To express the sense of Congress on women in combat.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

May 26, 2005

Mrs. CLINTON (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REED, and Ms. MIKULSKI) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services

A BILL

To express the sense of Congress on women in combat.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, 3 SECTION 1. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON WOMEN IN COMBAT. 4 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-5 ings: 6 (1) Women have a prominent role in American 7 military history, with involvement as far back as the 8 American Revolution (1775–1783) when women 9 served on the battlefield as nurses, water bearers,

cooks, laundresses, and saboteurs.

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- 1 (2) Opportunities for servicewomen have in-2 creased dramatically since 1948, when the Women's 3 Armed Services Integration Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 4 356) gave women a permanent place in the Armed 5 Forces.
 - (3) The Department of Defense began to expand its programs on women in the Armed Forces in earnest in fiscal year 1973.
 - (4) From 1973 to 2005, the number of women as a percentage of the total force of the Armed Forces increased from only 2.5 percent to approximately 17 percent, with more than 200,000 women currently serving in the Armed Forces.
 - (5) The admission of women to the service academies began in Autumn 1976 and has increased steadily so that women currently comprise approximately 16 to 19 percent of the incoming class each year at the service academies.
 - (6) The current policy governing the assignment of women in the military is set forth in a memorandum of Secretary of Defense Les Aspin, dated January 13, 1994, that excludes women from assignment to units below brigade level whose primary mission is to engage in direct combat on the ground. This memorandum also authorizes the

1	Armed Forces to restrict the assignment of
2	women—
3	(A) where the Secretary of the military de-
4	partment concerned attests that the costs of ap-
5	propriate berthing and privacy arrangements
6	are prohibitive;
7	(B) where units and positions are doc-
8	trinally required to physically collocate and re-
9	main with direct ground combat units that are
10	closed to women;
11	(C) where units are engaged in long range
12	reconnaissance operations and Special Oper-
13	ations Forces missions; and
14	(D) where job-related physical require-
15	ments would necessarily exclude the vast major-
16	ity of women service members.
17	(7) Section 542 of the National Defense Au-
18	thorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (10 U.S.C. 113
19	note) requires the Secretary of Defense—
20	(A) to provide 30 days notice to Congress
21	of any proposed change to military personnel
22	policies that would open additional assignments
23	to women; and

1	(B) to provide 90 days notice to Congress
2	of any proposed change to the ground combat
3	exclusion policy.
4	(8) More than 100,000 women have been de-
5	ployed by the Armed Forces in support of military
6	operations since September 11, 2001.
7	(9) Approximately 22,000 women are currently
8	serving the Armed Forces honorably in support of
9	Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring
10	Freedom.
11	(10) The Armed Forces, and especially the
12	Army, are struggling to meet recruiting and reten-
13	tion goals.
14	(11) Any change in policy that would further
15	restrict the assignment of women to units or posi-
16	tions would place additional strain on the Armed
17	Forces and their units, and would be detrimental to
18	the morale of members of the units.
19	(b) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Con-
20	gress that—
21	(1) women play a critical role in the accom-
22	plishment of the mission of the Armed Forces; and
23	(2) there should be no change to existing stat-
24	utes, regulations, or policy that would have the ef-

- 1 fect of decreasing the roles or positions available to
- women in the Armed Forces.

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