. If confirmed, I look forward to working with other combatant commanders to broaden and enhance the level and range of these relationships.

Question. The Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration.

Answer. According to title 50, U.S.C., section 2402, the Department of Energy's Under Secretary for Nuclear Security serves as Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration. The Administrator is responsible for all Department of Energy programs and activities related to nuclear weapons, including the stockpile stewardship program. Although the Administrator serves outside the DOD's operational control, he does serve on the Nuclear Weapons Council and executes duties which closely concern and support STRATCOM. If confirmed, I will work closely and confer regularly with the Administrator.

Question. The Director of the Missile Defense Agency.

Answer. The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) serves as the missile defense systems engineering and development organization for DOD. It provides the research, development, testing and evaluation of the missile defense and associated systems that would be employed by combatant commanders. The current Unified Command Plan charges STRATCOM with synchronizing planning for global missile defense including coordinating global missile defense operations support, and developing and advocating for missile defense and warning capabilities. Given these closely aligned responsibilities, both the Commander, STRATCOM, and its Joint Functional Component Command for Integrated Missile Defense must continue their close working relationship with MDA. If confirmed, I will work closely with the Director of MDA to ensure that combatant commanders' required ballistic missile defense and warning capabilities are appropriately and effectively represented to MDA.

Question. The Director of Operational Test and Evaluation.

Answer. Title 10, U.S.C, section 139, provides for a Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, who serves as the principal advisor to the Secretary of Defense and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics on operational test and evaluation in DOD and the principal operational test and evaluation official within the senior management of DOD. The Director, as allowed by law and departmental regulations, formulates policy, provides guidance, coordinates, reviews, monitors and makes recommendations regarding test and evaluation matters under his purview. If confirmed, I will work closely with and seek the advice of the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation in assessing the progress of command programs of interest.

MAJOR CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS

Question. In your view, what are the major challenges that will confront the next Commander, U.S. Strategic Command?

Answer. The missions of STRATCOM are at the heart of U.S. national security and that of our allies and friends abroad. Today's national security environment is

far more complex and diverse than ever before. Wider access to advanced technology, newly assertive states with rising aspirations regionally and globally, and still emerging vulnerabilities created by transnational linkages all fuel threats requiring synchronized efforts of many departments and agencies and other countries as well. Ensuring mission readiness and the proper policies, decision authorities and organizational relationships are in place to rapidly respond to complex and diverse threats will be a major challenge.

Question. Assuming you are confirmed, what plans do you have for addressing these challenges?

Answer. If confirmed, I will work with other Federal departments, agencies and allied partners to advance the policies and relationships needed to enhance a cooperative and collaborative approach. I will assess the STRATCOM organizational structure and work to streamline processes and enhance flexibility, effectiveness and efficiency.

Question. What are your priorities for the U.S. Strategic Command?

Answer. The first priority is to provide a safe, secure and effective strategic nuclear force providing strategic deterrence for the United States and its allies. STRATCOM has a unique responsibility regarding the country's deterrent force in setting requirements and translating national guidance into operational readiness. Second, ongoing combat operations require many of the capabilities provided by STRATCOM and, if confirmed, I will consult with the Commander, U.S. Central Command and the other combatant commanders to provide capabilities for today's conflict. Third, in line with the new National Space Policy, STRATCOM must preserve U.S. access to space and freedom of action in space by improving awareness and providing resilient capabilities for the joint fight. Fourth, relationships across Federal agencies with cyberspace responsibilities need to be defined to enhance the Nation's cyber security and support to joint operations.

STRATEGIC THREATS

Question. In your view, what are the most serious strategic threats facing the United States today?

Answer. As repeatedly stated by administration leaders, the pursuit of nuclear weapons by violent extremist groups and the proliferation of nuclear weapons technology to additional states are the greatest strategic threats to the United States. Beyond this is the immense challenge of defining strategic relationships to ensure stability involving new and emerging powers. Also, the pace of technology—especially in the realms of space and cyberspace—is so rapid it could outpace our ability to maintain our strategic edge. Finally, we are faced with ever changing traditional and nontraditional threats that pose serious consequences to U.S. global interests. Some of these threats—such as anti-access/area denial weapons and strategies—are understood and the United States is addressing them, others are not as well understood or acknowledged and will take time to address.

Question. What future strategic threats should the United States prepare for?

Answer. Our potential adversaries have studied the U.S. way of warfare and are actively developing asymmetric responses. We will need flexible and adaptive capabilities to respond to these unknown abilities.

U.S. STRATEGIC COMMAND MISSIONS

Question. In an overarching sense, how do you define the U.S. Strategic Command mission?

Answer. STRATCOM promotes global security for the United States and its interests through strategic deterrence, ensuring U.S. freedom of action in space and cyberspace and through dedicated planning, advocacy and operational execution efforts to advance our warfighting priorities.

Question. U.S. Strategic Command has absorbed multiple new missions since its creation, with the most recent addition being the establishment of the Cyber Command, as a sub-unified command of the Strategic Command.

How successful has U.S. Strategic Command been at integrating these new missions and acquiring the expertise needed to perform them?

Answer. My sense is that STRATCOM is on track with integrating mature missions, like space, while emerging missions, like cyberspace and missile defense, continue to advance. There is still more to be done among all the Services, and recruiting, training and retaining the personnel with the right expertise is very important. If confirmed, I will move quickly to assess the scope of all mission areas, integration and expertise, and take appropriate action as needed.

Question. What organizational challenges remain at U.S. Strategic Command related to these new missions? Specifically, what additional work, if any, remains to be done and what expertise, if any, needs to be acquired for these new missions?

Answer. Cyberspace capabilities and capacity are still maturing across DOD and the national security enterprise. If confirmed, I will assess the status of capabilities and determine the proper course of action to align personnel and resources to address the issues.

Question. If confirmed, would you recommend or support any changes in the missions currently assigned to U.S. Strategic Command? If so, what changes would you recommend?

Answer. Not at this time. As my understanding of the missions evolved and integration matured, I would assess command mission effectiveness and recommend changes as appropriate.

Question. Are you aware of any additional new missions that are being contemplated for the Strategic Command?

Answer. No. I am not aware of any new missions being considered for Strategic Command.

ORGANIZATION

Question. In addition to the Cyber-Command, the Command is organized into a series of joint functional component commands that correspond to the mission areas of the Strategic Command.

If confirmed, would you anticipate maintaining or modifying this structure?

Answer. I would not anticipate any immediate changes; however, as relationships across Federal agencies are defined and cyberspace capabilities are matured, there may be a need to make organizational changes. It is important to keep a flexible organizational structure that is capable of responding to a constantly changing threat environment and technology advances.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE

Question. How do you view the roles and responsibilities of the Commander, U.S. Strategic Command, related to ballistic missile defense?

Answer. The UCP charges STRATCOM with responsibilities for synchronizing planning for global missile defense, including coordinating global missile defense operations support and developing and advocating for missile defense characteristics and capabilities desired by combatant commanders. If confirmed, I will ensure STRATCOM and its Joint Functional Component Command for Integrated Missile Defense (JFCC-IMD) continue their close working relationship with MDA, the geographic combatant commanders, and Services to integrate capabilities across combatant command boundaries and to serve as the Joint Functional Manager for global force management of BMD forces.

Question. What do you believe is the appropriate function of the Joint Functional Component Command for Integrated Missile Defense?

Answer. JFCC-IMD's mission is to synchronize missile defense planning, conduct BMD operations support, and advocate for missile defense capabilities, in support of STRATCOM, other combatant commands, the Services, and appropriate U.S. Government agencies, to deter and defend the United States, deployed forces, and its allies against ballistic missile attacks. In addition, JFCC-IMD serves as the MDA counterpart to represent warfighter equities in the BMD development and integrates BMD test, training, and exercise activities. If confirmed, I look forward to reviewing the current activities of JFCC-IMD to ensure that this is the most appropriate function for today's national security environment.

Question. If confirmed, would you recommend or support any changes in the authorities of Commander, U.S. Strategic Command, as they relate to ballistic missile defense?

Answer. As of today, I would not make any changes. If confirmed, I will continue the close working relationships with the combatant commanders and the Missile Defense Agency and make recommendations to the Secretary of Defense regarding the appropriate authorities to support the defense of the United States and its allies.

Question. If confirmed, what role would you anticipate playing in the assessment of the military utility of U.S. ballistic missile defenses against short-, medium-, intermediate-, and long-range ballistic missiles?

Answer. In response to UCP 05 and DODD 5134.09 guidance, STRATCOM conducted and reported a Military Utility Assessment of the Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) from 2006 to 2010. The intent of the MUA is to conduct assess the utility of the delivered capability—which is being replaced by the Operational Readiness & Acceptance (OR&A) process to formalize the acceptance of the delivered ca-

pability based on their operational utility. We are now working on the Global IAMD Assessment as a companion document to the OR&A to define operational risks associated with BMD operations.

Question. If confirmed, what role would you anticipate playing in representing and advocating for the views and needs of the combatant commanders for missile defense capabilities, and how do you believe that warfighter perspective should inform our missile defense program?

Answer. The Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) Program exists to meet the limited defense of the United States and the theater defense needs of combatant commanders. STRATCOM sponsors the missile defense Warfighter Involvement Process to capture and articulate warfighter capability needs to inform the BMD program development. STRATCOM also manages the development of the Global Integrated Air and Missile Defense Assessment to articulate combatant commanders' operational risks that must be remedied in the BMD development. If confirmed, I will consult fellow combatant commanders and advocate for their mission needs, always mindful of the joint warfighter.

Question. Please describe your view of the appropriate roles for the Joint Staff and the Missile Defense Executive Board in guiding decisions on the development, acquisition, and deployment of effective missile defense capabilities.

Answer. The Joint Staff is responsible for defining required systems interoperability and operational architectures while validating joint theater missile defense capabilities through both simulation and technology demonstrations. The role of the Missile Defense Executive Board is to provide oversight and guidance in a collaborative mode involving all missile defense stakeholders in DOD and other agencies and departments. Important considerations for both entities include the necessary transition of tested systems from MDA to a military Service to be organized, trained, and equipped for eventual combatant command employment.

Question. Do you agree that any ballistic missile defense systems that are deployed must be operationally effective and cost-effective?

Answer. Yes. The joint warfighter requires fielded systems with military utility. I agree with the Secretary of Defense Ballistic Missile Defense Report which established metrics to measure ballistic missile defense systems cost effectiveness through comparison with available options, affordability, and comparison of incurred vice avoided costs.

Question. Do you agree that ballistic missile defense flight tests need to be operationally realistic, and that operational testing is necessary, in order to demonstrate the capabilities of our systems and provide confidence that they will work effectively?

Answer. I agree with the Missile Defense Agency testing approach outlined in the Integrated Master Test Plan that the tests will be conducted as operationally realistically as possible, exercising Warfighter Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures against operationally realistic threats. If confirmed, I will support this approach and assess the capabilities of ballistic missile defense systems.

Question. What are your views on the relationship between ballistic missile defenses and nuclear deterrence?

Answer. Ballistic missile defenses protect the United States against the threat of a limited intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) attack by a regional actor such as North Korea or Iran. Through deployment of limited defenses, the United States seeks to dissuade such states from developing an ICBM, deter them from using an ICBM if they develop or acquire such a capability, and defeat an ICBM attack by such states should deterrence fail denying them the benefits of possessing or using such systems. Ballistic missile defenses will also defend U.S. deployed forces from regional missile threats while also protecting our allies and partners and enabling them to defend themselves. Present plans for missile defense do not contemplate protection of the United States against large scale nuclear strikes. The U.S. strategic nuclear deterrent force of ICBMs, bombers and ballistic missile submarines will remain the primary deterrent of nuclear attacks against the United States, our allies, and partners.

Question. Do you support the policies and priorities stated in the Ballistic Missile Defense Review report of February 2010?

Answer. I support the current Ballistic Missile Defense policies and priorities.

Question. Do you support the homeland ballistic missile defense initiatives announced by Secretary Hagel on March 15, 2013, including the planned deployment of 14 additional Ground-Based Interceptors (GBIs) in Alaska?

Answer. Yes. I support all initiatives. Of note, the additional 14 GBIs in Alaska will add capacity to U.S. Homeland defense against new and evolving adversary ICBM capabilities. Another important initiative is the deployment of an additional

AN/TPY-2 radar into the PACOM area of operations which will also improve our capabilities to defend the United States while also enhancing regional BMD.

Question. Do you support proceeding with the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process required by section 227 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 to inform future decisions about deployment of a possible additional homeland ballistic missile defense site in the United States, in case the President determines to proceed with such an additional deployment?

Answer. Yes. With the restructuring of the SM-3 Block IIB program, continuing to explore the possibility of another CONUS interceptor site is a prudent measure. The completion of the EIS will reduce the timeline to implement this option should such a decision be made.

Question. Do you agree with the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that additional analysis is needed, including analysis of the missile threat from Iran, before making a decision on whether to deploy such an additional missile defense site in the future?

Answer. Yes. We will need to carefully consider the threat to clearly understand the potential operational benefits that can be realized for the associated costs of enacting such an option. While an additional missile defense site provides operational utility, the cost should also be carefully considered, as well as the warfighter's priority to improve the sensor capability.

Question. Do you believe that it may be possible to assess the advisability and feasibility of deploying an additional homeland ballistic missile defense site before the EIS is completed?

Answer. I believe that the Department of Defense can conduct preliminary assessments in advance of an EIS. STRATCOM and U.S. Northern Command are assisting the Missile Defense Agency with such preliminary assessments in compliance with National Defense Authorization Act direction. We would be more confident in the assessments with an EIS completed.

Question. Do you agree with the Director of the Missile Defense Agency and the Commander of the Joint Functional Component Command for Integrated Missile Defense on the importance of enhancing our missile defense sensor capabilities to improve discrimination and kill assessment for homeland ballistic missile defense?

Answer. Yes. I agree.

Question. Do you agree there is no significant funding in the fiscal year 2014 Presidential Budget request for the foregoing activities?

Answer. There is substantial funding in Missile Defense Agency's fiscal year 2014 budget request to continue to research, develop and improve sensor and discrimination capabilities, however I agree there is no significant funding contained in the budget to acquire any additional sensors. Additionally, a study has been initiated to determine how best to support future sensor requirements and Missile Defense Agency is exploring technologies to improve the capabilities of ground, air, and space sensors.

Question. Do you support the Phased Adaptive Approach to missile defense in Europe (EPAA), and do you believe this approach will provide a timely and effective capability to address existing and emerging Iranian ballistic missile threats to Europe?

Answer. Yes. The work is ongoing and, if confirmed, I will continue to assess our progress and make recommendations to the Secretary of Defense.

Question. What capability was lost with the decision to cancel Phase IV of the EPAA, and how does it compare to the capability of deploying 14 additional GBIs in Alaska by 2017?

Answer. The cancellation of EPAA Phase IV resulted in the potential loss of early engagement opportunities (i.e. Defense in Depth) for Iranian ICBM threats to the United States. Deploying an additional 14 GBIs to Alaska will add capacity to U.S. Homeland defense.

Question. What role do you believe Strategic Command should play in the development and implementation of the Phased Adaptive Approach to missile defense in Europe and other regions?

Answer. STRATCOM's role is to synchronize global missile defense plans, coordinate global missile defense operations support, and through the JFCC IMD, act as the Joint Functional Manager for global force management of missile defense capabilities.

Question. Do you believe it is in our interest to cooperate with Russia on ballistic missile defense, including the possibility of sharing radar early warning data?

Answer. Yes. To quote the BMDR, "The United States will also continue in its efforts to establish a cooperative BMD relationship with Russia. . . . The administration is committed to substantive and sustained dialogue with the leadership of Russia on U.S. missile defenses and their roles in different regions. . . . Our goals are

to enlist Russia in an new structure of deterrence that addresses the emerging challenges to international peace and security posed by a small number of states seeking illicit capabilities.”

What do you believe are the most promising opportunities to work collaboratively with Russia to address emerging ballistic missile threats?

Answer. As agreed by President Obama and President Medvedev at the July 2009 Moscow Summit, the most promising opportunity to work with Russia is in the joint assessment of the ballistic missile threat. If the Russians are willing, open and transparent bilateral or multilateral wargames or exercises, and sharing of early warning information are also options that may lead to a better relationship with Russia.

CYBER SECURITY

Question. What are your priorities for the U.S. Cyber Command?

Answer. Our reliance on cyber capabilities, the many and varied threats, and the rapid rate of technological change all demand we place an initial and enduring focus on defense of our information networks. Priorities beyond defense include assuring the warfighting mission, strengthening and expanding partnerships in the domain, building capacity and capability to conduct full-spectrum cyberspace operations and developing processes to integrate cyberspace capabilities into combatant command plans operations and across DOD.

Question. In your view, what are the most important unmet priorities for the development and deployment of cyber security tools and capabilities?

Answer. U.S. Strategic Command, as a global combatant command, is in a unique position to favorably influence two essential priorities in this area. The first is to advance the development of a multi-Service cadre of cyber professionals, with emphasis on technical and tactical competence. This includes continuous training and education and focused career path development. The second is to accelerate the fielding of shared cyber situational awareness tools, taking advantage of emerging technologies to know friendly and threat activity within the network while understanding intent; and display and disseminate that information in an operationally relevant manner.

Question. If confirmed, what role will you play in establishing policy for U.S. Cyber Command?

Answer. If confirmed, I will exercise combatant command over U.S. Cyber Command, engage and advise senior leaders within the Department of Defense, Federal agencies, and with Members of Congress to advocate for the appropriate policies regarding cyberspace operations.

Question. What are your views on the issue of elevating U.S. Cyber Command to a full unified command, including the timetable for elevating the Command?

Answer. I believe the current command relationship is working. However, if a decision is made to make U.S. Cyber Command a unified command, we should not break the current dual-hatted relationship between the National Security Agency and U.S. Cyber Command. This relationship is central to mission success.

SPACE

Question. What is your view on the responsiveness of current space systems to meet warfighter needs and what are the opportunities for the Operationally Responsive Space program to meet military and other space requirements?

Answer. National Security Space systems are responsive to warfighters' needs. As the speed of warfare increases and military decision cycles decrease, space systems need to continue to evolve in their ability to deliver capability sooner. The increasingly congested, contested, and competitive nature of space will require continual improvements in the responsiveness and resilience of our space infrastructure. The Operationally Responsive Space initiative is one tool at our disposal to meet urgent combatant command needs or leverage developed technology to meet anticipated warfighter needs.

Question. What is your view of the ability of DOD to develop and deploy space systems in a cost-effective and timely manner?

Answer. DOD has worked extensively to reverse troubling acquisition trends. Significant strides are being made with a concentration on program stability, increasing the quantity and quality of the acquisition workforce and strengthening the requirements process to allow for incremental system development and increased technology maturation. Architectural work to conceptualize the space enterprise of the future is increasingly considering factors such as resilience, affordability, and responsiveness in addition to the historical emphasis on performance and reliability.

This groundwork should significantly improve our ability to field future space capabilities that are both cost-effective and timely.

Question. What steps, if any, do you believe might be necessary to improve the responsiveness of current space systems?

Answer. Responsiveness, as measured by the speed, capacity and fusion of data to the warfighter, are important in the evolution of warfare to counter adaptive adversaries. Providing the warfighter with dynamic situational awareness, such as for tailored Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance, while optimizing stressed communications and networks, will increase the value of current space systems. Lowering the cost of space systems and launch systems is a key element for improving responsiveness. Low cost space solutions permit us to move rapidly, practice risk-management vs risk-avoidance, and consequently have the ability to respond to immediate needs.

Question. In your view, what are the most important unmet requirements for space systems?

Answer. Guaranteeing mission assurance, which includes resilience and space protection, is critical. Central to this is developing adequate Space Situational Awareness in a domain that is increasingly competitive, congested and contested. Geographic combatant commanders require a sustained emphasis on meeting Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance needs and satisfying increased military satellite communication requirements in support of global military operations.

Question. Do you believe any urgent needs or capability gaps exist? If so, please specify in detail.

Answer. Urgent needs and capability gaps will continue to exist in a constantly changing battlespace and a fiscally constrained environment. Persistent ISR and increasing satellite communications bandwidth are continuing needs identified by the regional combatant commands. If confirmed, I will work through the Joint Staff and Service components to mitigate capability gaps and respond to combatant commanders' urgent needs.

Question. What do you believe should be done to meet those requirements, and what space programs should be accorded highest priority?

Answer. If confirmed, I will articulate national and joint warfighter imperatives, including a judicious blend of alliances, partnerships and commercial relationships. I will also press for improved space situational awareness and ensure the highest priority is accorded to meeting continuing needs for assured communications, uninterrupted missile warning, persistent positioning, navigation, and timing and overhead Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR). Additionally, I will advocate through the Services for greater investments in scientific and technical advancement to maintain our space systems advantages well into the future.

Question. How important, in your view, is persistent surveillance, and what programs do you believe are best able to provide this capability?

Answer. Combatant commanders identify persistent surveillance as an enduring priority needed to detect, collect, disseminate, and characterize activity in the battlespace. Space, airborne, maritime, and terrestrial programs contribute to ISR, but where persistent surveillance can be achieved is through integration of sensors on multiple platforms, with space-based ISR providing unique contributions over deep and denied areas.

Question. What is your view on the effectiveness of efforts to cooperate with the commercial space sector to improve space situational awareness and how could this effort be expanded and made more successful?

Answer. The Space Situational Awareness (SSA) Sharing Program at U.S. Strategic Command has been the lynchpin of international engagements with spacefaring nations and industry. In 2012, STRATCOM provided 10,000 satellite conjunction warnings. This high fidelity information was instrumental in ensuring spaceflight safety for over one thousand active satellites orbiting the Earth. Today, STRATCOM supplies SSA information through SSA Sharing Agreements with 38 commercial firms. This year, STRATCOM negotiated and concluded the first international SSA Sharing Agreements with Japan and Australia. These agreements are the first in what will be a series of international SSA Sharing Agreements with our partners and allies

These ongoing endeavors result in improved data-exchange between U.S. Strategic Command, the commercial sector and space faring nations and, as such, reduces the risk of collisions in space leading to a safer space environment.

Question. What are your views on disaggregation of space sensors systems and has your experience with SBIRS HEO-1 and HEO-2 affected that?

Answer. Disaggregation of space systems should consider cost, schedule, performance and resiliency across a range of threat environments. We need to do a better job of leveraging the inherent resiliency embedded within our current systems. The

Department is beginning early analysis to understand the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of disaggregated architectures which will provide a basis for investment decisions.

Question. In the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004, Congress approved a national policy to support two space launch vehicles, or families of launch vehicles, capable of launching national security payloads into space. The two launch vehicles have been combined into one company to provide launch services to the U.S. Government with the expectation that this would improve both the efficiency of space launch and reduce the cost.

What are your expectations with respect to future space launch efficiencies and cost savings?

Answer. Low cost launch is an important enabler for an entire emerging class of space capabilities. In the experimental/demonstration realm (programs typically executed by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, Air Force Research Laboratory, Naval Research Laboratory, or Space and Missile Defense Command) low cost launch provides access to space for S&T missions requiring very tight budgets. These missions demonstrate key technologies or concepts of operations that lead to more effective operational capabilities in the future. In the operational realm, low-cost launch enables one-off responsive space systems (e.g. ORS-1 satellite providing ISR for U.S. Central Command), emerging operational cubesats/nanosats, and perhaps even some alternate space architectures currently under consideration.

Question. In the next several years the rate of space launches is expected to increase, what new approaches to space launch, in your view, should be implemented to handle this increased rate of launch?

Answer. Recent Service-led improvements in the range manifest and scheduling process, such as the concept of matching boosters with satellites when there is a higher confidence of being ready for launch, will maximize the probability of meeting launch demands consistent with national priorities.

Question. What, in your view, should the United States do in the future, and what steps would you take if confirmed, to ensure continued reliable access to space?

Answer. I will continue to advocate for cooperative development of launch and range transformation initiatives by and between the Services, NRO, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Question. Do you believe that the Nation should sustain redundant space launch capabilities?

Answer. Robust access to space is a national imperative requiring flexible capability to ensure continuity of access. Additional service and commercial capabilities are emerging. If confirmed, I will continue to review the viability of these approaches and advocate appropriately assuring the Nation's access to space.

Question. What do you see as the greatest problem implementing a new entrant strategy?

Answer. I am confident the Air Force, NRO, and NASA will support their Launch System Certification agreement with new launch entrants. The certification process will ensure all launch providers and all proposed launch vehicle configurations meet rigorous standards of demonstrated flight reliability, process controls, design margins, and mission assurance in order to receive non-recurring certification.

Question. Recent decisions, and probably future decisions, about launch capabilities made by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration will impact national security space launch cost and capacity.

What, in your view, should the Strategic Command do to coordinate civil and national security space launch?

Answer. Assured access to space is a national imperative that, in a fiscally constrained environment, could benefit from a whole-of-government approach. Strategic Command should continue its participation in the development of a national space transportation policy.

Question. In your view, what are the most significant challenges that the United States faces in military and national security space programs and policy?

Answer. Our challenges are rooted in the increasingly congested, contested, and competitive nature of the space domain. If confirmed, I'll continue to address the following top challenges: (1) threats to U.S. space capabilities; (2) threats from adversary space capabilities to U.S. military forces; and (3) maintaining our national security space programs in a difficult budget environment.

Question. Training of U.S. military personnel to understand and to incorporate space assets into all aspects of operations is critically important to future military success.

While much has been done to incorporate space assets into all aspects of military operations, in your view are there additional steps that should be taken to address this challenge?

Answer. The availability of space capabilities to Joint Force Commanders is essential towards the United States' ability to win our Nation's conflicts. We are now faced with an era of fiscal uncertainty that causes us to reevaluate how we incorporate space assets into the fight. As we look to partner with our allies and leverage their capabilities through combined space operations, we must reassess our disclosure policies to ensure each side has the ability to capitalize on the partnership.

Question. What role does the National Security Space Institute play in the training process, and how could their training programs be improved?

Answer. Since its establishment in 2004, the National Security Space Institute (NSSI) has been an important part of the Space Professional Development Program and the advancement of space expertise across the Department of Defense. In 2012, STRATCOM conducted a Joint Space Individual Training and Education Needs Assessment to analyze joint space training and education requirements of personnel performing joint space missions. This assessment identified some areas where there are shortfalls in the current space training and education programs. Recommended solutions incorporate both joint and service authorities, personnel systems, and education and training refinements. I anticipate the NSSI will be one of the key organizations responsible for implementing the training and education recommendations to meet space professional needs across the Department of Defense.

Question. What, in your view, are the priorities for improving space situational awareness?

Answer. To improve space situational awareness, we should accomplish the following. First, the United States must have the ability to quickly characterize events (natural and manmade) that threaten our space assets. Second, we must ensure we have improved capabilities to detect, track, and identify space objects. Finally, we must invest in capabilities and partnerships that increase our resilience while also maintaining our leadership.

Question. What programs and policies, in your view, should be changed or added to ensure adequate space situational awareness?

Answer. The legacy space surveillance network is nearing its maximum capacity to detect, track, and identify space objects. We must invest in new capabilities that meet the needs of today's contested and congested space environment. Furthermore, recognizing the utility in incorporating other non-U.S. systems, we must establish partnerships which allow access to space surveillance data. Finally, the systems responsible for processing this data are in dire need of modernization. Capabilities such as the Space Fence and the Joint Space Operations Center Mission System will help the United States meet tomorrow's challenges.

Question. What are your views on how military and national security space should and could be better integrated?

Answer. Significant synergy exists in those common, underlying "enablers" such as the space industrial base, research and development, science and technology and the space workforce. My understanding is that we have made significant progress in integrating these enablers to include the Intelligence Community with the standup of the Space Security and Defense Program. If confirmed, I will continue advocating along these lines to best meet the needs of the Nation.

Question. In your view, what role should the National Security Space Office play in integrating military and national security space?

Answer. I understand that over the past 2 years, there has been a reorganization of the management and coordination of the national security space enterprise, including the establishment of the Defense Space Council, and the re-validation of the Secretary of the Air Force as the Executive Agent for Space. This reorganization has had a positive impact on government-wide coordination of space activities.

If confirmed, I will continue to foster close working relationships amongst fellow members of the Defense Space Council to facilitate unity of effort across the space enterprise.

Question. In your view, should the role of the National Security Space Office be modified or expanded in any way?

Answer. I understand that over the past 2 years, there has been a reorganization of the management and coordination of the national security space enterprise, including the establishment of the Defense Space Council, and the revalidation of the Secretary of the Air Force as the Executive Agent for Space. This reorganization has had a positive impact on government-wide coordination of space activities.

If confirmed, I will continue to foster close working relationships amongst fellow members of the Defense Space Council to facilitate unity of effort across the space enterprise.

Question. What do you see as the greatest challenges in the area of counter space?

Answer. The greatest challenge is maintaining comprehensive real-time/near-real-time space situational awareness (SSA) to assure the earliest possible detection of

a threat and enable accurate attribution of actions against our space assets. Successfully meeting this challenge will enable us to take timely and effective actions to protect our assets and clearly identify the source of the threat to allow an appropriate whole-of-government response to those responsible.

CRUISE MISSILE DEFENSE

Question. In your view, how serious is the vulnerability of our Nation and deployed military forces to the cruise missile threat?

Answer. Cruise missiles represent a credible threat to our Nation and forces abroad.

Question. What role do you believe U.S. Strategic Command should play in the cruise missile defense of our Nation and our deployed military forces?

Answer. STRATCOM is responsible for synchronizing planning for global missile defense to include coordinating global missile defense operations support and advocating for missile defense capabilities. Additionally, as the Air and Missile Defense Integrating Authority, STRATCOM should continue advocating for cruise missile defense capabilities desired by the warfighters.

PROMPT GLOBAL STRIKE

Question. In your view, how adequate are current efforts to establish requirements and develop a prompt global strike capability?

Answer. Current efforts are sufficient. The Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) recently revalidated the prompt strike initial capabilities document and requirements. The Department continues to make progress through investments in the development and testing of prompt strike capabilities.

Question. Do you believe that adequate analysis is being conducted to determine whether a prompt global strike capability should be launched from air, land, maritime surface or subsurface platforms, or a combination thereof?

Answer. Yes. The Air Force completed a comprehensive Analysis of Alternatives (AOA) that considered a range of prompt strike deployment options. In addition, the JROC recently directed a review of technology, operational concepts, and costs as part of an independent review or AOA update. Current development efforts are aimed at technology solutions that could be fielded in a range of operational concepts.

NUCLEAR DETERRENCE

Question. If confirmed as Commander of the U.S. Strategic Command, you would be involved in implementing the new Nuclear Posture Review and the reductions under the New START treaty.

Do you support the New START treaty?

Answer. Yes. New START provides the United States with insight into Russian strategic nuclear forces. The treaty has a verification regime that is effective, robust, enhances transparency, and builds confidence with Russia.

Question. Do you support the recent revision to our nuclear employment strategy?

Answer. Yes. The objectives support deterrence of adversaries and assurance of our allies and partners.

Question. Do you believe we need a fleet of 12 ballistic submarines to replace the Ohio-class submarines?

Answer. Yes. based on current and future projected strategic environments, 12 SSBNs is the minimum required to meet deterrence mission requirements.

Question. What in your view are the most pressing modernization requirements for the Minuteman III ICBM, following completion of the current upgrades?

Answer. The Air Force is conducting sustainment programs to take the Minuteman III ICBM through 2030 as directed by Congress. I will advocate for sustaining planned life extension programs, including arming, firing and fuzing upgrades, guidance modernization, and support equipment replacements.

Question. Do you support the development and fielding of a follow-on program to the Minuteman III ICBM? If so, when will a decision be necessary for pursuing the development of a follow on ICBM?

Answer. Yes. land-based ICBMs are an integral and enduring part of the nuclear triad, and the Air Force is scheduled to begin an AOA this year. Following completion of the AOA, we will work closely with the Air Force to develop a resource strategy to recapitalize our ICBM force beyond 2030.

Question. Do you support and intend to advocate for the modernization of all legs of the triad of nuclear delivery vehicles?

Answer. Yes. modernization of all legs of the triad is essential given our aging systems. The triad's complementary capabilities encourage restraint, deny benefits

and, if deterrence fails, impose costs on adversaries. The triad also provides the United States resiliency and flexibility in the event of technical or geopolitical surprise.

Question. In your view, is there a relationship between U.S. nuclear deterrence policy and nonproliferation policy? If so, please describe the relationship.

Answer. Yes, there is a relationship. By extending our deterrent to other nations we provide them an alternative to developing their own nuclear capabilities to meet their security needs. Thus, our extended deterrent contributes to meeting our non-proliferation policy goals.

Question. What are your views on nuclear command and control?

Answer. Today's Nuclear Command and Control systems underpin strategic deterrence and they provide an assured capability for the President to execute nuclear forces under any scenario. Current portions of our architecture are largely a product of the Cold War resulting in some obsolescent and aging elements to the infrastructure, including some elements that are passing their end of life. Despite the growing age of the infrastructure, we are fully capable in executing our nuclear mission. However, to ensure this capability remains viable in the future, continued investment and modernization of the Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications (NC3) architecture is necessary. Current emphasis is required on space-based detection, conferencing, and force direction.

Question. How will you advocate modernizing our nuclear command and control and what aspects in particular in light of the new nuclear employment strategy?

Answer. Today's NC3 systems provide assured and resilient capabilities for the President to execute nuclear forces under any scenario through all phases of conflict. To ensure this capability remains viable in the future, continued investment and modernization of the NC3 architecture is necessary. Current emphasis is required on space-based detection, conferencing, and force direction.

Continued investment for NC3 capabilities, a robust net-centric C2 infrastructure, and insertion of new technologies (such as Internet Protocol-based solutions) will maintain senior leaders' ability to respond deliberately and appropriately to any situation.

We have set a course to modernize NC3 systems to enable secure, enduring, and continuous communications with respect to the current threat environment, as well as emerging threats we are likely to confront (where man-made or natural).

Question. What is your view of the significance of non-strategic nuclear weapons in the nuclear balance between the United States and Russia?

Answer. I believe it is important to consider both strategic and non-strategic weapons and their associated infrastructure when examining questions of nuclear balance between the United States and Russia. Further, we must consider the geo-strategic environment in which each country exists to better understand their force composition decisions and thus the implications for force balance.

Question. Do you believe the U.S. Government understands today how to verify reductions in nonstrategic nuclear weapons?

Answer. It depends on the nature of what is to be verified. The U.S. Government was able to verify the eliminations of non-strategic platforms made under the INF Treaty. Procedures to verify warhead eliminations, which have not yet been part of treaty, may require further study.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS COUNCIL

Question. If confirmed you would become a member of the Nuclear Weapons Council.

What would your priorities be for the Nuclear Weapons Council (NWC)?

Answer. My top priority is to continue to sustain and modernize the nuclear enterprise, including weapons, platforms and infrastructure. I support the NWC recently approved strategy and implementation plan for stockpile management and supporting elements.

Question. What changes if any would you recommend to the organization, structure, or function of the NWC?

Answer. None at this time. The NWC is composed of the appropriate members and assigned responsibilities to provide effective oversight of the nuclear weapons enterprise.

Question. What role is the NWC playing or should it play in the discussion with respect to any future nuclear arms control treaties?

Answer. NWC principals provide policy, military, and technical recommendations.

MAINTAINING A SAFE, SECURE AND RELIABLE STOCKPILE

Question. If confirmed you would play a major role, in conjunction with the National Nuclear Security Administration, to maintain the safety, security, and reliability of the U.S stockpile of nuclear weapons.

What are your priorities for implementing that responsibility?

Answer. My top priority is to ensure the stockpile remains safe, secure, and effective to support the Nation's deterrence missions. My priorities include providing an annual assessment of the stockpile's military effectiveness, establishing stockpile requirements and providing military advice on strategy and implementation plans for life extension programs and the nuclear industrial complex.

Question. The Strategic Command is an integral part of the annual certification process for nuclear weapons.

Would you recommend any changes in the Strategic Command's role in the annual process or the process generally?

Answer. Not at this time. I will closely monitor this process and will recommend appropriate changes, if necessary.

STOCKPILE STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

Question. What is your view of how well the Stockpile Stewardship Program is proceeding towards its goal of being able to continuously assess and annually certify the U.S. enduring nuclear weapons stockpile as safe, secure, and reliable, without the need for underground nuclear testing?

Answer. The Stockpile Stewardship Program is meeting its goal of effectively and continuously assessing the nuclear weapon stockpile. It provides sufficient data and analysis to allow the annual certification of the stockpile without underground nuclear testing.

Question. In your opinion, what are the biggest challenges for the Stockpile Stewardship Program?

Answer. The Stockpile Stewardship Program's most significant challenge is sufficient and stable funding to ensure understanding of the stockpile as it ages, confidence in that understanding in the absence of underground nuclear testing, and timely responsiveness to technical issues that arise.

Question. Do you believe that all nuclear weapon life extension methods, refurbishment, reuse, and replacement, should be given equal consideration?

Answer. I support considering the full range of options as directed in the Nuclear Posture Review. Strong preference will be given to options for refurbishment or reuse. Replacement of nuclear components would be undertaken only if critical Stockpile Management Program goals could not otherwise be met, and if specifically authorized by the President and approved by Congress.

Question. The administration is proposing overhauls of the B-61 gravity bomb, and an interoperable warhead to provide for hedging between different legs of the triad.

What are your greatest concerns with the B-61 life extension program?

Answer. My greatest concern is the weapon remains safe, secure, and effective and capable of meeting its strategic and extended deterrence commitments. The current life extension program addresses the timely replacement of aging components. It is imperative that the program remains adequately funded and on schedule.

Question. The National Nuclear Security Administration estimates the cost of the first version of the interoperable warhead will exceed \$14 billion.

Do you support evaluation of straight life extensions of the W-78 and W-88 warheads if either the cost or technical issues with the interoperable warhead become too great?

Answer. I support studying the technical feasibility and cost of an interoperable nuclear explosive package for the W78/88-1. Further, I believe that the W78-1 and W88-1 warhead options should be examined for comparative purposes, so an informed recommendation can be brought to the NWC.

MILITARY-TO-MILITARY COOPERATION PROGRAMS

Question. The U.S. Strategic Command has a long history of conducting military-to-military exchanges and discussions with its counterparts in Russia, but in recent years these exchanges and discussion have stopped for the most part.

If confirmed, would you seek to continue or expand this dialogue?

Answer. If confirmed, I would consult extensively with the Secretary of Defense, the State Department and the Commander, U.S. European Command to see what steps would be appropriate to engage Russia.

Question. Would you seek to establish military-to-military programs to include other countries, such as China?

Answer. If confirmed, I would consult extensively with the Secretary of Defense, the State Department and the Commander, U.S. Pacific Command to see what steps would be appropriate to engage China.

STRATEGIC FORCES AND MISSIONS

Question. During the Cold War, the primary mission for strategic forces was to deter the Soviet Union from using its nuclear weapons and, more broadly, to contribute to U.S. efforts to contain the Soviet Union. Strategic forces were therefore synonymous with nuclear forces. This isn't the case today, as the wide-ranging missions assigned to U.S. Strategic Command make clear.

What, in your view, is the primary mission for U.S. Strategic Forces today and in the future?

Answer. Our strategic forces include our Global Strike (nuclear and conventional), space, cyber, global intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance and ballistic missile defense capabilities. Their primary missions are to assure allies and partners, deter potential adversaries and if necessary, defend against and defeat adversary attacks on the United States, our allies, and partners.

Question. With the decline in numbers of U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear weapons, is it now more important to take into account non-strategic nuclear weapons?

Answer. Yes. Nuclear weapons regardless of their delivery method are important to consider.

Question. Should we think differently about the use of strategic forces today?

Answer. Yes. Strategic forces today are no longer just nuclear forces. They include our Global Strike (nuclear and conventional), space, cyber, global intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance and ballistic missile defense capabilities. Thus our thinking about their use must be different.

Question. Given the mission for strategic forces, as you define it, what capabilities are still needed to carry out that mission?

Answer. Required strategic deterrence capabilities include warning, attribution, assured command and control, forces, weapons, and the infrastructure to sustain them. The Triad is the cornerstone of deterrence and strategic stability. Sustainment and recapitalization of strategic nuclear forces and stockpile, space, cyber, National Command and Control systems, and infrastructure are required to deter adversaries, assure allies and partners, and manage risk.

Question. The nuclear weapons in Europe are under the command of the Commander of European Command.

How would you plan to work with that command with respect to nuclear weapons security, and policy?

Answer. If confirmed, I will consult with the Commander, U.S. European Command, to understand his needs and I will work with him to advocate for safe, secure and effective nuclear weapons to meet those needs.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SECURITY AND HANDLING

Question. What in your view are the most challenging aspects of maintaining security in the handling of nuclear weapons?

Answer. Ensuring nuclear forces are secure from attack, physical damage, theft and misuse, and denying unauthorized access continues to be the standard for nuclear security, and if I am confirmed, this will be one of my top priorities. Our continuing challenge is to ensure our security forces are always provided the capabilities to detect, delay and defeat any adversary while capitalizing on the lessons learned from the past decade of conflict. At the core of this challenge is maintaining a culture of instant readiness in our strategic force personnel for a mission that has a low probability of execution, but only because they are ready in the deterrence role.

Question. What role do you think the Strategic Command should play in ensuring that nuclear weapons are securely stored, transported, and handled when in control of the Military Services?

Answer. As the combatant command responsible for all strategic nuclear forces and now accountable for the security of the U.S. Air Force's strategic nuclear resources, U.S. Strategic Command has an increased role in ensuring a safe, secure and effective nuclear deterrent. If confirmed, I will ensure our security forces continue to have the resources, guidance and training required to maintain a secure environment for our nuclear weapons.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Question. In the past, STRATCOM had a stand-alone Science and Technology (S&T) advisor—as other COCOMS currently have, but that role has been subsumed into other staff positions.

If confirmed, what would be your views on reconstituting a STRATCOM Science and Technology advisor and if that is not necessary, what priorities would be assigned to that individual?

Answer. This is something I plan to review if I am confirmed as the Commander of U.S. Strategic Command.

CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT

Question. In order to exercise its legislative and oversight responsibilities, it is important that this committee and other appropriate committees of Congress are able to receive testimony, briefings, and other communications of information.

Do you agree, if confirmed for this high position, to appear before this committee and other appropriate committees of Congress?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Do you agree, when asked, to give your personal views, even if those views differ from the administration in power?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Do you agree, if confirmed, to appear before this committee, or designated members of this committee, and provide information, subject to appropriate and necessary security protection, with respect to your responsibilities as Commander, U.S. Strategic Command?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Do you agree to ensure that testimony, briefings and other communications of information are provided to this committee and its staff and other appropriate committees?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Do you agree to provide documents, including copies of electronic forms of communication, in a timely manner when requested by a duly constituted committee, or to consult with the committee regarding the basis for any good faith delay or denial in providing such documents?

Answer. Yes.

[Questions for the record with answers supplied follow:]

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR JACK REED

U.S. CYBER SECURITY STRATEGY

1. Senator REED. Admiral Haney, does the Air-Sea Battle concept account for the very significant cyber threat to our command and control capabilities in the Asia-Pacific region?

Admiral HANEY. Yes, the Air-Sea Battle concept does incorporate and account for cyber threats in the Asia-Pacific region. While the Concept's title names only two of the warfighting domains, the Concept describes integrated operations across all five domains—air, land, sea, space, and cyberspace—to create advantages for U.S. Forces. In Air-Sea Battle, we must be capable of attack and defense in each warfighting domain.

U.S. Cyber Command (CYBERCOM) is working diligently to ensure that the cyberspace component to Joint operations is prepared to conduct, integrate with, and support both offensive and defensive operations by any Service and in all domains. A significant aspect of CYBERCOM's work is the establishment of cyber mission and support teams specifically focused on understanding regional cyber threats and executing operations to defend our networks against these threats.

2. Senator REED. Admiral Haney, as Commander of U.S. Strategic Command (STRATCOM), is it your understanding that you would develop the strategy and operational plans to combat these cyber threats, not just in the Pacific but across all combatant commands?

Admiral HANEY. Yes, Commander, U.S. Strategic Command is tasked in the Unified Command Plan to exercise combatant command over U.S. Cyber Command and synchronize planning for cyberspace operations in coordination with other combatant commands, the Services, and as directed, appropriate U.S. Government agencies. This includes both offensive and defensive cyberspace operations, directing the

Department of Defense network operations and defense, and providing defense support to civil authorities as directed.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR KELLY AYOTTE

MISSILE DEFENSE OF THE HOMELAND

3. Senator AYOTTE. Admiral Haney, do you agree that defending the Homeland against a limited long-range ballistic missile attack should be the first priority of the Missile Defense Agency (MDA)?

Admiral HANEY. Yes, the first priority of the MDA should be defense of the homeland against a limited long-range ballistic missile attack. The Ballistic Missile Defense Review clearly states this as the top priority.

4. Senator AYOTTE. Admiral Haney, will you work with the Director of MDA to ensure he has the funding to modernize the ground-based midcourse defense system and to increase testing?

Admiral HANEY. Yes, I will work with the Director of MDA to ensure adequate Research, Development, Test and Evaluation funding supports ground-based midcourse defense (GMD) system modernization and operationally realistic testing. I support MDA stockpile reliability and fleet upgrade activity plans and I also concur with current MDA flight test plans to conduct two GMD intercept tests in fiscal year 2014 and one per year in each subsequent year.

EAST COAST MISSILE DEFENSE

5. Senator AYOTTE. Admiral Haney, in your responses to the advance policy questions you state, "With the restructuring of the SM-3 Block IIB program, continuing to explore the possibility of another continental United States (CONUS) interceptor site is a prudent measure."

Why do you believe exploring a third CONUS interceptor site is a prudent measure?

Admiral HANEY. Missile defense is comprised of three major components: interceptors, sensors, and command and control. Exploring a third CONUS site focuses on the first element, interceptors, to include their location and potential battlespace. At the completion of the CONUS Interceptor Site Study we'll have a better understanding of the degree of potential capability/capacity a third site might offer as well as the necessary implementation and sustainment costs for the MDA and the Army. The study will provide a useful basis for evaluating a broad range of alternatives among and between all three missile defense components, particularly improved sensor discrimination.

6. Senator AYOTTE. Admiral Haney, what types of preliminary assessments are STRATCOM and U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM) conducting regarding an east coast missile defense site?

Admiral HANEY. STRATCOM and NORTHCOM are providing an operational perspective to a Missile Defense Agency study to identify at least three possible candidates for an additional CONUS interceptor site. We are also assessing potential added operational capability and capacity, level of risk reduction that could be achieved, and Service sustainment ability and cost requirements.

7. Senator AYOTTE. Admiral Haney, in light of the National Air and Space Intelligence Center's July report that concluded that "Iran could develop and test an ICBM [Intercontinental Ballistic Missile] capable of reaching the United States by 2015", would you agree with me that if we had an east coast site, particularly with the cancellation of the SM3 block 2B program, that it would provide additional battle space in response to an ICBM missile from Iran to the East Coast of the United States?

Admiral HANEY. Yes, an east coast site could potentially provide additional battle space against a limited ICBM launch from Iran. We'll know more once the CONUS Intercept Site Study is complete. While an additional missile defense site may provide operational utility, the most critical near term priority is to improve sensor capabilities such as coverage and discrimination to maximize the operational utility of the current interceptor inventory. Additionally, consideration of cost versus operational utility and a clear understanding of the threat must be integrated into the decision making process.

8. Senator AYOTTE. Admiral Haney, do you agree with the June Homeland Defense Hedging Policy and Strategy report to Congress that said, “The addition of a new missile defense base in the Northeast or Upper Midwest would add battlespace to a potential engagement, allowing for additional decisionmaking time and supporting the future option to employ a Shoot-Assess-Shoot engagement strategy”?

Admiral HANEY. A new missile defense base in the Northeast or Upper Midwest could potentially expand the battlespace and allow for additional decisionmaking time. However, a future option to employ a Shoot-Assess-Shoot engagement strategy involves many more factors such as improvements in discrimination and reliability.

NUCLEAR PRIORITIES

9. Senator AYOTTE. Admiral Haney, in 2012, the U.S. National Intelligence Council wrote: “Nuclear ambitions in the United States and Russia over the last 20 years have evolved in opposite directions. Reducing the role of nuclear weapons in U.S. security strategy is a U.S. objective, while Russia is pursuing new concepts and capabilities for expanding the role of nuclear weapons in its security strategy. Other nuclear powers, such as Pakistan and potential aspirants Iran and North Korea, desire nuclear weapons as compensation for other security weaknesses.”

What are the potential strategic implications of these divergent views?

Admiral HANEY. As stated in the 2010 Nuclear Posture Review (NPR), one of our key policy objectives is “reducing the role of U.S. nuclear weapons in U.S. national security strategy” to the fundamental role of deterring nuclear attacks. The NPR, however, stated there “remains a narrow range of contingencies in which U.S. nuclear weapons may still play a role in deterring conventional or CBW attack against the United States or its allies and partners. The United States is therefore not prepared at the present time to adopt a universal policy that deterring nuclear attack is the sole purpose of nuclear weapons, but will work to establish conditions to which such a policy could be safely adopted.” As some potential adversaries increase their reliance on nuclear weapons, we will continue to evaluate the role nuclear weapons in our own national security strategy. As long as we maintain sufficient safe, secure, and effective nuclear forces to deter nuclear attacks on the United States, its allies, and partners, the relative dependence of others on nuclear weapons should not alter the strategic balance.

10. Senator AYOTTE. Admiral Haney, how might this impact the relative balance of power between the United States and Russia?

Admiral HANEY. Whether nuclear threats emanate from Russia or any other nuclear power, the United States will retain a force structure appropriate to deter the employment of nuclear weapons and to control escalation in the event any aggressor chooses to cross the nuclear threshold. I do not believe the relative balance of power between the United States and Russia, will shift as long as we maintain sufficient, safe, secure, and effective nuclear forces.

11. Senator AYOTTE. Admiral Haney, how might allies, who depend on U.S. nuclear security guarantees, view this divergence?

Admiral HANEY. As our allies confront new security challenges, we must ensure the U.S. deterrent remains credible while demonstrating our ability and willingness to honor our extended deterrence commitments. Military investments, policies, force posture, and exercises serve to mitigate our allies’ potential apprehension of divergent security policies. The B-2 demonstration flight in March 2013, for example, assured our South Korean partners because our mutual belief is it contributed to the deterrence of North Korean aggression.

NUCLEAR DETERRENCE AND ASSURANCE

12. Senator AYOTTE. Admiral Haney, what is your view of the role of nuclear weapons in U.S. national security strategy?

Admiral HANEY. Nuclear weapons are the cornerstone of our military’s deterrent force and underpin our national security strategy. The 2010 NPR states, “The fundamental role of U.S. nuclear weapons is to deter nuclear attack on the United States, our allies, and partners.” The NPR, however, acknowledges that it may be some time before we can reduce our reliance on nuclear weapons solely to this fundamental role. As a result, there remains a “narrow range of contingencies in which U.S. nuclear weapons may still play a role in deterring a conventional or CBW attack against the United States, or its allies and partners.”

13. Senator AYOTTE. Admiral Haney, what would happen in the event our allies lost confidence in the credibility of the U.S. nuclear umbrella?

Admiral HANEY. In a worst case scenario, allies could take unilateral actions to address perceived threats in the form of direct military action, pursuit of their own nuclear capabilities, or accommodation of potential aggressors. All these actions could destabilize the security environment increasing the potential for armed conflict, proliferation cascades, or other effects harmful to U.S. national security interests.

14. Senator AYOTTE. Admiral Haney, what must the United States do in the coming years to ensure our allies retain their confidence in the credibility of the U.S. nuclear umbrella?

Admiral HANEY. Our allies will remain confident in our security commitments as long as we maintain an appropriate extended deterrence strategy, a nuclear force structured and sized to support it, and demonstrate its effectiveness and flexibility to counter current and emerging nuclear threats. Continued support for the modernization of our nuclear forces, through efforts such as the B61-12 Life Extension Program, is indicative of our long-term commitment and is equally important in instilling confidence among our allies.

[The nomination reference of ADM Cecil E.D. Haney, USN, follows:]

NOMINATION REFERENCE AND REPORT

AS IN EXECUTIVE SESSION,
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
June 20, 2013.

Ordered, That the following nomination be referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

The following named officer for appointment in the U.S. Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be Admiral.

ADM Cecil E.D. Haney, 0815.

[The biographical sketch of ADM Cecil E.D. Haney, USN, which was transmitted to the committee at the time the nomination was referred, follows:]

TRANSCRIPT OF NAVAL SERVICE FOR ADM CECIL EUGENE DIGGS HANEY, USN

07 Jun 1978 Ensign
07 Jun 1980 Lieutenant (junior grade)
01 Jul 1982 Lieutenant
01 Sep 1988 Lieutenant Commander
01 Jun 1993 Commander
01 Jul 1999 Captain
01 Jul 2005 Rear Admiral (lower half)
01 Jan 2008 Rear Admiral
03 Nov 2010 Vice Admiral
20 Jan 2012 Admiral, Service continuous to date

Assignments and duties:

	From	To
Navy Recruiting District, Washington, DC (Assistant Officer Recruiter)	Jun 1978	Jul 1978
Naval Nuclear Power School, NTC, Orlando, FL (DUINS)	Jul 1978 ..	Feb 1979
Naval Nuclear Power Training Unit, Windsor, CT (DUINS)	Feb 1979	Aug 1979
Naval Submarine School, New London, CT (DUINS)	Aug 1979	Dec 1979
USS <i>John C. Calhoun</i> (SSBN 630) (Main Propulsion Assistant)	Dec 1979	May 1983
USS <i>Frank Cable</i> (AS 40) (Prospective Radiological Controls Officer)	May 1983	Jun 1983

	From	To
Navy Shipyard, Puget Sound, WA (DUINS)	Jun 1983	Jul 1983
USS <i>Frank Cable</i> (AS 40) (Radiological Controls Officer)	Jul 1983 ..	Jul 1985
Naval Post Graduate School, Monterey, CA (DUINS)	Aug 1985	Oct 1987
Naval Submarine School, Groton, CT (DUINS)	Oct 1987	Apr 1988
USS <i>Hyman G. Rickover</i> (SSN 709) (Engineer Officer)	May 1988	Jul 1991
Naval Submarine School, Groton, CT (DUINS)	Jul 1991 ..	Aug 1991
XO, USS <i>Asheville</i> (SSN 758)	Aug 1991	Mar 1993
Commander, Submarine Squadron Eight (Assistant Squadron Deputy for Training)	Mar 1993	Jun 1993
Naval Reactors, Department of Energy, Washington, DC (Administrative Assistant for Enlisted Affairs).	Jun 1993	Jun 1995
Naval Reactors, Department of Energy, Washington, DC (Prospective Commanding Officer Refresher Course).	Jun 1995	Sep 1995
Commander, Submarine Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet (DUINS)	Sep 1995	Dec 1995
CO, USS <i>Honolulu</i> (SSN 718)	Dec 1995	Jun 1999
National War College, Washington, DC (DUINS)	Jun 1999	Jun 2000
Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Congressional Appropriations Liaison Officer)	Jun 2000	May 2002
Commander, Submarine Squadron ONE	May 2002	Jul 2004
Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet (Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans, Policies, and Requirements) (N5/N8).	Jul 2004 ..	Oct 2006
Commander, Submarine Group TWO	Oct 2006	Mar 2008
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (Director, Submarine Warfare Division) (N87)	Mar 2008	Apr 2010
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (Director, Naval Warfare Integration Group) (NOOX)	Apr 2010	Nov 2010
Deputy Commander, U.S. Strategic Command	Nov 2010	Jan 2012
Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet	Jan 2012	To Date

Medals and awards:

Distinguished Service Medal
 Defense Superior Service Medal
 Legion of Merit with four Gold Stars
 Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal with two Gold Stars
 Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal with one Gold Star
 Meritorious Unit Commendation
 Navy "E" Ribbon with two "E" devices
 Navy Expeditionary Medal
 National Defense Service Medal with two Bronze Stars
 Global War on Terrorism Service Medal
 Sea Service Deployment Ribbon with three Bronze Stars
 Navy Arctic Service Ribbon

Special qualifications:

BS (Ocean Engineering) U.S. Naval Academy, 1978
 MS (Systems Technology) Naval Post Graduate School, 1987
 MS (Engineering Acoustics) Naval Post Graduate School, 1987
 MS (Foreign Affairs) National War College, 2000
 Designated Qualified in Submarines. 1981
 Designated Surface Warfare Officer, 1985
 Designated Joint Qualified Officer. 2003
 Awarded the Vice Admiral James B. Stockdale Leadership Award, 1998
 Capstone, 2006-4

Summary of joint duty assignments:

Assignment	Dates	Rank
Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Congressional Appropriations Liaison Officer)	Jun 00-May 02	Capt
Deputy Commander, U.S. Strategic Command	Nov 10-Jan 12	VADM

[The Committee on Armed Services requires certain senior military officers nominated by the President to positions requiring the advice and consent of the Senate to complete a form that details the biographical, financial and other information of the nominee. The form executed by ADM Cecil E.D. Haney, USN, in connection with his nomination follows:]

UNITED STATES SENATE
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Room SR-228

Washington, DC 20510-6050

(202) 224-3871

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FORM

BIOGRAPHICAL AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION REQUESTED OF
NOMINEES

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE NOMINEE: Complete all requested information. If more space is needed use an additional sheet and cite the part of the form and the question number (i.e. A-9, B-4) to which the continuation of your answer applies.

PART A—BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE NOMINEE: Biographical information furnished in this part of the form will be made available in committee offices for public inspection prior to the hearings and will also be published in any hearing record as well as made available to the public.

1. **Name:** (Include any former names used.)
Cecil Eugene Diggs Haney.

2. **Position to which nominated:**
Commander, U.S. Strategic Command.

3. **Date of nomination:**
June 20, 2013.

4. **Address:** (List current place of residence and office addresses.)
[Nominee responded and the information is contained in the committee's executive files.]

5. **Date and place of birth:**
December 1, 1955; Washington, DC.

6. **Marital Status:** (Include maiden name of wife or husband's name.)
Married to Bonita Kay Haney, formerly Bonita Kay Thompson.

7. **Names and ages of children:**
Elizabeth Ann Haney, 33 years old.
Thomas Alexander Haney, 29 years old.
Joseph Andrew Haney, 23 years old.

8. **Government experience:** List any advisory, consultative, honorary or other part-time service or positions with Federal, State, or local governments, other than those listed above.

Commissioner assigned as the Active Duty Navy Representative to the Military Leadership Diversity Commission (<http://mldc.whs.mil/>).

9. **Business relationships:** List all positions currently held as an officer, director, trustee, partner, proprietor, agent, representative, or consultant of any corporation, company, firm, partnership, or other business enterprise, educational, or other institution.

None.

10. **Memberships:** List all memberships and offices held in professional, fraternal, scholarly, civic, business, charitable, and other organizations.

None.

11. **Honors and Awards:** List all scholarships, fellowships, honorary society memberships, military medals and any other special recognitions for outstanding service or achievements other than those listed on the service record extract provided to the committee by the executive branch.

2006 Black Engineer of the Year Career Achievement in Government Award.

12. **Commitment to testify before Senate committees:** Do you agree, if confirmed, to appear and testify upon request before any duly constituted committee of the Senate?

Yes.

13. **Personal views:** Do you agree, when asked before any duly constituted committee of Congress, to give your personal views, even if those views differ from the administration in power?

Yes.

[The nominee responded to the questions in Parts B–E of the committee questionnaire. The text of the questionnaire is set forth in the Appendix to this volume. The nominee’s answers to Parts B–E are contained in the committee’s executive files.]

SIGNATURE AND DATE

I hereby state that I have read and signed the foregoing Statement on Biographical and Financial Information and that the information provided therein is, to the best of my knowledge, current, accurate, and complete.

CECIL E.D. HANEY.

This 29th day of May, 2013.

[The nomination of ADM Cecil E.D. Haney, USN, was reported to the Senate by Chairman Levin on July 20, 2013, with the recommendation that the nomination be confirmed. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate on August 1, 2013.]

[Prepared questions submitted to LTG Curtis M. Scaparrotti, USA, by Chairman Levin prior to the hearing with answers supplied follow:]

QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES

DEFENSE REFORMS

Question. The Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 and the Special Operations reforms have strengthened the warfighting readiness of our Armed Forces. They have enhanced civilian control and the chain of command by clearly delineating the combatant commanders’ responsibilities and authorities and the role of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. These reforms have also improved cooperation between the Services and the combatant commanders, among other things, in joint training and education and in the execution of military operations.

Do you see the need for modifications of any Goldwater-Nichols Act provisions?
 Answer. No. I do not see the need for modifications at this time.

Question. If so, what areas do you believe might be appropriate to address in these modifications?

Answer. Not Applicable.

DUTIES AND QUALIFICATIONS

Question. What is your understanding of the duties and functions of the Commander, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/U.S. Forces Korea and what is your understanding of how these different command responsibilities interrelate?

Answer. The Commander, United Nations Command (UNC), serves as commander of the International Command and is responsible for maintaining the United Nations Armistice Agreement on the Korean Peninsula. The Commander, UNC is also responsible for the operational control, strategic direction and combat operations of the UNC member nations’ forces during contingencies. The Commander, UNC acts in accordance with the U.N. Security Council resolutions and directives; and also the directives of the U.S. Government as transmitted by Secretary of Defense through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, keeping the U.S. Pacific Command Commander informed.

The Commander of Combined Forces Command (CFC) leads the bi-national U.S.-Republic of Korea (ROK) force and is responsible to support the Armistice Agreement, to deter aggression against the ROK and if deterrence fails, defeat the external threat to the ROK. The commander acts on the direction from the U.S.–ROK

Military Committee, which is the strategic interface between the United States and the ROK national authorities.

The Commander, U.S. Forces Korea (USFK), is a sub-unified command of U.S. PACOM and is responsible for all duties and functions assigned by title 10, U.S.C. and the Unified Command Plan. The Commander, USFK, supports the Armistice Agreements, provides forces to Commander, CFC and UNC, and provides administrative and logistic support necessary to maintain their readiness. Commander, USFK reports through the U.S. Pacific Command Commander to the Secretary of Defense.

These three commands mutually support each other's missions. The CFC and USFK can both provide support to the Armistice functions of the UNC. Similarly, both USFK and UNC can provide support to CFC for the latter's deterrence and defense missions. International support to the CFC is coordinated through the UNC. The close consultative partnership with our ROK ally and the member nations of UNC ensure that these commands are leveraged in a complementary fashion in order to support the national interests of the Republic of Korea and the United States.

Question. What background and experience, including joint duty assignments, do you possess that you believe qualifies you to perform these duties?

Answer. If confirmed, my first priority as the UNC/CFC/USFK Commander must be to maintain trained, ready, and disciplined joint and combined forces that are prepared to fight and win. My extensive experience in operations and in command, and with multiple operational deployments prepared me well to assume these duties. I have commanded troops at battalion level during operational deployments to Africa and Bosnia; as Deputy Division Commander of 1st Armored Division in Iraq; the 82d Airborne Division Commander/and Commander of RC-East in Afghanistan, a multi-national command with 26,000 troops and responsible for approximately 40 percent of Afghanistan including the key border region with Pakistan; and most recently in Afghanistan as the U.S. I Corps/ISAF Joint Command Commander responsible for the day-to-day operations of a multi-national force with contributions from 50 Nations. Between these command experiences, I've served in key joint leadership positions such as the Operations Officer for U.S. Central Command and now as the Director of the Joint Staff. These joint, coalition, and interagency experiences provide me the knowledge, skills and insight necessary to lead a large complex, multinational organization and to ensure their readiness to meet the demanding mission in Korea.

Question. Do you believe that there are any steps that you need to take to enhance your expertise to perform the duties of the Commander, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/U.S. Forces Korea?

Answer. I have gained invaluable experience serving as the Director of the Joint Staff, and during my previous command of the U.S. Army I Corps at Joint Base Lewis-McChord. I also recognize that there are many individuals in both the ROK and U.S. Governments who have vast experience and knowledge of the ROK-U.S. Alliance. If confirmed, I will seek in depth discussions with experts in our Government, the ROK Government, nongovernmental organizations, and educational/research institutions to develop my personal political, military, economic and cultural knowledge. Also, if confirmed, I will continuously build strong professional relationships that are essential to success as the USFK, UNC, and CFC Commander.

RELATIONSHIPS

Question. Section 162(b) of title 10, U.S.C., provides that the chain of command runs from the President to the Secretary of Defense and from the Secretary of Defense to the commanders of the combatant commands. Other sections of law and traditional practice, however, establish important relationships outside the chain of command. Please describe your understanding of the relationship of the Commander, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/U.S. Forces Korea with the following officials: the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretaries of the Military Departments, the Chiefs of Staff of the Services, Commander, U.S. Pacific Command, other combatant commanders.

The Secretary of Defense.

Answer. The Department of Defense (DOD) is composed of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Joint Staff, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the combatant commands, the Military Departments, the Defense agencies, Department of Defense Field Activities, and such other offices, agencies, activities, organizations, and commands established or

designated by law, or by the President or by the Secretary of Defense, in accordance with sections 111, 113, and 192 of title 10, U.S.C. The functions of the heads of these offices are assigned by the Secretary of Defense in accordance with existing law. The Commander UNC reports to the Secretary of Defense through the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and through the Secretary of Defense to the President, while at the same time, keeping the Commander, U.S. Pacific Command, informed of any communications with U.S. national authorities. A validated combined U.S.-ROK document provides further guidance on Commander CFC's unique relationship with the ROK National Command and Military Authorities and the U.S. Secretary of Defense.

Question. The Deputy Secretary of Defense.

Answer. The Deputy Secretary of Defense, in accordance with the authorities contained in title 10, U.S.C., and except as expressly prohibited by law or order of the President or Secretary of Defense, has full power and authority to act for the Secretary of Defense and to exercise the powers of the Secretary of Defense upon any and all matters concerning which the Secretary of Defense is authorized to act pursuant to law.

Question. The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.

Answer. The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy is the Principal Staff Assistant and Advisor to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense for all matters on the formulation of national security and defense policy, and the integration and oversight of DOD policy and plans to achieve national security objectives.

Question. The Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence.

Answer. The Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence is the Principal Staff Assistant and Advisor to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense regarding intelligence, counterintelligence, security, sensitive activities, and other intelligence-related matters.

Question. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Answer. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the principal military advisor to the President, the National Security Council, the Homeland Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. Commander UNC communicates through the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, to the Secretary of Defense.

Question. The Secretaries of the Military Departments.

Answer. Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the Military Departments are responsible for, and have the authority necessary to conduct, all affairs of their respective Departments, including: recruiting; organizing; supplying; equipping to include research and development; training; servicing; mobilizing; demobilizing; administering to include the morale and welfare of personnel; maintaining; construction, outfitting, and repairs of military equipment; and the construction, maintenance, and repair of buildings, structures, and utilities as well as the acquisition, management, and disposal of real property and natural resources.

Question. The Chiefs of Staff of the Services.

Answer. The Chiefs of Staff of the Services are responsible for the organization, training, and equipping of the Services under title 10, U.S.C. Their support is critical to meet readiness needs. The Service Chiefs of Staff also provide military advice to the President, the National Security Council, the Homeland Security Council, the Secretary of Defense, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Question. Commander, U.S. Pacific Command

Answer. The Commander, U.S. Forces Korea, as commander of a sub-unified command of U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM), reports directly to Commander, PACOM, on matters directly pertaining to USFK areas of responsibility. Commander, United Nations Command and Commander, Combined Forces Command, keep the Commander, PACOM, informed of any communications with U.S. national authorities.

Question. Other combatant commanders.

Answer. The commanders of the combatant commands are responsible to the President and the Secretary of Defense for accomplishing the military missions assigned to them and shall exercise command authority over assigned forces as directed by the Secretary of Defense. The operational chain of command runs from the President to the Secretary of Defense to the commanders of the combatant commands. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff functions within the chain of command by transmitting to the commanders of the combatant commands the orders of the President or the Secretary of Defense.

MAJOR CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS

Question. In your view, what are the major challenges that will confront the next Commander, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/U.S. Forces Korea (USFK)?

Answer. Based on my study of the security situation on the Korean Peninsula and vital U.S. national interests in Northeast Asia, there are four major and enduring challenges that confront any UNC, CFC, and USFK Commander.

The first challenge is to maintain the Alliance Agreements and to deter the DPRK. Second, to ensure force readiness to fight and win a war with North Korea and to simultaneously prepare for the consequences of a DPRK regime collapse. Third, to maintain a strong U.S.-ROK Alliance to achieve the Security Objectives on the Peninsula. Finally, to execute a cohesive and effective transformation of the Alliance in accordance with the Strategic Alliance 2015. This transformation includes an operational control (OPCON) transition as outlined in Strategic Alliance 2015 Base Plan (SA 2015).

Question. Assuming you are confirmed, what plans do you have for addressing these challenges and problems?

Answer. If confirmed, I will build strong relationships with the ROK leadership in order to ensure strength, cohesion and confidence in our alliance and our strategy.

If confirmed, I will focus on the readiness of the U.S. and ROK forces in Combined Forces Command to fight tonight and emphasize challenging, realistic and effective joint and combined training required to ensure readiness.

If confirmed, I will work closely with the ROK leadership to develop detail and agreement on the planning, conditions, and metrics required to succeed in the transition of operational control in accordance with Strategic Alliance 2015.

Finally, if confirmed, I will work closely with our Ambassador to provide the leadership necessary to realize U.S. and ROK objectives.

NORTH KOREA

Question. North Korea represents one of the greatest near term threats to regional security and stability. The seriousness of the threat is seen by North Korea's continued pursuit of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles. Even without these capabilities, however, North Korea's conventional military force coupled with its history of aggressive and unpredictable behavior underscore the dangerousness of the situation.

What is your assessment of the current security situation on the Korean peninsula?

Answer. I believe North Korea remains the primary threat to security in Northeast Asia. Over the past few years, the security situation on the Peninsula has reached high levels of tension following the March 26, 2010 attack on the ROK navy vessel Cheonan and the artillery shelling of Yeonpyeong Island on 23 Nov 10. In recent months, North Korea defied the will of the international community by conducting tests associated with its nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs.

North Korea has hindered the progress of Six-Party denuclearization talks; adopted a policy of provocative actions in an attempt to secure concessions and continues its nuclear program. Although its conventional force threat continues to decline, it has compensated by repositioning and redistributing its inventory of conventional artillery, while investing in asymmetric capabilities, such as ballistic missiles, special operations forces, and cyber technology.

I believe our primary concern is the potential for additional North Korean provocations, which is a tool of choice as part of its coercive diplomatic strategy designed to safeguard the regime, maintain internal control, and extort foreign aid. Also, Kim Jong-un's youth and inexperience increase the likelihood of miscalculation, as does the imperative for him to maintain credibility with the military hardliners. These factors make him less predictable in the near-term.

Question. What is your assessment of the threat posed to South Korea, Japan, and the United States by North Korea's ballistic missile and weapons of mass destruction capabilities?

Answer. North Korean ballistic missile and nuclear programs pose a direct threat to security in Northeast Asia and could provide an increased threat to the U.S. Homeland in the future. The Kim Regime continues to use these two programs to shape conditions and to gain leverage during negotiations, to extract concessions, and ensure regime survival. North Korea views its WMD and theater ballistic missile programs as sources of international power and prestige, strategic deterrent against the ROK, United States, and Japan, a means of exerting regional influence, and a source of currency derived from export sales.

North Korea possesses extensive short- and medium-range ballistic missile programs with an inventory of several hundred ballistic missiles. North Korea continues to build these missiles of increasing range, lethality, and accuracy, while enhancing the survivability of its missile forces. North Korea's research and development of an Intercontinental ballistic missile, and possible fielding of an intermediate range missile, is a threat to the western United States, Okinawa, Guam, and Alaska. The successful space launch in December 2012 demonstrates an increasing capability as well as an intent to target the United States.

Despite severe fiscal difficulties, North Korea commits significant resources to develop and produce ballistic missiles for both deployment within North Korea and export. This missile development program presents a threat which cannot be ignored.

North Korea reaffirmed its ability to produce a nuclear weapon with its third nuclear test on 12 February 2013 at Punggye. The Intelligence Community assesses that North Korea has sufficient plutonium to produce weapons.

Additionally, there are indications that North Korea has pursued a highly enriched uranium program in the past, and it is likely the effort continues today. In November 2010, North Korea displayed a uranium enrichment facility at Yongbyon to foreign visitors. The facility's purpose, ostensibly, is to produce fuel for a light water reactor currently under construction at the facility. However, this capability could provide an alternative source of highly enriched uranium for use in nuclear weapons.

Question. What is your assessment of North Korea's conventional capabilities and readiness?

Answer. North Korea conventional capabilities (particularly air, naval, ground mechanized, and armor) continue to decline due to shortfalls in equipment modernization and advanced training. However, North Korea boasts the fourth largest Army in the world with more than 70 percent of its forces near the demilitarized zone (DMZ). I also understand that North Korea has adjusted its strategy to focus on asymmetric capabilities with deployments and development of new ballistic missiles and increased emphasis on specialized light infantry and Special Operation Forces.

Question. What, if anything, should be done to strengthen deterrence on the Korean Peninsula?

Answer. I believe the most important factors in strengthening deterrence on the Korean Peninsula are the maintenance of a strong U.S.-ROK Alliance and the readiness of our Joint and Combined Force. Both the ROK and United States continue to invest in improved military capabilities while working toward the transition to a ROK-led allied defense of the Peninsula. In order to strengthen deterrence, the Alliance needs to increase the interoperability between ROK and U.S. Forces, refine command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) relationships and capabilities following OPCON transition, and improve the ROK's ballistic missile defense capability.

Question. Do you believe you have adequate resources to defend our allies and national interests if North Korean forces were to move across the DMZ?

Answer. Yes, as I understand it, the U.S. contribution to the combined defense of the Republic of Korea (ROK) is adequate to deter North Korea aggression and to provide decisive joint reconnaissance and operational fires in support of South Korean ground forces if deterrence should fail. Also, the ROK ally has made great strides in modernizing and improving their military readiness. If confirmed, I will conduct a careful and thorough review of the command's readiness and available resources as well as the impact of fiscal realities to ensure we have what is needed to defend our allies and national interests.

Question. What capabilities are the most critical to mounting an effective defense against a North Korean move across the DMZ?

Answer. There are several critical capabilities important in mounting an effective defense, the first of which is a trained and ready ROK force. Also, the United States provides critical ballistic missile defense, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance, C4I, and joint operational fires capabilities in support of the Alliance. The CDR United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command Commander, and the U.S. senior leaders, provide vital leadership for the combined ROK-U.S. Alliance.

I am aware of the command's ongoing day-to-day engagements with our ROK civil and military counterparts that seek to balance U.S. contributions against existing and emerging ROK capabilities and U.S. national priorities. U.S. augmentation of in-place USFK capabilities also remains an essential component to defeating a potential North Korean aggression and restoring stability to the Korean Peninsula.

Question. What do you perceive are the differences, if any, between Kim Jong Un and his father?

Answer. As I understand it, the main differences between Kim Jong-un (KJU) and his father, Kim Jong-il (KJI), are in the areas of leadership of the military and experience with internal politics. There is a lot we do not know about the new leader. KJU's youth, inexperience, and lack of a track record make it difficult to predict his intentions, actions, and reactions. There is a generational shift, and KJU has been balancing his ideals with a regime effort to reflect his grandfather, Kim Il Sung. Overall, however, I do not believe there has been any significant shift in North Korean regime interests, and do not anticipate any near-term changes in North Korean pursuit of nuclear or missile capabilities.

Question. How do you think increased assertiveness by South Korean and Japanese leadership affects the situation on the Peninsula?

Answer. Cooperation between South Korea and Japan is vital for stability and security in Northeast Asia, and United Nations Command rear bases in Japan are critical for the defense of South Korea. Along with U.S. Ambassador Sung Kim, I will, if confirmed, continue to encourage South Korean and Japanese bilateral and multilateral security cooperation despite recent public friction. I understand the historical and territorial disputes that hinder public support for Korea-Japan bilateral initiatives. However, I am confident that in time of crisis and conflict with North Korea, the United Nations Command will have Japanese support, and the ROK and Japan will work closely together. If confirmed, I will continue to encourage close military cooperation but recognize these issues are heavily dependent upon bilateral discussions between Seoul and Tokyo.

Question. Do you think budget cuts and sequestration will result a reduced carrier presence and U.S. warship presence in the Pacific, and if so, do you think that makes Kim Jong Un more likely to miscalculate or to be more militarily aggressive?

Answer. I know that DOD is committed to the rebalance to the Pacific. However, the effects of full sequestration may lead to a reduction of U.S. warship presence. The presence of U.S. warships in the Pacific has a significant deterrent effect on North Korean military aggression. Pyongyang has not committed a major provocative action when a U.S. carrier group was present in the Korean Theater of Operations. North Korean rhetorical threats against U.S. warships and other U.S. capabilities clearly indicate their concern, for which they have no viable military response.

Question. What is your assessment of China's role in managing North Korean behavior and ambitions?

Answer. The China-North Korea relationship has a major impact on North Korean behavior and ambitions. The United States and South Korea continue to pursue diplomatic and security dialogue with Beijing on North Korea issues. I understand China recognizes and shares our interest in stability and a nuclear-free North Korea. It is important for China to recognize the benefits of close coordination with the international community in its efforts to prevent North Korean aggression and encourage responsible behavior.

NORTH KOREAN NUCLEAR PROGRAM

Question. In 2010, North Korea disclosed that it has a functioning uranium enrichment program and earlier this year it announced the intention to restart plutonium production at Yongbyon. These developments, coupled with its underground nuclear tests—the third of which was conducted this year—make it clear that North Korea is determined to pursue nuclear weapons. So, while there may be disagreement on the current status of North Korea's nuclear weapons program, there is general consensus that North Korea will eventually possess nuclear weapons, if they do not already. Moreover, North Korea has a history of proliferating missile and nuclear technology. The Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) is a means to interdict suspect shipments, including shipments of nuclear or missile items to and from North Korea.

Would you recommend any improvements to the organization or capability of the PSI member nations to improve the ability to interdict prohibited shipments to and from North Korea?

Answer. I fully support this initiative, and if confirmed, I will emphasize the need for multinational cooperation, interest, information sharing, and commitment to preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

Proliferation prevention is a critical issue for the Korean Theater of Operations. The Republic of Korea has demonstrated their commitment to and leadership in the PSI through their participation in multiple multinational planning events and training exercises, including the Eastern Endeavor Livex Table Top Exercise in September 2012, and the U.S.-UAE Leading Edge 13 exercise this past February.

Recent events have reinforced the need for multinational support in combating the proliferation of WMD. This month, a North Korean-flagged ship was intercepted by the Panamanian military carrying what appeared to be ballistic missiles and other arms en-route from Cuba to North Korea.¹

Question. In your view, are there additional steps that DOD could take, including with our allies and partners, to ensure that North Korea does not proliferate missile and nuclear technology to countries such as Syria, Iran and others?

Answer. If confirmed, I will assess whether United States or Combined ROK-U.S. Forces can more effectively contribute to the PSI, or other U.S. Pacific Command initiatives. Further, effective counter-proliferation requires interagency and international cooperative efforts integrated with the critical intelligence assets. To effectively deter North Korea's proliferation efforts, it is vital that the current sanctions levied against North Korea be maintained and enforced. This includes not only the United States but also regional and international partners.

Question. In your view, how does the lack of progress in diplomatic efforts to persuade North Korea to verifiably dismantle its nuclear weapons program inform or guide U.S. nuclear deterrence strategy in the region?

Answer. North Korea continues to make progress in its pursuit of nuclear weapons and delivery systems. We need to be consistent and persistent, and we need to continue our diplomatic efforts to close gaps and increase pressure in the regime. I understand the Department is holding ongoing bilateral Extended Deterrence Policy Committee meetings to develop a new ROK-U.S. Alliance tailored deterrence strategy to deal with this growing challenge. I support diplomatic efforts to denuclearize North Korea, and if confirmed, I would ensure that we are prepared to deter and defend against any North Korean nuclear threat.

Question. Do you think North Korea poses a near-term, mid-term or long-term nuclear threat?

Answer. I believe North Korea's nuclear capabilities pose a long-term threat to U.S. interests.

USFK BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE PRIORITIES

Question. Recent developments in the North Korean ballistic missile program—the successful space launch of a satellite in December 2012 and the display of a road-mobile missile launcher during a parade last year—coupled with the unpredictability of the North Korean regime place a premium on a robust, coordinated missile defense capability in the region.

What is your assessment of the highest priority missile defense needs of U.S. Forces Korea and Combined Forces Command?

Answer. As I understand it, the levels of interoperability we achieved with our partners in the Korean Theater during the most recent North Korean missile launch was unprecedented, however, there is more work to be done. Our ballistic missile defense needs an organic Upper Tier ballistic missile defense capability such as Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) or Theater Ballistic Missile capable Aegis ships in order to fully address the North Korean missile threat. While THAAD's temporary deployment to Guam bolsters the PACOM AOR overall ballistic missile defenses, it does not specifically address the ballistic missile defense shortfalls for the Korean Theater of Operations.

Question. What missile defense capabilities do you believe are needed in the near term to meet the operational needs of these commands, and what systems are available to provide such capabilities?

Answer. As I understand, the evolving ballistic missile threat in Korea requires an integrated, layered ballistic missile defense approach. The addition of an upper-tier intercept capability such as the THAAD or ballistic missile defense capable Aegis ships in the near term would complement the Patriot's existing terminal defense capability and significantly enhance ballistic missile defense on the Peninsula. Also, I understand the U.S. and ROK teams continue to identify improvements to the missile defense capability. If confirmed, I will conduct a thorough review of the missile defense capabilities to ensure we are prepared to defend against the North Korea missile threat.

Question. In addition to the deployment of Patriot, THAAD, and Aegis BMD capable ships to the Pacific, what other steps, if any, do you think are necessary to provide adequate protection for U.S., partner, and allied assets?

Answer. We must continue to work on the interoperability and integration of existing and emerging ballistic missile defense systems with our allies and partners. The ability to rapidly and seamlessly share ballistic missile warning, tracking, and

¹Derived from an open source article in The Korean Times published on 17 July 2013.

engagement information is crucial to providing a missile defense that maximizes protection while preserving scarce resources.

Question. The February 2010 Ballistic Missile Defense Review established a policy of pursuing a Phased Adaptive Approach to regional missile defense, including in Europe, the Middle East, and East Asia. This approach is intended to provide timely and effective defense of existing and emerging missile threats with a flexible set of missile defense capabilities, tailored to each region.

Do you support the Phased Adaptive Approach to missile defense, and do you believe it is an appropriate approach to providing missile defense capabilities for the vicinity of the Korean Peninsula?

Answer. Yes, I do support the Phased Adaptive Approach and believe that it is the appropriate approach to continue to improve the missile defense capabilities on the Korean Peninsula.

Question. In Europe the Phased Adaptive Approach is geared towards protecting additional territory of partners and allies as the Iranian threat capabilities grow.

Since the North Korean capability already threatens partners and allies, what are the phases of the Phased Adaptive approach in the Pacific?

Answer. Specific to the Republic of Korea, I understand that Phase I has been completed through the stationing of U.S. and ROK Patriot forces to defeat short and medium range missiles. Phase II, which is underway, involves increasing partner capabilities and integrating capabilities. The Republic of Korea has committed to upgrading its Patriot forces, and we have made significant strides towards the integration of our ballistic missile defense systems. Phase III is the addition of upper-tier systems such as THAAD or Aegis BMD and more powerful sensors such as AN/TPY-2 to defeat medium and intermediate range missiles.

Question. Do you believe it would be in our security interests to seek a cooperative missile defense relationship with South Korea as a means of enhancing security on the Korean Peninsula and the region?

Answer. Yes, I believe it is in our interest, and I understand that the command is actively seeking a cooperative missile defense relationship. If confirmed as Commander of U.S. Forces in Korea, I would continue to follow through on Alliance agreements reached during the Counter-missile Capabilities Committee to enhance an integrated, comprehensive Alliance counter-missile capability based on a strategy of detecting, defending against, disrupting, and destroying North Korean missile assets.

ROLE OF OTHER REGIONAL COUNTRIES

Question. North Korea's provocative behavior threatens not just security and stability on the Korean Peninsula, but also the security and stability of the entire region.

In your view, what are the roles and responsibilities of other regional countries in helping to manage the threat posed by North Korea's nuclear and ballistic missile programs?

Answer. Not only regionally but internationally, countries have a responsibility to help deter against the North Korean threat. This is why, if confirmed, I would strengthen the role and visibility of the United Nations Command. I believe there is deterrent value in highlighting the UNC role and presence—the Alliance is prepared to fight tonight, but the entire international community has a stake in stability in Northeast Asia.

UNITED STATES-REPUBLIC OF KOREA (ROK) ALLIANCE

Question. Since the end of World War II, the U.S.-ROK alliance has been a key pillar of security in the Asia-Pacific region. This relationship has gone through periods of inevitable change.

What is your impression of the current U.S. security relationship with the ROK?

Answer. It is my understanding the current U.S. security relationship with the ROK is very strong, based on mutual respect and trust and grounded in the Mutual Defense Treaty. In June 2009, the United States and ROK signed a Joint Vision statement that commits both nations to building an alliance that ensures a peaceful, secure, and prosperous future for the Korean Peninsula, the Asia-Pacific region, and the world at large. And recently, President Obama and President Park validated the Joint Vision Statement during their 2013 summit, issuing a Joint Declaration that add impetus to our efforts to modernize and strengthen our Alliance in the service of both of our Nation's interests.

Question. If confirmed, what measures, if any, would you take to improve the U.S.-ROK security relationship?

Answer. I will, if confirmed, continue the work of my predecessors focused on sustaining strong ties with the ROK military and other security-related organizations in the ROK Government. Regular and consistent, in-depth engagement at multiple levels is essential to building mutual understanding and habits of cooperation that will serve our mutual interests and maintain a strong and vibrant relationship in a complex environment.

If confirmed, I will also work to build broader and deeper relationships with the Korean people. In particular, I will encourage continued exchange and cooperation activity between the Command and the people of local Korean communities—activity that form strong Americans and Korean bonds.

Finally, I will work closely with the U.S. Ambassador to Korea and other elements of the U.S. Government to take a flexible, adaptable, and expansive approach to designing and executing Alliance-building initiatives that promote the continuation of a strong U.S.-ROK security relationship.

Question. What is your assessment of ROK warfighting capability trends with regard to the modernization and capability improvements in ROK equipment and training?

Answer. The ROK military remains a capable and motivated force. However, I understand recent USFK assessments indicate the ROK military has critical capability gaps across all the services in interoperability, materiel, manning, and training. The ROK Government in recent bilateral talks has committed to an acquisition timeline and training plan to resolve capability shortfalls. If confirmed, I will work closely with the ROK leadership to assess and validate ROK progress during annual combined joint exercises and other bilaterally agreed forums. Meanwhile, the United States will bridge capability gaps until the ROK military has acquired the capability. There are U.S. capabilities like extended deterrence that the United States will provide for the duration of the Alliance.

Question. What is your understanding of the command relationships between U.S. and ROK forces?

Answer. Based upon my understanding, the current command relationships provide very close cooperation, collaboration, and transparency to fully leverage combined capabilities. The U.S.-ROK command relationships are structured to address the distinct requirements of Armistice, crisis, and wartime conditions. Our crisis action relationships provide the required flexibility to allow a tailored Alliance response to a military crisis on the Peninsula. Today, the ROK Chairman is responsible for the conduct of ROK forces and the defense of South Korea in the Armistice environment. In wartime, the current Alliance command relationships dictate that a U.S. General, Commander of CFC, exercise operational control of Alliance forces, both United States and ROK.

Question. Since the 2010 North Korean attacks against the ROK—the sinking of the South Korea Navy ship *Cheonan* and the artillery attack on the South Korean island—South Korea has been adamant that it will respond “firmly” to the next such provocation. A main topic during subsequent U.S.-ROK Security Consultative Meetings has been the development of a joint counter-provocation plan, which was reportedly formalized earlier this year.

What is your understanding of how the attacks on the *Cheonan* and on Yeonpyeong Island changed the ROK and U.S. security posture on the Peninsula?

Answer. These attacks highlighted the threat from North Korea. The Command has since signed a combined Alliance counter-provocation contingency plan that improved the readiness posture and allows for a timely, decisive, proportionate, and coordinated Alliance response to future provocations. CFC/USFK/UNC lines of communication with ROK JCS, U.S. DOD and U.S. National Command Authority (NCA) have been improved and exercised as a result of these two most recent provocations. If confirmed, I would continue such efforts to ensure we are always improving deterrence and, in the event of another provocation, our ability to respond.

Question. What is your understanding of the U.S. obligations in the event of an attack on South Korea by North Korea, and under what circumstances do you believe the U.S. armed forces should be committed to engage North Korean forces in response to an attack on South Korea?

Answer. Under the Mutual Defense Treaty and through our Alliance, we have deterred a major North Korean attack, and maintained our commitment to defend South Korea from external aggression. There are a number of plans that outline specific U.S. commitments and South Korean obligations to coordinate responses to a North Korean provocation or attack.

TRANSFER OF WARTIME OPERATIONAL CONTROL

Question. In June 2010, the United States and ROK agreed to further delay the transfer of OPCON until December 2015. This delay was purportedly agreed to because of the evolving security situation on the Peninsula and in order to more closely synchronize the transfer with other transformation initiatives. According to a recent article in the Washington Post, the ROK has reportedly requested to delay the transfer of beyond December 2015.

Do you favor transfer of wartime operational control to the ROK no later than December 2015?

Answer. Yes, I do favor the transfer of wartime operational control no later than December 2015. The very real threat presented by North Korea, however, dictates that this transition be executed in a manner that does not accept any unnecessary risk to the national security of the ROK. In short, the ROK must meet a detailed set of certification requirements that are, I understand, in accordance with our Strategic Alliance 2015 plan. Although these requirements are based on meeting milestones leading to December 2015, it is important to note that the transition is conditions-driven.

Question. If confirmed, what will you do to help ensure full OPCON transfer is not delayed beyond December 2015?

Answer. If confirmed, I will continue to execute our Strategic Alliance 2015 plan as directed by agreement of the Secretary of Defense and ROK Minister of National Defense. A principle objective of the theater exercise program in Korea is to train and certify OPCON transition, and I do not anticipate that will change. If confirmed, I will work aggressively with the ROK Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to meet Strategic Alliance 2015 milestones and report progress to the U.S. Chairman, the Secretary of Defense, and the ROK Minister. As we continue forward with OPCON transition, if confirmed, I will continue to provide the best military advice to senior civilian leadership.

Question. Following the decision to delay OPCON transfer to 2015, the United States and ROK entered into an agreement referred to as Strategic Alliance 2015 which is described in the U.S. Forces Korea October 2010 Strategic Digest as “an overarching and synchronized Alliance transformation roadmap, containing mutual Alliance end states and milestones, ensuring a smooth transition of the lead for the combined defense of the Republic of Korea.”

What is your understanding of the ROK’s current and projected military capabilities and the ability of ROK forces to assume a greater role in the defense of their homeland including responsibility for command and control of the readiness, operations and warfighting of their own forces in wartime (“OPCON Transfer”)?

Answer. It is my understanding that the ROK has a highly-trained and capable military that is continuously improving. Their ground force is fully capable of defending the ROK from aggression and defeating a North Korean conventional attack, and they possess an outstanding Fires force that is fully digitized and stands ready to neutralize enemy artillery. ROK naval forces are highly trained and rapidly expanding capabilities to operate in deeper waters. The addition of Aegis-class destroyers aids their ability to control local seas and also improves ballistic missile defense. The ROK Air Force has made great progress in both training and capability in recent years and is fully able to integrate with U.S. Air Force to form a decisive team that, I understand, provides perhaps our largest advantage over our adversary. In the coming years, both ROK Marines and ROK Special Forces will vastly increase their capability and capacity levels, enabling an even more lethal joint and combined team.

With regard to assuming a greater leadership role, I understand the ROK already lead much of the operation in Korea. During routine operations, ROK JCS commands and controls its armed forces. They are responsible for the day-to-day training and readiness of the force. During contingency operations the ROK provides leadership for the ground component. As we move toward OPCON transition, I understand their role in leading theater contingency operations will continue to expand until they assume the overall command and control lead in late-2015.

Question. What is your understanding of the purpose and scope of the Strategic alliance 2015?

Answer. I understand that, in 2009, the U.S. and ROK Presidents agreed the leadership role of defending the ROK in wartime would transfer from a U.S.-led combined command to a ROK-led combined defense structure. To meet this, U.S. and ROK civilian and military leaders developed the Strategic Alliance 2015 initiative to provide an overarching Alliance roadmap containing joint endstates and milestones. It is my understanding that SA 2015 combines the transition of wartime operational control with other Alliance transformational initiatives including the re-

location of U.S. Forces south of Seoul and the consolidation of U.S. Forces in Korea into two enduring hubs.

Question. How will it help ensure that the OPCON transfer takes place no later than December 2015, as it is now scheduled?

Answer. In addition to identifying and programming the milestones required to achieve the transition of wartime operational control, Strategic Alliance 2015 also includes a bilateral governance process that allows Alliance civilian and military leadership to monitor and assess progress. This process enables Alliance leadership to engage across the ROK and U.S. Governments as necessary to gain and preserve the required commitments of energy and resources to keep this transformation on track. If confirmed, I will be an active and energetic leader in this process.

Question. South Koreans may be concerned as much or more about U.S. commitment than South Korean capabilities in December 2015.

Answer. I understand South Korea of U.S. commitment?

Answer. I understand South Korea has raised a number of questions about U.S. commitment in light of the U.S. rebalance to Asia, our fiscal situation, and plans to transition to a ROK-led defense of South Korea. I firmly believe the United States should reassure our ally by maintaining a credible, ready U.S. Force posture and the capability required to meet our Alliance commitments. The United States should also continue to support robust and realistic training exercises, which assure our ROK ally and deter North Korea. Finally, we should sustain close communication through forums such as the Extended Deterrence Policy Committee, the Counter-missile Capabilities Committee, and the Military Committee Meetings.

CONSOLIDATION OF U.S. FORCES

Question. The Land Partnership Plan (LPP) is consolidating the combat brigade and supporting elements of the Second Infantry Division in and around Camp Humphreys, south of Seoul. U.S. costs associated with implementing the LPP are estimated at \$3.2 billion, and that does not include hundreds of millions of dollars in transition costs for sustaining facilities until the move is completed. The Yongsan Relocation Plan (YRP) proposes to move most of the U.S. Forces currently stationed at Yongsan compound in Seoul to Camp Humphrey as well. The YRP relocation is to be largely funded by the Republic of Korea (ROK) Government, but the United States will face potentially significant costs as well.

Question. What is the current status of the two consolidation plans and the timeline for completion?

Answer. It is my understanding that both the YRP and Land Partnership Plan (LPP) are on track to meet Strategic Alliance 2015 milestones. Construction will be complete by the end of 2015 and unit moves complete by the end of 2016. This multi-billion dollar bilateral program is receiving close USFK oversight that is accountable to both the U.S. and Republic of Korea Governments in order to continue to keep it on track. If confirmed, I will continue to provide critical oversight of these relocation efforts.

Question. In your opinion, does the consolidation better support the warfighting mission? If so, how?

Answer. Yes, consolidation better supports the warfighting mission in several ways: it postures forces, specifically the 8th Army and 2nd Infantry Division, to increase readiness through better coordination, synchronization, and oversight of its subordinate units; postures forces to better execute contingency missions; and, through co-location, it increases the cohesiveness of our force in Korea. I do have a couple concerns for specific units. If confirmed, I intend to review these planned moves.

Question. What do you anticipate to be the total costs, including transition costs, to be incurred by the U.S. Government to carry out the two consolidations?

Answer. The estimated U.S. appropriated costs related to the LPP program are \$884.6 million, which includes U.S. military construction, moving services, furniture, fixtures, equipment, and C4I requirements. These cost estimates were recently validated by the Army Staff in March 2013. The remaining costs are paid for through host nation burden sharing or directly by the Republic of Korea Government. The costs for executing YRP will be funded completely by the Republic of Korea Government. I understand this is a sensitive issue. If confirmed, I will conduct a thorough review of the associated costs to ensure the judicious use of taxpayer funds.

Question. Given that the U.S.-ROK Status of Forces Agreement states that the United States is not obligated to restore facilities and areas to their original condition when they are returned to the ROK, to what extent to you believe the United

States should compensate the ROK for the costs related to environmental clean-up at bases being vacated as a result of the LPP?

Answer. I take environmental protection, human health and public safety issues very seriously. DOD policies are straight forward and clear regarding overseas environmental remediation. If confirmed, I will ensure those policies are fully implemented. It is also my understanding that the Republic of Korea and U.S. Governments have an established and effective means of communication regarding environmental issues. If confirmed, I will ensure we continue to cooperate closely and transparently with the Republic of Korea on all environmental matters.

Question. During its review of U.S. costs and allied contributions to support U.S. military in Korea and elsewhere, the Senate Armed Services Committee reviewed the full list of construction projects under consideration at Camp Humphreys. Some of those projects appear to be of questionable value and necessity. Others raised questions as to whether they were the most economical way to meet requirements.

If confirmed, what would you do to ensure that the full list of construction projects planned at Camp Humphreys is focused on meeting mission critical requirements and doing so in the most cost effective way?

Answer. If confirmed, I will review the Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC) report, review our plans, and ensure all construction resources are focused on the highest priority U.S. operational and force readiness requirements across all services and all bases in Korea. USFK's comprehensive campaign plan, to include the theater infrastructure master plan, appears to be an effective mechanism to prioritize these requirements.

HOST NATION BURDEN-SHARING PROGRAMS

Question. The United States and ROK currently operate under a "Special Measures Agreement" (SMA) in which the ROK contributes toward U.S. costs associated with maintaining U.S. Forces in the country. A recent SASC review, entitled Inquiry into the U.S. Costs and Allied Contributions to Support the U.S. Military Presence Overseas, found that ROK SMA contributions are not keeping pace with the growth in U.S. costs.

What is your assessment of the current level and quality of the burden-sharing arrangement?

Answer. It is my understanding that the ROK provides cost sharing support for U.S. Forces stationed in Korea through the Special Measures Agreement (SMA) program. SMA contributions are divided into three categories: labor, supplies and services, and construction. SMA support plays a key role in developing and maintaining force readiness by providing the Korean workers needed to support the force, making valuable supplies and services available, and building and modernizing facilities. Since negotiations are underway over a new SMA, I will refrain from commenting on this issue, but believe that the ROK should provide an appropriate level of support to maintain U.S. Forces in Korea.

Question. The Department has said that it expects negotiations for a new SMA to begin this summer.

What steps will you take to ensure those negotiations result in a fair sharing of the costs of maintaining the United States' military presence in ROK?

Answer. It is my understanding that the United States is pursuing a requirements-based approach during ongoing State Department led negotiations over a post-2013 SMA. If confirmed, I will examine opportunities to ensure that our ROK ally provides fair and appropriate levels of cost sharing support.

Question. A significant percentage of burden-sharing funds in recent years have been used to carry out construction supporting the consolidation of U.S. Forces at Camp Humphreys.

Do you believe this funding trend should be continued, or that funding should be spread to critical requirements at other U.S. bases in the ROK?

Answer. I have been informed that some ROK SMA contributions will continue to go to U.S. construction obligations under the Land Partnership Plan into 2014. This allows the United States to meet its obligations under the Strategic Alliance 2015 plan and the Land Partnership Plan. My intention, if confirmed, is to use ROK SMA contributions to continue to resource the highest priority U.S. operational and force readiness requirements across all Services and all bases in Korea. USFK's comprehensive campaign plan, to include the theater infrastructure master plan, appears to be an effective mechanism to prioritize these requirements.

Question. The committee's review of U.S. costs and allied contributions to support U.S. military in Korea and elsewhere raised concern about the manner in which USFK accounts for host nation contributions in some cost benefit analyses. For example, the economic analyses of certain projects at Yongsan do not consider costs

paid with host nation contributions, in effect, treating those contributions as “free money”.

Do you agree that, in conducting cost benefit analyses, USFK should account for host-nation contributions, whether they be in cash or in-kind, in the same manner as appropriated funds?

Answer. I believe these contributions are a vital component of covering the costs of stationing U.S. Forces in Korea. This valuable resource must be managed in a responsible and effective manner. If confirmed, I will ensure that I understand how ROK burden sharing funds are incorporated into cost benefit analysis that support proposed courses of action.

Question. What steps would you propose to improve oversight of how host nation funds are spent in the ROK?

Answer. I agree that oversight of host nation cost sharing support is essential to ensure this valuable resource is used in the most effective and efficient manner. If confirmed, my intention is to comply with all policy and statutory requirements. Additionally, I intend to ensure we continue oversight procedures for U.S. military planning efforts in the ROK in close coordination with U.S. Pacific Command, the Joint Staff, and DOD.

TRAINING OF U.S. FORCES IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Question. One of the challenges for the U.S. troops on the Korean Peninsula is training, particularly the access to training ranges for large ground unit maneuver and fires and for close air support missions.

What is your understanding of the training challenges for U.S. Forces in the ROK, including the availability and access to training ranges for large ground unit maneuver and fires, close air support, and other Air Force training requirements?

Answer. Availability and access to training ranges, I understand, continues to create significant challenges for Air Force Units on peninsula. The limited number of ranges and the requirement to share range time with our ROK partners causes significant training shortfalls. Range restrictions further limit opportunities to maintain proficiency in certain mission sets. 7th Air Force (7AF) units mitigate these shortfalls through off-peninsula deployments and training exercises.

For ground, maritime, naval, and special operations components, I understand, ranges and training areas are sufficient to achieve both service standards in training as well as unique mission training requirements with few exceptions. Live fire and maneuver training is conducted on U.S. Army, ROK Army, ROK Air Force, ROK Navy, ROK Special Forces, and ROK Marine Force ranges and training maneuver areas. The training areas notably include maritime forcible entry operations (over the beach maneuver) as well as blue water maneuver areas.

Question. In your view, are the ranges in Korea adequate to meet the training requirements of U.S. Forces?

Answer. It is my understanding that conditions for a fully trained force are met across all the components through innovative training both on and off the Peninsula. For all components, CFC is capable of executing tremendous live, virtual, constructive, and gaming capabilities to exercise bilateral, joint, and combined operations. This capability is showcased biannually during exercises Key Resolve and Ulchi Freedom Guardian, and the result is a highly trained force at the operational and high tactical level of war.

For ground, maritime, naval, and special operations components, ranges and training areas are sufficient to achieve both service standards in training as well as unique mission training requirements with few exceptions. Live fire and maneuver training is conducted on U.S. Army, ROK Army, ROK Air Force, ROK Navy, ROK SOF, and ROK Marine Force ranges and training maneuver areas. The maneuver and live fire exercise training areas are capable of supporting reinforced Company size elements. The training areas notably include maritime forcible entry operations (over the beach maneuver) as well as blue water maneuver areas.

The air component has the greatest challenges with on-Peninsula training ranges due to local restrictions and language barriers on the ROK-only ranges. The 7AF has mitigated these challenges through innovative use of the two dual-use ROKAF and Air Force training ranges and integration of off-Peninsula training exercises to cover local training gaps.

Question. How will the overall readiness reduction of U.S. Forces due to budget cuts and sequestration, as forecast by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Service Chiefs, impact U.S. Force capabilities in Korea?

Answer. U.S. Force capabilities in Korea are inherently joint and require contributions from all services across all domains. I understand that USFK depends on Service providers to meet capability requirements; any impact to the Services will im-

pact current theater capabilities, and the capabilities of planned reinforcements which are instrumental to mission accomplishment.

TOUR NORMALIZATION IN SOUTH KOREA

Question. Prior to 2012, the Defense Department had contemplated full tour normalization for U.S. military personnel assigned to the Korean Peninsula. In March 2012, USFK's Commander said that DOD was "not able to afford Tour Normalization at this time."

Do you agree that full Tour Normalization is unaffordable? Please explain.

Answer. Yes, Tour Normalization is unaffordable and unnecessary considering USFK's mission and posture. USFK determined that the cost of the initiative is not affordable, and there may be other options to improve readiness. PACOM agreed with the assessment and removed it from the PACOM 2012 Theater Posture Plan. Subsequently, DOD stopped pursuing Tour Normalization as an initiative for Korea.

Question. USFK continues to face the challenge of funding infrastructure to support the large increase in Command Sponsored Families that resulted from Phase I of Tour Normalization—including the cost of family housing. The Committee's recent review of U.S. costs and allied contributions to support U.S. military in Korea and elsewhere concluded that approval of the U.S. Army's plan for a public-private partnership to build family housing at Camp Humphreys "would substantially increase long-term costs for U.S. taxpayers and set a troubling precedent for future military housing plans."

Given the unaffordability of the previously proposed Army's plan for family housing at Camp Humphreys, if confirmed, will you investigate alternate plans for providing family housing for servicemembers assigned to Camp Humphreys?

Answer. Yes, if confirmed, I will investigate alternative plans, which is necessary to meet USFK's readiness requirements.

QUALITY OF LIFE

Question. Through investment in quality of life amenities, to include housing, health care, and recreation, the Department has worked to achieve the goal of making South Korea an "assignment of choice" for U.S. Forces.

What do you consider to be the most essential quality of life programs for soldiers and their families stationed in Korea and, if confirmed, what would be your goals in this regard?

Answer. I believe the most essential quality of life programs for servicemembers and their families serving in the Republic of Korea are access to quality living and working conditions and facilities, quality health care, and quality educational opportunities for dependent family members. If confirmed, I will advocate for and take actions to provide our servicemembers and family members with the best possible living and working environment, health care services, and educational opportunities for dependent family members.

Question. What is your understanding of the capacity of DOD schools in South Korea to accommodate the increase in families/children associated with tour normalization?

Answer. I understand the schools in Korea are being constructed to support a student population based upon the currently authorized 4,645 command sponsored families.

MEDICAL CARE FOR U.S. FORCES IN KOREA

Question. One of the most important quality of life issues in Korea is ensuring access to high quality medical care for servicemembers of all military branches and their families. Separate medical chains of command responsible for providing health care, and the presence of non-command-sponsored family members who need health services, among other factors, have presented challenges.

If confirmed, how would you assess the management and delivery of health care services in South Korea for both command and non-command sponsored family members?

Answer. Command sponsored family members are enrolled in TRICARE Prime and receive the same health benefits as active duty servicemembers and activated National Guard/Reserve members. Additionally, the host nation system accepts TRICARE and is robust enough to provide care to both Command Sponsored and non-Command Sponsored Families.

I understand South Korea's advances in specialty care—to include surgical care, imaging, and therapeutics—is among the best in the world, with six institutions with whom U.S. Forces Korea conducts business certified in the Joint Commission International Surveys the last 2 years.

If confirmed, I will continue to monitor and assess the availability and quality of health care for our servicemembers, civilians, and their families serving in the Republic of Korea.

SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

Question. DOD and the Military Services have developed comprehensive policies and procedures to prevent and respond to incidents of sexual assault, including providing appropriate resources and care for victims of sexual assault. However, numerous incidences of sexual misconduct involving military personnel continue to occur. In 2012, for the fourth year in a row, there were more than 3,000 reported cases of sexual assault in the military, including 2,558 unrestricted reports, and an additional 816 restricted reports. Moreover, a recent survey conducted by the DOD indicates that the actual number of sexual offenses could be considerably higher, as 6.1 percent of active duty women and 1.2 percent of active duty men surveyed reported having experienced an incident of unwanted sexual contact in the previous 12 months.

What is your assessment of the current sexual assault prevention and response program in USFK?

Answer. USFK takes the prevention of sexual assaults very seriously. Sexual assault is a crime that violates basic human dignity and the standards of decency that we are sworn to uphold and protect. We cannot allow sexual assaults to injure our servicemembers and families, erode trust in each other and our institutions, or compromise readiness.

All Services have commander-driven programs, with engaged leadership at all levels. These programs focus on education and culture, positive changes to the environment, and strict enforcement of standards to eliminate sexual assaults in our formations.

Commanders will continue to aggressively investigate every allegation of sexual assault and hold accountable those who cannot live by our standards.

Question. In your view, does the current sexual assault prevention and response program in USFK adequately address issues regarding sexual assaults involving DOD contractor personnel?

Answer. Yes, as I understand it, the sexual assault prevention and response program in USFK adequately addresses issues regarding sexual assaults involving DOD Contractors.

I understand that DOD Contractors serving in Korea have access to USFK sexual assault prevention and sexual assault response training resources and command policies. Additionally, contractors that are sexual assault victims have access to most USFK victim advocate resources.

In Korea, I understand the Command often partners with local law enforcement in investigating and prosecuting sexual assaults committed by contractor personnel and either they will be prosecuted under Korean Law or they will be returned to the United States and prosecuted by the Department of Justice under the Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (MEJA).

Question. What is your view of the adequacy of the training and resources in place to investigate and respond to allegations of sexual assault in the USFK area of responsibility?

Answer. I understand that the training and resources in place to investigate and respond to allegations of sexual assault in the USFK area of responsibility is high-quality. U.S. Criminal Investigation Command (CID) recently stationed a Sexual Assault Investigator in Korea who provides direct guidance, review, and management of all CID sexual assault investigations in Korea. Each CID office in Korea has assigned multiple agents trained for interviewing sexual assault victims in support of sexual assault investigations. Trial Counsel works closely with agents as the agents investigate these offenses. If confirmed, I will closely review the adequacy of these resources.

Question. What is your view of the provision for restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assaults? Are you aware of any problem with the manner in which confidential reporting has been implemented and applied?

Answer. I agree with the current reporting options and am not aware of any systemic problem with the manner in which confidential reporting has been implemented and applied.

Protecting victims is paramount to ensuring that we get timely reports of sexual assaults and gain confidence within our ranks that leadership will do what is right. The recent change in DOD strategic plan guidance has helped eliminate barriers to reporting sexual assaults within our formations.

The use of restricted and unrestricted reports serve as valuable options to our overall sexual assault program. They improve the military justice process to ensure more timely, thorough and efficient reporting, investigations and accountability.

Question. What is your view of the willingness and ability of commanders to hold assailants accountable for their acts?

Answer. Commanders care very deeply about this issue and they are up to the task. The commander is central to all we do in military units. We entrust them with tremendous responsibility and special trust and we must hold them accountable for reinforcing the highest standards of respect and trust. A foremost responsibility of all commanders is to maintain good order and discipline. Sexual assault eats at the core of the trust, respect, cohesiveness, and readiness that sustains our military. There is no doubt that all commanders must redouble their efforts to eliminate this problem; there are no shortcuts. I am confident, though, of the ability and willingness of our commanders to tackle the problem.

Question. What is your view about the role of the chain of command in changing the military culture in which these sexual assaults have occurred?

Answer. Commanders at every level are responsible for the behavior of their personnel and for the climate in their unit. Leaders must lead by example and instill the importance of standards, values and discipline in our formations.

I understand USFK Headquarters has established a USFK Sexual Assault Task Force co-chaired by the USFK Deputy Chief of Staff and Command Sergeant Major. Established in June 2012, this working group meets monthly to coordinate efforts with components and experts on prevention measures, training factors, and sharing of best practices. Results and required actions are briefed directly to the USFK Commander.

If confirmed, I plan to use this working group to review policies and programs that directly affect our sexual assault prevention and response program.

Question. In your view, what would be the impact of requiring a judge advocate outside the chain of command to determine whether allegations of sexual assault should be prosecuted?

Answer. The commander's role in military justice is long-standing and essential to the effectiveness of command in our forces. Removing commanders from the military justice system would signal a lack of confidence in our commanders that would undermine good order and discipline. It would foster doubt in our servicemembers in the competency and abilities of their commanders that are entrusted with their lives. The maintenance of good order and discipline is the responsibility of the commander. Removing this responsibility would certainly erode the ability of a commander to effectively command his unit.

Question. If confirmed, what actions would you take to ensure senior level direction and oversight of efforts to prevent and respond to sexual assaults and to hold assailants accountable for their actions?

Answer. If confirmed, I will lead by example. I will immediately review the associated policies and regulations and ensure effective prevention, reporting and response; including the establishment of critical and prioritized reporting requirements that ensure my immediate awareness of an assault in the command.

I am confident that commanders take the responsibilities and authorities they have under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, with the utmost seriousness and will hold assailants accountable for their actions.

If confirmed, I will publish in writing and communicate in multiple means my priorities and guidance.

I will personally check the execution of my directives and the health of the environment through personal engagement with servicemembers and commanders.

I will emphasize the importance of a healthy command climate and require accountability of commanders for their environment.

I will form a multi-functional team that continuously explores prevention and response actions to close gaps and the implement best practices.

PREVENTION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Question. Following media reports connecting prostitution and human trafficking in Korea to U.S. military forces, Commander, U.S. Forces Korea, in 2004 instituted a zero tolerance policy regarding the illegal activities of prostitution and human trafficking. Under this policy, all USFK personnel, military and civilian, as well as contractors and their employees, are expected to comply with prohibitions, including observance of curfews and laws regarding off-limits areas and establishments, aimed at curtailing these practices.

What effects have changes in U.S. policy, as well as new criminal laws implemented by the ROK, had on the incidence of prostitution and human trafficking in Korea?

Answer. It is my understanding that U.S. and USFK policy has significantly increased education and awareness of prostitution and human trafficking activity, but recorded incidents are too few to note statistically meaningful changes.

USFK maintains a zero tolerance policy and places establishments suspected of prostitution and/or human trafficking activity off-limits via the Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Board process.

The Air Force component has been especially aggressive in recent months and has been successful in eliminating prostitution and human trafficking activity in the majority of establishments outside one base, and are aggressively pursuing action at another location.

USFK heads a Combating Trafficking in Persons Task Force and works closely with each component and the U.S. Embassy staff to monitor prostitution and human trafficking activity and work cooperatively to combat it.

Question. What further changes, if any, to the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and military regulations are needed in your judgment to ensure maximum effectiveness of the zero tolerance policy?

Answer. I believe the UCMJ is well equipped to meet the challenges of indiscipline in our Armed Forces, to include allegations of prostitution and human trafficking. It is a crime under the UCMJ to engage in pandering and prostitution, and patronizing a prostitute. While the UCMJ does not specifically address human trafficking, human trafficking crimes are prosecuted under the UCMJ through charges of unbecoming, violation of a General Order, or violation of existing Federal laws criminalizing trafficking through assimilation.

Question. If confirmed, what steps would you take to further enhance the effectiveness of the zero tolerance policy?

Answer. If confirmed, I will reinforce efforts of the Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Board which is the Department of the Defense program to address problems with off-post establishments, through training and public awareness efforts. I will ensure my area commanders continue to work with local communities to eliminate prostitution and human trafficking.

NORTH KOREA-POW-MIA RECOVERY EFFORTS

Question. From 1996–2005, the United States worked with the North Korean military to recover and repatriate the remains of American servicemembers who perished on the Korean peninsula. In the spring of 2005, the United States halted the program and, despite efforts last year to restart the program, there has been no recovery operations since.

In your opinion, under what conditions should the United States work with North Korea to repatriate the remains of American servicemembers found in North Korea?

Answer. Although I cannot speak for national-level policy makers, from an operational perspective, I believe that a successful resumption of remains recovery operations in North Korea should be based upon North Korean guarantees for the safety and security of the U.S. servicemembers and civilians participating in the recovery operations and that the repatriations should be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the 1953 Armistice Agreement.

REGIONAL POSTURE

Question. In your opinion, how should the United States employ its forces in ROK to provide for regional presence and engagement, and to best respond to regional threats, provide support for out-of-area contingencies, and maintain readiness?

Answer. Readiness to “Fight Tonight” is the number one priority and focus for USFK. I understand U.S. Forces in the ROK currently provide regional presence and engagement through participation in regional exercises.

Employment must primarily support Deter, Defend, and Defeat in armistice and crisis on the Korean Peninsula. U.S. and ROK force employment will remain flexible enough to support U.S. Pacific Command Theater Security Cooperation in limited increments, in order to support response to regional threats and out-of-area contingencies.

Employment and regional exercises will continue to promote regional peace and support U.S. regional partners and allies. These engagement efforts will best train our forces for contingency operations to respond to regional threats and also maintain readiness.

Question. What adjustments, if any, do you anticipate having to make to your strategy if current budget cuts and sequestration cuts remain in place?

Answer. I believe the fundamental strategy of UNC, CFC, and USFK will remain unchanged—we will continue to deter, maintain readiness, and engage with our ROK allies and U.N. Sending State partners. We will, however, have to carefully prioritize our resources to maintain readiness and capabilities within cost constraints.

Question. What additional strategic risks do you think you will have to assume over the next 5 years in your area of responsibility if the current budget cuts and sequestration cuts remain in place?

Answer. I see increased risks in terms of Alliance military readiness to meet increasing North Korean investments in asymmetric capabilities in various areas, including cyber and nuclear-capable missiles. Additionally, a reduction in resources could erode the confidence of our ROK allies in the strength of our deterrent and warfighting capabilities, and our commitment to their defense.

CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT

Question. In order to exercise its legislative and oversight responsibilities, it is important that this committee and other appropriate committees of Congress are able to receive testimony, briefings, and other communications of information.

Do you agree, if confirmed for this high position, to appear before this committee and other appropriate committees of Congress?

Answer. Yes, I do.

Question. Do you agree, when asked, to give your personal views, even if those views differ from the administration in power?

Answer. Yes, I do.

Question. Do you agree, if confirmed, to appear before this committee, or designated members of this committee, and provide information, subject to appropriate and necessary security protection, with respect to your responsibilities as Commander, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/U.S. Forces Korea?

Answer. Yes, I do.

Question. Do you agree to ensure that testimony, briefings and other communications of information are provided to this committee and its staff and other appropriate committees?

Answer. Yes, I do.

Question. Do you agree to provide documents, including copies of electronic forms of communication, in a timely manner when requested by a duly constituted committee, or to consult with the committee regarding the basis of any good faith delay or denial in providing such documents?

Answer. Yes, I do.

[Questions for the record with answers supplied follow:]

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR KELLY AYOTTE

RECOVERY EFFORTS IN NORTH KOREA

1. Senator AYOTTE. Lieutenant General Scaparrotti, the United States estimates there are 43 servicemembers missing who served in North Korea. Do you commit to working with U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM) and Joint Prisoner of War/Missing in Action (MIA) Accounting Command (JPAC) in order to support efforts to resume MIA recovery operations in North Korea?

General SCAPARROTTI. I remain committed to working with PACOM and JPAC to resume the MIA recovery operations in North Korea. From an operational perspective, I believe that a successful resumption of remains recovery operations in North Korea should be based upon North Korean guarantees for the safety and security of the U.S. servicemembers and civilians participating in the recovery operations and that the repatriations should be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the 1953 Armistice Agreement.

SEQUESTRATION IMPACT ON U.S. FORCES KOREA

2. Senator AYOTTE. Lieutenant General Scaparrotti, what are your concerns regarding the impact of sequestration on readiness of U.S. Forces in Korea?

General SCAPARROTTI. Although U.S. Forces Korea currently has a very high priority for funding and resources, I see increased risks on Alliance military readiness to meet increasing North Korean investments in asymmetric capabilities in various areas, including cyber and nuclear-capable missiles. Additionally, a reduction in trained and ready resources could erode the confidence of our ROK allies in the

strength of U.S. deterrent and warfighting capabilities. In particular, full sequestration will ultimately reduce the readiness of response forces in CONUS that would deploy to Korea if deterrence fails.

USFK will continue to carefully prioritize resources and work diligently with the Services to maintain readiness and capabilities within cost constraints. I intend to closely monitor readiness levels.

COMBAT OPERATIONS AND IMPACT ON U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS

3. Senator AYOTTE. Lieutenant General Scaparrotti, according to the 2012 Strategic Guidance, the United States now seeks to be able to conduct one major combat operation while only denying the objective of an opportunistic aggressor in a second region. This is a reduction from the longstanding goal of being able to conduct two simultaneous major combat operations.

As the next Commander of U.S. Forces in Korea, how does this change from two major combat operations to one and a half, impact your thinking?

General SCAPARROTTI. This construct is based on recognition of limited resources resulting from our constrained fiscal environment. These constraints can lead to greater risk, demanding a continual assessment of the strategic landscape and effective balance of resources. As the next Commander of U.S. Forces in Korea, my priority is to deter aggression against the Republic of Korea and if deterrence fails, defeat the threat. Maintaining stability on the Korean Peninsula and the Northeast Asia region requires the ability to "Fight Tonight". If U.S. Forces in Korea are called upon to act, we will need priority access to the resources required to undertake these missions. I will continue to evaluate the risk on the Peninsula and work closely with the U.S. Pacific Commander and the Services to ensure we have forces trained and ready.

4. Senator AYOTTE. Lieutenant General Scaparrotti, if our national security interests require us to intervene in Syria or Iran, does this 1.5 assumption for defense planning undercut the resources you might have available should hostilities break out on the Korean peninsula?

General SCAPARROTTI. Current plans take into account realistic force availability. Depending on the type and number of forces required if intervention in Syria or Iran is directed, it could have an adverse effect on resources available.

5. Senator AYOTTE. Lieutenant General Scaparrotti, would this 1.5 assumption make it more likely that North Korea might undertake opportunistic aggression if we intervene elsewhere?

General SCAPARROTTI. South Korean and U.S. military capabilities on the Peninsula have effectively deterred major North Korean military aggression for 60 years. We believe that Pyongyang recognizes these capabilities and knows it lacks the resources and foreign support necessary to execute a major attack should the United States be committed elsewhere.

[The nomination reference of LTG Curtis M. Scaparrotti, USA, follows:]

NOMINATION REFERENCE AND REPORT

AS IN EXECUTIVE SESSION,
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
May 20, 2013.

Ordered, That the following nomination be referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

The following named officer for appointment in the U.S. Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be General.

LTG Curtis M. Scaparrotti, 8351.

[The biographical sketch of LTG Curtis M. Scaparrotti, USA, which was transmitted to the committee at the time the nomination was referred, follows:]

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF LTG CURTIS M. SCAPARROTTI, USA

Source of Commissioned Service: USMA

Educational Degrees:

U.S. Military Academy - BS - No Major
University of South Carolina - ME - Administrative Education

Military Schools Attended:

Infantry Officer Basic and Advanced Courses
U.S. Army Command and General Staff College
U.S. Army War College

Foreign Language(s): None recorded

Promotions:

	Date of appointment
2LT	7 Jun 78
1LT	7 Jun 80
CPT	1 Jan 82
MAJ	1 Jul 89
LTC	1 Jul 93
COL	1 May 99
BG	1 Jan 04
MG	9 Jul 07
LTG	15 Oct 10

Major duty assignments:

From	To	Assignment
Aug 12	Present	Director, Joint Staff, Washington, DC
Oct 10 ..	Jul 12	Commanding General, I Corps and Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Joint Base Lewis-McChord, WA/Commander, International Security Assistance Force Joint Command/Deputy Commander. U.S. Forces-Afghanistan, Operation Enduring Freedom, Afghanistan
Aug 10	Sep 10	Special Assistant to the Commanding General, XVIII Airborne Corps
Oct 08 ..	Aug 10	Commanding General, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, NC/Commanding General, Combined Joint Task Force-76 and Operation Enduring Freedom, Afghanistan
Jul 06 ...	Sep 08	Director of Operations, J-3, U.S. Central Command, MacDill Air Force Base, FL
Aug 04	Jun 06	Commandant of Cadets, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY
Jun 03 ..	Jul 04	Assistant Division Commander (Maneuver), 1st Armored Division, U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany and Operation Iraqi Freedom, Iraq
Jul 01 ...	Jun 03	Assistant Deputy Director for Joint Operations, J-3, Joint Staff, Washington, DC
Jun 99 ..	Jun 01	Commander, 2d Brigade, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, NC
Jun 98 ..	Jun 99	Chief, Army Initiatives Group, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, U.S. Army, Washington, DC
Aug 97	Jun 98	Student, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA
May 96	Jul 97	G-3 (Operations), 10th Mountain Division (Light), Fort Drum, NY
May 94	Apr 96	Commander, 3d Battalion, 325th Infantry (Airborne Combat Team), U.S. Army Southern European Task Force, Vicenza, Italy and Operation Support Hope, Zaire/Rwanda, Operation Joint Endeavor. Bosnia-Herzegovina and Operation Assured Response, Liberia
Feb 93	May 94	Executive Officer to the Director of Management, Office of the Chief of Staff, Army, Washington, DC
May 92	Feb 93	Lieutenant Colonel Assignment Officer, Infantry Branch, U.S. Total Army Personnel Command, Alexandria, VA
May 91	May 92	Chief, Operations Branch, G-3 (Operations), 10th Mountain Division (Light), Fort Drum, NY
May 90	May 91	S-3 (Operations), 1st Brigade, 10th Mountain Division (Light), Fort Drum, NY
Jun 89 ..	May 90	S-3 (Operations), 1st Battalion, 87th Infantry, 10th Mountain Division (Light), Fort Drum, NY
Jul 88 ...	Jun 89	Student, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, KS
May 85	Jun 88	Tactical Officer, later Aide-de-Camp to the Superintendent, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY
May 84	May 85	Student, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC
Oct 83 ..	May 84	Student, Infantry Officer Advanced Course, Fort Benning, GA
Apr 82 ..	Sep 83	Commander, B Company, 3d Battalion (Airborne), 325th Infantry, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, NC
Nov 80	Apr 82	S-3 (Air), 3d Battalion (Airborne), 325th Infantry, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, NC

From	To	Assignment
Dec 79	Oct 80	Anti-Tank Platoon Leader, Combat Support Company, 3d Battalion (Airborne), 325th Infantry, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, NC
Apr 79 ..	Dec 79	Rifle Platoon Leader, A Company, 3d Battalion (Airborne), 325th Infantry, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, NC

Summary of joint assignments:

	Date	Grade
Director, Joint Staff, Washington, DC	Aug 12–Present ...	Lieutenant General
Commanding General, Combined Joint Task Force-76, Operation Enduring Freedom, Afghanistan.	May 09–Jun 10	Major General
Director of Operations, J-3, U.S. Central Command, MacDill Air Force Base, FL ..	Jul 06–Sep 08	Brigadier General/ Major General
Assistant Deputy Director for Joint Operations, J-3, Joint Staff, Washington, DC	Jul 01–Jun 03	Colonel

Summary of operational assignments:

	Date	Grade
Commanding General, Combined Joint Task Force-76, Operation Enduring Freedom, Afghanistan.	May 09–Jun 10	Major General
Assistant Division Commander (Maneuver), 1st Armored Division, U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army, Germany and Operation Iraqi Freedom, Iraq.	Jun 03–Jul 04	Colonel/Brigadier General
Commander, 3d Battalion, 325th Infantry (Airborne Combat Team), U.S. Army Southern European Task Force, Vicenza, Italy and Operation Support Hope, Zaire/Rwanda, Operation Joint Endeavor, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Operation Assured Response, Liberia.	May 94–Apr 96	Lieutenant Colonel

U.S. decorations and badges:

Defense Distinguished Service Medal
 Distinguished Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
 Defense Superior Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
 Legion of Merit (with four Oak Leaf Clusters)
 Bronze Star Medal (with two Oak Leaf Clusters)
 Meritorious Service Medal (with four Oak Leaf Clusters)
 Army Commendation Medal (with four Oak Leaf Clusters)
 Army Achievement Medal
 Combat Action Badge
 Expert Infantryman Badge
 Master Parachutist Badge
 Ranger Tab
 Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge
 Army Staff Identification Badge

[The Committee on Armed Services requires certain senior military officers nominated by the President to positions requiring the advice and consent of the Senate to complete a form that details the biographical, financial, and other information of the nominee. The form executed by LTG Curtis M. Scaparrotti, USA, in connection with his nomination follows:]

1154

UNITED STATES SENATE
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Room SR-228

Washington, DC 20510-6050

(202) 224-3871

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FORM

BIOGRAPHICAL AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION REQUESTED OF
NOMINEES

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE NOMINEE: Complete all requested information. If more space is needed use an additional sheet and cite the part of the form and the question number (i.e. A-9, B-4) to which the continuation of your answer applies.

PART A—BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE NOMINEE: Biographical information furnished in this part of the form will be made available in committee offices for public inspection prior to the hearings and will also be published in any hearing record as well as made available to the public.

1. **Name:** (Include any former names used.)
Curtis M. Scaparrotti.

2. **Position to which nominated:**
Commander, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/U.S. Forces Korea.

3. **Date of nomination:**
May 20, 2013.

4. **Address:** (List current place of residence and office addresses.)
[Nominee responded and the information is contained in the committee's executive files.]

5. **Date and place of birth:**
March 5, 1956; Logan, OH.

6. **Marital Status:** (Include maiden name of wife or husband's name.)
Married to Cindy S. (Bateman) Scaparrotti.

7. **Names and ages of children:**
Michael L. Scaparrotti, 31.
Stephanie M. (Scaparrotti) High, 27.

8. **Government experience:** List any advisory, consultative, honorary or other part-time service or positions with Federal, State, or local governments, other than those listed in the service record extract provided to the committee by the executive branch.

None other than listed in service record.

9. **Business relationships:** List all positions currently held as an officer, director, trustee, partner, proprietor, agent, representative, or consultant of any corporation, firm, partnership, or other business enterprise, educational or other institution.

I am a trustee in two living trusts which were created as part of our estate planning. The trusts are:

The Curtis M. Scaparrotti Living Trust
The Cindy S. Scaparrotti Living Trust

My wife and I are listed as trustee in both trusts. The contents of the trusts are all our personal property and home furnishings. Additionally, our investments listed in the SF 278, on pages 6 thru 8 of 18, as Living Trust items 7.0 to 7.19, are in her trust. None of the contents of either trust create a potential conflict of interest.

10. **Memberships:** List all memberships and offices currently held in professional, fraternal, scholarly, civic, business, charitable, and other organizations.

Member, Association of the U.S. Army
Life Member, 82nd Airborne Division Association
Life Member, 1st Airborne Division Association
Life Member, U.S. Army War College Alumni Association

11. **Honors and awards:** List all scholarships, fellowships, honorary society memberships, and any other special recognitions for outstanding service or achievements other than those listed on the service record extract provided to the committee by the executive branch.

The Ellis Island Medal of Honor

12. **Commitment to testify before Senate committees:** Do you agree, if confirmed, to appear and testify upon request before any duly constituted committee of the Senate?

Yes, I do agree.

13. **Personal views:** Do you agree, when asked before any duly constituted committee of Congress, to give your personal views, even if those views differ from the administration in power?

Yes, I do agree.

[The nominee responded to the questions in Parts B–E of the committee questionnaire. The text of the questionnaire is set forth in the Appendix to this volume. The nominee’s answers to Parts B–E are contained in the committee’s executive files.]

SIGNATURE AND DATE

I hereby state that I have read and signed the foregoing Statement on Biographical and Financial Information and that the information provided therein is, to the best of my knowledge, current, accurate, and complete.

CURTIS M. SCAPARROTTI.

This 16th day of January, 2013.

[The nomination of LTG Curtis M. Scaparrotti, USA, was reported to the Senate by Chairman Levin on July 30, 2013, with the recommendation that the nomination be confirmed. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate on August 1, 2013.]