

Union Calendar No. 492

108th Congress, 2d Session — — — — — House Report 108–807

REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
FOR THE
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTH CONGRESS



JANUARY 3, 2005.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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WASHINGTON : 2005

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTH CONGRESS

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ROBERT S. RANGEL, *Staff Director*

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¹ Mr. Alexander left the committee on August 9, 2004.

² Mr. Stenholm was assigned to the committee on Sept. 8, 2004.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, January 3, 2005.

Hon. JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk of the House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. TRANDAHL: Pursuant to House Rule XI 1(d), there is transmitted herewith the report of activities of the Committee on Armed Services for the 108th Congress.

Sincerely,

DUNCAN HUNTER, *Chairman.*

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108TH CONGRESS } 2d Session }	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES {	REPORT 108-807
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REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR THE 108TH CONGRESS

JANUARY 3, 2005.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
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Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Armed Services,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

ON

POWERS AND DUTIES, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES—108TH CONGRESS

BACKGROUND

The House Committee on Armed Services, a standing committee of Congress, was established on January 2, 1947, as a part of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 812), by merging the Committees on Military Affairs and Naval Affairs. The Committees on Military Affairs and Naval Affairs were established in 1882. In 1885, jurisdiction over military and naval appropriations was taken from the Committee on Appropriations and given to the Committees on Military Affairs and Naval Affairs, respectively. This practice continued until July 1, 1920, when jurisdiction over all appropriations was again placed in the Committee on Appropriations.

In the 93rd Congress, following a study by the House Select Committee on Committees, the House passed H. Res. 988, the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974, to be effective January 3, 1975. As a result of those amendments, the jurisdictional areas of the Committee on Armed Services remained essentially unchanged. However, oversight functions were amended to require each standing committee to review and study on a continuing basis all laws, programs, and government activities dealing with or involving international arms control and disarmament and the education of military dependents in school.

The rules changes adopted by the House (H. Res. 5) on January 4, 1977, placed new responsibilities in the field of atomic energy in the Committee on Armed Services. Those responsibilities involved the national security aspects of atomic energy previously within the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Public Law 95-110, effective September 20, 1977, abolished the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

With the adoption of H. Res. 658 on July 14, 1977, which established the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the jurisdiction of the Committee on Armed Services over intelligence matters was diminished.

That resolution gave the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence oversight responsibilities for intelligence and intelligence-related activities and programs of the U.S. Government. Specifically, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence has exclusive legislative jurisdiction regarding the Central Intelligence Agency and the director of Central Intelligence, including authorizations. Also, legislative jurisdiction over all intelligence and intelligence-related activities and programs was vested in the permanent select committee except that other committees with a jurisdictional interest may request consideration of any such matters. Accordingly, as a matter of practice, the Committee on Armed Services shared jurisdiction over the authorization process involving intelligence-related activities.

The committee continues to have shared jurisdiction over military intelligence activities as set forth in Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

With the adoption of House rules (H. Res. 5) on January 4, 1995, the Committee on National Security was established as the successor committee to the Committee on Armed Services, and was granted additional legislative and oversight authority over merchant marine academies, national security aspects of merchant marine policy and programs, and interoceanic canals. Rules for the 104th Congress also codified the existing jurisdiction of the committee over tactical intelligence matters and the intelligence related activities of the Department of Defense.

On January 6, 1999, the House adopted H. Res. 5, rules for the 106th Congress, in which the Committee on National Security was redesignated as the Committee on Armed Services.

CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS AND DUTIES

The powers and duties of Congress in relation to national defense matters stem from Article I, section 8, of the Constitution, which provides, among other things, that the Congress shall have power to:

- Raise and support armies;
- Provide and maintain a navy;
- Make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;
- Provide for calling forth the militia;
- Provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States;

Exercise exclusive legislation . . . over all places purchased . . . for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

Make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers.

HOUSE RULES ON JURISDICTION

Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives established the jurisdiction and related functions for each standing committee. Under that rule, all bills, resolutions, and other matters relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of any standing committee shall be referred to such committee. The jurisdiction of the House Committee on Armed Services, pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule X is as follows:

(1) Ammunition depots; forts; arsenals; Army, Navy, and Air Force reservations and establishments.

(2) Common defense generally.

(3) Conservation, development, and use of naval petroleum and oil shale reserves.

(4) The Department of Defense generally, including the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force generally.

(5) Interoceanic canals generally, including measures relating to the maintenance, operation, and administration of interoceanic canals.

(6) Merchant Marine Academy, and State Maritime Academies.

(7) Military applications of nuclear energy.

(8) Tactical intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Department of the Defense.

(9) National security aspects of merchant marine, including financial assistance for the construction and operation of vessels, maintenance of the U.S. shipbuilding and ship repair industrial base, cabotage, cargo preference and merchant marine officers and seamen as these matters relate to the national security.

(10) Pay, promotion, retirement, and other benefits and privileges of members of the armed forces.

(11) Scientific research and development in support of the armed services.

(12) Selective service.

(13) Size and composition of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

(14) Soldiers' and sailors' homes.

(15) Strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense.

In addition to its legislative jurisdiction and general oversight function, the Committee on Armed Services has special oversight functions with respect to international arms control and disarmament and military dependents' education.

INVESTIGATIVE AUTHORITY AND LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT

H. Res. 988 of the 93rd Congress, the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974, amended clause 1(b) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, to provide general authority for each

committee to investigate matters within its jurisdiction. That amendment established a permanent investigative authority and relieved the committee of the former requirement of obtaining a renewal of the investigative authority by a House resolution at the beginning of each Congress. H. Res. 988 also amended rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives by requiring, as previously indicated, that standing committees are to conduct legislative oversight in the area of their respective jurisdiction, and by establishing specific oversight functions for the Committee on Armed Services.

H. Res. 148, approved by the House on May 8, 2003, provided funds for, among other things, committee oversight responsibilities to be conducted in the 108th Congress, pursuant to clause 2(b)(1) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives (relating to general oversight responsibilities), clause 3(g) of rule X (relating to special oversight functions), and clause 1(b) of rule XI (relating to investigations and studies).

COMMITTEE RULES

The Committee held its organizational meeting on February 5, 2003, and adopted the following rules governing procedure and rules for investigative hearings conducted by subcommittees.

(H.A.S.C. No. 108–1)

RULES GOVERNING PROCEDURE

RULE 1. APPLICATION OF HOUSE RULES

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

RULE 2. FULL COMMITTEE MEETING DATE

(a) The Committee shall meet every Wednesday at 10 a.m., and at such other times as may be fixed by the chairman of the Committee (hereinafter referred to in these rules as the “Chairman”), or by written request of members of the Committee pursuant to clause 2(c) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

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

RULE 3. SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING DATES

Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the Committee on all matters referred to it. Insofar as possible, meetings of the Committee and its subcommittees shall not conflict. A subcommittee chairman shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman, the other subcommittee chairmen, and the ranking minority member of the subcommittee with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings wherever possible.

RULE 4. SUBCOMMITTEES

Pursuant to the authority granted by Section 3(b), relating to Separate Orders, of H. Res. 5 as adopted by the House of Representatives on January 7, 2003, the Committee shall be organized to consist of six standing subcommittees with the following jurisdictions:

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

Subcommittee on Readiness: Military readiness, training, logistics and maintenance issues and programs. In addition, the subcommittee will be responsible for all military construction, installations and family housing issues, including the base closure process.

Subcommittee on Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities: Department of Defense counter proliferation and counter terrorism programs and initiatives. In addition, the subcommittee will be responsible for Special Operations Forces, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, information technology and programs, force protection policy and oversight, and related intelligence support.

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

Subcommittee on Strategic Forces: Strategic Forces (except deep strike systems), space programs, ballistic missile defense and Department of Energy national security programs (except non-proliferation programs).

Subcommittee on Projection Forces: Navy and Marine Corps programs (except strategic weapons, space, special operations and information technology programs), deep strike bombers and related systems, and strategic lift programs.

RULE 5. COMMITTEE PANELS

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

(b) No panel so appointed shall continue in existence for more than six months. A panel so appointed may, upon the expiration of six months, be reappointed by the Chairman.

(c) No panel so appointed shall have legislative jurisdiction.

RULE 6. REFERENCE AND CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATION

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

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

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

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

RULE 7. PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

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

RULE 8. BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

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

RULE 9. MEETINGS AND HEARINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

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

vote and in open session, a majority of the Committee or subcommittee being present.

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

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

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

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

RULE 10. QUORUM

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

(b) One-third of the members of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action, with the following

exceptions, in which case a majority of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum:

- (1) Reporting a measure or recommendation;
 - (2) Closing committee or subcommittee meetings and hearings to the public;
 - (3) Authorizing the issuance of subpoenas;
 - (4) Authorizing the use of executive session material; and
 - (5) Voting to proceed in open session after voting to close to discuss whether evidence or testimony to be received would tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.
- (c) No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the House of Representatives unless a majority of the Committee is actually present.

RULE 11. THE FIVE-MINUTE RULE

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

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

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

RULE 12. POWER TO SIT AND ACT; SUBPOENA POWER

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

- (1) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold hearings, and
- (2) to require by subpoena, or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers and documents, including, but not limited to, those in electronic form, as it considers necessary.

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

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

RULE 13. WITNESS STATEMENTS

(a) Any prepared statement to be presented by a witness to the Committee or a subcommittee shall be submitted to the Committee or subcommittee at least 48 hours in advance of presentation and shall be distributed to all members of the Committee or subcommittee at least 24 hours in advance of presentation. A copy of any such prepared statement shall also be submitted to the Committee in electronic form. If a prepared statement contains national security information bearing a classification of secret or higher, the statement shall be made available in the Committee rooms to all members of the Committee or subcommittee at least 24 hours in advance of presentation; however, no such statement shall be removed from the Committee offices. The requirement of this rule may be waived by a majority vote of the Committee or subcommittee, a quorum being present.

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

RULE 14. ADMINISTERING OATHS TO WITNESSES

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

(b) Witnesses, when sworn, shall subscribe to the following oath:
 “Do you solemnly swear (or affirm) that the testimony you will give before this Committee (or subcommittee) in the matters now under consideration will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?”

RULE 15. QUESTIONING OF WITNESSES

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

(b) Members of the Committee or subcommittee who so desire shall have not to exceed five minutes to interrogate each witness or panel of witnesses until such time as each member has had an opportunity to interrogate each witness or panel of witnesses; thereafter, additional rounds for questioning witnesses by members

are discretionary with the Chairman or subcommittee chairman, as appropriate.

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

RULE 16. PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MARKUPS

The transcripts of those hearings and mark-ups conducted by the Committee or a subcommittee that are decided by the Chairman to be officially published will be published in verbatim form, with the material requested for the record inserted at that place requested, or at the end of the record, as appropriate. Any requests to correct any errors, other than those in transcription, or disputed errors in transcription, will be appended to the record, and the appropriate place where the change is requested will be footnoted.

RULE 17. VOTING AND ROLLCALLS

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

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

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

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

RULE 18. COMMITTEE REPORTS

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

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

RULE 19. POINTS OF ORDER

No point of order shall lie with respect to any measure reported by the Committee or any subcommittee on the ground that hearings on such measure were not conducted in accordance with the provisions of the rules of the Committee; except that a point of order on that ground may be made by any member of the Com-

mittee or subcommittee which reported the measure if, in the Committee or subcommittee, such point of order was (a) timely made and (b) improperly overruled or not properly considered.

RULE 20. PUBLIC INSPECTION OF COMMITTEE ROLLCALLS

The result of each record vote in any meeting of the Committee shall be made available by the Committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition and the names of those members present but not voting.

RULE 21. PROTECTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION

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

(b) The Chairman of the Committee shall, with the approval of a majority of the Committee, establish such procedures as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of any national security information received classified as secret or higher. Such procedures shall, however, ensure access to this information by any member of the Committee or any other Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner of the House of Representatives who has requested the opportunity to review such material.

RULE 22. COMMITTEE STAFFING

The staffing of the Committee, the standing subcommittees, and any panel designated by the Chairman shall be subject to the rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE 23. COMMITTEE RECORDS

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

RULE 24. HEARING PROCEDURES

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

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES— 108TH CONGRESS

Pursuant to H. Res. 24, election of the Chairman (adopted January 8, 2003), H. Res. 33, election of majority members (adopted January 28, 2003), and election of minority members H. Res. 22 election of the Ranking Member (adopted January 8, 2003), H. Res. 35 (adopted January 38, 2003), and H. Res. 52 (adopted February 5, 2003), the following members served on the Committee on Armed Services in the 108th Congress.

DUNCAN HUNTER, California, <i>Chairman</i> CURT WELDON, Pennsylvania, <i>Vice Chairman</i> JOEL HEFLEY, Colorado JIM SAXTON, New Jersey JOHN M. McHUGH, New York TERRY EVERETT, Alabama ROSCOE G. BARTLETT, Maryland HOWARD P. “BUCK” McKEON, California MAC THORNBERRY, Texas JOHN N. HOSTETTLER, Indiana WALTER B. JONES, North Carolina JIM RYUN, Kansas JIM GIBBONS, Nevada ROBIN HAYES, North Carolina HEATHER WILSON, New Mexico KEN CALVERT, California ROB SIMMONS, Connecticut JO ANN DAVIS, Virginia ED SCHROCK, Virginia W. TODD AKIN, Missouri J. RANDY FORBES, Virginia JEFF MILLER, Florida JOE WILSON, South Carolina FRANK A. LoBIONDO, New Jersey TOM COLE, Oklahoma JEB BRADLEY, New Hampshire ROB BISHOP, Utah MICHAEL TURNER, Ohio JOHN KLINE, Minnesota CANDICE S. MILLER, Michigan PHIL GINGREY, Georgia MIKE ROGERS, Alabama TRENT FRANKS, Arizona	IKE SKELTON, Missouri, <i>Ranking Member</i> JOHN SPRATT, South Carolina SOLOMON P. ORTIZ, Texas LANE EVANS, Illinois GENE TAYLOR, Mississippi NEIL ABERCROMBIE, Hawaii MARTY MEEHAN, Massachusetts SILVESTRE REYES, Texas VIC SNYDER, Arkansas JIM TURNER, Texas ADAM SMITH, Washington LORETTA SANCHEZ, California MIKE MCINTYRE, North Carolina CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ, Texas ELLEN O. TAUSCHER, California ROBERT A. BRADY, Pennsylvania BARON P. HILL, Indiana JOHN B. LARSON, Connecticut SUSAN A. DAVIS, California JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island STEVE ISRAEL, New York RICK LARSEN, Washington JIM COOPER, Tennessee JIM MARSHALL, Georgia KENDRICK B. MEEK, Florida MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO, Guam RODNEY ALEXANDER, Louisiana ¹ TIM RYAN, Ohio CHARLES W. STENHOLM,² Texas
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¹ Mr. Alexander left the committee on August 9, 2004.

² Mr. Stenholm was assigned to the Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee on September 15, 2004.

SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED
SERVICES 108TH CONGRESS

The following subcommittees were established at the committee's organizational meeting on February 5, 2003.

TACTICAL AIR AND LAND FORCES

Jurisdiction pursuant to Committee Rule 4—All Army and Air Force acquisition programs (except strategic weapons and lift programs, special operations and information and technology accounts). In addition, the subcommittee will be responsible for all Navy and Marine Corps aviation programs, National Guard and Army and Air Force reserve modernization, and ammunition programs.

Mr. WELDON, *Chairman*

Mr. GIBBONS	Mr. ABERCROMBIE, <i>Ranking Member</i>
Mr. AKIN	Mr. SKELTON
Mr. BRADLEY	Mr. SPRATT
Mr. TURNER (OH)	Mr. ORTIZ
Dr. GINGREY, <i>Vice Chairman</i>	Mr. EVANS
Mr. EVERETT	Mr. TURNER (TX)
Mr. McKEON	Mr. SMITH
Mr. JONES	Mr. McINTYRE
Mr. RYUN (KS)	Mr. BRADY
Mr. SIMMONS	Mr. LARSON (CT)
Mr. SCHROCK	Mr. ISRAEL
Mr. FORBES	Mr. COOPER
Mr. HEFLEY	Mr. MEEK
Mr. WILSON (SC)	Mr. ALEXANDER ¹
Mr. LoBIONDO	Mr. STENHOLM ²

¹ Mr. Alexander left the committee on August 9, 2004.

² Mr. Stenholm was assigned to the Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee on September 15, 2004.

READINESS

Jurisdiction pursuant to Committee Rule 4—Military readiness, training, logistics and maintenance issues and programs. In addition, the subcommittee will be responsible for all military construction, installations and family housing issues, including the base closure process.

Mr. HEFLEY, *Chairman*

Mr. McKEON
 Mr. HOSTETTLER
 Mr. JONES
 Mr. RYUN (KS)
 Mr. HAYES
 Mrs. WILSON (NM)
 Mr. CALVERT
 Mr. FORBES
 Mr. MILLER (FL)
 Mr. COLE
 Mr. BISHOP
 Mrs. MILLER (MI)
 Mr. ROGERS, *Vice Chairman*
 Mr. FRANKS
 Mr. McHUGH

Mr. ORTIZ, *Ranking Member*
 Mr. EVANS
 Mr. TAYLOR
 Mr. ABERCROMBIE
 Mr. REYES
 Dr. SNYDER
 Mr. RODRIGUEZ
 Mr. BRADY
 Mr. HILL
 Mr. LARSON (CT)
 Ms. S. DAVIS (CA)
 Mr. LARSEN (WA)
 Mr. MARSHALL
 Ms. BORDALLO

TERRORISM, UNCONVENTIONAL THREATS AND CAPABILITIES

Jurisdiction pursuant to Committee Rule 4—Department of Defense counter proliferation and counter terrorism programs and initiatives. In addition, the subcommittee will be responsible for Special Operations Forces, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, information technology and programs, force protection policy and oversight and related intelligence support.

Mr. SAXTON, *Chairman*

Mr. WILSON (SC)

Mr. LoBIONDO

Mr. KLINE

Mr. MILLER (FL)

Mr. BARTLETT

Mr. THORNBERRY

Mr. GIBBONS

Mr. HAYES, *Vice Chairman*

Mrs. J. DAVIS (VA)

Mr. AKIN

Mr. HEFLEY

Mr. MEEHAN, *Ranking Member*

Mr. TURNER (TX)

Mr. SMITH

Mr. McINTYRE

Mr. RODRIGUEZ

Mr. HILL

Ms. S. DAVIS (CA)

Mr. LANGEVIN

Mr. LARSEN (WA)

Mr. COOPER

TOTAL FORCE

Jurisdiction pursuant to Committee Rule 4—Military personnel policy, reserve component integration and employment issues, military health care, military education and POW/MIA issues. In addition, the subcommittee will be responsible for Morale, Welfare and Recreation issues and programs.

Mr. MCHUGH, *Chairman*

Mr. COLE, *Vice Chairman*

Mrs. MILLER (MI)

Dr. GINGREY

Mr. SAXTON

Mr. RYUN (KS)

Mr. SCHROCK

Mr. HAYES

Dr. SNYDER, *Ranking Member*

Mr. MEEHAN

Ms. SANCHEZ

Ms. TAUSCHER

Mr. COOPER

Ms. BORDALLO

STRATEGIC FORCES

Jurisdiction pursuant to Committee Rule 4—Strategic Forces (except deep strike systems), space programs, ballistic missile defense and Department of Energy national security programs (except non-proliferation programs).

Mr. EVERETT, *Chairman*

Mr. THORNBERRY

Mr. WELDON

Mrs. WILSON (NM), *Vice Chairman*

Mr. BISHOP

Mr. TURNER (OH)

Mr. ROGERS

Mr. FRANKS

Mr. REYES, *Ranking Member*

Mr. SPRATT

Ms. SANCHEZ

Ms. TAUSCHER

Mr. MEEK

Mr. RYAN (OH)

PROJECTION FORCES

Jurisdiction pursuant to Committee Rule 4—Navy and Marine Corps programs (except strategic weapons, space, special operations and information technology programs), deep strike bombers and related systems and strategic lift programs.

Mr. BARTLETT, *Chairman*

Mr. SIMMONS, *Vice Chairman*
 Mrs. J. DAVIS (VA)
 Mr. SCHROCK
 Mr. SAXTON
 Mr. HOSTETTLER
 Mr. CALVERT
 Mr. BRADLEY
 Mr. KLINE

Mr. TAYLOR *Ranking Member*
 Mr. ABERCROMBIE
 Ms. TAUSCHER
 Mr. LANGEVIN
 Mr. ISRAEL
 Mr. MARSHALL
 Mr. ALEXANDER ¹
 Mr. STENHOLM ²

¹ Mr. Alexander left the committee on August 9, 2004.

² Mr. Stenholm was assigned to the Projection Forces Subcommittee on September 15, 2004.

COMMITTEE STAFF

By committee resolution adopted at the organizational meeting on February 5, 2003, or by authority of the Chairman, the following persons were appointed to the staff of the committee during the 108th Congress:

ROBERT S. RANGEL, *Staff Director*
CARL D. COMMENATOR, *Deputy Staff Director/Counsel (resigned May 4, 2003)*
HUGH N. JOHNSTON, JR., *Deputy Staff Director*
RITA D. THOMPSON, *Professional Staff Member*
BRENDA J. WRIGHT, *Professional Staff Member*
FRANK A. BARNES, *Staff Assistant*
BETTY B. GRAY, *Staff Assistant*
ERNEST B. WARRINGTON, JR., *Staff Assistant*
DIANE W. BOWMAN, *Staff Assistant*
MICHAEL R. HIGGINS, *Professional Staff Member*
JEAN D. REED, *Professional Staff Member*
DUDLEY L. TADEMY, *Professional Staff Member (resigned February 29, 2004)*
JOHN D. CHAPLA, *Professional Staff Member*
STEPHEN P. ANSLEY, *Professional Staff Member (resigned March 2, 2003)*
ROGER M. SMITH, *Professional Staff Member (resigned June 28, 2003)*
B. RYAN VAART, *Professional Staff Member*
ROBERT W. LAUTRUP, *Professional Staff Member*
JOHN F. SULLIVAN, *Professional Staff Member*
NANCY M. WARNER, *Professional Staff Member*
THOMAS E. HAWLEY, *Professional Staff Member*
WILLIAM H. NATTER, *Professional Staff Member*
JOHN J. POLLARD III, *Counsel (resigned August 30, 2003)*
JAMES M. LARIVIERE, *Professional Staff Member (resigned November 14, 2003)*
JESSE D. TOLLESON, JR., *Research Assistant*
MARY ELLEN FRASER, *Counsel*
DEBRA S. WADA, *Professional Staff Member*
HENRY J. SCHWEITER, *Counsel*
J. J. GERTLER, *Professional Staff Member (resigned December 5, 2004)*
DANIEL T. HILTON, *Staff Assistant (resigned February 17, 2004)*
LAURA R. HAAS, *Executive Assistant (resigned November 24, 2003)*
CHRISTOPHER A. KIM, *Staff Assistant (resigned March 20, 2003)*
KATHERINE K. GORDON, *Staff Assistant (resigned February 20, 2004)*
HARRY E. CARTLAND, *Professional Staff Member (resigned June 30, 2004)*
ERIN C. CONATON, *Professional Staff Member*
MEGHAN L. WEDD, *Deputy Press Secretary (resigned June 13, 2003)*
DOUGLAS C. ROACH, *Professional Staff Member*
VIRGINIA H. JOHNSON, *Counsel (resigned October 24, 2004)*
ALEXIS R. LASSELLE, *Analyst*
DANLEIGH S. KAPLAN, *Staff Assistant*
ANGELA M. SOWA, *Staff Assistant (resigned May 19, 2004)*
JUSTIN P. BERNIER, *Research Assistant*
RICHARD I. STARK, JR., *Professional Staff Member (resigned April 2, 2004)*
DAVID B. HEATON, *Staff Assistant (resigned June 13, 2003)*
LORI SHAFFER, *Staff Assistant (resigned January 16, 2004)*
LINDA M. BURNETTE, *Printing Clerk*
CURTIS B. FLOOD, *Staff Assistant*
MARY E. PETRELLA, *Communications Coordinator (resigned December 5, 2004)*
HUGH P. BRADY, *Professional Staff Member*
HAROLD O. STAVENAS, *Communications Director*
JOSEPH V. FENGLER, *Professional Staff Member (appointed February 24, 2003)*
WILLIAM R. MARCK, JR., *Professional Staff Member (appointed February 26, 2003)*

KENNETH A. STEADMAN, *Professional Staff Member (appointed March 3, 2003; resigned September 30, 2003)*
ERIC J. MASSA, *Professional Staff Member (appointed March 5, 2003; resigned November 1, 2003)*
PRESTON J. JOHNSON, *Staff Assistant (appointed March 17, 2003; resigned July 2, 2004)*
UYEN T. DINH, *Counsel (appointed March 24, 2003)*
ERIC R. STERNER, *Professional Staff Member (appointed April 7, 2003)*
ELIZABETH L. MCALPINE, *Staff Assistant (appointed April 14, 2003; resigned August 25, 2004)*
LYNN W. HENSELMAN, *Professional Staff Member (appointed April 21, 2003; resigned June 4, 2004)*
ROBERT L. SIMMONS, *Professional Staff Member (appointed May 19, 2003)*
W. HOLLY NEAL, *Executive Assistant (appointed June 2, 2003)*
RONALD S. PHILLIPS, *Professional Staff Member (appointed July 1, 2003; resigned December 22, 2004)*
WILLIAM C. OSTENDORFF, *Counsel (appointed August 25, 2003)*
CLAIRE E. DUNNE, *Staff Assistant (appointed October 14, 2003)*
JAMES WILLIAM GODWIN, JR., *Professional Staff Member (appointed October 27, 2003)*
LINDSAY D. YOUNG, *Staff Assistant (appointed December 8, 2003)*
JENNIFER E. GIGLIO, *Staff Assistant (appointed January 14, 2004)*
MARK R. LEWIS, *Professional Staff Member (appointed February 9, 2004)*
KATHERINE A. CROFT, *Staff Assistant (appointed March 1, 2004)*
E. HAYES ARENDALL, *Staff Assistant (appointed March 1, 2004)*
LOREN L. DEALY, *Communications Assistant (appointed March 29, 2004)*
JOSHUA T. HARTMAN, *Professional Staff Member (appointed April 5, 2004)*
HEATHER L. MESSERA, *Staff Assistant (appointed July 6, 2004)*
PAUL ARCANGELI, *Professional Staff Member (appointed August 1, 2004)*
CARRIE M. SLOAN, *Press Secretary (appointed August 9, 2004)*
JEFFERY A. GREEN, *Counsel (appointed September 1, 2004)*
JEANETTE S. JAMES, *Professional Staff Member (appointed September 7, 2004)*
CHANDLER T. LOCKHART, *Staff Assistant (appointed September 24, 2004)*

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

A total of 219 meetings were held by the Committee on Armed Services and its subcommittees during the 108th Congress. The committee held one joint hearing. A breakdown of the meetings follows:

Full Committee	115
Subcommittees:	
Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee	13
Readiness Subcommittee	18
Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee	30
Total Force Subcommittee	18
Strategic Forces Subcommittee	15
Projection Forces Subcommittee	10

LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

LEGISLATION ENACTED INTO LAW

PUBLIC LAW 108–13 (H.R. 672)

To rename the Guam South Elementary/Middle School of the Department of Defense Domestic Dependents Elementary and Secondary Schools System in honor of Navy Commander William “Willie” McCool, who was the pilot of the Space Shuttle Columbia when it was tragically lost on February 1, 2003

Public Law 108–13 designates the Guam South Elementary/Middle School of the Department of Defense Domestic Dependents Elementary and Secondary Schools System in Apra Heights, Guam, as the “Commander William C. McCool Elementary/Middle School.” This designation is made in honor of William C. McCool, who was a commander in the U.S. Navy and pilot of the Space Shuttle Columbia when it was tragically lost on February 1, 2003. H.R. 672 was introduced and referred to the Committee on Armed Services on February 11, 2003. On February 26, 2003, the bill passed the House under suspension of the rules. The measure was passed in the Senate without amendment by unanimous consent on April 7, 2003. The measure was signed by the President and became law on April 22, 2003.

PUBLIC LAW 108–121 (H.R. 3365)

To amend title 10, United States Code, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the death gratuity payable with respect to deceased members of the Armed Forces and to exclude such gratuity from gross income, to provide additional tax relief for members of the Armed Forces and their families, and for other purposes

Public Law 108–121, the Military Family Tax Relief Act of 2003, provides various types of tax relief to members of the Armed Forces. Additionally, the Act suspends the tax-exempt status of organizations involved in terrorist activities, offers tax relief to astronauts who die in the line of duty, and extends the authorization for certain customs user fees. On October 21, 2003, H.R. 3365 was

introduced and referred to the Committees on Ways and Means and Armed Services. The measure was considered under suspension of the rules and passed the House on October 29, 2003. On November 3, 2003, the Senate passed the measure with amendment, and it was signed by the President and became law on November 11, 2003.

PUBLIC LAW 108–136 (H.R. 1588)

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2004 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes

Public Law 108–136, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004, authorizes funds totaling \$397,499,259,000 for national defense functions for fiscal year 2004 and provides a budget authority level of \$401,297,477,000.

Division A

Division A of Public Law 108–136 authorizes funds for fiscal year 2004 for the Department of Defense.

Subtitle A of title I authorizes \$74,203,511,000 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, weapons and tracked combat vehicles, ammunition, and other procurement for the armed forces, defense agencies, and reserve components of the armed forces.

Subtitles B through E of title I establish additional program requirements, restrictions, limitations, transfers of, or funds for specified programs for the armed forces, including: the restrictions on the Stryker combat vehicle program; multiyear procurement authority for the F/A 18 aircraft, the Tactical Tomahawk cruise missile, the Virginia-class submarine, the E–2C aircraft, and the Phalanx Close-in Weapons System; and limitations on funds for the F/A 22 aircraft.

Subtitle A of title II authorizes \$63,384,721,000 for research, development, test and evaluation for the armed forces and the defense agencies, including amounts for basic research and development-related matters.

Subtitle B of title II establishes certain program requirements, restrictions, and limitations on six separate research and development-related matters, including the Army’s Future Combat Systems, the Navy’s Fleet Platform Architectures, and limitations on the development of the Joint Tactical Radio System.

Subtitles C and D of title II address ballistic missile defense programs and miscellaneous other matters, including the Department of Defense program to expand bandwidth capabilities for network-centric operations.

Subtitle A of title III authorizes \$114,353,337,000 for operation and maintenance, \$17,911,590,000 for other programs, and \$2,849,548,000 for working capital funds for the armed forces and defense agencies.

Subtitle B through D of title III addresses environmental provisions, workplace and depot issues, as well as other miscellaneous matters.

Title IV provides military personnel authorizations for the active and reserve forces for fiscal year 2004 and authorizes appropria-

tions of \$98,908,400,000 for military personnel for fiscal year 2004. The end strengths for active duty personnel for fiscal year 2004 are as follows:

Army, 482,400
Navy, 373,800
Marine Corps, 175,000
Air Force, 359,300

The Selected Reserve end strengths for fiscal year 2004 are as follows:

Army National Guard, 350,000
Army Reserve, 205,000
Naval Reserve, 85,900
Marine Corps Reserve, 39,600
Air National Guard, 107,030
Air Force Reserve, 75,800
Coast Guard Reserve, 10,000

The end strengths for reserves on active duty in support of the reserve components for fiscal year 2004 are as follows:

Army National Guard, 25,599
Army Reserve, 14,374
Naval Reserve, 14,384
Marine Corps Reserve, 2,261
Air National Guard, 12,191
Air Force Reserve, 1,660

Title V sets military personnel policy, including provisions that address officer personnel policy; the reserve components; ROTC and military service academies; education and training; administrative matters; military justice matters; benefits; domestic violence; and other matters.

Title VI addresses compensation and other personnel benefits, including pay and allowances; bonuses and special and incentive pays; travel and transportation allowances; retiree and survivor benefits; commissary and nonappropriated fund instrumentality benefits; and other matters.

Title VII contains military health care provisions, such as enhanced benefits for reservists including TRICARE program improvements.

Title VIII addresses acquisition policy, acquisition management and related matters, including United States defense industrial base matters, and defense acquisition workforce matters.

Title IX contains Department of Defense organization and management provisions, including duties and functions of officers; space activities; reports; and other related matters.

Title X addresses general provisions relating to financial matters; naval vessels and shipyards; counter-drug activities; reports; extension of expiring authorities; and other matters.

Title XI addresses Department of Defense civilian personnel matters, including the National Security Personnel System, and other federal government civilian personnel matters.

Title XII concerns matters relating to other nations, including matters relating to Iraq; matters relating to export protections; administrative requirements and authorities; and related reports.

Title XIII addresses Cooperative Threat Reduction with states of the Former Soviet Union.

Title XIV, also referred to as the “Services Acquisition Reform Act,” addresses federal government contracting for services.

Title XV establishes the Veterans’ Disability Benefits Commission.

Title XVI addresses defense biomedical countermeasures.

Division B

Division B of Public Law 108–136 authorizes appropriations in the amount of \$9,685,700,000 for military construction and military family housing in support of the active forces, the reserve components, and the NATO security investment program for fiscal year 2004. In addition, Division B contains military construction and family housing program changes; increased authority for emergency construction and one-year authority for the use of operations and maintenance funds for contingency construction; expanded leasing authorities for facilities in Korea; and land conveyance authorizations.

Division C

Division C of Public Law 108–136 authorizes appropriations in the amount of \$16,698,752,000 for Department of Energy national security programs for fiscal year 2004. Division C also includes authorization for and/or addresses the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board; National Defense Stockpile; Naval Petroleum Reserves; the Maritime Administration; and the Nuclear Security Initiative.

The Committee on Armed Services reported H.R. 1588, as amended, to the House on May 16, 2003. The measure passed the House, as amended, on May 22, 2003. The Senate passed by voice vote H.R. 1588, as amended, on June 4, 2003, subsequent to striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the provisions of a similar measure, S. 1050. The conference report was agreed to in the House on November 7, 2003, and in the Senate on November 12, 2003. H.R. 1588 was signed by the President and became law on November 24, 2003.

(H. Rept. 108–106; H. Rept. 108–106, Part II; S. Rept. 108–46; H. Rept. 108–354; H.A.S.C. 107–2; H.A.S.C. 107–3; H.A.S.C. 107–4; H.A.S.C. 107–5; H.A.S.C. 107–6; H.A.S.C. 107–7; H.A.S.C. 107–8)

PUBLIC LAW 108–220 (S. 2057)

To require the Secretary of Defense to reimburse members of the United States Armed Forces for certain transportation expenses incurred by the members in connection with leave under the Central Command Rest and Recuperation Leave Program before the program was expanded to include domestic travel

Public Law 108–220 directs the Secretary of Defense to reimburse a member of the armed forces for transportation expenses incurred in connection with the Rest and Recuperation Leave Program. It provides retroactive payments to service members for the period beginning on September 25, 2003, and ending on December 18, 2003. S. 2057 was introduced and referred to the Senate Committee on Armed Services on February 9, 2004. On March 3, 2004, the bill was discharged by the Senate Committee on Armed Services, passed by the Senate without amendment by unanimous con-

sent, and referred to the House Committee on Armed Services. On March 17, 2004, the committee held a markup session to consider S. 2057. The committee ordered the bill to be reported by a voice vote. The measure was considered under suspension of the rules and passed by the House on March 30, 2004. The President signed the bill into law on April 22, 2004.

PUBLIC LAW 108–234 (H.R. 3104)

To provide for the establishment of separate campaign medals to be awarded to members of the uniformed services who participate in Operation Enduring Freedom and to members of the uniformed services who participate in Operation Iraqi Freedom

Public Law 108–234 establishes two distinct campaign medals to recognize specifically service by members of the armed forces in the two separate campaigns of the global war on terrorism: Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom. H.R. 3104 was introduced and referred to the House Committee on Armed Services on September 16, 2003. After being ordered reported by the committee by a voice vote, the measure was considered and passed under suspension of the rules on March 30, 2004. On May 18, 2004, the Senate passed the measure without amendment. It was signed by the President and became public law on May 20, 2004.

PUBLIC LAW 108–236 (S.J. RES. 28)

Recognizing the 60th anniversary of the Allied landing at Normandy during World War II

Public Law 108–220 recognizes the 60th anniversary of the Allied landing at Normandy, and requests the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and programs to honor the sacrifices of their fellow countrymen who liberated Europe. The measure commends the American, British, and Canadian troops who conducted the most extensive amphibious military operation ever to occur, an act which helped to end Nazi tyranny in Europe and restore freedom and human dignity to millions of people. After passing the Senate by unanimous consent on April 1, 2004, S.J. Res. 28 was referred to the Committee on Armed Services on April 2, 2004. The joint resolution was considered under suspension of the rules on June 1, 2004, and passed the House on June 2, 2004. On June 15, 2004, the President signed S.J. Res. 28 into law.

PUBLIC LAW 108–268 (H.R. 4322)

To provide for the transfer of the Nebraska Avenue Naval Complex in the District of Columbia to facilitate the establishment of the headquarters for the Department of Homeland Security, to provide for the acquisition by the Department of the Navy of suitable replacement facilities, and for other purposes

Public Law 108–268 requires the Secretary of the Navy to transfer the majority of the Nebraska Avenue Complex to the Administrator of General Services, in order to accommodate the headquarters of the Department of Homeland Security. The bill requires the Department of Homeland Security to be responsible for the initial costs of relocation of Navy functions located at the complex, and expresses the Sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Navy should receive funds from other federal agencies to meet long-term

relocation costs. Finally, the bill includes authority for the Secretary of the Navy to reclaim and then sell the complex should costs incurred by the Navy to relocate from the complex exceed amounts received from the Department of Homeland Security and other agencies.

H.R. 4322 was introduced and referred to the Committee on Armed Services on May 11, 2004, where it was considered and ordered reported by voice vote on May 13, 2004. The measure was considered and passed under suspension of the rules on May 14, 2004. On June 21, 2004, the Senate passed the measure without amendment by unanimous consent, and the President signed it into law on July 2, 2004.

PUBLIC LAW 108–375 (H.R. 4200)

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes

Public Law 108–375 authorizes funds totaling \$418,841,315,000 for national defense functions for fiscal year 2005 and provides a budget authority level of \$420,610,620,000.

Division A

Division A of Public Law 108–375 authorizes funds for fiscal year 2005 for the Department of Defense.

Subtitle A of title I authorizes \$74,182,957,000 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, weapons and tracked combat vehicles, ammunition, and other procurement for the armed forces, defense agencies, and reserve components of the armed forces.

Subtitles B through E of title I establish additional program requirements, restrictions, limitations, transfers of, or funds for specified programs for the armed forces, including: multiyear procurement authority for the Army and Marine Corps lightweight 155-millimeter howitzer program; acceleration of the Navy DDG–51 modernization program; the development of deployable systems to include consideration of force protection operating in asymmetric threat environments, and the requirement that those operational units that are deployed to, or preparing to deploy to, Operation Iraqi Freedom or Operation Enduring Freedom, regardless of the status of those units as active, guard, or reserve component units, will receive priority for equipment allocation.

Subtitle A of title II authorizes \$66,497,758,000 for research, development, test and evaluation for the armed forces and the defense agencies, including amounts for basic research and development-related matters.

Subtitle B of title II establishes certain program requirements, restrictions, and limitations on seven separate research and development-related matters, such as restrictions on the Army's Future Combat Systems program strategy.

Subtitles C and D of title II address ballistic missile defense programs and miscellaneous other matters.

Subtitle A of title III authorizes \$121,520,189,000 for operation and maintenance, \$20,086,885,000 for other programs, and

\$2,896,138,000 for working capital funds for the armed forces and defense agencies.

Subtitle B through F of title III address environmental provisions, workplace and depot issues, information technology, as well as other miscellaneous matters.

Title IV provides military personnel authorizations for the active and reserve forces for fiscal year 2005 and authorizes appropriations of \$106,542,982,000 for military personnel for fiscal year 2005. The end strengths for active duty personnel for fiscal year 2005 are as follows:

- Army, 502,400
- Navy, 365,900
- Marine Corps, 178,000
- Air Force, 359,700

The Selected Reserve end strengths for fiscal year 2005 are as follows:

- Army National Guard, 350,000
- Army Reserve, 205,000
- Naval Reserve, 83,400
- Marine Corps Reserve, 39,600
- Air National Guard, 106,800
- Air Force Reserve, 76,100
- Coast Guard Reserve, 10,000

The end strengths for reserves on active duty in support of the reserve components for fiscal year 2005 are as follows:

- Army National Guard, 26,602
- Army Reserve, 14,970
- Naval Reserve, 14,152
- Marine Corps Reserve, 2,261
- Air National Guard, 12,263
- Air Force Reserve, 1,900

Title V sets military personnel policy, including provisions that address officer personnel policy; the reserve components; joint officer management and joint professional military education; military services academies; education and training; defense dependents education; medals, decorations, and special promotions and appointments; military voting; military justice matters; sexual assault in the armed forces; management and administrative matters; and other matters.

Title VI addresses compensation and other personnel benefits, including pay and allowances, bonuses and special and incentive pays, travel and transportation allowances, retired pay and survivor benefits, commissary and nonappropriated fund instrumentality benefits, and other related matters.

Title VII contains military health care provisions, including enhanced benefits for reserves; other health care program improvements; health care planning, programming, and management; and Medical Readiness Tracking and Health Surveillance.

Title VIII addressed acquisition policy, acquisition management and related matters, including United States defense industrial base matters.

Title IX contains Department of Defense organization and management provisions, including duties and functions of Department

of Defense; space activities; intelligence-related matters; and other related matters.

Title X addresses general provisions relating to financial matters; naval vessels and shipyards; counterdrug matters; matters relating to museums and commemorations; miscellaneous report requirements; defense against terrorism and other domestic security matters; personnel security matters; transportation-related matters; and other matters such as energy savings performance contracts and actions to prevent the abuse of detainees.

Title XI addressed Department of Defense civilian personnel matters.

Title XII concerns matters relating to other nations including matters relating to Iraq, Afghanistan, and the global war on terrorism; counterproliferation matters; and other matters.

Title XIII addresses Cooperative Threat Reduction with states of the Former Soviet Union.

Title XIV addresses sunken military craft.

Title XV authorizes \$25,000,000,000 for increased costs due to Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom, to include such things as vehicle and body armor; munitions; and improvised explosive device countermeasures equipment.

Division B

Division B of Public Law 108–375 authorizes appropriations in the amount of \$9,930,100,000 for military construction and military family housing in support of the active forces, the reserve components, and the NATO security investment program for fiscal year 2005. In addition, Division B contains military construction and family housing program changes; increased oversight requirements for operations, maintenance, and repair of general and flag officer quarters; new requirements to ensure regular assessments of the vulnerability of military installations to terrorist attacks; repeal of statutory limitations on the Military Housing Privatization Initiative; continuation of the temporary authority for the use of operation and maintenance funds for contingency construction; several modifications to base realignment and closure authorities; and land conveyance authorizations.

Division C

Division C of Public Law 108–375 authorizes appropriations in the amount of \$16,816,911,000 for Department of Energy national security programs for fiscal year 2005. Title XXXI pertaining to Department of Energy national security programs also includes program restrictions and limitations; proliferation matters; the Energy Employee Occupational Illness Compensation Program; and other matters. Division C also includes authorization for and/or addresses the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board; National Defense Stockpile; Naval Petroleum Reserves; the Maritime Administration; and assistance to firefighters.

The Committee on Armed Services reported H.R. 4200, as amended, to the House on May 14, 2004. The measure passed the House, as amended, on May 20, 2004. The Senate passed H.R. 4200, as amended, on June 23, 2004, subsequent to striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the provi-

sions of a similar measure, S. 2400. On October 9, 2004, the conference report was agreed to in both the House and the Senate, the latter by unanimous consent. H.R. 4200 was signed by the President and became law on October 28, 2004.

(H. Rept. 108–491; H. Rept. 108–491, Part II; S. Rept. 108–260; H. Rept. 108–767; H.A.S.C. 108–21; H.A.S.C. 108–22; H.A.S.C. 108–23; H.A.S.C. 108–24; H.A.S.C. 108–25; H.A.S.C. 108–26; H.A.S.C. 108–27)

PUBLIC LAW 108–458 (S. 2845)

To reform the intelligence community and the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, and for other purposes

Public Law 108–458, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, creates a Director of National Intelligence to lead the intelligence community, serve as the principal intelligence adviser to the President, and oversee and direct the implementation of the National Intelligence Program; establishes a National Counterterrorism Center to coordinate across departmental lines and serve as the primary executive branch organization for counterterrorism intelligence and strategic operational planning; addresses specific efforts designed to tighten border control and increase transportation security against terrorist activities.

After being introduced in the Senate on September 23, 2004, and laid before the Senate by unanimous consent on September 27, 2004, S. 2845 passed the Senate with amendments on October 6, 2004. A House bill pertaining to the same subject matter, H.R. 10, was introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), as well as the Committees on Armed Services, Education and the Workforce, Energy and Commerce, Financial Services, Government Reform, International Relations, the Judiciary, Rules, Science, Transportation and Infrastructure, Ways and Means, and Homeland Security (Select) on September 24, 2004. On September 29, 2004, the Committee on Armed Services met to consider H.R. 10 and ordered the bill reported to the House with amendments. The measure passed the House on October 8, 2004. The House passed S. 2845, as amended, on October 16, 2004, subsequent to striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the provisions of the similar measure, H.R. 10. Conferees filed a conference report on December 7, 2004, which was agreed to in the House and the Senate on December 7, 2004, and December 8, 2004, respectively. S. 2845 was presented to the President on December 15, 2004, and was signed into law on December 17, 2004.

(H. Rept. 108–724, Part II; H. Rept. 108–796; H.A.S.C. 108–36)

LEGISLATION REPORTED BUT NOT ENACTED

H.R. 1950

To establish the Millennium Challenge Account to provide increased support for certain developing countries; to authorize the expansion of the Peace Corps; to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2004 and 2005; and to authorize appropriations under the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for security assistance for fiscal years 2004 and 2005

H.R. 1950, the Department of State Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005, would have authorized activities of the Department of State in pursuit of U.S. foreign policy and national interests in fiscal years 2004 and 2005. As amended by the House Armed Services Committee, the bill would have preserved existing national security controls on communication satellite exports, and provided for limited transfer of the financial costs of the Department of State airlift requirements to the Department of Defense. H.R. 1950 was introduced and referred to the Committee on International Relations on May 5, 2003. On May 16, 2003, after being amended and reported by the Committee on International Relations, H.R. 1950 was referred jointly and sequentially to the Committees on Armed Services, Energy and Commerce, and the Judiciary. On June 26, 2003, the Committee on Armed Services ordered reported the measure, as amended, to the House. The measure passed the House on July 16, 2003. No further action was taken. (H. Rept. 108–105, Part III)

H. RES. 364

Resolution of inquiry requesting the President to transmit to the House of Representatives not later than 14 days after the date of adoption of this resolution the report prepared for the Joint Chiefs of Staff entitled “Operation Iraqi Freedom Strategic Lessons Learned” and documents in his possession on the reconstruction and security of post-war Iraq

H. Res. 364 is a resolution of inquiry designed to request specific factual information from the President of the United States or the head of one of the executive departments. The Rules of the House of Representatives provide for a committee to report on a qualifying resolution of inquiry, such as H. Res. 364, within 14 legislative days or a privileged motion to discharge the committee is in order. H. Res. 364 would have requested the President to transmit to the House of Representatives the report prepared for the Joint Chiefs of Staff entitled, “Operation Iraqi Freedom Strategic Lessons Learned,” and any other documents in his possession on the reconstruction and security of post-war Iraq. H. Res. 364 was referred to the Committees on Armed Services and International Relations on September 9, 2003. On September 30, 2003, the Committee on Armed Services ordered the resolution of inquiry to be reported adversely. No further action was taken.

(H. Rept. 108–289, Part II)

H. CON. RES. 374

Expressing the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense, Federal banking agencies, the National Credit Union Administration, and the Federal Trade Commission should work to mitigate the financial hardships experienced by members of the reserve component as a result of being called to active duty

H. Con. Res. 374 would have expressed the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense, the Federal banking agencies, the National Credit Union Administration, and the Federal Trade Commission should work to mitigate the financial hardships experienced by mobilized reserve members. This would have included issuing guidance to allow deferral of home loans by financial institutions. H. Con. Res. 374 was referred to the Committees on Armed Services and Financial Services on February 26, 2004. On March 17, 2004, the committee held a markup session to consider the measure. The committee ordered the bill to be reported, as amended, by a voice vote. No further action was taken.

H.R. 3966

To amend title 10, United States Code, to improve the ability of the Department of Defense to establish and maintain Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps units at institutions of higher education, to improve the ability of students to participate in Senior ROTC programs, and to ensure that institutions of higher education provide military recruiters entry to campuses and access to students that is at least equal in quality and scope to that provided to any other employer

H.R. 3966, the ROTC and Military Recruiter Equal Access to Campus Act of 2004, would have improved the ability of the Department of Defense to establish and maintain Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) units at institutions of higher education, improved the ability of students to participate in Senior ROTC programs, and ensured that institutions of higher education provide military recruiters entry to campuses and access to students that is at least equal in quality and scope to that provided to any other employer. H.R. 3966 was referred to the Committees on Armed Services and Education and Workforce on March 12, 2004. The Committee on Armed Services ordered the bill to be reported, as amended, on March 17, 2004. The measure passed the House on March 30, 2004. The text of H.R. 3966, as modified, was incorporated into H.R. 4200, the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005.

H.R. Rept. 108-443)

H.R. 4323

To amend title 10, United States Code, to provide rapid acquisition authority to the Secretary of Defense to respond to combat emergencies

H.R. 4323 would have authorized the Secretary of Defense to rapidly acquire equipment needed by a combatant commander to eliminate a combat capability deficiency that has resulted in combat fatalities. Additionally, the measure would have required the Secretary to develop a process for such rapid acquisition authority and submit to Congress a detailed explanation of the process, including procedures to be followed in carrying out the process. H.R. 4323 was referred to the Committee on Armed Services on May 11, 2004. On May 12, 2004, the committee held a markup session to consider H.R. 4323 and ordered the bill reported by a voice vote.

The bill passed the House under suspension of the rules on June 14, 2004. The text of H.R. 4323 was incorporated into H.R. 4200, the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005.

H. RES. 499

Resolution of inquiry requesting the President and directing the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Attorney General to transmit to the House of Representatives not later than 14 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution documents in the possession of the President and those officials relating to the disclosure of the identity and employment of Ms. Valerie Plame

H. Res. 499 is a resolution of inquiry designed to request specific factual information from the President of the United States or the head of one of the executive departments. The Rules of the House of Representatives provide for a committee to report on a qualifying resolution of inquiry within 14 legislative days or a privileged motion to discharge the committee is in order. H. Res. 499 would have requested the President and directed the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Attorney General to transmit to the House of Representatives not later than 14 days after the date of the adoption of the resolution all documents including telephone and electronic mail records, logs and calendars, personnel records, and records of internal discussions in the possession of the President and those officials relating to the disclosure of the identity of Ms. Valerie Plame as an employee of the Central Intelligence Agency during the period beginning on May 6, 2003, and ending on July 31, 2003.

H. Res. 499 was introduced and referred to Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), as well as the Committees on Armed Services, International Relations, and the Judiciary on January 21, 2004. On February 25, 2004, the Committee on Armed Services ordered the resolution of inquiry to be reported adversely. No further action was taken.

(H. Rept. 108-413, Part IV)

H. RES. 640

Resolution of inquiry requesting that the Secretary of Defense transmit to the House of Representatives before the expiration of the 14-day period beginning on the date of the adoption of this resolution any picture, photograph, video, communication, or report produced in conjunction with any completed Department of Defense investigation conducted by Major General Antonio M. Taguba relating to allegations of torture or allegations of violations of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 at Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq or any completed Department of Defense investigation relating to the abuse or alleged abuse of a prisoner of war or detainee by any civilian contractor working in Iraq who is employed on behalf of the Department of Defense

H. Res. 640 is a resolution of inquiry designed to request specific factual information from the President of the United States or the head of one of the executive departments. The Rules of the House of Representatives provide for a committee to report on a qualifying resolution of inquiry within 14 legislative days or a privileged motion to discharge the committee is in order. H. Res. 640 would have requested the Secretary of Defense to transmit to the House of Representatives within 14 days any picture, photograph, video, communication, or report produced in conjunction with the investigation conducted by Major General Antonio Taguba relating to al-

legations of violations of the Geneva Conventions at Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq or any completed investigation relating to the abuse of detainees by civilian contractors working in Iraq on behalf of the Department of Defense. H. Res. 640 was referred to the Committee on Armed Services on May 12, 2004. On June 14, 2004, the Committee on Armed Services ordered the resolution of inquiry to be reported adversely. No further action was taken.

(H. Rept. 108-547)

H. RES. 689

Resolution of inquiry requesting the President and directing certain other Federal officials to transmit to the House of Representatives not later than 14 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution documents in the possession of the President and those officials relating to the treatment of prisoners or detainees in Iraq, Afghanistan, or Guantanamo Bay.

H. Res. 689 is a resolution of inquiry designed to request specific factual information from the President of the United States or the head of one of the executive departments. The Rules of the House of Representatives provide for a committee to report on a qualifying resolution of inquiry within 14 legislative days or a privileged motion to discharge the committee is in order. H. Res. 689 would have called for the transmission of documents in the possession of the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General, which relate to the treatment of prisoners and detainees in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Guantanamo Bay. The resolution also would have directed these cabinet members to provide documentation of work completed and planned in over 20 comprehensive categories. These categories encompass a broad range of information including reports, memorandums, complaints, chain-of-command charts, contracting receipts, interrogation doctrine, and translation data produced by sources such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, local sub-contractors, and individual military units.

H. Res. 689 was referred to the Committee on Armed Services on June 23, 2004. On July 15, 2004, the committee held a markup session to consider this resolution of inquiry. The committee ordered the resolution to be reported adversely to the House. No further action was taken.

(H. Rept. 108-632)

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

The oversight responsibilities of the Committee on Armed Services were conducted primarily within the context of the committee's consideration of the annual defense authorization bills, which cover the breadth of the operations of the Department of Defense as well as a significant portion of the annual operating budget of the Department of Energy. The annual national defense budget of approximately \$411.0 billion involves millions of military and civilian personnel, thousands of facilities, and hundreds of agencies, departments, and commands located throughout the world.

SUMMARY OF OVERSIGHT PLAN

In response to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States and U.S. military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, the committee conducted extensive oversight activities during the 108th Congress, paying particular attention to intelligence, the conduct of the war on terrorism, force protection of military personnel, equipment and installations. The committee regularly received briefings on national security threats, and conducted a series of hearings and briefings on the status of U.S. Forces in Iraq. In addition, prior to consideration of the fiscal year 2004 and 2005 defense budgets, the committee conducted oversight hearings with the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the individual service secretaries and chiefs of staff, combatant commanders, other officials of the Department of Defense and the military departments, officials of the Central Intelligence Agency and other defense-related intelligence agencies, and the Secretary of Energy, the Under Secretary for Nuclear Security and other officials of the Department of Energy. The committee also received testimony from outside experts in academia, industry, associations, and those in private life on these matters.

While the majority of the committee's oversight was planned to support the annual defense authorization bill, the committee also conducted oversight activities as demanded by critical current events.

ACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following specific areas and subjects were designated for special attention during the 108th Congress:

DEFENSE BUDGET

The committee dedicated annual budget oversight to ensure continued increases in budget authorization for national security programs for a nation at war. The committee focused on the troops that are defending our freedom. More than 200,000 soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines have served in the global war on ter-

rorism. The committee worked to ensure that our troops on the battlefield were protected while supporting their needs at home. As a result, the 108th Congress adopted:

(1) Funding for an additional \$1.5 billion for critical procurement and research, development, test and evaluation programs over the President's last two budget requests.

(2) An additional \$25.0 billion of emergency authorizations for the ongoing operations in Iraq and Afghanistan in the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005.

(3) Full concurrent receipt of benefits for military retirees for the most severely disabled veterans.

(4) Pay raises for military personnel and their families to include special pay and bonuses for active duty personnel, increases in the family separation allowance for service members with dependents, and increases in the rate of special pay for those subject to hostile fire and imminent danger.

(5) Civilian personnel system reforms that allow the Department of Defense to develop a merit-based system of management for civilian employees that will support emerging national security objectives.

(6) Increased end strengths for the Army and Marine Corps to provide the needed flexibility to execute the global war on terrorism.

(7) Enhancements to TRICARE benefits for reservists and family members to include providing health care benefits up to 90 days before the date on which the member's period of active duty begins, waiving deductible payments required by the TRICARE program for dependents of reservists who are called to active duty for more than 30 days, and providing transitional medical assistance program benefits to service members and their dependents for up to 180 days following separation from active duty.

(8) Changes in survivor benefits plan annuities that eliminate social security offsets to protect the financial security of the survivors of military retirees.

(9) Increases in authority for the military housing privatization initiative for continued improvement and revitalization of military housing on domestic military bases.

(10) Rapid acquisition authorities and force protection initiatives to protect our military personnel in combat.

(11) Improvements to tuition assistance for reserve officers on active duty by waiving the two-year active duty service obligation required as a condition for receiving tuition assistance.

(12) The repeal of the requirement for wounded service personnel to pay subsistence charges while they recuperate in military hospitals.

IRAQ

In March 2003, the United States led a coalition of nations in a series of military operations to: (1) depose the regime of Saddam Hussein, a recognized state sponsor of international terrorism and source of instability in the international security environment; (2) bring Iraq into compliance with a series of United Nations Security

Council Resolutions; and, (3) establish a representative government in Iraq.

By May 1, 2003, major combat operations were concluded and the United States—together with its allies—assumed provisional control of the country. Most reviews of military operations in Iraq concluded that it was an extraordinary military campaign, in which a limited number of U.S. military forces soundly defeated a numerically superior adversary. From that standpoint, Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) was a major test of past efforts to transform the military for its 21st century missions. Operation Iraqi Freedom demonstrated successful implementation of and pointed the way towards future operational concepts and capabilities designed to maximize the utility of new technologies for the United States military. Early lessons, including the importance of force protection and command and control systems, such as Blue Force Tracker, which improved the situational awareness of U.S. commanders, were incorporated into the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136).

Additionally, in order to review long-term lessons, the committee conducted a series of briefings and hearings with representatives from the Department of Defense and analytical community to review the conduct of military operations and their implications for the future force. On July 10, 2003, the Combatant Commander for U.S. Central Command, General Tommy Franks, USA, testified before the committee on both Operations Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan. General Franks stressed the value of speed and surprise in achieving U.S. military objectives, noting that even though U.S. forces had been deploying to his command's area of operations for several months, they were still able to achieve operational surprise by initiating combat operations before completing the deployment of all military forces. In General Franks' view, that surprise reduced coalition casualties and enabled them to secure Iraqi infrastructure intact for use in rebuilding the country.

On October 2, 2003, the committee conducted an open hearing and a classified briefing with a special team created by the Department of Defense specifically to review and identify lessons learned from OIF. The study, led by Admiral E.P. Giambastiani, USN, Commander of U.S. Joint Forces Command, confirmed the importance of speed and surprise in the Defense Department's estimation of its successes in OIF. Following this hearing, on October 21, 2003, the committee invited several outside experts to offer their thoughts on lessons learned. Major General Robert Scales, USA (ret.), former commandant of the Army War College, Dr. Andrew Krepinevich, Executive Director of the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments and author of "The Army in Vietnam," and Dr. Stephen Biddle, Associate Research Professor at the Army War College, reviewed the analytical community's general thoughts, the Department's assessments, and their own interpretations of OIF. The outside experts had a variety of explanations for the speed with which the United States achieved its military goals in Iraq. Dr. Biddle, for example, led an Army War College team that concluded speed and flexibility were less important factors than professionalism and the overmatching capabilities of U.S. forces. Ac-

cording to Dr. Biddle, OIF was successful due to a unique combination of U.S. capabilities, which lined up in synchronicity with specific Iraqi weaknesses. General Scales took a slightly different—but not incompatible—perspective, noting that advanced technology, the speed of its advance, and the professionalism of its troops gave the United States military a significant advantage. However, General Scales also argued for improved intelligence and awareness of foreign political and cultural issues, noting that U.S. technical advantages could be offset by an inadequate understanding of its enemies. In particular, General Scales recommended additional training in foreign languages and cultures at more junior levels. Dr. Krepinevich stressed the value of speed, precision, improved command, control, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance in achieving the coalition victory, but also highlighted the need to recognize that the United States military was now in the “regime change business” and would have to incorporate that mission into its force structure and procurement programs.

As decisive as the major combat operations were in deposing the Hussein regime, Iraq’s transition to a secure and sovereign country with a representative government was quickly complicated by the rise of an ad hoc insurgency, which grew more organized and lethal over time. As a result, U.S. military forces need to remain in the country at numbers higher than initially expected. The extended deployments place unanticipated pressure on the military, particularly the Army and Marine Corps, to rotate units through Iraq in order to continue fighting the insurgency. Normally, roughly one-third of the existing military is available for deployment at any given time. Units not deployed are either preparing to deploy or conducting reconstitution and training activities. Thus, the need to maintain large formations in Iraq increases the stress on the total size of the force. At the same time, U.S. military forces took on a large share of initial reconstruction activities, a mission for which they often had little experience or formal training, and became increasingly involved in the process of preparing Iraqi society for the return of its sovereignty. To review these issues, the committee conducted regular briefings with representatives from the Departments of Defense and State, as well as outside experts. Additionally, it held ten formal hearings, including five on reconstruction and stability operations, four on the plans for, and implications of, returning sovereignty to Iraq, and one focusing on the long-term impact of higher operational tempos on military force structure. The last hearing specifically addressed a topic that figured prominently in authorization and posture hearings throughout 2004, as well as hearings regarding Army transformation.

The committee came to several conclusions from these activities. First, it determined that the overall size of the military was insufficient for the tasks put before it. As a result, the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375) authorized an additional 30,000 active personnel for the Army and 9,000 personnel for the Marine Corps over five years. Second, the committee determined that existing laws regarding reconstruction and stability operations were inadequate. However, the committee was also concerned that neither the Department of Defense nor Congress possessed enough information about the long

term impact of reconstruction and stability operations on the military to consider long-term changes to existing law. Therefore, the committee recommended provisions in its fiscal year 2005 defense bill that would temporarily address the issue while collecting additional information. For instance, the enacted law (Public Law 108–375) authorizes the use of appropriated funds for the Commander’s Emergency Response Program, under which local commanders have access to funds for use in local rehabilitation projects intended to improve their relationships with local Iraqis. Additionally, the law permits the Department of Defense to use funds—with certain restrictions—to train and equip Iraqi and Afghan security forces and to assist Special Operations Forces in their work with indigenous forces in the global war on terrorism. Because these authorities are limited, the law further directs the Secretary of Defense to survey existing legal authorities and make recommendations for improvements. Finally, the committee determined that reconstruction and stability operations would require an integrated strategy and increased guidance on the role of contractors in a combat zone. Therefore, it recommended provisions adopted in the fiscal year 2005 defense bill that directed the President to develop a strategy, and report on its implementation, for the stabilization of Iraq. Additional provisions in the law require the Secretary of Defense to issue guidance on the use and roles of contractors in support of deployed combat forces.

DETAINEE POLICY

In January of 2004, spokesmen for U.S. Central Command announced that the Commander of Combined Joint Task Force 7 (CJTF–7), Lieutenant General Ricardo Sanchez, USA, had ordered an investigation into allegations that U.S. military personnel had abused Iraqi detainees at the Abu Ghraib prison outside Baghdad. In April of that year, media coverage of the issue included the release of pictures of the alleged abuse. Because the detainee treatment issue crossed into sensitive matters associated with criminal investigations and prosecutions and into classified matters associated with intelligence collection techniques, much of the committee’s oversight of detainee matters was conducted in classified forums. Thus, in addition to the three public hearings specifically on detainee treatment and three hearings on operations in Iraq, during which detainee issues were discussed at length, the committee conducted four member briefings, fourteen staff briefings, and hosted several opportunities for members to review photographic evidence and specific reports by the International Committee of the Red Cross. Additionally, several members and staff made separate trips to review detainee operations at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The committee also sought and received over 15,000 pages of classified internal documents from the Department of Defense, provided every member of the committee with an opportunity to review the classified material, and reported out two bills concerning detainee matters.

As a result of these oversight activities, the committee recommended the statutory adoption of several provisions designed to ensure that detainees are treated humanely and in accordance with the Constitution, laws, international obligations, and policies of the

United States; and that individuals who fail to comply with these requirements are held accountable for their actions. These provisions, contained in the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375), require the Secretary of Defense to issue new guidance, rules, regulations, and orders concerning detainee treatment. The actions further require improvements in training and detention practices and contain extensive reporting requirements so that Congress can ensure its direction is being carried out. Finally, the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 clarified the applicability of the Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (Public Law 106-523) to contractors supporting military forces in regard to the treatment of detainees.

FORCE PROTECTION

Ensuring that our men and women in uniform have the necessary systems and equipment to be successful in accomplishing their mission in the global war on terrorism has been a primary focus for the committee during the 108th Congress. The difficult environments in Iraq and Afghanistan and an enemy that employs rapidly changing asymmetric tactics require that our military personnel are provided in an expeditious manner with essential force protection equipment to meet the changes in tactics.

Committee delegations visited the theater of operations to assess the state of force protection of our military forces. Further, the committee conducted oversight of the industrial base and military depots responsible for providing force protection equipment and systems to the warfighter.

In addition, the committee conducted a hearing and received compelling testimony that the current defense acquisition system is not responding in a timely manner to the battlefield commanders' needs.

As a result of these oversight efforts, section 806 of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107-314) was amended to require the Secretary of Defense to use a streamlined acquisition process when combat casualties have occurred, the combatant commander has an urgent need of equipment, and delay would cause a continuation of combat fatalities. The committee also added in the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375) more than \$2.0 billion for force protection measures, including vehicle and body armor, munitions, communications and surveillance equipment, and improvised explosive device (IED) countermeasures equipment.

The committee also took an active role in mobilizing the industrial base, solving production capacity constraints, and increasing funding levels to more rapidly provide vehicle armor and IED countermeasures equipment. Improving force protection will be subject to continued committee oversight during the 109th Congress.

INTELLIGENCE REFORM

Following the release of the report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States on July 22, 2004, the committee held four hearings on August 10 and 11, 2004, to review

commission recommendations that affected the Department of Defense (DOD) elements of the intelligence community. The hearings focused on the relationship between military intelligence and national intelligence and whether DOD intelligence agencies had a role in the intelligence failures leading to the events of September 11, 2001. Testimony by the chairman and vice chairman of the commission confirmed that the commission found no link between the intelligence operation and structure of DOD and the events of September 11. Additionally, testimony demonstrated that the relationship between national intelligence and military intelligence had been built to support both national and military intelligence missions and had provided an unprecedented level of support to recent military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq.

On September 24, 2004, the Speaker introduced H.R. 10, the 9/11 Recommendations Implementation Act, which was referred to the committee and 12 other House committees. On September 29, the committee marked up H.R. 10, which subsequently passed the House. The differences between H.R. 10 and S. 2845, the Senate's version of this legislation, were resolved in a conference committee and resulted in the enactment of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-458). The committee's participation in developing this legislation focused on maintaining the Secretary of Defense's authority to direct the national intelligence agencies of DOD to support combatant commanders, defining the respective budget authorities of the Secretary and the newly created Director of National Intelligence; and maintaining the classification of the overall intelligence budget. The committee will monitor and provide oversight during the 109th Congress as this legislation is implemented.

ADEQUACY OF MILITARY MANPOWER

The committee has been concerned for a number of years that the active components of the military services are inadequately sized to sustain the range of missions required by the national military strategy. Reflecting that concern, the committee in the second session of the 107th Congress, in the fiscal year 2003 defense bill, authorized an increase of 12,652 in active end strength over the fiscal year 2002 levels. While that increase was not sustained in the enacted version of the bill, increases in active component end strength were enacted in both sessions of the 108th: 2,400 for the Army and 300 for the Air Force in fiscal year 2004; and 20,000 for the Army, 3,000 for the Marine Corps, and 400 for the Air Force in fiscal year 2005. In addition, the committee authorized future growth of 10,000 for the Army and 6,000 for the Marine Corps in the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375).

RECRUITING AND RETENTION

Continuing its oversight of the all-volunteer military, the committee moved in the 108th Congress to address the numerous recruiting and retention challenges facing both the active and reserve components of the military services. Those challenges, reasonably difficult to achieve in peacetime, were complicated by the simultaneous challenges of fighting the global war on terrorism and trans-

forming of the military personnel systems in each of the services. Such transformation included the conversion of military positions to civilian positions. To assist that transformation the committee authorized a new skill conversion incentive bonus of up to \$4,000 for enlisted members who agree to serve in a critically short occupational specialty. The committee monitored recruiting and retention trends closely throughout the 108th Congress and noted the increasing threats to recruiting and retention of a reemerging private sector job market, increasing college attendance by America's youth, and the growing awareness of the hardships and risks of war. The committee recognized the growing stress on recruiting and retention in the reserve components and moved aggressively to anticipate recruiting and retention challenges faced by the National Guard and the other reserve components. To that end, the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375) included measures that substantially increased the amounts of bonuses payable to reserve component members upon enlistment or reenlistment, and broadened the flexibility of the secretaries of the military services in the payment of those bonuses. These reforms reflect the committee's belief that sustaining future reserve component manpower, especially in light of the demands placed on the reserve components by the global war on terrorism, will require close attention in the 109th Congress.

For the last several years, a growing number of colleges and universities have treated military recruiters in ways significantly different from the recruiters of other employers. As a result, military recruiters and the persons they seek to interview have been subjected to various degrees of harassment or ill treatment designed to make military recruiting difficult, or to frustrate its objectives. To remedy this situation, the committee, as part of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375), required colleges and universities to give military recruiters access to campuses and students that is at least equal in quality and scope as that provided to any other employer.

RESERVE COMPONENTS

The committee devoted substantial attention during the 108th Congress to assessing and resolving issues arising from the increasingly heavy reliance that is being placed on the reserve components as a result of the global war on terrorism. As a result, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108-136) and the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375) included a number of substantial reforms. For example, to reduce the need for some involuntary mobilizations by permitting volunteers to provide support during normal peacetime operations, as well as during times of national emergency, the committee eliminated the 180-day end strength accounting standard that required reservists on active duty beyond that limit to count against active component end strengths. In its place, the committee authorized up to 37,000 reservists to serve voluntarily on active duty for up to three years, or a cumulative three years over a four-year period, before counting against active end strengths.

Legislative initiatives in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136) and the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375) also supported substantial reforms in reserve component health care. Specifically, the committee provided permanent eligibility for reservists and their dependents to obtain TRICARE health care benefits up to 90 days before the date on which the member's period of active duty is to begin. To mitigate financial hardships on activated reservists, the committee authorized waiving deductible payments required by TRICARE programs for dependents of reservists who are called to active duty for more than 30 days, and shielded dependents of reservists who are ordered to active duty for more than 30 days from paying a health care provider any amount above the TRICARE maximum allowable cost. Furthermore, the committee made permanent the authority to provide Transitional Assistance Medical Program benefits to service members and their dependents for up to 180 days following separation from active duty and directed the Secretary of Defense to provide physical examinations to all active duty service members prior to separation. In addition, the committee authorized federal employees, who serve in the military reserves and are ordered into active duty and placed on leave without pay, to continue to receive coverage under the Federal Employee Health Benefit Program for two years, and to authorize both the employee's and agency's share of the premiums to be covered for up to two years.

Finally, the committee authorized certain reservists when not on active duty and their families to obtain health care through TRICARE Standard if those reservists commit to continued service in the Selected Reserve.

WARTIME NEEDS OF SERVICE MEMBERS AND FAMILIES

During the 108th Congress, the committee recognized that war-time conditions had created new requirements that had not been anticipated and revealed inadequacies within some existing programs. The committee responded to these emerging issues with legislation in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136) and the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375). The committee improved the Survivor Benefit Program (SBP) by ensuring that equitable benefits are provided to the survivors of active duty deaths regardless of the circumstances of the death, and to extend SBP benefits to the surviving spouses of reservists not eligible for retirement, who die from an injury or illness incurred or aggravated in the line of duty during inactive duty training. The committee recognized that service members subjected to the high operations tempo of war are not afforded the opportunity to take leave. Accordingly the committee acted to increase the number of days leave that a member may accumulate after serving in an imminent danger area from 90 to 120. Recognizing the importance of non-citizen service members and the many sacrifices and contributions they have made to our military, the committee included several provisions to ease and expedite the naturalization process for members and their families.

When the authority used for family members to visit seriously injured service members proved inadequate, the committee acted to expand the number of family members that were authorized to travel and increased the compensation those families were entitled to receive. Similarly, the committee included legislation that clarified that family members were authorized to travel at government expense to the burial site of a member who dies while on duty and that the member's parents are always eligible to travel at government expense to attend the burial ceremony. In a further effort to assist surviving family members after the death of a service member, the committee authorized annual increases in the amount of the death gratuity payable to survivors of deceased service members. The increase in the gratuity will be the same as the average percentage of the increase in rates of basic pay taking effect each year.

The committee also took action to expand to all hospitalized service members an exemption from paying for their meals while they recuperate in military hospitals that had previously been limited to service members injured on the battlefield. When the committee observed situations where seriously wounded and ill military personnel involved in Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom have been medically evacuated from the battlefield without civilian clothes, the committee acted to remedy this situation by authorizing the purchase of civilian clothing, at a cost not to exceed \$250.

In an effort to help reunite deployed military members and their families in times of need, the conferees authorized giving the Secretary of Defense the authority to accept the donation of frequent flyer miles, credits and tickets and distribute those benefits to service members and their families.

When the committee observed that service members would not be awarded separate medals for service in Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) for separate periods of service in Afghanistan and Iraq, respectively, the committee created separate campaign medals for OEF and OIF service. Those medals were authorized in a bill adopted in Public Law 108-234, outside the defense authorization act process.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS

During the 108th Congress, the committee continued reforms related to the concurrent receipt of military retired pay and disability payments from the Department of Veterans Affairs and addressed new issues related to survivors' benefits.

Specifically with regard to concurrent receipt, the committee, as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108-136), made all 20-year military retirees with a Purple Heart or combat-related disability, including national guardsmen and reservists, eligible for concurrent receipt, effective January 1, 2004; and also authorized full concurrent receipt, to be phased in over 10 years, for the remaining military retirees who are the most severely disabled (50% disabled and above). As part of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375), the committee removed 100 percent disabled retirees from the 10-year phase-in period by

making them eligible for full concurrent receipt effective January 2005.

With the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375), the committee eliminated the Social Security offset under the Survivor Benefit Plan by increasing the annuities paid to survivors of military retirees who are 62 or older from 35 percent of retired pay to 55 percent of retired pay. The phased increase in annuities will be completed in March 2008.

MILITARY COMPENSATION

The committee examined a wide range of compensation issues during the 108th Congress. As a result of hearings with military personnel, association representatives and defense officials, as well as from meetings with military personnel deployed overseas and here at home in order to ascertain their "lessons learned," the committee pursued concerns about military pay levels, the role of special and incentive pays, and the adequacy of pay during deployments. These reviews resulted in legislation in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108-136) and the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375) that, in fiscal year 2004, provided an increase in basic pay for members of the armed forces averaging 4.1 percent, as well as targeted increases for mid-grade and senior noncommissioned officers and select warrant officers; and, in fiscal year 2005, provided a 3.5 percent across-the-board pay raise for our men and women in uniform. These raises continued the committee's commitment to reduce the gap between average military and private sector pay and represented the fifth and sixth consecutive years the committee has recommended a pay raise larger than the level of private sector pay raises. With the 3.5 percent pay raise expected in fiscal year 2005, the average military pay raises over the last six years have totaled 33 percent. The gap between military and private sector pay increases has been reduced from 13.5 percent during fiscal year 1999 to an anticipated 5.1 percent in fiscal year 2005. During the same period the targeting of pay increases to mid-grade and senior noncommissioned officers resulted in increases in basic pay exceeding 40 percent in some grades.

In addition, the committee eliminated the average out of pocket housing expenses by increasing the basic allowance for housing, supplemented the allowance for subsistence expenses of service members based at high-cost or unique duty locations, and made permanent the increased rates for imminent danger pay from \$150 per month to \$225 per month and family separation allowance from \$100 per month to \$250 per month.

HEALTH CARE

In the first session of the 108th Congress, the committee focused attention on the specific problems experienced by Department of Defense beneficiaries in using the TRICARE Standard fee-for-service option of the Defense Health Program. As a result, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108-136) directed the Secretary of Defense to develop a plan and imple-

mentation schedule for an information outreach program designed to assist beneficiaries and their families understand their health care coverage, obtain health care provider information, and gain assistance resolving any difficulties with the program that they may encounter.

In both sessions of the 108th Congress the committee devoted special oversight attention to the transition of the TRICARE system to new contracting requirements and regional structure. The new contracts consolidated the TRICARE regions 12 to three and sought to improve portability of benefits and reduce the administrative costs of negotiating change orders and providing government oversight. The initial implementation of the new contracts was completed in the second session of the 108th Congress without major disruption of services to beneficiaries. The committee will continue close oversight of the TRICARE program in the 109th Congress.

In an effort to preclude problems with the continuity of health care that were experienced by beneficiaries following previous rounds of base closure, the committee, in National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136), required the establishment of a working group to advise the Secretary of Defense and the Defense Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission on the impact of base closures on health care delivery. The working group was directed to provide a plan for continuing health care for individuals relying on health care facilities affected by the planned 2005 BRAC round.

ADDITIONAL OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

During the 108th Congress the committee conducted a special investigation into domestic violence among military families and oversaw the Department of Defense's implementation of recommendations for corrective action. The committee continued that oversight during the 108th Congress. In the first session, following a three-year effort, the Defense Task Force on Domestic Violence, which had been established by committee action, made significant recommendations, including proposed changes to law, to improve Department efforts to prevent and respond to domestic violence in the military. In support of these proposals, the committee included the following authorities in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136): travel and transportation allowances for dependents who are victims of domestic violence for the purpose of relocating for personal safety; transitional compensation to victims for no less than 12 months and no more than 36 months, to begin upon the sentencing of a domestic violence offender. In addition, the committee directed the Secretary of Defense to conduct multidisciplinary fatality reviews for each domestic violence or child abuse fatality.

MILITARY ABSENTEE VOTING

The committee remained vigilant on military absentee voter issues during the 108th Congress. When the committee noted that operational requirements and the mobility of military personnel

were preventing military voters from receiving state-provided absentee ballots by mail in time for an election, the committee included a provision in the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (P.L. 108–375) that would remedy these problems and ensure that military voters are able to participate in the electoral process. The committee authorized military voters and their dependents, who are stationed in the U.S., but absent from their home states, to use federal write-in absentee ballots.

In an effort to monitor the absentee voting of military members during election 2004 and ensure that military voters were not disenfranchised, the fiscal year 2005 act also included a provision that required the Secretary of Defense to submit reports to Congress on:

- (1) The actions that the Secretary has taken to ensure that the Federal Voting Assistance Program functions effectively to support absentee voting.
- (2) The actions that the Secretary has taken to ensure that the military postal system functions effectively to support the morale of military members and their ability to vote by absentee ballot.
- (3) The actions taken to implement the recommendations of the Military Postal Service Agency Task Force of August 28, 2000.

MILITARY EXCHANGES AND COMMISSARIES

The committee acted throughout the 108th Congress to improve the effectiveness and quality of military exchanges and commissaries and to protect these critical programs for future generations of service members.

The committee included provisions in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136) that would:

- (1) Clarify that exchanges and commissaries must be operated as separate systems.
- (2) Limit the contracting of commissary functions.
- (3) Mandate the use of appropriated funding to support commissary operations.
- (4) Expand the eligibility for reserve members and their families to access exchanges and commissaries on an unlimited basis.
- (5) Authorize exchanges and commissaries to recoup the value of investments in facilities at military installations that were closed or realigned.

The committee included provisions in the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375) that would:

- (1) Define commissary and exchange systems and clarify that the systems' purposes are to enhance the quality of life of the military, military retirees and their dependents and to support military readiness, recruitment and retention.
- (2) Require the designation of a senior official to oversee both systems and an executive governing body, including military members, to ensure complimentary operations of both systems.

(3) Authorize the Secretary of Defense to consider the quality of life of reservists whenever assessing whether to close a commissary store.

(4) Require the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress written notice of the reasons supporting the closure of a commissary and wait 90 days before undertaking a closure.

(5) Authorize the Secretary of Defense to conduct a test program on the sale of telephone cards, film and one-time use cameras.

(6) Require the Government Accountability Office to evaluate the impact of the expansion of categories of merchandise sold in commissary stores and its impact on the exchange dividend.

(7) Require the Secretary of Defense to maintain the décor, format and product selection in military commissaries consistent with modern grocery store norms.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION: SUBSTANDARD TREATMENT OF PERSONNEL IN MEDICAL HOLDOVER (MHO) STATUS

During the 108th Congress the committee spent considerable time examining reports of substandard treatment of military personnel in Army and Navy medical holdover detachments. Committee staff visited six Army installations serving as power projection platforms or power support platforms for mobilization and demobilization of Army personnel. The committee also requested that the Navy examine the effectiveness of its two MHO operations. The committee's objective was to review the extent of and reasons for MHO backlogs, substandard living conditions, and whether any disparities existed with regard to access to medical existed between RC and active component soldiers. The investigation led to a Force Subcommittee hearing in January 2004, a request for the General Accounting Office (GAO) to review the adequacy of MHO resources and procedures and medical readiness issues for all the military services, and legislative initiatives in the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375) to improve reserve component medical and dental screening and care.

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

BUDGET ACTIVITY

On February 28, 2003, the committee forwarded its views and estimates regarding the budget for National Defense (function 050) for fiscal year 2004 to the Committee on the Budget. The committee noted that the United States finds itself not only in a global war on terrorism, but also conducting a military buildup in the Persian Gulf in preparation for a possible conflict in Iraq. The committee recognized the President's commitment to reverse the decade-long decline in defense spending from the previous Administration. The committee observed that the increase for fiscal year 2003 over fiscal year 2002 was 13 percent. However, despite this recent increase, the proposed defense spending budget still amounts to a far lower percentage of the nation's gross domestic product than it did twenty years ago—a projected 3.4 percent in 2004 compared to 6 percent in 1983. Specifically, the committee noted that the budget request of \$72.7 billion for procurement of military equipment falls significantly short of what has been broadly identified as the level of investment necessary to merely sustain the current force. Accordingly, the committee requested an additional \$31.3 billion over the President's budget request of \$399.7 billion for National Defense. This level of funding would ensure that we continue to make the necessary progress in addressing the military's pressing modernization, force structure, infrastructure and operational and quality of life requirements. Beyond the discretionary funding level request, the committee also sought additional entitlement authority to expand the concurrent receipt offset on military retirement for the most deserving military retirees. Section 636 of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2003 eliminated the concurrent receipt offset for those military retirees that received a military disability rating due to combat injuries that resulted in the award of the Purple Heart medal or those that received a disability rating of 60 percent or higher due to injuries received as a direct result of combat, training for combat, hazardous service, or an instrumentality of war. The committee noted that while this represents a good initial start on this issue, it does not provide the necessary total solution to the inequities that result from the existing concurrent receipt policy. Therefore, the committee requested additional mandatory budget authority to the national defense budget to build on the policy established in the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act in order to eliminate the concurrent receipt offset.

On February 26, 2004, the committee forwarded its views and estimates regarding the budget for National Defense (function 050) for fiscal year 2005 to the Committee on the Budget. The committee noted that the military is dramatically smaller than it was

a decade ago despite the fact that we are a nation at war. The committee was troubled that our military forces are meeting the challenge by sustaining a rate of deployment and operations not experienced in over three decades with aging equipment. The committee observed that against this backdrop, the President submitted a defense budget that requested an increase of \$19.6 billion over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2004. The committee was concerned that even with the proposed increase, defense spending would amount to a far lower percentage of the nation's gross domestic product (GDP) than it did twenty years ago—a projected 3.6 percent increase in 2004 compared to 5.9 percent in 1985. The committee also noted that in addition to fighting the global war on terror, the Army was undertaking the most fundamental reform of its organization since World War II. While the Department estimated that this effort required an additional 30,000 troops, the President did not include the costs of this effort in the budget request. Consequently, the committee sought additional resources for both the additional end strength and the requirements associated with the equipment modernization funding. Beyond the discretionary funding level request, the committee also sought additional entitlement authority to address the two critical issues for our men and women who have served and those that continue to serve. The committee noted that under the current survivor benefit program, a survivor's annuity is decreased from 55 percent to 35 percent upon reaching the age of 62 as a result of social security payments. This social security offset penalizes the families who have made the greatest sacrifice to our nation. In addition, the committee recognized that the Department would exhaust statutory budget authority limitation on military housing privatization initiative projects during the first quarter of fiscal year 2005. This program leverages private sector expertise to construct, improve and maintain housing that may be rented by military families at little or no cost to the government. For that reason, the committee requested additional entitlement budget authority to eliminate the social security offset to the survivor benefit program over a 10-year phased implementation period as well as provide the required funding to fully implement the military housing privatization initiative.

FULL COMMITTEE HEARINGS

During the 108th Congress, the Committee on Armed Services held numerous hearings in accordance with its legislative and oversight roles. These hearings focused on areas including the budget of the Department of Defense and the posture of the armed services, the global war on terrorism, military activity in Iraq, the treatment of individuals detained as a result of U.S. military operations, military transformation, the recommendations of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States (9/11 Commission), global posture review, emerging threats to U.S. national security, and the U.S. industrial base. A full account of these hearings is below.

(H.A.S.C. 108–1; H.A.S.C. 108–2; H.A.S.C. 108–9; H.A.S.C. 108–14; H.A.S.C. 108–15; H.A.S.C. 108–19; H.A.S.C. 108–21; H.A.S.C. 108–28; H.A.S.C. 108–29; H.A.S.C. 108–31; H.A.S.C. 108–32;

H.A.S.C. 108–33; H.A.S.C. 108–36; H.A.S.C. 108–37; H.A.S.C. 108–38; H.A.S.C. 108–39; H.A.S.C. 108–43; H.A.S.C. 108–44)

POSTURE AND BUDGET

During the 108th Congress, the Committee on Armed Services held multiple hearings on the posture, financial requirements, and status of the U.S. Armed Forces as they continue to wage the Global War on Terrorism in defense of the United States, its people, its interests, and its overseas friends and allies. These hearings, combined with its responsibility for assembling the annual defense authorization bill, are the primary means by which the committee leads Congress in the latter's discharge of its Constitutional duties.

On February 5, 2003, the committee convened a hearing with the Secretary of Defense, Donald H. Rumsfeld, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Richard Myers, USAF, accompanied by Undersecretary of Defense Dov Zakheim, to review the President's request for funding and authorities during fiscal year 2004. Following this hearing, the committee sought and received testimony from each of the services and several unified combatant commanders. On February 12, 2003, the Secretary of the Army, Thomas E. White, and the Army Chief of Staff, General Eric Shinseki, USA, appeared before the committee to discuss their service's portion of the President's fiscal year 2004 budget request. They were followed on February 26th by Hansford T. Johnson, Acting Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Vern Clark, Chief of Naval Operations, and General Michael Hagee, Commandant of the Marine Corps, who discussed the budget request as it related to the United States Navy and Marine Corps. The following day, James G. Roche, Secretary of the Air Force, and General John P. Jumper, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, appeared before the committee to discuss the United States Air Force's portion of the fiscal year 2004 budget request.

In addition to the uniformed services, which are primarily responsible for training and equipping their respective forces, commanders of the unified combatant commands, who are in the chain of command, appeared before the committee to discuss the security situation in their respective areas of responsibility. These included General Charles Holland, USAF, Commander of U.S. Special Operations Command, General James Hill, USA, Commander of U.S. Southern Command, and Admiral E.P. Giambastiani, Commander of U.S. Joint Forces Command on March 12, 2003. They were followed the same day by a separate hearing with Admiral Thomas Fargo, USN, Commander of U.S. Pacific Command, and General Leon Laporte, Commander of U.S. Forces Korea to discuss the security situation in the Pacific. On March 13, the committee held its third hearing with combatant commanders when General Ralph Eberhart, USAF, Commander of U.S. Northern Command and Admiral James Ellis, USN, Commander of U.S. Strategic Command, appeared before it.

The committee concluded its series of hearings on the fiscal year 2004 budget request by delving more deeply into specific programs, policies, and activities. These hearings began with a review of the Department of Defense's Cooperative Threat Reduction program and the Department of Energy's nonproliferation programs on

March 4th, when J.D. Crouch, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy, Ambassador Linton Brooks, Acting Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration, Paula DeSutter, Assistant Secretary of State at the Bureau of Verification and Compliance, David Steentsma, Deputy Inspector General at the Department of Defense, and Joseph Christoff of the U.S. General Accounting Office appeared before the committee. On March 20, 2003, the committee examined the Department's ballistic missile defense programs more closely when it invited E.C. "Pete" Aldridge, Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, J.D. Crouch, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy, Lieutenant General Ronald Kadish, Director of the Missile Defense Agency, and Thomas Christie, Director of Operational Test and Evaluation at the Department of Defense to testify on the status and plans of missile defense programs contained in the fiscal year 2004 budget request. The committee broadened its scope somewhat to consider the issue of acquisition reform on April 1, 2003, when Undersecretary Aldridge returned to testify about all major Department of Defense acquisition programs, and review the Department's plans for acquisition reform and future acquisition programs. The committee addressed many of the issues discussed during this hearing a part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004. The committee also delved deeply into the problems of replacing the United States Air Force's aging fleet of aerial refueling aircraft, a controversial issue since the Department first proposed replacing its tankers through a lease with the Boeing Corporation. On July 23rd, Michael Wynne, Acting Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics appeared with Dr. Marvin Sambur, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, and Major General Paul Essex, Director of Plans and Programs at the Headquarters for Air Mobility Command to discuss the issue. Neal Curtin of the General Accounting Office and John Plueger, President and Chief Operating officer of the International Lease Finance Corporation appeared on a second panel to round out the hearing.

During the second session of the 108th Congress in 2004, the committee renewed its history of conducting thorough hearings in preparation of the Defense authorization bill for fiscal year 2005. On February 4th, 2004, the committee received testimony from Donald Rumsfeld, Secretary of Defense and General Peter Pace, USMC, Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to review the President's budget request for fiscal year 2005. The committee continued its hearings on the fiscal year 2005 budget by inviting the senior leaders of the Department of the Navy to appear before it on February 12th, when Gordon R. England, Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Vern Clark, USN, Chief of Naval Operations, and General Michael Hagee, USMC, Commandant of the Marine Corps, presented testimony. On February 25th, Les Brownlee, Acting Secretary of the Army, and General Peter Schoomaker, Army Chief of Staff, testified further on the fiscal year 2005 defense budget request. They were followed on February 26th by James Roche, Secretary of the Air Force, and General John Jumper, USAF, Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

After completing its hearings with the leadership of the uniformed services, the committee turned its attention to the combatant commands, seeking information from them to help formulate the fiscal year 2005 defense authorization bill. On March 3rd, General John Abizaid, USA, Commander of U.S. Central Command, and Peter Rodman, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, appeared before the committee to discuss issues in Central Command's Area of Responsibility. They were followed on March 24th by General James Jones, USMC, Commander of U.S. European Command, and General James Hill, USA, Commander of U.S. Southern Command. On March 31st, the committee completed its review with testimony from Admiral Thomas Fargo, USN, Commander of U.S. Pacific Command, and General Leon Laporte, USA, Commander of U.S. Forces Korea.

The committee also continued its efforts to focus more closely on specific programmatic and organizational issues within the Department of Defense as part of its consideration of the President's budget request for fiscal year 2005. On February 11th, the committee received testimony on aviation safety in the Department of Defense from Major General Kenneth Hess, USAF, Chief of Safety and Commander of the United States Air Force Safety Center, Brigadier General Joseph Smith, USA, Commanding General of the United States Army Safety Center, Rear Admiral Richard Brooks, USN, Commander of the United States Naval Center, Brigadier General Samuel Helland, USMC, Assistant Deputy Commandant for Aviation, and Christopher Bolkcom, Congressional Research Service. On March 18, the committee met to review a proposal to change the name of the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps. The witnesses were William Dudley, Director of Naval History at the Naval Historical Center, Admiral Stansfield Turner, USN (ret.), former Director of Central Intelligence, General Carl Mundy, Jr., USMC (ret.), former Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Donald Howard, former Undersecretary of the Navy.

(H.A.S.C. 108-2; H.A.S.C. 108-14; H.A.S.C. 108-21; H.A.S.C. 108-29)

GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM

Much of the committee's work related to the Global War on Terrorism involved classified briefings and discussions. Nevertheless, the committee continued to publicly review developments associated with the Global War on Terrorism. On April 29th, 2004 the committee received testimony regarding reconstruction and stability operations in Afghanistan from Peter Rodman, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, Lieutenant General Walter Sharp, USA, Director for Strategic Plans and Policy on the Joint Staff, Ambassador William Taylor, Coordinator for Afghanistan in the Department of State. On September 8th, 2004, the committee met to receive testimony on the performance of individual soldiers and Marines in Afghanistan and Iraq in their efforts to defeat insurgents there. The witnesses included, Colonel Michael Linnington, USA, former Brigade Commander with the 101st Air Assault Division, Captain Patrick Costello, USA, former Commander of an Air Defense Artillery unit with the 101st Air As-

sault Division, Lieutenant Colonel Bryan McCoy, USMC, former Commander of the 3rd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, Captain Morgan Savage, USMC, former Company Commander with the 3rd Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Jeffery Springman, USA, former Commander of an artillery unit attached to the 4th Infantry Division. The committee concluded its hearings for the 108th Congress on November 17, 2004 by inviting the chiefs of the military services to appear before the committee to provide a status report on their forces engaged in the Global War on Terrorism. The witnesses were General Peter Schoomaker, USA, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, Admiral Vernon Clark, USN, Chief of Naval Operations, General John Jumper, USAF, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and General Michael Hagee, USMC, Commandant of the Marine Corps.

(H.A.S.C. 108–28; H.A.S.C. 108–33; H.A.S.C. 108–44)

IRAQ

The war in Iraq consumed a significant amount of the committee's time as members sought perspectives on lessons learned from Operation Iraqi Freedom that could apply to the future of the military and on the tasks of securing Iraq and enabling it to re-enter the international system as a stable and secure state that represents the interests of its citizens and respects the security of its neighbors. Hearings on the subject in the 108th Congress began shortly after military operations commenced, when the Hussein regime immediately began violating the laws of war. On April 4, 2003, W. Hays Parks, Special Assistant for Law of War Matters in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, U.S. Army, appeared before the Committee to discuss specific Iraqi actions in the context of internationally recognized laws of war. On July 10, 2003, after leaving the position of Combatant Commander, U.S. Central Command, General Tommy Franks, USA, who had led American and coalition forces in military operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, and elsewhere, appeared before the committee to discuss his views on Operation Iraqi Freedom and lessons the military should take from it. He was followed on September 25, 2003, by Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz, Ambassador L. Paul Bremer, III, Administrator of the Coalition Provisional Authority, and General John Abizaid, USA, Combatant Commander of U.S. Central Command, who reviewed the status of stability and reconstruction operations, as well as the state of initial planning to transition Iraq toward its sovereignty. On October 2, 2003, the committee's efforts to further document lessons learned from Operation Iraqi Freedom resulted in a hearing with Admiral E.P. Giambastiani, USN, Commander of U.S. Joint Forces Command, which the Secretary of Defense had tasked with undertaking a major study of lessons learned from Operation Iraqi Freedom. Later that month, on October 8, 2003, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Peter Rodman and John Hamre, President of the Center for Security and International Studies (CSIS) appeared before the committee to discuss a study of reconstruction activities that CSIS had undertaken at the request of the Department of Defense. On October 21, 2003, the committee received testimony from a panel of outside witnesses discussing the military lessons they took from Oper-

ation Iraqi Freedom. The witnesses were: Major General Robert Scales, USA (ret.), former Commandant of the Army War College, Dr. Andrew Krepinevich, Executive Director of the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments, and Dr. Stephen Biddle, Associate Research Professor at the Army War College. On October 29, 2003, the committee convened a panel of outside witnesses to review Iraq's political future and the military's role in reconstruction and stability operations. The witnesses were: Dr. Michael O'Hanlon, Senior Fellow, Brookings Institution, Karl Zinsmeister, J.B. Fuqua Fellow, American Enterprise Institute, and Dr. Marina S. Ottaway, Senior Associate, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

U.S. military operations in Iraq figured no less prominently in the committee's agenda during the second session of the 108th Congress. On January 28, 2004, the committee met to receive testimony from General Peter Schoomaker, USA, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, General Michael Hagee, USMC, Commandant of the Marine Corps, Lieutenant General Norton Schwartz, USAF, Director for Operations on the Joint Staff, and Lieutenant General James Cartwright, USMC, Director for Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment on the Joint Staff to discuss the Operation Iraqi Freedom force rotation plan. On April 21, 2004, the committee met to review plans and issues associated with Iraq's transition to sovereignty at the end of June. The witnesses included Paul Wolfowitz, Deputy Secretary of Defense, General Richard Myers, USAF, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Marc Grossman, Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs. A second panel of outside experts included, Dr. Judith Yaphe, Senior Fellow at the National Defense University, Dr. Amatzia Baram, Senior Fellow at the United States Institute of Peace, and General John Keane, USA (ret.), former Vice Chief of Staff of the United States Army. On May 21, 2004, the committee continued its review of Operation Iraqi Freedom with a hearing on the conduct and support of operations with testimony from General Richard Myers, USAF, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Peter Schoomaker, USA, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and General Michael Hagee, USMC, Commandant of the Marine Corps. On June 16, 2004, the committee held a hearing to review the status of U.S. military forces in Iraq after the restoration of Iraq's sovereignty. The witnesses included: Peter Rodman, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, Lieutenant General Walter Sharp, USA, Director of Strategic Plans and Policy on the Joint Staff, and Ambassador Francis Ricciardone, Coordinator for Iraq Transition at the Department of State. The following day, June 17, 2004, the committee received testimony on the status of programs training Iraqi security forces and received testimony from Lieutenant General David Petraeus, USA, Chief of the Office of Security Transition in the Coalition Provisional Authority, and Brigadier General Kevin Bergner, USA, Deputy Director for Strategic Plans on the Joint Staff. On June 22, 2004, the committee met again to review progress in performing stability and reconstruction operations in Iraq with Paul Wolfowitz, Deputy Secretary of Defense, and General Peter Pace, USMC, Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. On July 7, 2004, following Iraq's transition to sovereignty,

the committee refocused its attention on the demands that Operation Iraqi Freedom continued to make on U.S. military forces with a hearing on troop rotations in Iraq and Afghanistan. Witnesses included David S.C. Chu, Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, Lieutenant General Norton Schwartz, USAF, Director of Operations on the Joint Staff, General Richard Cody, USA, Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, and Lieutenant General Jan Huly, USMC, Deputy Commandant of the Marine Corps for Plans, Policies, and Operations.

(H.A.S.C. 108–15; H.A.S.C. 108–28)

DETAINEE POLICY

In addition to its general work to incorporate the lessons of Operation Iraqi Freedom, the committee has focused intently on the treatment of individuals detained as a result of U.S. military operations. Because much of the information associated with detention policy is classified, the committee has conducted most of its activities through a series of classified briefings. However, on occasion, it has been able to examine the issue in an unclassified setting. On May 7, 2004, it convened a hearing to review the treatment of detainees in U.S. Central Command's Area of Responsibility. The witnesses included Donald Rumsfeld, Secretary of Defense, General Richard Myers, USAF, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Les Brownlee, Acting Secretary of the Army, General Peter Schoomaker, USA, Chief of Staff of the Army, and Lieutenant General Lance Smith, Deputy Commander, U.S. Central Command. On September 9th, the committee met twice in open session to review two major investigations of detention policies and practices. The first hearing focused on the report of an independent panel established by the Department of Defense and led by distinguished former policymakers. The committee heard from the Panel's Chairman, James R. Schlesinger, former Secretary of Defense, and Harold Brown, a panel member who also had served as a Secretary of Defense. The second hearing concerned the investigation by General Paul Kern, USA, of the intelligence aspects of detention activities. The witnesses included General Kern, Lieutenant General Anthony Jones, USA, the lead investigator, and Major General George Fay, USA, who served as investigating officer.

(H.A.S.C. 108–28)

TRANSFORMATION

The administration of President George W. Bush has made military transformation a cornerstone of its long-term strategy to provide for the national security of the United States and prepare the Department of Defense for its missions in the 21st century. Much of the committee's transformation related work is reflected in the annual defense authorization bills it develops. However, on several occasions, the committee has held hearings dedicated to specific aspects of transformation in order to explore the issue more fully. A two-part hearing was conducted regarding proposals to reform personnel policies associated with civilian employees of the Department of Defense in a proposed bill entitled, "The Defense Transformation for the 21st Century Act." On May 1, 2003, the committee met to receive testimony from Paul D. Wolfowitz, Deputy

Secretary of Defense, General Richard B. Myers, USAF, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, David S.C. Chu, Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, E.C. "Pete" Aldridge, Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, David Walker, Comptroller General of the United States, and Bobby Harnage, National President of the American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO. The second part of the two-part hearing was conducted on May 2, 2003, and included testimony from David S.C. Chu, Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, Admiral Vernon E. Clark, USN, Chief of Naval Operations, Lawrence J. Korb, Director of National Security Studies, Council on Foreign Relations, and Lieutenant General Theodore G. Stroup, Jr., USA (ret.), Vice President of Education, Association of the United States Army. On July 15, 2004, the committee held a hearing of outside witnesses to consider the Army's transformation plan. The witnesses included, General John Keane, USA (ret.), former Vice Chief of Staff of the United States Army, Major General Robert Scales, USA (ret.), former Commandant of the Army War College, Colonel Douglas Macgregor, USA (ret.), and Patrick Towell, Visiting Fellow at the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments. The committee conducted its review of the Army's transformation plan in two parts and convened a second hearing on July 21, 2004. The witnesses included, General Peter Schoomaker, USA, Chief of Staff of the Army, Lieutenant General Benjamin Griffin, USA, Deputy Chief of Staff for Program Analysis and Evaluation, and Lieutenant General John Curran, USA, Deputy Commanding General, Futures, in the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command.

(H.A.S.C. 108-2; H.A.S.C. 108-38)

9/11 COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

On July 22, 2004, The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States released its final report. The report reviewed the series of events precipitating the September 11th attacks on the United States and made a series of recommendations. On August 10th, during a congressional recess, the committee reconvened for a series of hearings to review the findings and recommendations of the commission report. The hearings began on August 10th with testimony from the Chairman of the Commission, Thomas Kean, and the Vice-Chairman, Lee Hamilton. Both witnesses summarized the commission findings and recommendations. Later that day, the committee held a second hearing to focus attention more closely on the commission recommendation to deny terrorists sanctuary. The Deputy Secretary of Defense, Paul Wolfowitz, the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Peter Pace, USMC, and General Bryan Brown, USA, Commander of U.S. Special Operations Command presented testimony. The committee held two additional hearings on August 11th to scrutinize specific commission recommendations in greater detail. In the morning, Stephen Cambone, Undersecretary of Defense for Intelligence, Vice Admiral Lowell Jacoby, USN, Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, and Major General Raymond Odierno, USA, former Commander of the 4th Infantry Division, discussed the vital role intelligence plays in supporting the planning and conduct of

military operations. In the afternoon, the committee invited outside experts with significant government experience to review their conclusions about the role of intelligence in warfighting. The witnesses included John Hamre, President of the Center for Strategic and International Studies and former Deputy Secretary of Defense, Lieutenant General William Odom, USA (ret.), Senior Fellow at The Hudson Institute and a former Director of the National Security Agency, and Lowell Wood, Senior Scientist at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

(H.A.S.C. 108–36)

GLOBAL POSTURE REVIEW

Early in his tenure, the Secretary of Defense initiated a review of the overseas deployments of all U.S. military forces with an eye towards adjusting those deployments in order to bring them into accord with the security environment of the 21st century. This review, subsequently known as the Global Posture Review, involved major shifts in U.S. troop deployments, complex negotiations with foreign governments, the dismantling of overseas bases, and the development of new deployments concepts for all three services. The Committee on Armed Services undertook a lengthy series of hearings on this process in order to ensure that it reflected the best interests of the American people and to assess the Global Posture Review for its implications for U.S. force structure. On February 26, 2003, the committee began its review with a hearing on the historical strategy of forward-deploying U.S. military forces in Europe. Witnesses included General Montgomery Meigs, USA (ret.), former Commanding General U.S. Army Europe and U.S. 7th Army, Dr. Fred Kagan, Associate Professor of Military History at the United States Military Academy, and Mr. Tom Donnelly of the American Enterprise Institute. The committee followed that hearing on June 18th with a hearing on worldwide U.S. military commitments with Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz and the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Peter Pace, USMC. The committee delved into further detail with a November 5th hearing on the implications for U.S. military forces of sustaining U.S. global commitments. The witnesses included David S.C. Chu, Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, General Peter Pace, USMC, Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Dr. Douglas Holtz-Eakin, Director of the Congressional Budget Office, and Lieutenant General Theodore Stroup, Jr., USA, (ret.), Vice President for Education of the Association of the United States Army.

On June 15th, 2004, the committee examined a particular aspect of the Global Posture Review in conducting a hearing on the review's implications for security on the Korean peninsula. The witnesses were outside experts, including Peter Brookes, Director of the Asian Studies Center at the Heritage Foundation, and Michael O'Hanlon, Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution. On June 23rd, the committee again broadened its view with a hearing on the global defense footprint with Douglas Feith, Undersecretary of Defense for Policy, Lieutenant General James Cartwright, USMC, Director of Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment on the Joint Staff, Lincoln Bloomfield, Assistant Secretary of State in the

Bureau of Political Military Affairs, and Ray Dubois, Deputy Undersecretary of Defense for Installations and the Environment.
(H.A.S.C. 108–9; H.A.S.C. 108–31)

EMERGING THREATS TO U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY

Members of the committee have paid close attention to international trends that may present new or evolutionary threats to U.S. national security. On November 19, 2003, it met to conduct a hearing reviewing the overall national security strategy of the United States to deal with these threats. The witnesses included Jeane Kirkpatrick, Senior Fellow and Director of Foreign and Defense Policy Studies at the American Enterprise Institute, and Samuel “Sandy” Berger, Chairman of Stonebridge International.

When possible, the committee held hearings to examine specific trends in greater detail. On March 17th, 2004, the committee met to consider comprehensive strategies for combating the spread of weapons of mass destruction and the means of delivering them. The witnesses were Larry Wortzel, Vice President of the Heritage Foundation, Gary Milhollin, Director of the Wisconsin Project on Nuclear Arms Control, and Ashton Carter, Co-Director of the Preventive Defense Project at Harvard University’s Kennedy School of Government. On June 16, 2004, the committee held a hearing to review the latest report of the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission and received testimony from the commission’s chairman, Roger Robinson, Jr., and another commissioner, Carolyn Bartholomew.

The committee has a long-standing concern that potential adversaries might utilize asymmetric means to attack the United States. Working with the Senate, it helped create the Commission to Assess the Threat to the United States from Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) Attack. On July 22nd, the committee convened to receive testimony from the commission’s chairman, Dr. William Graham, who was accompanied by a majority of the commissioners.

(H.A.S.C. 108–9; H.A.S.C. 108–19; H.A.S.C. 108–37)

INDUSTRIAL BASE

During the 108th Congress, the committee took a particular interest in the health and capabilities of the U.S. defense industrial base. The demands of the Global War on Terrorism have made it clear that the country’s ability to prevail in the long-term will be tied to the ability of its industrial base to meet the needs of our uniformed services. On April 21, 2004, the committee received testimony on the performance of the Department of Defense acquisition process in meeting the force protection needs of our deployed military forces. The witnesses were led by Michael Wynne, Acting Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, Lieutenant General Joseph Yakovac, Jr., USA, Director of the Army Acquisition Corps, Major General Buford Blunt, III, USA, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for the U.S. Army, Lieutenant General Edward Hanlon, Jr., USMC, Deputy Commandant for Combat Development, and Brigadier General William Catto, USMC, Commanding General of Marine Corps Systems Command.

On June 17th, the committee convened a hearing to focus on the impact of defense trade offsets, in which foreign customers for U.S.

military goods require U.S. firms to invest in their countries as a pre-condition for buying those goods. The witnesses included Owen Herrnsstadt, Director for Trade and Globalization at the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, Roland Doktor, Manager for New Programs at Warren Pumps, Inc., and Rick Edgar, President and Chief Executive Officer of Jered Industries, Inc. On July 8th, the committee convened its second hearing on offsets, with a focus on the implications for economic, technological, and vocational skill sets. The witnesses included Katherine Schinasi, Managing Director of the Acquisition and Sourcing Management Team in the General Accounting Office, Charles Wessner, Director of the Program on Technology and Innovation at the National Academy of Sciences, and Stanley Sorscher, the Labor Representative of the Society of Professional Engineering Employees in America.

(H.A.S.C. 108–39; H.A.S.C. 108–43)

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

TACTICAL AIR AND LAND FORCES SUBCOMMITTEE

The Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces addressed all Army and Air Force acquisition programs (except strategic weapons and lift programs, special operations and information technology accounts); Navy and Marine Corps aviation programs; National Guard, Army, and Air Force reserve modernization programs; and ammunition programs by conducting numerous oversight hearings during its consideration of the fiscal year 2004 and fiscal year 2005 Department of Defense (DOD) budget requests, including: March 12, 2003, Army and Navy rotorcraft programs and the associated industrial base; March 20, 2003, Army and Marine Corps ground forces requirements and the current and future industrial base; March 26, 2003, DOD unmanned combat air vehicle (UCAV) and unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) programs; April 2, 2003, Air Force and Navy tactical weapon system acquisition programs and future technology initiatives; March 4, 2004, aviation industrial base and DOD rotorcraft investment programs; March 17, 2004, DOD UCAV and UAV Programs; March 25, 2004, Navy and Air Force tactical weapon acquisition programs; April 1, 2004, Army future combat systems and DOD land component programs. In addition to its traditional oversight responsibilities regarding DOD budget requests, the subcommittee conducted oversight hearings on the following: July 19, 2003, Air Force science and technology programs; June 24, 2004, DOD small-caliber ammunition programs and the associated industrial base; July 21, 2004, DOD small business innovation research programs and the development of innovative technology.

(H.A.S.C. 108-3; H.A.S.C. 108-13; H.A.S.C. 108-22; H.A.S.C. 108-41; H.A.S.C. 108-42)

READINESS SUBCOMMITTEE

The subcommittee reviewed the readiness programs within the operations and maintenance accounts for fiscal years 2004 and 2005 to evaluate the budget request and ensure appropriate funds were available to maintain a high level of readiness. These hearings included: March 18, 2003, state of military readiness and review of President's Budget; and March 11, 2004, adequacy of the fiscal year 2005 budget to meet readiness needs.

The subcommittee also held several hearings on Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. Most focused on the military services plans to reset and reconstitute troops and prepositioned assets involved with Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom. These hearings included: October 21, 2003, resetting and reconstituting the forces; March 24, 2004, prepositioned equipment programs of the United States Army and United States Marine Corps; March 30, 2004, logistics and lessons

learned from Operation Iraqi Freedom and logistics transformation; and July 20, 2004, depot maintenance—capacity and resources for future work. The committee also heard testimony on how the Department of Defense is utilizing and overseeing contractors in the field during combat: June 24, 2004, contractor support in the Department of Defense.

The subcommittee's detailed and extensive examination of encroachment on military training ranges resulted in legislation in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136) that restored a balance between readiness and compliance with environmental statutes. A hearing on environmental legislative proposals was held on March 13, 2003.

The subcommittee also undertook an extensive evaluation of rules and regulations affecting civilian personnel within the Department of Defense and enacted a new human resources management system for Department of Defense civilian personnel in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (108–136).

During the 108th Congress, the subcommittee also evaluated the legislation, regulation, and administration policy affecting the process of outsourcing commercial activities within the Department of Defense. A hearing was held on March 25, 2003, outsourcing and the Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76 process. The evaluation resulted in major legislation in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136) that impacted federal government civilian personnel's standing to appeal the process to the General Accountability Office.

The subcommittee also examined training and the requirements of joint training at a joint hearing with the Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee: March 18, 2004, training transformation and examination of the Joint National Training Capability.

Finally, the subcommittee examined and evaluated the military construction and military family housing accounts within the Department of Defense. It conducted numerous hearings during its consideration of the fiscal year 2004 and fiscal year 2005 military construction budget requests, including: March 18, 2003, fiscal year 2004 military construction budget request for programs of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the defense agencies, and the active and reserve components of the Department of the Army; March 20, 2003, fiscal year 2004 military construction budget request for programs of the active and reserve components of the Departments of the Navy and the Air Force; February 26, 2004, fiscal year 2005 military construction budget request for programs of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the defense agencies, and the active and reserve components of the Department of the Air Force; and March 4, 2004, fiscal year 2005 military construction budget request for programs of the active and reserve components of the Departments of the Army and Navy.

The subcommittee also met to hear testimony on the progression of the upcoming base realignment and closure round: March 25, 2004, oversight hearing on the 2005 base realignment and closure process. Subsequently, the subcommittee passed legislation impacting the Base Realignment and Closure Act.

(H.A.S.C. 108-4; H.A.S.C. 108-17; H.A.S.C. 108-23; H.A.S.C. 108-30, H.A.S.C. 108-34; H.A.S.C. 108-35)

TERRORISM, UNCONVENTIONAL THREATS AND CAPABILITIES
SUBCOMMITTEE

The Subcommittee on Unconventional Threats and Capabilities held several hearings in support of its consideration of the fiscal year 2004 and 2005 budget requests for counter proliferation and counter terrorism programs and initiatives, special operations forces, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, information technology policy and programs, force protection policy, and related programs in the military services.

The subcommittee conducted the following oversight hearings on the budget requests for fiscal years 2004 and 2005: March 13, 2003, force protection policy: the role of the Department of Defense and the national guard in homeland security; March 19, 2003, Department of Defense efforts to address the chemical and biological threat; March 27, 2003, defense science and technology policy and programs; April 1, 2003, United States Special Operations Command budget request; April 3, 2003, the Department of Defense's information technology programs and policies; March 4, 2004, Department of Defense responsibilities in homeland defense and homeland security missions; March 11, 2004, Special Operations Command budget request; March 25, 2004, Department of Defense science and technology policy and programs; March 31, 2004, Department of Defense's business transformation efforts; and April 1, 2004, Destruction of the U.S. chemical weapons stockpile—program status and issues.

In addition, the subcommittee conducted numerous oversight hearings and briefings during the 108th Congress on the nature of the global terrorism threat and various policy and technological means by which the threat could be addressed. The following oversight hearings were conducted: July 24, 2003, cyber terrorism: the new asymmetric threat; October 21, 2003, C4I interoperability: new challenges in 21st century warfare; October 30, 2003, destruction of the U.S. chemical weapons stockpile—program status and issues; February 11, 2004, DOD information systems architecture and net centrality; February 26, 2004, Department of Defense transformation; March 18, 2004, training transformation: examination of the joint national training capability (joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Readiness); and July 20, 2004, Special Operations Command personnel issues.

The subcommittee considered and reported legislation on May 9, 2003, that was included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108-136) and met to consider and report legislation on May 5, 2004, that was included in the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375). The legislation covered a range of issues, including measures to enhance the authority of the Special Operations Command to conduct counter terror operations and the authority of Department of Defense and the newly created Northern Command to conduct homeland defense missions. Legislation initiated by the subcommittee also made substantial improvements to Department counter chemical, biological, and nuclear programs,

and to the management of information technology programs of the Department and the military services.

(H.A.S.C. 108–5; H.A.S.C. 108–10; H.A.S.C. 108–12; H.A.S.C. 108–24; H.A.S.C. 108–45; H.A.S.C. 108–46; H.A.S.C. 108–47)

TOTAL FORCE SUBCOMMITTEE

The Total Force Subcommittee held a series of hearings to review the manpower portion of the fiscal years 2004 and 2005 defense budget requests: March 12, 2003, patron and industry perspectives on military exchanges, commissaries and morale, welfare and recreation programs; March 13, 2003, Department of Defense total force transformation initiatives and overview of the fiscal year 2004 military personnel budget request; March 19, 2003, domestic violence, joint officer management and education reform, employer support of the guard and reserve, reserve pay and benefits and Department of Defense active and reserve components force mix study; March 27, 2003, defense health program and the next generation of TRICARE contracts and the TRICARE retail pharmacy contracts; April 1, 2003, U.S. Air Force report on sexual assault issues at the academy; April 2, 2003, military resale and morale, welfare and recreation program activities; April 3, 2003, views from the field—perspectives of mobilized reservists; January 21, 2004, reserve component healthcare, medical holdovers in current and future deployments; February 25, 2004, force health protection and surveillance in the global war on terrorism; March 3, 2004, military resale and morale, recreation and welfare programs; March 10, 2004, the adequacy of the total force; March 18, 2004, defense health programs—current and future issues; March 24, 2004, military personnel policy, benefits and compensation overview; March 31, 2004, reserve component transformation and relieving the stress in the reserve component. In addition the subcommittee met to conduct oversight hearings: September 24, 2003, final report of the panel to review sexual misconduct allegations at the U.S. Air Force Academy; June 3, 2004, sexual assault prevention and response in the armed forces.

(H.A.S.C. 108–6, H.A.S.C. 108–16, H.A.S.C. 108–20, H.A.S.C. 108–25)

STRATEGIC SUBCOMMITTEE

The Subcommittee on Strategic Forces addressed the Department of Energy's atomic energy defense activities, and well as the missile defense and space programs of the Department of Defense, by conducting hearings during its consideration of the fiscal year 2004 and fiscal year 2005 budget requests, including: March 6, 2003, Department of Energy's budget request for atomic energy defense activities; March 19, 2003, the status of military space activities; February 25, 2004, the budget request for space activities; March 18, 2004, the Department of Energy's budget request for atomic energy defense activities; and on March 25, 2004, the budget request for missile defense programs. Separate from the traditional budget oversight reviews, the subcommittee held a hearing on July 22, 2004, to address the need for and development of a cadre of space professionals. In addition to formal hearings, the

subcommittee conducted briefings on the following: nuclear weapons laboratory security, an update to the Department of Defense's Nuclear Posture Review, and the Air Force's Space-Based Radar program.

(H.A.S.C. 108-7; H.A.S.C. 108-18; H.A.S.C. 108-26; H.A.S.C. 108-40)

PROJECTION FORCES SUBCOMMITTEE

The Subcommittee on Projection Forces conducted a series of hearings to review programs included in the Department of Defense (DOD) acquisition budget requests for fiscal years 2004 and 2005 during the 108th Congress, including: March 27, 2003, Navy's projection forces program; April 3, 2003, Navy transformation and future Navy capabilities; March 3, 2004, DOD conventional long-range strike capabilities; March 11, 2004, Navy research and development, transformation and future Navy capabilities; March 17, 2004, United States Transportation Command's airlift and sealift programs; March 30, 2004, Navy force structure and ship construction. In addition to traditional review of the budget requests, the subcommittee held an oversight hearing to address the Air Force's air refueling tanker requirements: June 24, 2003, the U.S. Air Force's air refueling tanker requirements and readiness.

(H.A.S.C. 108-8, H.A.S.C. 108-11, H.A.S.C. 108-27)

PUBLICATIONS

COMMITTEE PRINTS OF LAWS RELATING TO NATIONAL DEFENSE

To assist individuals in referencing statutes that are frequently under consideration by the Committee on Armed Services and the Department of Defense and others in looking for statutory guidance, the committee printed six volumes pertaining to current law in the 108th Congress:

Title 10, United States Code, Armed Forces, Subtitle A, General Military Law, amended December 31, 2003, March 2004.

Title 10, United States Code, Armed Forces, Subtitle B, Army; Subtitle C, Navy and Marine Corps; Subtitle D, Air Force, and Subtitle E, Reserve Components, amended December 31, 2003, March 2004.

Selected Defense-Related Laws, amended through December 31, 2003, Volume II, February 2004.

Laws Relating to Federal Procurement, amended December 31, 2002, April 2003.

Defense-Related Health Laws, amended through Jan. 23, 2004, Volume III, April 2004.

Defense-Related Nuclear Laws, amended through December 31, 2003, Defense-Related Laws, Volume IV, April 2004.
(Committee Prints 2A, 2B, 3, 4, 5, and 6).

COMMITTEE PRINTS

1. Committee rules of the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, adopted February 20, 2003.

2A. Title 10, United States Code, Armed Forces, Subtitle A, General Military Law, amended December 31, 2003, March 2004.

2B. Title 10, United States Code, Armed Forces, Subtitle B, Army; Subtitle C, Navy and Marine Corps; Subtitle D, Air Force, and Subtitle E, Reserve Components, amended December 31, 2003, March 2004.

3. Selected Defense-Related Laws, amended through December 31, 2003, Volume II, February 2004.

4. Laws Relating to Federal Procurement, amended through December 31, 2002, April 2003.

5. Defense-Related Health Laws, amended through Jan. 23, 2004, Volume III, April 2004.

6. Defense-Related Nuclear Laws, amended through December 31, 2003, Defense-Related Laws, Volume IV, April 2004.

PUBLISHED PROCEEDINGS

H.A.S.C. 108-1—Full committee hearing on committee organization. February 5, 2003.

H.A.S.C. 108-2—Full Committee hearings on National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004—H.R. 1588 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs. February 5, 12, 26, 27, March 4, 12, 13, 20, April 1, May 1 and 2, 2003.

H.A.S.C. 108-3—Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee hearings on National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004—H.R. 1588 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs, Title I—Procurement and Title II—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation. March 12, 20, 26 and April 2, 2003.

H.A.S.C. 108-4—Readiness Subcommittee hearings on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004—H.R. 1588 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs, Title III—Operations and Maintenance and Division B—Military Construction Authorizations. March 13, 18, 18, 20 and 25, 2003.

H.A.S.C. 108-5—Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee hearings on National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004—H.R. 1588 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs, Title I—Procurement, Title II—Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, and Title III—Operation and Maintenance. March 13, 19 and 27, April 1 and 3, 2003.

H.A.S.C. 108-6—Total Force Subcommittee hearings on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004—H.R. 1588 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs, Title IV—Personnel Authorizations, Title V—Military Personnel Policy, Title VI—Compensation and Other Personnel Benefits, and Title VII—Health Care Provisions. March 12, 13, 19, 27, April 1, 2, and 3, 2003.

H.A.S.C. 108-7—Strategic Forces Subcommittee hearing on the Department of Energy's National Security Programs Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2004. May 6, 2003.

H.A.S.C. 108-8—Projection Forces Subcommittee hearings on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004—H.R. 1588 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs, Title I—Procurement, Title II—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation. March 27, and April 3, 2003.

H.A.S.C. 108-9—Full Committee hearings on United States Global Defense Posture. February 26, June 18, November 5, and 19, 2003.

H.A.S.C. 108-10—Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee hearing on Destruction of the U.S. Chemical Weapons Stockpile—Program Status and Issues. October 30, 2003.

H.A.S.C. 108-11—Projection Forces Subcommittee hearing on the U.S. Air Force's Air Refueling Tanker Requirements and Readiness. June 24, 2003.

H.A.S.C. 108-12—Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee hearings on Information Technology in 21st Century Battlespace. July 24 and October 21, 2003.

H.A.S.C. 108-13—Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee hearing on Air Force Science and Technology Programs. July 19, 2003.

H.A.S.C. 108-14—Full Committee hearing on the Air Force Tanker Lease Proposal. July 23, 2003.

H.A.S.C. 108-15—Full Committee hearings on Operation Iraqi Freedom: Operations and Reconstruction. April 4, July 10, September 25, October 2, 8, 21, and 29, 2003.

H.A.S.C. 108-16—Total Force Subcommittee hearing on the Final Report of the Panel to Review Sexual Misconduct Allegations at the U.S. Air Force Academy. September 24, 2003

H.A.S.C. 108-17—Readiness Subcommittee hearing on Resetting and Reconstituting the Forces. October 21, 2003.

H.A.S.C. 108-18—Strategic Forces Subcommittee hearing on the Status of Military Space Activities. March 19, 2003.

H.A.S.C. 108-19—Full Committee hearing on Combating the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. March 17, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108-20—Total Force Subcommittee hearing on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response in the Armed Forces. June 3, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108-21—Full Committee hearings on National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005—H.R. 4200 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs. February 4, 12, 25, 26, March 3, 18, 24, and 31, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108-22—Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee hearings on National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005—H.R. 4200 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs, Title I—Procurement and Title II—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation. March 4, 17, 25 and April 1, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108-23—Readiness Subcommittee hearings on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005—H.R. 4200 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs, Title III—Operations and Maintenance and Division B—Military Construction Authorizations. February 26, March 4, 11, 18, 24, and 30, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108-24—Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee hearings on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005—H.R. 4200 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs, Title I—Procurement, Title II—Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, and Title III—Operation and Maintenance. March 4, 11, 25, 31, and April 1, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108-25—Total Force Subcommittee hearings on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005—H.R. 4200 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs, Title IV—Personnel Authorizations, Title V—Military Personnel Policy, Title VI—Compensation and Other Personnel Benefits, and Title VII—Health Care Provisions. January 21, February 25, March 3, 10, 18, 24, and 31, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108-26—Strategic Forces Subcommittee hearings on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005—H.R. 4200 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs. February 25, March 18, and 25, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108-27—Projection Forces Subcommittee hearings on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005—H.R. 4200 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs, Title I—Procurement, Title II—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation hearings. March 3, 11, 17, 30, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108-28—Full Committee hearings on Operations and Reconstruction Efforts in Iraq. January 28, April 21, May 7, 21, June 16, 17, 22, July 7, September 8, 9, and 9, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108–29—Full Committee hearing on Department of Defense Aviation Safety Initiatives. February 11, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108–30—Readiness Subcommittee hearing on the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure Process. March 25, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108–31—Full Committee hearings on the Revisions to the U.S. Global Defense Footprint. June 15 and 23, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108–32—Full Committee hearing on the Report of the U.S.—China Economic and Security Commission. June 16, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108–33—Full Committee hearing on Afghanistan: Security and Reconstruction. April 29, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108–34—Readiness Subcommittee hearing on Contractor Support in the Department of Defense. June 24, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108–35—Readiness Subcommittee hearing on Depot Maintenance—Capacity and Resources for Future Work. July 20, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108–36—Full Committee hearings on United States Intelligence Reform. August 10, 10, 11, and 11, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108–37—Full Committee hearing on the Report of the Commission to Assess the Threat to the United States from Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) Attack. July 22, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108–38—Full Committee hearings on Army Transformation. July 15 and 21, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108–39—Full Committee hearings on Department of Defense Trade Offsets. June 17 and July 8, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108–40—Strategic Forces Subcommittee hearing on the Space Cadre/Space Professionals. July 22, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108–41—Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee hearing on Small Business Innovation Research Program and the Development of Innovative Technology. July 21, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108–42—Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee hearing on Department of Defense Small-Caliber Ammunition Programs and the Associated Industrial Base. June 24, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108–43—Full Committee hearing on the Performance of the Department of Defense Acquisition Process in Support of Force Protection for Combat Forces. April 21, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108–44—Full Committee hearing on the Status of U.S. Forces. November 17, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108–45—Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee hearing on Special Operations Command Personnel Issues. July 20, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108–46—Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee hearing on the Department of Defense Information Systems Architecture: Are We on the Right Path to Achieving Net-Centricity and Ensuring Interoperability? February 11, 2004.

H.A.S.C. 108–47—Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee hearing on Department of Defense Transformation. February 26, 2004.

HOUSE REPORTS

Report number	Date filed	Bill number	Title
108-105, Part III	June 30, 2003	H.R. 1950	To authorize appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal years 2004 and 2005; to authorize appropriations under the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act for 1961 for security assistance for fiscal years 2004 and 2005, and for other purposes.
108-106	May 16, 2003	H.R. 1588	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2004 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2004, and for other purposes.
108-106, Part II	May 21, 2003	H.R. 1588	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2004 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2004, and for other purposes.
108-289, Part II	Oct. 2, 2003	H. Res. 364	Of inquiry requesting the President to transmit to the House of Representatives not later than 14 days after the date of adoption of this resolution the report prepared for the Joint Chiefs of Staff entitled "Operation Iraqi Freedom Strategic Lessons Learned" and documents in his possession on the reconstruction and security of post-war Iraq.
108-354	Nov. 7, 2003	H.R. 1588 Conf. Rept.	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2004 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2004, and for other purposes.
108-413, Part IV	Feb. 27, 2004	H. Res. 499	Requesting the President and directing the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Attorney General to transmit to the House of Representatives not later than 14 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution documents in the possession of the President and those officials relating to the disclosure of the identity and employment of Ms. Valerie Plame.

HOUSE REPORTS—Continued

Report number	Date filed	Bill number	Title
108-443, Part I	Mar. 23, 2004	H.R. 3966	To amend title 10, United States Code, and the Homeland Security Act of 2002, to improve the ability of the Department of Defense to establish and maintain Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps units at institutions of higher education, to improve the ability of students to participate in Senior ROTC programs, and to ensure that institutions of higher education provide military recruiters entry to campuses and access to students that is at least equal in quality and scope to that provided to any other employer.
108-491	May 14, 2004	H.R. 4200	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2005, and for other purposes.
108-491, Part II	May 20, 2004	H.R. 4200	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2005, and for other purposes.
108-547	June 16, 2004	H. Res. 640	Of inquiry requesting that the Secretary of Defense transmit to the House of Representatives before the expiration of the 14-day period beginning on the date of the adoption of this resolution any picture, photograph, video, communication, or report produced in conjunction with the any completed Department of Defense investigation conducted by Major General Antonio M. Taguba relating to allegations of torture or allegations of violations of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 at Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq or any completed Department of Defense investigation relating to the abuse or alleged abuse of a prisoner or war or detainee by any civilian contractor working in Iraq who is employed on behalf of the Department of Defense.
108-632	July 22, 2004	H. Res. 689	Of inquiry requesting the President and directing certain other Federal officials to transmit to the House of Representatives not later than 14 days after the date of this resolution documents in the possession of the President and those officials relating to the treatment of prisoners or detainees in Iraq, Afghanistan, or Guantanamo Bay.

108-724, Part II	Oct. 4, 2004	H.R. 10	To provide for reform of the intelligence community, terrorism prevention and prosecution, border security, and international cooperation and coordination, and for other purposes.
108-767	Oct. 9, 2004	H.R. 4200 Conf. Rept.	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2005, and for other purposes.

PUBLIC LAWS

Law number	Date approved	Bill number	Title
108-13	Apr. 22, 2003	H.R. 672	To rename the Guam South Elementary/Middle School of the Department of Defense Domestic Dependents elementary and Secondary Schools System in honor of Navy Commander William "Willie" McCool, who was the pilot of the Space Shuttle Columbia when it was tragically lost on February 1, 2003.
108-121	Nov. 11, 2003	H.R. 3365	To amend title 10, United States Code, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the death gratuity payable with respect to deceased members of the Armed Forces, and to exclude such gratuity from gross income.
108-136	Nov. 24, 2003	H.R. 1588 (S. 1050)	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2004 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2004, and for other purposes.
108-212	Apr. 1, 2004	H.R. 1977	To amend title 18, United States Code, and the Uniform Code of Military Justice to protect unborn children from assault and murder and for other purposes.
108-220	Apr. 22, 2004	S. 2057	To require the Secretary of Defense to reimburse members of the United States Armed Forces for certain transportation expenses incurred by the members on connection with leave under the Central Command Rest and Recuperation Leave program before the program was expanded to include domestic travel.
108-234	May 28, 2004	H.R. 3104	To provide for the establishment of campaign medals to be awarded to members of the Armed Forces who participate in Operation Enduring Freedom or Operation Iraqi Freedom.
108-236	June 15, 2004	S.J. Res. 28	Recognizing the 60th anniversary of the Allied landing at Normandy during World War II.
108-268	July 2, 2004	H.R. 4322	To provide for the establishment of the headquarters for the Department of Homeland Security in the District of Columbia, to require the transfer of administrative jurisdiction over the Nebraska Avenue Naval Complex in the District of Columbia to serve as the location for the headquarters, to facilitate the acquisition by the Department of the Navy of suitable replacement facilities, and for other purposes.

108—375	Oct. 28, 2004	H.R. 4200 (S. 2400)	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2005, and for other purposes.
108—458	Dec. 17, 2004	S. 2845	To provide for reform of the intelligence community, terrorism prevention and prosecution, border security, and international cooperation and coordination, and for other purposes.

PRESS RELEASES

FIRST SESSION

January 9, 2003—Congressman Duncan Hunter Elected to Chair the House Committee on Armed Services

January 9, 2003—Chairman Hunter Announces Reorganization of House Armed Services Committee

January 28, 2003—Chairman Hunter's Statement on the State of the Union Address

February 2, 2003—House Armed Services Committee Chairman Statement on the Release of the FY04 Defense Budget

January 5, 2003—Chairman Hunter's Opening Statement at Full Committee Hearing on the FY 2004 National Defense Authorization Budget Request

February 11, 2003—Chairman Hunter Announces Hearings Regarding the Realignment of U.S. Forces in Europe

February 12, 2003—Chairman Hunter's Statement at Full Committee Hearing on the Army's FY 2004 Budget Request

February 14, 2003—Chairman Hunter's Statement on the Latest U.N. Report

February 19, 2003—Hunter and Skelton Announce New Committee Assignments

February 26, 2003—Chairman Hunter's Opening Statement at Full Committee Hearing on U.S. forward-deployed strategy in the European Theater

February 26, 2003—Chairman Hunter's Opening Statement at Full Committee Hearing on the Navy's FY 2004 Budget Request

February 27, 2003—Chairman Hunter's Opening Statement at Full Committee Hearing on the Air Forces' FY 2004 Budget Request

March 4, 2003—Chairman Hunter's Opening Statement at Full Committee Hearing on the U.S. Cooperative Threat Reduction and Non-Proliferation Programs

March 12, 2003—Chairman Hunter's Opening Statement at Full Committee Hearing on U.S. Pacific Command and U.S. Forces Korea

March 12, 2003—Chairman Hunter's Opening Statement at Full Committee Hearing on U.S. Special Operations Command, U.S. Southern Command and U.S. Joint Forces Command

March 18, 2003—Chairman Hunter Statement on the Evolving Situation in Iraq

March 19, 2003—Chairman Hunter Statement on the Iraq Conflict

March 20, 2003—Chairman Hunter's Opening Statement at Full Committee Hearing on Ballistic Missile Defense

April 1, 2003—Chairman Hunter's Opening Statement at Full Committee Hearing on DOD FY04 Acquisition Program and Policy

April 4, 2003—Chairman Duncan Hunter's Opening Statement at Full Committee Hearing on Iraq's Violations of the Law of Armed Conflict

April 8, 2003—Chairman Duncan Hunter and Ranking Member Skelton Suggest Framework for Iraqi War Crimes Trials

May 1, 2003—Chairman Duncan Hunter's Opening Statement at Full Committee Hearing on The Defense Transformation for the 21st Century Act

May 1, 2003—Chairman Duncan Hunter's Statement on Appointing Rep. Gingrey to Board

May 13, 2003—Chairman Duncan Hunter's Opening Statement at Full Committee Mark up on H.R. 1588 the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004

May 14, 2003—HASC Approves FY 2004 Defense Authorization Act—Summary of Committee Mark-up

May 22, 2003—Chairman Duncan Hunter's Statement at Passage of H.R. 1588, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004

May 23, 2003—Chairman Duncan Hunter's Statement on Air Force Tanker Decision

May 27, 2003—House Congressional Delegation Returns from Iraqi Theater of Operations

June 4, 2003—House Approves Resolution Commending All Involved in Operations Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan and Iraqi Freedom

June 12, 2003—Chairman Duncan Hunter's Statement at Full Committee Hearing on Reconstruction and Stabilization Operations in Iraq

June 18, 2003—Chairman Duncan Hunter's Statement at Full Committee Hearing on Worldwide U.S. Military Commitments

June 21, 2003—Chairman Duncan Hunter's Statement on the Death of Former HASC Chairman Bob Stump

June 26, 2003—Chairman Hunter's Statement at Full Committee Mark Up of H.R. 1590

July 10, 2003—Chairman Duncan Hunter's Statement at Full Committee Hearing on Operation Iraqi Freedom

July 10, 2003—Press Advisory—Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee field hearing on Air Force Science & Technology (S&T) Programs at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio

July 23, 2003—Chairman Duncan Hunter's Statement on the Air Force Tanker Lease Proposal

July 25, 2003—Chairman Hunter Announces Approval of Air Force Tanker Lease

September 8, 2003—Statement Regarding War on Terrorism Funding Request

November 7, 2003—Summary of the Conference Report to Accompany H.R. 1588, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004

SECOND SESSION

February 25, 2004—Chairman Hunter Comments on GAO Report Identifying needed Improvements in Export Controls

March 3, 2004—Chairman Hunter Statement Before the House Committee on Budget
 March 18, 2004—HASC Approves Legislation
 March 30, 2004—House Passes Rogers ROTC Equal Access Legislation
 April 6, 2004—Hunter Statement on Transfer of Power in Iraq
 April 7, 2004—Hunter Says U.S. Has Overwhelming Firepower in Iraq
 April 27, 2004—GAO Finds Russia Lacks Plan for Destruction of Poison Gas Stockpile
 May 4, 2004—Hunter Statement on Treatment of Iraqi Prisoners
 May 5, 2004—Statement on New Defense Funding Request
 May 6, 2004—Hunter statement on Iraq Resolution
 May 7, 2004—Hunter statement on Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld
 May 13, 2004—Committee Approves Fiscal Year 2005 Defense Authorization Bill: “Year of the Troops” Legislation Focuses on Force Protection and Personnel Benefits
 May 19, 2004—Hunter letter to General Sanchez on Iraqi prisoner hearings
 May 20, 2004—House Approves Fiscal Year 2005 National Defense Authorization Act
 May 21, 2004—Full Committee Hearing on the Conduct and Support of Operation Iraqi Freedom—Opening Remarks of Chairman Hunter
 May 26, 2004—Statement Regarding Status of Air Force Tankers
 June 3, 2004—Statement Regarding Shortfalls in International Export Control System
 June 14, 2004—Full Committee Mark-up of H. Res. 640, Resolution of Inquiry Concerning Abu Ghraib Prison—Opening Remarks of Chairman Hunter
 June 15, 2004—Full Committee Hearing on the Strategic Implications of U.S. Troop Withdrawals from Korea—Opening Remarks of Chairman Hunter
 June 16, 2004—Full Committee Hearing on the Status of Forces in Iraq After June 30—Opening Remarks of Chairman Hunter
 June 16, 2004—Full Committee Hearing on the Report of the United States—China Economic and Security Review Commission—Opening Remarks of Chairman Hunter
 June 17, 2004—Full Committee Hearing on the Training of Iraqi Security Forces—Opening Remarks of Chairman Hunter
 June 17, 2004—Full Committee Hearing on the Impacts of Defense Trade Offsets—Opening Remarks of Chairman Hunter
 June 22, 2004—Full Committee Hearing on Iraq Transition to Sovereignty—Opening Statement of Chairman Hunter
 June 23, 2004—Full Committee Hearing on the U.S. Global Defense Posture—Opening Statement of Chairman Hunter
 June 28, 2004—Statement by Chairman Hunter and Committee Members Reyes and Calvert on Iraqi Sovereignty
 July 7, 2004—Full Committee Hearing on the Iraq/Afghanistan Troop Rotation Plan—Opening Statement of Chairman Hunter
 July 8, 2004—Full Committee Hearing on the Impacts of Defense Offsets—Opening Statement of Chairman Hunter

July 20, 2004—Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee Hearing on the Personnel Status of the U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM)—Opening Statement of Chairman Saxton

July 20, 2004—Readiness Subcommittee Hearing on Depot Maintenance—Capacity and Resources for Future Work—Opening Statement of Chairman Hefley

July 21, 2004—Full Committee Hearing on Army Transformation—Part Two—Opening Statement of Chairman Hunter

July 21, 2004—Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee Hearing on Small Business Innovation and Technology—Opening Statement of Chairman Weldon

July 22, 2004—Full Committee Hearing on the Report of the Commission to Assess the Threat to the U.S. from Electromagnetic Pulse Attack—Opening Statement of Chairman Hunter

July 22, 2004—Strategic Forces Subcommittee Hearing on the Development of a Space Cadre—Opening Statement of Chairman Everett

July 22, 2004—Strategic Forces Subcommittee Chairman Everett and Ranking Member Reyes Urge Quick Resolution of Recurring Security Breaches at Los Alamos National Laboratory

July 30, 2004—Strategic Forces Subcommittee Chairman Everett Reviews Key Missile Defense Programs

September 1, 2004—Chairman Hunter on Allegations of a Secret Military Reserve Troop Call-Up After the November Election

September 30, 2004—Committee Unanimously Approves 9/11 Recommendations Implementation Act

October 5, 2004—Statement on the Rejection of the Military Draft Bill

October 8, 2004—Conferees Approve 2005 Defense Authorization Act

October 8, 2004—Statement on Passage of H.R. 10, The 9/11 Recommendations Implementation Act

October 9, 2004—Statement on Passage of H.R. 4200, The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005

October 12, 2004—Hunter Named Conferee on Intelligence Reform Legislation

November 17, 2004—Hunter Statement on Status of U.S. Forces

December 7, 2004—Hunter Statement on Final Passage of the Intelligence Reform Bill

December 10, 2004—Saxton: Humvee Armoring Programs Not Yet Complete