

Union Calendar No. 615

110th Congress, 2d Session - - - - - House Report 110-942

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



JANUARY 3, 2009.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ONE HUNDRED TENTH CONGRESS

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KATHY CASTOR, Florida	
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island ⁶	

ERIN C. CONATON, *Staff Director*

JOSEPH HICKEN, *Director of Legislative Operations*

¹ Mr. Cummings was appointed to the Committee on Jan. 12, 2007.

² Mr. Meek was appointed to the Committee on Jan. 18, 2007.

³ Mr. Shuster was appointed to the Committee on May 10, 2007.

⁴ Mr. Calvert resigned from the Committee on May 16, 2007.

⁵ Mr. Meehan resigned from Congress on July 1, 2007.

⁶ Mr. Langevin was appointed to the Committee on Sept. 20, 2007. He took a leave of absence from the Committee on Oct. 31, 2007.

⁷ Mrs. Davis (VA) died on Oct. 6, 2007.

⁸ Mr. Lamborn was appointed to the Committee on Oct. 10, 2007.

⁹ Ms. Tsongas was appointed to the Committee on Nov. 1, 2007.

¹⁰ Mrs. Miller (MI) resigned from the Committee on Mar. 11, 2008.

¹¹ Mr. Wittman was appointed to the Committee on Mar 11, 2008.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, January 3, 2009.

Hon. LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MS. MILLER: Pursuant to House Rule XI 1(d), there is transmitted herewith the report of activities of the Committee on Armed Services for the 110th Congress.

Sincerely,

IKE SKELTON, *Chairman.*

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JANUARY 3, 2009.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
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Mr. SKELTON, from the Committee on Armed Services,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

ON

POWERS AND DUTIES, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES—110TH 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 matters and jurisdiction of the committee. Also, the Committee on

Armed Services was 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 Service 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. 202, approved by the House on March 8, 2007, provided funds for, among other things, committee oversight responsibilities to be conducted in the 110th Congress. The Committee derives its authority to conduct oversight from, among other things, clause 2(b)(1) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives (relating to general oversight responsibilities), clause 3(b) 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 January 10, 2007, and adopted the following rules governing procedure and rules for oversight hearings conducted by the full committee and its subcommittees.

(H.A.S.C. 110–1; Committee Print 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 10:00 a.m., when the House of Representatives is in session, and at such other times as may be fixed by the Chairman of the Committee (hereinafter referred to as the “Chairman”), or by written request of members of the Committee pursuant to clause 2(c) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

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

RULE 3. SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING DATES

Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the Committee on all matters referred to it. Insofar as possible, meetings of the Committee and its subcommittees shall not conflict. A subcommittee Chairman shall set

meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman, other subcommittee Chairmen, and the Ranking Minority Member of the subcommittee with a view toward avoiding, whenever possible, simultaneous scheduling of committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings.

RULE 4. JURISDICTION AND MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEE AND
SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Jurisdiction

(1) The Committee retains jurisdiction of all subjects listed in clause 1(c) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives and retains exclusive jurisdiction for: defense policy generally, ongoing military operations, the organization and reform of the Department of Defense and Department of Energy, counter-drug programs, acquisition and industrial base policy, technology transfer and export controls, joint interoperability, the Cooperative Threat Reduction program, Department of Energy nonproliferation programs, and detainee affairs and policy. While subcommittees are provided jurisdictional responsibilities in subparagraph (2), the Committee retains the right to exercise oversight and legislative jurisdiction over all subjects within its purview under rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

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

Subcommittee on Air and Land Forces: All Army and Air Force acquisition programs (except strategic missiles, special operations and information technology programs). In addition, the subcommittee will be responsible for deep strike bombers and related systems, 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 counterterrorism programs and initiatives. In addition, the subcommittee will be responsible for Special Operations Forces; science and technology policy, including the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency and information technology programs; force protection policy and oversight; homeland defense and consequence management programs within the committee's jurisdiction; and related intelligence support.

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

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

Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces: Navy and Marine Corps programs (except strategic weapons, space, special

operations and information technology programs) and Naval Reserve equipment. In addition, the subcommittee will be responsible for Maritime programs under the jurisdiction of the Committee as delineated in rule X, clauses 5, 6, and 9 of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

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

(b) Membership of the subcommittees

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

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

RULE 5. COMMITTEE PANELS AND TASK FORCES

(a) Committee panels

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

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

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

(4) No panel shall have legislative jurisdiction.

(b) Committee and subcommittee task forces

(1) The Chairman of the Committee, or a Chairman of a subcommittee with the concurrence of the Chairman of the Committee, may designate a task force to inquire into and take testimony on a matter that falls within the jurisdiction of the Committee or subcommittee, respectively. The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or subcommittee shall each appoint an

equal number of members to the task force. The Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee shall choose one of the members so appointed, who does not currently chair another subcommittee of the Committee, to serve as Chairman of the task force. The Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or subcommittee shall similarly appoint the Ranking Minority Member of the task force.

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

(3) No task force shall have legislative jurisdiction.

RULE 6. REFERENCE AND CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATION

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

(b) Legislation shall be taken up for a hearing or markup only when called by the Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, or by a majority of 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, panel, or task force shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing before that body at least one week before the commencement of the hearing. However, if the Chairman of the Committee, or of any subcommittee, panel, or task force, with the concurrence of the respective Ranking Minority Member, determines that there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, such chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. Any announcement made under this rule shall be promptly published in the Daily Digest, promptly entered into the committee scheduling service of the House Information Resources, and promptly 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 any subcommittee, panel, or task force, to the extent that the respective body is authorized to conduct markups, shall be open to the public except when the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force in open session and with a majority being present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing or meeting on that day shall be in executive session because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the requirements of the preceding sentence, a majority of those present, there being in attendance no fewer than two members of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force may vote to close a hearing or meeting for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. If the decision is to proceed in executive session, the vote must be by record vote and in open session, a majority of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force being present.

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

(c) Notwithstanding the foregoing, and with the approval of the Chairman, each member of the Committee may designate by letter to the Chairman, only one member of that member's personal staff, which may include fellows, with Top Secret security clearance to attend hearings of the Committee, or that member's subcommittee(s), panel(s), or task force(s) (excluding briefings or meetings held under the provisions of committee rule 9(a)), which have been closed under the provisions of rule 9(a) above for national security purposes for the taking of testimony. The attendance of such a staff member or fellow at such hearings is subject to the approval

of the Committee, subcommittee, panel, or task force as dictated by national security requirements at that time. The attainment of any required security clearances is the responsibility of individual members of the Committee.

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

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

RULE 10. QUORUM

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

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

- (1) Reporting a measure or recommendation;
- (2) Closing committee or subcommittee meetings and hearings to the public;
- (3) Authorizing the issuance of subpoenas;
- (4) Authorizing the use of executive session material; and
- (5) Voting to proceed in open session after voting to close to discuss whether evidence or testimony to be received would tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

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

RULE 11. THE FIVE-MINUTE RULE

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

(b)(1) Members who are present at a hearing of the Committee or subcommittee when a hearing is originally convened shall be recognized by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman, as appropriate, in order of seniority. Those members arriving subsequently shall be recognized in order of their arrival. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member will

take precedence upon their arrival. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the Chairman shall take into consideration the ratio of the Majority to Minority members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of either party.

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

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

RULE 12. POWER TO SIT AND ACT; SUBPOENA POWER

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

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

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

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

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

RULE 13. WITNESS STATEMENTS

(a) Any prepared statement to be presented by a witness to the Committee or a subcommittee shall be submitted to the Committee or subcommittee at least 48 hours in advance of presentation and shall be distributed to all members of the Committee or subcommittee as soon as practicable but not less than 24 hours in advance of presentation. A copy of any such prepared statement shall also be submitted to the Committee in electronic form. If a prepared statement contains national security information bearing a

classification of secret or higher, the statement shall be made available in the Committee rooms to all members of the Committee or subcommittee as soon as practicable but not less than 24 hours in advance of presentation; however, no such statement shall be removed from the Committee offices. The requirement of this rule may be waived by a majority vote of the Committee or subcommittee, a quorum being present. In cases where a witness does not submit a statement by the time required under this rule, the Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, with the concurrence of the respective Ranking Minority Member, may elect to exclude the witness from the hearing.

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

RULE 14. ADMINISTERING OATHS TO WITNESSES

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

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

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

RULE 15. QUESTIONING OF WITNESSES

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

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

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

RULE 16. PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MARKUPS

The transcripts of those hearings and mark-ups conducted by the Committee, subcommittee, or panel will be published officially 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. Any transcript published under this rule shall include the results of record votes conducted in the session

covered by the transcript and shall also include materials that have been submitted for the record and are covered under Rule 19. The handling and safekeeping of these materials shall fully satisfy the requirements of Rule 20. No transcript of an executive session conducted under Rule 9 shall be published under this rule.

RULE 17. VOTING AND ROLLCALLS

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

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

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

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

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

RULE 18. COMMITTEE REPORTS

(a) If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the Committee, any member of the Committee gives timely notice of intention to file supplemental, Minority, additional or dissenting views, that member shall be entitled to not less than two calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such days) in which to file such views, in writing and signed by that member, with the staff director of the Committee. 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. 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 20. 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, staff of the Committee, or staff designated under Rule 9(c) who have the appropriate security clearances and the need to know, who has requested the opportunity to review such material.

RULE 21. COMMITTEE STAFFING

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

RULE 22. COMMITTEE RECORDS

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

RULE 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—
110th CONGRESS

Pursuant to H. Res. 7, election of the Chairman (adopted January 4, 2007), H. Res. 8, election of the ranking member, (adopted January 4, 2007), H. Res. 45, election of minority members, (adopted January 10, 2007), H. Res. 46, election of majority members (adopted January 10, 2007), H. Res. 60, election of a minority member (adopted January 12, 2007), H. Res. 75, election of a minority member (adopted January 18, 2007), H. Res. 393, election of a minority member (adopted May 10, 2007), H. Res. 722, election of a minority member (adopted October 10, 2007), H. Res. 788, election of a majority member (adopted November 1, 2007), and H. Res. 1034, election of a minority member (adopted March 11, 2008), the following members served on the Committee on Armed Services in the 110th Congress:

IKE SKELTON, Missouri, *Chairman*

JOHN SPRATT, South Carolina
 SOLOMON P. ORTIZ, Texas
 GENE TAYLOR, Mississippi
 NEIL ABERCROMBIE, Hawaii
 MARTY MEEHAN, Massachusetts⁵
 SILVESTRE REYES, Texas
 VIC SNYDER, Arkansas
 ADAM SMITH, Washington
 LORETTA SANCHEZ, California
 MIKE MCINTYRE, North Carolina
 ELLEN O. TAUSCHER, California
 ROBERT A. BRADY, Pennsylvania
 ROBERT ANDREWS, New Jersey
 SUSAN A. DAVIS, California
 RICK LARSEN, Washington
 JIM COOPER, Tennessee
 JIM MARSHALL, Georgia
 MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO, Guam
 MARK E. UDALL, Colorado
 DAN BOREN, Oklahoma
 BRAD ELLSWORTH, Indiana
 NANCY BOYDA, Kansas
 PATRICK J. MURPHY, Pennsylvania
 HANK JOHNSON, Georgia
 CAROL SHEA-PORTER, New Hampshire
 JOE COURTNEY, Connecticut
 DAVID LOEBSACK, Iowa
 KIRSTEN E. GILLIBRAND, New York
 JOE SESTAK, Pennsylvania
 GABRIELLE GIFFORDS, Arizona
 NIKI TSONGAS, Massachusetts⁹
 ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS, Maryland¹
 KENDRICK B. MEEK, Florida²
 KATHY CASTOR, Florida
 JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island⁶

DUNCAN HUNTER, California, Ranking Member
 JIM SAXTON, New Jersey
 JOHN M. McHUGH, New York
 TERRY EVERETT, Alabama
 ROSCOE G. BARTLETT, Maryland
 HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON, California
 MAC THORNBERRY, Texas
 WALTER B. JONES, North Carolina
 ROBIN HAYES, North Carolina
 KEN CALVERT, California⁴
 JO ANN DAVIS, Virginia⁷
 W. TODD AKIN, Missouri
 J. RANDY FORBES, Virginia
 JEFF MILLER, Florida
 JOE WILSON, South Carolina
 FRANK A. LOBIONDO, New Jersey
 TOM COLE, Oklahoma
 ROB BISHOP, Utah
 MICHAEL TURNER, Ohio
 JOHN KLINE, Minnesota
 CANDICE S. MILLER, Michigan¹⁰
 PHIL GINGREY, Georgia
 MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
 TRENT FRANKS, Arizona
 BILL SHUSTER, Pennsylvania³
 THELMA DRAKE, Virginia
 CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS, Washington
 K. MICHAEL CONAWAY, Texas
 GEOFF DAVIS, Kentucky
 DOUG LAMBORN, Colorado⁸
 ROB WITTMAN, Virginia¹¹

¹ Mr. Cummings was appointed to the Committee on January 12, 2007.

² Mr. Meek was appointed to the Committee on January 18, 2007.

³ Mr. Shuster was appointed to the Committee on May 10, 2007.

⁴ Mr. Calvert resigned from the Committee on May 16, 2007.

⁵ Mr. Meehan resigned from Congress on July 1, 2007.

⁶ Mr. Langevin was appointed to the Committee on September 20, 2007. He took a leave of absence from the Committee on October 31, 2007.

⁷ Mrs. Davis (VA) died on October 6, 2007.

⁸ Mr. Lamborn was appointed to the Committee on October 10, 2007.

⁹ Ms. Tsongas was appointed to the Committee on November 1, 2007.

¹⁰ Mrs. Miller (MI) resigned from the Committee on March 11, 2008

¹¹ Mr. Wittman was appointed to the Committee on March 11, 2008.

SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED
SERVICES 110TH CONGRESS

The following subcommittees were established at the committee's organizational meeting on January 10, 2007.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AIR AND LAND FORCES

Jurisdiction pursuant to Committee Rule 4—Legislative jurisdiction over all Army and Air Force acquisition programs (except strategic missiles, special operations and information technology programs). In addition, the subcommittee will be responsible for deep strike bombers and related systems, National Guard and Army and Air Force reserve modernization, and ammunition programs.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE, *Chairman*

Mr. SPRATT	Mr. SAXTON, <i>Ranking Member</i>
Mr. ORTIZ	Mr. McKEON
Mr. REYES	Mr. MILLER (FL)
Mr. SMITH	Mr. WILSON
Mr. McINTYRE	Mr. LoBIONDO
Ms. TAUSCHER	Mr. COLE
Mr. BRADY	Mr. BISHOP
Mr. MARSHALL	Mr. TURNER
Mr. BOREN	Mrs. MILLER (MI) ¹
Mr. JOHNSON	Dr. GINGREY
Mr. SESTAK	Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS
Ms. GIFFORDS	Mr. DAVIS (KY)
Mr. MEEK	Mr. AKIN
Ms. CASTOR	Mr. LAMBORN ²

¹ Mrs. Miller (MI) resigned from the Committee on March 11, 2008.

² Mr. Lamborn was assigned to the Subcommittee on Air and Land Forces on March 11, 2008.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS

Jurisdiction pursuant to Committee Rule 4—Legislative jurisdiction over 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. ORTIZ, *Chairman*

Mr. TAYLOR	Mrs. DAVIS (VA), <i>Ranking Member</i> ¹
Mr. REYES	Mr. JONES
Ms. SANCHEZ	Mr. FORBES ²
Mr. BRADY	Mr. ROGERS
Mr. MARSHALL	Mr. McHUGH
Ms. BORDALLO	Mr. McKEON
Mr. UDALL	Mr. HAYES
Mr. BOREN	Mr. LoBIONDO
Mrs. BOYDA	Mr. COLE
Ms. SHEA-PORTER	Mr. BISHOP
Mr. COURTNEY	Mrs. MILLER (MI) ³
Mr. LOEBSACK	Mr. FRANKS
Ms. GIFFORDS	Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS
Mr. CUMMINGS	Mr. LAMBORN ⁴
	Mr. WITTMAN ⁵

¹ Mrs. Davis (VA) died on October 6, 2007.

² Mr. Forbes became Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Readiness on December 5, 2007.

³ Mrs. Miller (MI) resigned from the Committee on March 11, 2008.

⁴ Mr. Wittman was appointed to the Subcommittee on Readiness on March 11, 2008.

⁵ Mr. Lamborn was appointed to the Subcommittee on Readiness on November 1, 2007.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRORISM, UNCONVENTIONAL THREATS AND CAPABILITIES

Jurisdiction pursuant to Committee Rule 4—Legislative jurisdiction over Department of Defense counter-proliferation and counter-terrorism programs and initiatives. In addition, the subcommittee will be responsible for Special Operations Forces; science and technology policy, including the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency and information technology programs; force protection policy and oversight; homeland defense and consequence management programs within the committee's jurisdiction; and related intelligence support.

Mr. SMITH, *Chairman*

Mr. McINTYRE	Mr. THORNBERRY, <i>Ranking Member</i>
Mr. ANDREWS	Mr. HAYES
Mr. COOPER	Mr. CALVERT ¹
Mr. MARSHALL	Mr. KLINE
Mr. UDALL	Mrs. DRAKE
Mr. ELLSWORTH	Mr. CONAWAY
Mrs. GILLIBRAND	Mr. SAXTON
Ms. CASTOR	Mr. SHUSTER ²

¹ Mr. Calvert resigned from the Committee on May 16, 2007.

² Mr. Shuster was assigned to the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities on June 13, 2007.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY PERSONNEL

Jurisdiction pursuant to Committee Rule 4—Legislative jurisdiction over 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.

Dr. SNYDER, *Chairman*²

Mr. MEEHAN¹
Ms. SANCHEZ
Mrs. DAVIS (CA)³
Mrs. BOYDA
Mr. MURPHY
Ms. SHEA-PORTER
Mr. LANGEVIN⁴
Ms. TSONGAS⁵

Mr. MCHUGH, *Ranking Member*
Mr. KLINE
Mrs. DRAKE
Mr. JONES
Mr. WILSON

¹Mr. Meehan resigned from the Committee on July 1, 2007.

²Dr. Snyder became Chairman of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations on July 2, 2007.

³Mrs. Davis (CA) became Chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel on July 2, 2007.

⁴Mr. Langevin was appointed to the Subcommittee on Military Personnel on September 20, 2007. He took a leave of absence from the Committee on October 31, 2007.

⁵Ms. Tsongas was appointed to the Subcommittee on Military Personnel on November 1, 2007.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON STRATEGIC FORCES

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

Ms. TAUSCHER, *Chairman*

Mr. SPRATT
Mr. REYES
Mr. LARSEN
Mr. COOPER
Mr. JOHNSON¹
Mr. LOEBSACK
Mr. LANGEVIN²
Ms. TSONGAS³

Mr. EVERETT, *Ranking Member*
Mr. FRANKS
Mr. THORNBERRY
Mr. TURNER
Mr. ROGERS

¹Mr. Johnson resigned from the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces on July 2, 2007.

²Mr. Langevin was assigned to the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces on September 20, 2007. He took a leave of absence from the Committee on October 31, 2007.

³Ms. Tsongas was appointed to the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces on November 1, 2007.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SEAPOWER AND EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Jurisdiction pursuant to Committee Rule 4—Navy and Marine Corps programs (except strategic weapons, space, special operations and information technology programs) and Naval Reserve equipment. In addition, the subcommittee will be responsible for Maritime programs under the jurisdiction of the Committee as delineated in rule X, clauses 5, 6, and 9 of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

Mr. TAYLOR, *Chairman*

Mr. ABERCROMBIE
Mr. LARSEN
Ms. BORDALLO
Mr. ELLSWORTH
Mr. COURTNEY
Mrs. GILLIBRAND
Mr. SESTAK

Mr. BARTLETT, *Ranking Member*
Mr. CALVERT¹
Mr. EVERETT
Mrs. DAVIS (VA)³
Mr. FORBES
Mr. WILSON
Mr. SHUSTER²
Mr. LAMBORN⁴
Mr. WITTMAN⁵

¹Mr. Calvert resigned from the Committee on May 16, 2007.

²Mr. Shuster was appointed to the Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces on June 13, 2007.

³Mrs. Davis (VA) died on October 6, 2007.

⁴Mr. Lamborn was appointed to the Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces on November 1, 2007.

⁵Mr. Wittman was appointed to the Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces on March 11, 2008.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

Jurisdiction pursuant to Committee Rule 4—Any matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee, subject to the concurrence of the Chairman of the Committee and, as appropriate, affected subcommittee chairmen. The subcommittee shall have no legislative jurisdiction.

Mr. MEEHAN,¹ *Chairman*

Mr. SPRATT	Mr. AKIN, <i>Ranking Member</i>
Dr. SNYDER ²	Mr. BARTLETT
Ms. SANCHEZ	Mr. JONES
Ms. TAUSCHER	Mr. MILLER (FL)
Mr. ANDREWS	Dr. GINGREY
Mrs. DAVIS (CA)	Mr. CONAWAY
Mr. COOPER	Mr. DAVIS (KY)
Mr. JOHNSON ³	
Mr. SESTAK	

¹Mr. Meehan resigned from the Committee on July 1, 2007.

²Dr. Snyder became Chairman of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations on July 2, 2007.

³Mr. Johnson was assigned to the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations on July 2, 2007.

SPECIAL OVERSIGHT PANEL ON ROLES AND MISSIONS

Purpose—To examine the Roles and Missions of the Military Service, appointed for six months on July 25, 2007.

Mr. COOPER, *Chairman*

Mr. LARSEN	Dr. GINGREY, <i>Ranking Member</i>
Mrs. GILLIBRAND	Mr. DAVIS
Mr. SESTAK	Mr. CONAWAY

COMMITTEE STAFF

By committee resolution adopted at the organizational meeting on January 10, 2007, or by authority of the Chairman, the following persons were appointed to the staff of the committee during the 110th Congress:

Erin C. Conaton, *Staff Director*
Bob DeGrasse, *Deputy Staff Director*
Paul Oostburg Sanz, *General Counsel* (appointed Jan. 3, 2007)
Hugh N. Johnston, Jr., *Deputy Staff Director/Chief Counsel* (resigned Feb. 4, 2007)
Brenda J. Wright, *Professional Staff Member* (resigned Jan. 31, 2007)
Frank A. Barnes, *Staff Assistant* (resigned Jan. 2, 2007)
Betty B. Gray, *Executive Assistant*
Michael R. Higgins, *Professional Staff Member*
John D. Chapla, *Professional Staff Member*
B. Ryan Vaart, *Professional Staff Member* (resigned Jan. 1, 2007)
John F. Sullivan, *Professional Staff Member*
Nancy M. Warner, *Professional Staff Member*
Thomas E. Hawley, *Professional Staff Member*
William H. Natter, III, *Professional Staff Member*
Jesse D. Tolleson, Jr., *Professional Staff Member*
Debra S. Wada, *Professional Staff Member*
Douglas C. Roach, *Professional Staff Member*
Alexis R. Lasselle, *Professional Staff Member* (resigned Jan. 2, 2007)
Linda Burnette, *Printing Clerk*
Robert L. Simmons, II, *Professional Staff Member*
W. Holly Graning, *Director, Legislative Operations* (resigned April 17, 2007)
William C. Ostendorff, *Counsel* (resigned Apr. 9, 2007)
James William Godwin, Jr., *Professional Staff Member* (resigned Mar. 4, 2007)
Mark R. Lewis, *Professional Staff Member and Senior Policy Advisor to the Chairman*
Loren Dealy, *Press Secretary*
Heather L. Messera, *Staff Assistant* (resigned Feb. 23, 2007)
Paul Arcangeli, *Professional Staff Member*
Jeffrey A. Green, *Professional Staff Member* (resigned Jan. 2, 2007)
Jeanette James, *Professional Staff Member*
Miriam E. Wolff, *Communications Advisor* (resigned Apr. 5, 2007)
Richard A. Pawloski, *Professional Staff Member* (resigned Jan. 2, 2007)
Rebecca A. Ross, *Professional Staff Member*
Andrew Hunter, *Professional Staff Member*
Heath R. Bope, *Professional Staff Member*
Lynn M. Williams, *Professional Staff Member*
Paul Lewis, *Counsel* (resigned Jan. 1, 2007)
Stephanie Sanok, *Professional Staff Member* (resigned Nov. 27, 2008)
Joshua C. Holly, *Professional Staff Member*
John Wason, *Professional Staff Member*
Harry Cartland, *Professional Staff Member* (resigned Jan. 31, 2007)
Regina Burgess, *Research Assistant* (resigned Feb. 2, 2007)
Ben Kohr, *Staff Assistant* (resigned May 25, 2007)
Catherine K. Steadman, *Director, Legislative Operations* (resigned Dec. 31, 2007)
Roger Zakheim, *Counsel* (resigned Aug. 31, 2008)
Kristine Ellison, *Executive Assistant* (resigned July 31, 2007)
Jeness Simler, *Professional Staff Member*
Julie Unmacht, *Counsel*
Kevin P. Coughlin, *Counsel* (resigned Mar. 29, 2008)
Lorry M. Fenner, *Professional Staff Member*
Christine Roushdy, *Staff Assistant* (resigned July 3, 2007)
Derek Scott, *Staff Assistant*

Eryn Robinson, *Professional Staff Member*
 Alexander Kugajevsky, *Professional Staff Member*
 Kari Bingen, *Professional Staff Member*
 Margee Meckstroth, *Staff Assistant* (resigned Dec. 4, 2007)
 John Kruse, *Professional Staff Member*
 Henry Nuzum, *National Security Analyst* (resigned Jan. 2, 2007)
 Andrew H. Tabler, *Staff Assistant*
 Aileen Alexander, *Professional Staff Member*
 Jason Hagadorn, *Staff Assistant* (resigned Dec. 21, 2007)
 Cyndi Howard, *Staff Assistant* (appointed Jan. 3, 2007)
 Douglas Bush, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed Jan. 4, 2007)
 Rudy Barnes, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed Jan. 8, 2007)
 Lara Battles, *Press Secretary* (appointed Jan. 4, 2007)
 Frank Rose, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed Jan. 15, 2007)
 Christine Lamb, *Staff Assistant* (appointed Jan. 25, 2007)
 William Ebbs, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed Feb. 1, 2007)
 Cathy Garman, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed Feb. 1, 2007)
 Vickie Plunkett, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed Feb. 1, 2007)
 Roy Phillips, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed Feb. 5, 2007)
 Adrienne Ramsay, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed Feb. 5, 2007, resigned Feb. 29, 2008)
 Suzanne McKenna, *Counsel* (appointed Feb. 12, 2007)
 Sasha Rogers, *Research Assistant* (appointed Feb. 12, 2007)
 Timothy McClees, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed Feb. 20, 2007)
 Joe Hicken, *Director, Legislative Operations* (appointed Mar. 1, 2007)
 Kevin Gates, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed Mar. 12, 2007)
 Dave Kildee, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed Mar. 19, 2007)
 Mike Casey, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed Mar. 26, 2007)
 Sarah Schaffer, *Staff Assistant* (appointed Apr. 2, 2007, resigned Mar. 11, 2008)
 Patrick Wicklund, *Staff Assistant* (appointed Apr. 16, 2007, resigned Nov. 30, 2007)
 Alicia Haley, *Staff Assistant* (appointed Apr. 25, 2007)
 Anand Dalta, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed May 1, 2007, resigned July 31, 2007)
 Benjamin Glerum, *Staff Assistant* (appointed May 7, 2007)
 David Sienicki, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed July 9, 2007)
 Adam Greenspan, *Intern* (appointed June 4, 2007, resigned Aug. 3, 2007)
 Trey Howard, *Intern* (appointed June 4, 2007, resigned Aug. 3, 2007)
 Dan Tavana, *Intern* (appointed June 4, 2007, resigned Aug. 3, 2007)
 Caterina Dutto, *Staff Assistant* (appointed July 11, 2007)
 Kathleen Kelly, *Executive Assistant* (appointed July 23, 2007)
 Kyle Wilkens, *Special Assistant to the Chairman* (appointed Oct. 1, 2007)
 Michael McErlean, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed Oct. 3, 2007)
 Trey Howard, *Staff Assistant* (appointed Jan. 2, 2008)
 Rosellen C. Kim, *Staff Assistant* (appointed Jan. 2, 2008)
 Megan Putman, *Staff Assistant* (appointed Jan. 2, 2008)
 Karna L. Sandler, *Staff Assistant* (appointed Jan. 2, 2008, resigned Mar. 14, 2008)
 Mark Parker, *Intern* (appointed Jan. 3, 2008, resigned May 2, 2008)
 Zach Steacy, *Staff Assistant* (appointed Feb. 25, 2008)
 Liz Drummond, *Staff Assistant* (appointed Mar. 17, 2008)
 Caren Howard, *Intern* (appointed Mar. 24, 2008, resigned May 15, 2008)
 Everett Coleman, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed May 1, 2008)
 Kristine Ellison, *Intern* (appointed May 23, 2008, resigned Aug. 1, 2008)
 David Parker, *Intern* (appointed June 9, 2008, resigned July 31, 2008)
 Elizabeth Kurtz, *Intern* (appointed June 11, 2008, resigned Oct. 10, 2008)
 Maxwell Hoffman, *Intern* (appointed July 10, 2008, resigned Aug. 29, 2008)
 Neal Kumar, *Intern* (appointed Sept. 2, 2008, resigned Dec. 12, 2008)
 Craig Greene, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed Dec. 1, 2008)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

A total of 345 meetings and mark-ups were held by the Committee on Armed Services and its subcommittees during the 110th Congress. A breakdown of the meetings follows:

Full Committee	120
Subcommittees:	
Air and Land Forces Subcommittee	28
Readiness Subcommittee	27
Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee	39
Military Personnel Subcommittee	25
Strategic Forces Subcommittee	26
Seapower and Expeditionary Forces Subcommittee	23
Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee	49
Special Oversight Panel on Roles and Missions	8

LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

LEGISLATION ENACTED INTO LAW

PUBLIC LAW 110–115 (H.R. 2779)

To recognize the Navy UDT–SEAL Museum in Fort Pierce, Florida, as the official national museum of Navy SEALs and their predecessors.

Public Law 110–115 recognizes, as the official national museum of Navy SEALs and their predecessors, the Navy UDT–SEAL Museum located at 3300 North A1A, North Hutchinson Island, in Fort Pierce, Florida. On June 19, 2007, H.R. 2779 was introduced and referred to the Committee on Armed Services. The measure was considered under suspension of the Rules and passed the House on October 1, 2007 by voice vote. The Senate passed the measure without amendment by unanimous consent on October 31, 2007. On November 13, 2007, H.R. 2779 was signed by the President and became law.

PUBLIC LAW 110–181 (H.R. 4986)

To provide for the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, as previously enrolled, with certain modifications to address the foreign sovereign immunities provisions of title 28, United States Code, with respect to the attachment of property in certain judgments against Iraq, the lapse of statutory authorities for the payment of bonuses, special pays, and similar benefits for members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes.

Public Law 110–181, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, authorizes funds totaling \$688.2 billion for national defense functions for fiscal year 2008, which implies a budget authority level of \$696.4 billion. Of those amounts, \$189.4 billion is for costs associated with Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Division A

Division A of Public Law 110–181 authorizes funds for fiscal year 2008 for the Department of Defense.

Subtitle A of title I authorizes \$99,269,022,000 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 D of title I establish additional program requirements, restrictions, limitations, transfers of, or funds for specified programs for the armed forces, including: multi-year procurement authorities for various Army programs and the Virginia-class submarine program, limitation on amounts obligated for the fifth and sixth Littoral Combat Ships; and limitations or modification of limitations on retirement of C–130E/H, KC–135E, and B–52 aircraft.

Subtitle A of title II authorizes \$73,727,545,000 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: Future Combat Systems, limitations on the Joint Light Tactical Vehicle program, requirements for a competitive propulsion system for the Joint Strike Fighter, limitation on the manufacturing science and technology program, funding for the Advanced Sensor Applications Program, and comparative live-fire testing of active protection systems.

Subtitles C and D of title II address ballistic missile defense programs and miscellaneous matters, including a limitation on availability of funds for procurement, construction, and deployment of missile defense in Europe until certain conditions have been met.

Subtitle A of title III authorizes \$142,795,303,000 for operation and maintenance.

Subtitles B through F of title III address environmental provisions, workplace and depot issues, extensions of program authorities, outsourcing, studies and reports relating to military readiness, and other miscellaneous matters.

Title IV provides military personnel authorizations for the active and reserve forces for fiscal year 2008 and authorizes appropriations of \$117,091,420,000 for military personnel for fiscal year 2008. The end strengths for active duty personnel for fiscal year 2008 are as follows:

- Army, 525,400
- Navy, 329,098
- Marine Corps, 189,000
- Air Force, 329,563

The Selected Reserve end strengths for fiscal year 2008 are as follows:

- Army National Guard, 351,300
- Army Reserve, 205,000
- Naval Reserve, 67,800
- Marine Corps Reserve, 39,600
- Air National Guard, 106,700
- Air Force Reserve, 67,500

Coast Guard Reserve, 10,000

The end strengths for reserves on active duty in support of the Reserve Components for fiscal year 2008 are as follows:

Army National Guard, 29,204

Army Reserve, 15,870

Naval Reserve, 11,579

Marine Corps Reserve, 2,261

Air National Guard, 13,936

Air Force Reserve, 2,721

Title V sets military personnel policy, including provisions that address officer personnel policy; Reserve Component management; education and training; military justice and legal assistance matters; issues related to military leave; decorations and awards; Impact Aid and Defense Dependents Education system; military families; and other miscellaneous 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 matters.

Title VII contains military health care provisions, such as improvements to military health benefits including a prohibition on increases in certain health care costs; required reports; and other matters, including the prohibition on conversion of military medical and dental positions to civilian positions.

Title VIII addresses acquisition policy, acquisition management and related matters, including provisions relating to major defense acquisition programs; amendments to general contracting authorities, procedures, and limitations; accountability matters; acquisition workforce provisions; contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan; the Defense Materiel Readiness Board; and other matters.

Title IX contains Department of Defense organization and management provisions, including space activities; chemical demilitarization; intelligence-related matters; roles and missions analysis; and other miscellaneous matters.

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

Title XI addresses Department of Defense civilian personnel matters, including the civilian personnel benefits, compensation, and leave; modifications to the National Security Personnel System; and other federal government civilian personnel matters.

Title XII concerns matters relating to foreign nations, including: assistance and training; matters relating to Iraq and Afghanistan; the Iraq refugee crisis; other authorities and limitations; and reports.

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

Title XIV authorizes miscellaneous authorizations totaling \$28,520,589,000 for the defense health program; drug interdiction and counter-drug activities; the Office of the Inspector General, chemical agents and munitions destruction, revolving and management funds; and the Armed Forces Retirement Home.

Title XV includes authorization of \$187,157,953,000 for increased cost due to Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

Title XVI addresses wounded warrior matters including improvements to care, management and transition of recovering service members; centers of excellence in the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, and rehabilitation of traumatic brain injury, post-traumatic stress disorder, and eye injuries; health care matters; disability matters; studies and reports; and other matters.

Title XVII concerns veterans matters and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Title XVIII addresses National Guard Bureau matters and related matters including Reserve Component enhancement

Division B

Division B of Public Law 110–181 authorizes appropriations in the amount of \$23,689,215,000 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 2008. In addition, Division B contains military construction and family housing program changes; property and facilities administration; provisions concerning land conveyances; energy security; and other matters.

Division C

Division C of Public Law 110–181 authorizes appropriations in the amount of \$16,079,379,000 for Department of Energy national security programs for fiscal year 2008. Division C also includes authorization for and/or addresses the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board; War-Related National Nuclear Security Administration Authorities; National Defense Stockpile; Naval Petroleum Reserves; and the Maritime Administration.

The Committee on Armed Services reported H.R. 1585, as amended, to the House on May 11 2007. The measure passed the House, as amended, on May 17, 2007. The Senate passed H.R. 1585, as amended, on October 1, 2007. The conference report was agreed to in the House on December 12, 2007, and in the Senate on December 14, 2007. The President vetoed H.R. 1585 on December 28, 2007. The text of H.R. 1585 was reintroduced with a modification to H.R. 1585 regarding section 1083, allowing the President to waive the totality of section 1083 as to claims against Iraq for terrorism acts that occurred before or on the date of enactment, and a modification to expired compensation authorities. The reintroduced text, H.R. 4986, passed the House under suspension of the Rules on January 16, 2008, and passed the Senate on January 21, 2008. H.R. 4986 was signed by the President and became law on January 28, 2008.

(H. Rept. 110–146 parts I & II; S. Rept. 110–77; H. Rept. 110–477; H.A.S.C. 110–6; H.A.S.C. 110–10; H.A.S.C. 110–13; H.A.S.C. 110–16; H.A.S.C. 110–18; H.A.S.C. 110–20; H.A.S.C. 110–21; H.A.S.C. 110–22; H.A.S.C. 110–23; H.A.S.C. 110–24; H.A.S.C. 110–27; H.A.S.C. 110–28; H.A.S.C. 110–31; H.A.S.C. 110–33; H.A.S.C. 110–34; H.A.S.C. 110–35; H.A.S.C. 110–37; H.A.S.C. 110–38; H.A.S.C. 110–39; H.A.S.C. 110–40; H.A.S.C. 110–41; H.A.S.C. 110–

42; H.A.S.C. 110–44; H.A.S.C. 110–46; H.A.S.C. 110–47; H.A.S.C. 110–48; H.A.S.C. 110–50; H.A.S.C. 110–53; H.A.S.C. 110–54)

PUBLIC LAW 110–203 (H.J. RES. 70)

Congratulating the Army Reserve on its centennial, which will be formally celebrated on April 23, 2008, and commemorating the historic contributions of its veterans and continuing contributions of its soldiers to the vital national security interests and homeland defense missions of the United States.

Public Law 110–203 congratulates the Army Reserve on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the enactment of its original authorizing law, recognizes and commends the Army Reserve for the selfless and dedicated service of its past and present citizen-soldiers, and extends its gratitude to the veterans, soldiers, families, and employers whose support has enabled the Army Reserve to accomplish its vital missions. On December 13, 2007, H.J. Res. 70 was introduced and referred to the Committee on Armed Services. The measure was considered, as amended, under suspension of the Rules and passed the House on April 8, 2008 by a vote of 393–0. The Senate passed the measure without amendment by unanimous consent on April 14, 2008. On April 22, 2008, H.J. Res. 70 was signed by the President and became law.

PUBLIC LAW 110–417 (S. 3001)

Public Law 110–417, the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, authorizes funds totaling \$600.0 billion for national defense functions for fiscal year 2009, which implies a budget authority level of \$611.1 billion. Of those amounts, \$68.6 billion is a bridge fund for costs associated with Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom for the first several months of fiscal year 2009.

Division A

Division A of Public Law 110–417 authorizes funds for fiscal year 2009 for the Department of Defense.

Subtitle A of title I authorizes \$103,969,883,000 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: requirements for separate displays of procurement line items for Future Combat Systems; restriction on obligation of funds for the Army tactical radio and Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter; permissions for refueling and complex overhaul of the U.S.S. *Theodore Roosevelt*; and funding to continue or wind down F–22A fighter aircraft production to be determined by the next President.

Subtitle A of title II authorizes \$77,710,452,000 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 11 separate research and development-related matters, including: Future Combat Systems (FCS)

milestone review; FCS communications network; FCS manned ground vehicle reports; Sky Warrior Unmanned Aerial Systems project; Warfighter Information Network-Tactical program; Joint Cargo Aircraft; nonimaging infrared systems; advanced energy storage technology; defense laboratories; airborne intelligence collection systems; and enhanced AN/TPQ-36 radar systems.

Subtitles C through E of title II address ballistic missile defense programs, reports and miscellaneous matters.

Subtitle A of title III authorizes \$154,248,344,000 for operation and maintenance.

Subtitles B through F of title III address environmental provisions, workplace and depot issues, energy security, studies and reports relating to military readiness, and other miscellaneous matters.

Title IV provides military personnel authorizations for the active and reserve forces for fiscal year 2009 and authorizes appropriations of \$124,791,336,000 for military personnel for fiscal year 2009. The end strengths for active duty personnel for fiscal year 2009 are as follows:

Army, 532,400
Navy, 326,323
Marine Corps, 194,000
Air Force, 317,050

The Selected Reserve end strengths for fiscal year 2009 are as follows:

Army National Guard, 352,600
Army Reserve, 205,000
Naval Reserve, 66,700
Marine Corps Reserve, 39,600
Air National Guard, 106,756
Air Force Reserve, 67,400
Coast Guard Reserve, 10,000

The end strengths for reserves on active duty in support of the Reserve Components for fiscal year 2009 are as follows:

Army National Guard, 32,060
Army Reserve, 16,170
Naval Reserve, 11,099
Marine Corps Reserve, 2,261
Air National Guard, 14,360
Air Force Reserve, 2,733

Title V sets military personnel policy, including provisions that address officer personnel policy; Reserve Component management; joint qualified officers and requirements; general service authorities; education and training; Defense Dependents Education system; military justice; decorations, awards, and honorary promotions; military families; and other miscellaneous 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 operations; and other matters.

Title VII contains military health care provisions, such as improvements to military health benefits; preventative care; wounded warrior matters; and other miscellaneous matters.

Title VIII addresses acquisition policy, acquisition management and related matters, including provisions relating to major defense acquisition programs; amendments to general contracting authorities, procedures, and limitations; provisions relating to acquisition workforce and inherently governmental functions; Department of Defense contractor matters; matters relating to Iraq and Afghanistan; government-wide acquisition improvements; and other matters.

Title IX contains Department of Defense organization and management provisions, including space activities; chemical demilitarization; intelligence-related matters; and other miscellaneous matters.

Title X addresses general provisions relating to financial matters; naval vessels and shipyards; counter-drug activities; miscellaneous authorities and limitations; studies and reports; and other matters.

Title XI addresses Department of Defense civilian personnel matters, including the civilian personnel benefits, compensation, and leave; modifications to the National Security Personnel System; and other federal government civilian personnel matters.

Title XII concerns matters relating to foreign nations, including: assistance and training; matters relating to Iraq and Afghanistan; and reports.

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

Title XIV authorizes miscellaneous authorizations totaling \$29,647,675,000 for the defense health program; drug interdiction and counter-drug activities; the Office of the Inspector General, chemical agents and munitions destruction, revolving and management funds; and the Armed Forces Retirement Home.

Title XV includes authorization of \$68,080,000,000 for increased cost due to Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

Title XVI addresses reconstruction and stabilization civilian management.

Division B

Division B of Public Law 110–417 authorizes appropriations in the amount of \$25,438,471,000 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 2009. In addition, Division B contains military construction and family housing program changes; property and facilities administration; provisions related to Guam realignment; provisions concerning land conveyances; energy security; and other matters.

Division C

Division C of Public Law 110–417 authorizes appropriations in the amount of \$16,131,708,000 for Department of Energy national security programs for fiscal year 2009. Division C also includes authorization for and/or addresses the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board; Naval Petroleum Reserves; and the Maritime Administration.

The Committee on Armed Services reported H.R. 5658, as amended, to the House on May 16 2008. The measure passed the

House, as amended, on May 22, 2008. The Senate passed S. 3001, as amended, on September 17, 2008. The informal conference agreement was passed as an amendment to S. 3001 in the House on September 24, 2008. The Senate agreed with the House amendment, and passed S. 3001 on September 27, 2008. S. 3001 was signed by the President and became law on October 14, 2008.

(H. Rept. 110-652; parts I & II; S. Rept. 110-335; Committee Print 10; H.A.S.C. 110-110; H.A.S.C. 110-111; H.A.S.C. 110-117; H.A.S.C. 110-119; H.A.S.C. 110-120; H.A.S.C. 110-121; H.A.S.C. 110-122; H.A.S.C. 110-123; H.A.S.C. 110-124; H.A.S.C. 110-125; H.A.S.C. 110-127; H.A.S.C. 110-128; H.A.S.C. 110-131; H.A.S.C. 110-132; H.A.S.C. 110-133; H.A.S.C. 110-135; H.A.S.C. 110-136; H.A.S.C. 110-137; H.A.S.C. 110-138; H.A.S.C. 110-139; H.A.S.C. 110-140; H.A.S.C. 110-142; H.A.S.C. 110-145; H.A.S.C. 110-149; H.A.S.C. 110-151; H.A.S.C. 110-165)

LEGISLATION VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT

H.R. 1585

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2008 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

On December 28, 2007, the President vetoed H.R. 1585, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, therefore preventing it from becoming law. The primary reason cited by the President for vetoing the legislation was that it would subject Iraqi assets to be frozen by plaintiffs seeking remuneration for damages and that “it would imperil billions of dollars of Iraqi assets at a crucial juncture in that nation’s reconstruction efforts and because it would undermine the foreign policy and commercial interests of the United States.”¹ The offending provision, section 1083, would have expanded the ability of Americans, members of the U.S. Armed Services, and employees of the United States Government to sue state sponsors of terrorism, including the Republic of Iraq, for damages in U.S. courts. H.R. 1585, as passed by both the House and Senate, is the same text as Public Law 110-181 with two minor differences: it does not include authority for the President to waive the totality of section 1083 as to claims against Iraq for terrorism acts that occurred before or on the date of enactment, and it did not include technical adjustments to expired compensation authorities which would expire on December 31, 2007.

The Committee on Armed Services reported H.R. 1585, as amended, to the House on May 11 2007. The measure passed the House, as amended, on May 17, 2007. The Senate passed H.R. 1585, as amended, on October 1, 2007. The conference report was agreed to in the House on December 12, 2007, and in the Senate on December 14, 2007. The President vetoed H.R. 1585 on December 28, 2007.

The text of H.R. 1585 was reintroduced with two modifications noted above as H.R. 4986. It passed the House under suspension

¹House Document 110-88 “National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008-Veto Message from the President of the United States,” Memorandum of Disapproval, President George W. Bush, the White House, December 28, 2007.

of the Rules on January 16, 2008, and passed the Senate on January 21, 2008. H.R. 4986 was signed by the President and became law on January 28, 2008.

(H. Rept. 110-146 parts I & II; S. Rept. 110-77; H.A.S.C. 110-6; H.A.S.C. 110-10; H.A.S.C. 110-13; H.A.S.C. 110-16; H.A.S.C. 110-18; H.A.S.C. 110-20; H.A.S.C. 110-21; H.A.S.C. 110-22; H.A.S.C. 110-23; H.A.S.C. 110-24; H.A.S.C. 110-27; H.A.S.C. 110-28; H.A.S.C. 110-31; H.A.S.C. 110-33; H.A.S.C. 110-34; H.A.S.C. 110-35; H.A.S.C. 110-37; H.A.S.C. 110-38; H.A.S.C. 110-39; H.A.S.C. 110-40; H.A.S.C. 110-41; H.A.S.C. 110-42; H.A.S.C. 110-44; H.A.S.C. 110-46; H.A.S.C. 110-47; H.A.S.C. 110-48; H.A.S.C. 110-50; H.A.S.C. 110-53; H.A.S.C. 110-54)

LEGISLATION REPORTED BUT NOT ENACTED

H.R. 1362

To reform acquisition practices of the Federal Government.

The purpose of H.R. 1362, the “Accountability in Contracting Act,” was to amend titles 10 and 41, United States Code, and to establish other new statutory requirements, to improve the quality of government contracts, increase contract oversight, and promote integrity in contracting. H.R. 1362 would have helped to address contracting challenges by empowering the secretaries of the military departments and the heads of the defense agencies to ensure the proper use of a variety of contract types, both competitive and non-competitive, and further empower Congress in its oversight of such contracts.

H.R. 1362 would have improved the ability of the heads of all federal agencies, and in the case of the Department of Defense, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, to promote competition in contracting and to maximize the use of efficient contracting methods such as fixed price contracting in procurement programs. It would also have provided Congress and the general public greater oversight of contracts by making the contract documents used to justify limiting competition publicly available within 14 or 30 days, depending on the type of contract. H.R. 1362 would have codified the right and ability of Congress to obtain copies of completed audits relating to findings on contractor costs in excess of \$10.0 million and of material performance deficiencies. It also would have required a government-wide study of the acquisition workforce. H.R. 1362 would have amended title 41, United States Code, to make permanent the acquisition workforce training fund. It would have further amended title 41 to strengthen requirements relating to the pre- and post-government employment of procurement officials.

On March 13, 2007, the Committee on Armed Services held a mark-up session to consider H.R. 1362, as introduced. By unanimous consent, the committee agreed to consider Chairman Skelton’s amendment in the nature of a substitute as the base text. The committee ordered H.R. 1362, as amended, reported to the House with a favorable recommendation by a record vote of 53-0, a quorum being present. The measure passed the House, as amended, on March 15, 2007. No further action was taken.

(H. Rept. 110-47, part II)

H.R. 1538

To amend title 10, United States Code, to improve the management of medical care, personnel actions, and quality of life issues for members of the Armed Forces who are receiving medical care in an outpatient status, and for other purposes.

The purpose of H.R. 1538, the “Wounded Warrior Assistance Act of 2007,” was to amend title 10, United States Code, and to establish other new statutory requirements to provide the people, training, and oversight mechanisms needed to ensure that the nation’s wounded warriors receive quality medical care and efficient administrative processing in an environment that reflects the highest quality of life standards. It would have set the stage for much needed reform of administrative processes that would restore service member confidence in the integrity and efficiency of the disability evaluation system and would begin the process of achieving a truly seamless transition of service members to the Department of Veterans Affairs’ programs. H.R. 1538 was introduced on March 15, 2007, and referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

On March 20, 2007, the Committee on Armed Services held a mark-up session to consider H.R. 1538. The committee ordered H.R. 1538, as amended, reported to the House with a favorable recommendation by a record vote of 59–0, a quorum being present. The measure passed the House, as amended, on March 28, 2007 and the Senate passed its version of H.R. 1538 on July 25, 2007. Portions of each version of H.R. 1538 were included in H.R. 1585 and became part of title 16 and title 17, the “Wounded Warrior Assistance Act of 2007,” in the conference compromise of Public Law 110–181. No further action was taken on H.R. 1538.

(H. Rept. 110–68, part I)

H.R. 3087

To require the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress reports on the status of planning for the redeployment of the Armed Forces from Iraq and to require the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and appropriate senior officials of the Department of Defense to meet with Congress to brief Congress on the matters contained in the reports.

The purpose of H.R. 3087, a bill to require the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress reports on the status of planning for the redeployment of the Armed Forces from Iraq and to require the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and appropriate senior officials of the Department of Defense to meet with Congress to brief Congress on the matters contained in the reports, was to provide guidance to the Department on Congress’s expectations for contingency planning for redeployment of U.S. armed forces from the Republic of Iraq and to establish the mechanisms necessary to allow appropriate congressional oversight of such planning to occur.

On July 12, 2007, the President delivered to Congress the Initial Benchmark Assessment Report on Iraq required by section 1314 of the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veteran’s Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–

28). That report stated that the President was pursuing a multi-pronged strategy “designed to set the conditions for U.S. troops to begin coming home, without risking a humanitarian catastrophe in Iraq, sanctuaries for international terrorist networks, or a broader regional conflict that would threaten U.S. national security interests for generations.” On that same day, the House of Representatives passed legislation, H.R. 2956, Responsible Redeployment from Iraq Act, by a 223–201 vote, calling for a reduction in the number of U.S. armed forces in Iraq and a transition to a limited presence there in a safe and orderly manner. H.R. 3087 would have assisted in the accomplishment of these goals by facilitating a dialogue between the executive and legislative branches of government through the required provision of reports and briefings to Congress on the status of planning for redeployment. It would have maximized the amount of significant information of an unclassified nature provided to Congress, while keeping sensitive classified information fully protected. H.R. 3087 would have continued to require reports and briefings until such time as the U.S. armed forces in Iraq are no longer primarily engaged in a combat mission, as certified by the Secretary of Defense.

H.R. 3087 was introduced on July 18, 2007, and referred to the Committee on Armed Services. On July 27, 2007, the Committee on Armed Services held a mark-up session to consider H.R. 3087, as introduced. The committee, a quorum being present, ordered reported H.R. 3087, as amended, to the House with a favorable recommendation by a record vote of 55–2. The measure passed the House, as amended under suspension of the Rules, on October 2, 2007. No further action was taken.

(H. Rept. 110–283)

H.R. 3159

To mandate minimum periods of rest and recuperation for units and members of the regular and Reserve Components of the Armed Forces between deployments for Operation Iraqi Freedom or Operation Enduring Freedom.

The purpose of H.R. 3159, “Ensuring Military Readiness Through Stability and Predictability Deployment Policy Act of 2007,” was to establish a statutory requirement that ensures regular (active) component units and members assigned to those units are provided a minimum period of rest and recuperation that is equal to or longer than the period of the most recent deployment, and a minimum period of rest and recuperation that is at least three times longer than the period of deployment for reserve (National Guard and Reserves) component units and members assigned to those units.

H.R. 3159 also included a sense of Congress that the ratio between the length of deployments and dwell time, the interval between deployments, for regular components should have been one year deployed to two years at home station (a ratio of 1:2), and the goal for the Reserve Components should have been one year deployed to five years at home station (a ratio of 1:5).

H.R. 3159 was introduced on July 24, 2007, and referred to the Committee on Armed Services. On July 27, 2007, the Committee on Armed Services held a mark-up session to consider H.R. 3159, as introduced. The committee agreed by unanimous consent to con-

sider Chairman Skelton's amendment in the nature of a substitute as the base text. The committee, a quorum being present, ordered reported H.R. 3159, as amended, to the House with a favorable recommendation by a record vote of 32–25, with 2 voting present. The measure passed the House, as amended, on August 2, 2007. No further action was taken.

(H. Rept. 110–282)

LEGISLATION NOT REPORTED BUT MANAGED BY THE COMMITTEE ON
ARMED SERVICES ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES

H. CON. RES. 63

Disapproving of the decision of the President announced on January 10, 2007, to deploy more than 20,000 additional United States combat troops to Iraq

The purpose of H. Con. Res. 63, "Disapproving of the decision of the President announced on January 10, 2007, to deploy more than 20,000 additional United States combat troops to Iraq," was to express Congress's continuing support for members of the Armed Forces who are serving or who have served in the Republic of Iraq and to make clear that Congress disapproves the President's decision to deploy more than 20,000 additional combat troops to Iraq.

H. Con. Res. 63 was introduced on February 12, 2007 and referred to the House Committee on Armed Services. H. Res. 157 provided for consideration of H. Con. Res. 63 with three days of general debate, equally divided, without intervening motions except a motion to recommit. On February 16, 2007, H. Con. Res. 63 passed the House by a vote of 246–182. No further action was taken.

H. CON. RES. 47

Supporting the goals and ideals of a National Medal of Honor Day to celebrate and honor the recipients of the Medal of Honor

H. Con. Res. 47, "Supporting the goals and ideals of a National Medal of Honor Day to celebrate and honor the recipients of the Medal of Honor," was introduced on January 30, 2007, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairman Snyder and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Con. Res. 47 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Chairman Ike Skelton moved to consider H. Con. Res. 47, as introduced, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by a vote of 411–0 on February 27, 2007. On March 1, 2007, the Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 47 by unanimous consent.

H. CON. RES. 42

Honoring the heroic service and sacrifice of the glider pilots of the United States Army Air Forces during World War II

H. Con. Res. 42, "Honoring the heroic service and sacrifice of the glider pilots of the United States Army Air Forces during World War II," was introduced on January 23, 2007, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairman Snyder and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee

on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Con. Res. 42 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congresswoman Nancy E. Boyda moved to consider H. Con. Res. 42, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by a vote of 421–0 on March 20, 2007. No further action was taken.

H. RES. 305

Honoring the 53,000 soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, and civilians that comprise the Nation's special operations forces community

H. Res. 305, "Honoring the 53,000 soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, and civilians that comprise the Nation's special operations forces community," was introduced on April 17, 2007, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities. Chairman Smith and Ranking Member Thornberry of the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 305 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congressman Adam Smith moved to consider H. Res. 305, as introduced, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on April 18, 2007.

H. RES. 171

Honoring the Marquis de Lafayette on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of his birth

H. Res. 171, "Honoring the Marquis de Lafayette on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of his birth," was introduced on February 15, 2008, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairman Snyder and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 171 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Chairman Ike Skelton moved to consider H. Res. 171, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on May 22, 2007.

H.R. 2956

To require the Secretary of Defense to commence the reduction of the number of United States Armed Forces in Iraq to a limited presence by April 1, 2008, and for other purposes

The purpose of H.R. 2956, the "Responsible Redeployment from Iraq Act," was to begin reduction in troop numbers in the Republic of Iraq within 120 days after enactment, to transition to a limited presence by April 1, 2008, and emphasized that this reduction should be carried out in a way that maximized force protection. It also required that a strategy that would guide the transition, be submitted to Congress by January 1, 2008. The strategy would have included diplomatic, political, economic, and military measures for dealing with Iraq, encouraging regional engagement and political reconciliation, as would have considered our security interests in the broader Middle East.

H.R. 2956, was introduced on July 10, 2007 and referred to the House Committee on Armed Services. H. Res. 533 provided for consideration of H.R. 2956 with four hours of general debate without intervening motions except a motion to recommit with or without instructions. The rule closed the bill to amendments and waived all points of order against the bill and against its consideration except those arising under clause 9 or 10 or rule XXI. On July 12, 2007, H.R. 2956 passed the House by a vote of 223–201. No further action was taken.

H. RES. 541

Recognizing the Marines of Company M (or ‘Mike Company’) of the 3rd Battalion, 7th Regiment, 1st Marine Division on the occasion of their 25th Annual Reunion

H. Res. 541 “Recognizing the Marines of Company M (or ‘Mike Company’) of the 3rd Battalion, 7th Regiment, 1st Marine Division on the occasion of their 25th Annual Reunion,” was introduced on July 12, 2007, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 541 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. On July 19, 2007, Congresswoman Ellen O. Tauscher asked unanimous consent to discharge from House Committee on Armed Services and consider H. Res. 541. It was considered and agreed to without objection.

H. CON. RES. 49

Concurrent resolution recognizing the 75th anniversary of the Military Order of the Purple Heart and commending recipients of the Purple Heart for their courage and sacrifice on behalf of the United States

H. Con. Res. 49, “Concurrent resolution recognizing the 75th anniversary of the Military Order of the Purple Heart and commending recipients of the Purple Heart for their courage and sacrifice on behalf of the United States,” was introduced on January 31, 2007, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Con. Res. 49 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congresswoman Madeleine Z. Bordallo moved to consider H. Con. Res. 49, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on July 30, 2007. No further action was taken.

H. RES. 568

Honoring and expressing gratitude to the 1st Battalion of the 133rd Infantry (‘Ironman Battalion’) of the Iowa National Guard

H. Res. 568, “Honoring and expressing gratitude to the 1st Battalion of the 133rd Infantry (‘Ironman Battalion’) of the Iowa National Guard,” was introduced on July 25, 2007, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H.

Res. 568 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congresswoman Madeleine Z. Bordallo moved to consider H. Res. 568, as introduced, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on July 30, 2007.

S. CON. RES. 27

A concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of 'National Purple Heart Recognition Day'

S. Con. Res. 27, "A concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of 'National Purple Heart Recognition Day'," was introduced on April 12, 2007, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of S. Con. Res. 27 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congresswoman Madeleine Z. Bordallo moved to consider S. Con. Res. 27, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on July 30, 2007.

H. CON. RES. 181

Recognizing and commending all volunteers and other persons who provide support to the families and children of members of the Armed Forces, including National Guard and Reserve personnel, who are deployed in service to the United States

H. Con. Res. 181, "Recognizing and commending all volunteers and other persons who provide support to the families and children of members of the Armed Forces, including National Guard and Reserve personnel, who are deployed in service to the United States," was introduced on June 28, 2007, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Con. Res. 181 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congressman Solomon P. Ortiz moved to consider H. Con. Res. 181, as introduced, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on September 5, 2007. No further action was taken.

H. CON. RES. 207

Recognizing the 60th anniversary of the United States Air Force as an independent military service

H. Con. Res. 207, "Recognizing the 60th anniversary of the United States Air Force as an independent military service," was introduced on September 7, 2007, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Con. Res. 207 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congressman John M. Spratt moved to consider H. Con. Res. 207, as introduced, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on September 18, 2007. No further action was taken.

H. RES. 326

Commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial

H. Res. 326, "Commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial," was introduced on April 20, 2007, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Readiness. Chairman Ortiz and Ranking Member Forbes of the Subcommittee on Readiness waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 326 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congresswoman Carol Shea-Porter moved to consider H. Res. 326, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on September 18, 2007.

H. RES. 443

Recognizing the service of the 65th Infantry Borinqueneers during the Korean War, honoring the people of Puerto Rico who continue to serve and volunteer for service in the Armed Forces and make sacrifices for the country, and commending all efforts to promote and preserve the history of the 65th Infantry Borinqueneers

H. Res. 443, "Recognizing the service of the 65th Infantry Borinqueneers during the Korean War, honoring the people of Puerto Rico who continue to serve and volunteer for service in the Armed Forces and make sacrifices for the country, and commending all efforts to promote and preserve the history of the 65th Infantry Borinqueneers," was introduced on May 24, 2007, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 443 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congresswoman Carol Shea-Porter moved to consider H. Res. 443, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on September 18, 2007.

H. RES. 604

Expressing the nation's sincerest appreciation and thanks for the service of the members of the 303rd Bombardment Group (Heavy) upon the occasion of the final reunion of the 303rd Bomb Group (H) Association

H. Res. 604, "Expressing the nation's sincerest appreciation and thanks for the service of the members of the 303rd Bombardment Group (Heavy) upon the occasion of the final reunion of the 303rd Bomb Group (H) Association," was introduced on August 1, 2007, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 604 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congresswoman Carol Shea-Porter moved to consider H. Res. 604, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on September 18, 2007.

H. CON. RES. 185

Concurrent resolution commending the 1st Brigade Combat Team/34th Infantry Division of the Minnesota National Guard upon its completion of the longest continuous deployment of any United States ground combat military unit in Operation Iraqi Freedom

H. Con. Res. 185, "Concurrent resolution commending the 1st Brigade Combat Team/34th Infantry Division of the Minnesota National Guard upon its completion of the longest continuous deployment of any United States ground combat military unit in Operation Iraqi Freedom," was introduced on July 13, 2007, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Con. Res. 185 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congresswoman Cathy Castor moved to consider H. Con. Res. 185, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by a vote of 378-0 on October 1, 2007. No further action was taken.

H. RES. 640

Honoring the sacrifices and commitments of the men, women, and families of the United States Transportation Command, and for other purposes

H. Res. 640, "Honoring the sacrifices and commitments of the men, women, and families of the United States Transportation Command, and for other purposes," was introduced on September 7, 2007, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 640 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congresswoman Cathy Castor moved to consider H. Res. 640, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on October 1, 2007.

H. RES. 691

Commending the Wings Over Houston Airshow for its great contribution to the appreciation, understanding, and future of the United States Armed Forces, the City of Houston, Texas, and Ellington Field

H. Res. 691, "Commending the Wings Over Houston Airshow for its great contribution to the appreciation, understanding, and future of the United States Armed Forces, the City of Houston, Texas, and Ellington Field," was introduced on September 27, 2007, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 691 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congresswoman Cathy Castor moved to consider H. Res. 691, as introduced, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on October 1, 2007.

H. CON. RES. 162

Expressing the sense of Congress that Congress and the President should increase basic pay for members of the Armed Forces

H. Con. Res. 162, “Expressing the sense of Congress that Congress and the President should increase basic pay for members of the Armed Forces,” was introduced on May 24, 2007, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Con. Res. 162 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congressman Patrick J. Murphy moved to consider H. Con. Res. 162, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by a vote of 409–0 on November 6, 2007. No further action was taken.

H. CON. RES. 261

Commemorating the centennial anniversary of the sailing of the Navy’s “Great White Fleet,” launched by President Theodore Roosevelt on December 16, 1907, from Hampton Roads, Virginia, and returning there on February 22, 1909

H. Con. Res. 261, “Commemorating the centennial anniversary of the sailing of the Navy’s “Great White Fleet,” launched by President Theodore Roosevelt on December 16, 1907, from Hampton Roads, Virginia, and returning there on February 22, 1909,” was introduced on November 15, 2007, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Con. Res. 261 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congresswoman Nancy E. Boyda moved to consider H. Con. Res. 261, as introduced, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on December 11, 2007. No further action was taken.

H. CON. RES. 246

Honoring the United States Marine Corps for serving and defending the United States on the anniversary of its founding on November 10, 1775

H. Con. Res. 246, “Honoring the United States Marine Corps for serving and defending the United States on the anniversary of its founding on November 10, 1775,” was introduced on November 6, 2007, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Con. Res. 246 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congresswoman Carol Shea-Porter moved to consider H. Con. Res. 246, as introduced, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on December 17, 2007. No further action was taken.

H. RES. 542

Expressing the unconditional support of the House of Representatives for the members of the National Guard

H. Res. 542, “Expressing the unconditional support of the House of Representatives for the members of the National Guard,” was introduced on July 12, 2007, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 542 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congresswoman Carol Shea-Porter moved to consider H. Res. 542, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by a vote of 408–0 on December 17, 2007.

H.R. 3793

To amend title 37, United States Code, to require the continued payment to a member of the uniformed services who dies or is retired or separated under chapter 61 of title 10, United States Code, bonuses and similar benefits that the member was entitled to before the death, retirement, or separation of the member and would be paid if the member had not died, retired, or separated, to prohibit requiring the member to repay any portion of the bonuses or similar benefits previously paid, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3793, the “Veterans Guaranteed Bonus Act of 2007” was introduced on July 10, 2007 and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H.R. 3793 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congresswoman Carol Shea-Porter moved to consider H.R. 3793, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by a vote of 405–0 on December 18, 2007.

H. RES. 944

Honoring the service and accomplishments of Lieutenant General Russel L. Honore, United States Army, for his 37 years of service on behalf of the United States

H. Res. 944, “Honoring the service and accomplishments of Lieutenant General Russel L. Honore, United States Army, for his 37 years of service on behalf of the United States,” was introduced on January 28, 2008, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 944 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congressman Joe Courtney moved to consider H. Res. 944, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by a vote of 380–0 on February 25, 2008.

H. RES. 953

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that all Americans should participate in a moment of silence to reflect upon the service and sacrifice of members of the United States Armed Forces both at home and abroad

H. Res. 953, “Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that all Americans should participate in a moment of silence to reflect upon the service and sacrifice of members of the United States Armed Forces both at home and abroad,” was introduced on January 29, 2008, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 953 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congressman Mike McIntyre moved to consider H. Res. 953, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on March 12, 2008.

H. RES. 991

Recognizing the exceptional sacrifice of the 69th Infantry Regiment, known as the Fighting 69th, in support of the Global War on Terror

H. Res. 991, “Recognizing the exceptional sacrifice of the 69th Infantry Regiment, known as the Fighting 69th, in support of the Global War on Terror,” was introduced on February 14, 2008, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 991 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congressman Mike McIntyre moved to consider H. Res. 991, as introduced, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by a vote of 406–0 on March 13, 2008.

H. RES. 265

Honoring military children during “National Month of the Military Child”

H. Res. 265, “Honoring military children during “National Month of the Military Child”,” was introduced on March 23, 2007, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 265 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congresswoman Madeleine Z. Bordallo moved to consider H. Res. 265, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on April 8, 2008.

H. RES. 1020

Recognizing the tremendous service that members of the Armed Forces have given to the Nation, especially those who have been wounded in combat

H. Res. 1020, “Recognizing the tremendous service that members of the Armed Forces have given to the Nation, especially those who have been wounded in combat,” was introduced on March 4, 2008, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Mili-

tary Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 1020 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congresswoman Madeleine Z. Bordallo moved to consider H. Res. 1020, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on April 8, 2008.

H. CON. RES. 32

Honoring the members of the United States Air Force who were killed in the June 25, 1996, terrorist bombing of the Khobar Towers United States military housing compound near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

H. Con. Res. 32, "Honoring the members of the United States Air Force who were killed in the June 25, 1996, terrorist bombing of the Khobar Towers United States military housing compound near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia," was introduced on January 12, 2007, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Con. Res. 32 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congresswoman Susan A. Davis moved to consider H. Con. Res. 32, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on May 20, 2008. On June 25, 2008, the Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 32 by unanimous consent.

H. RES. 961

Commending the Alaska Army National Guard for its service to the State of Alaska and the citizens of the United States

H. Res. 961, "Commending the Alaska Army National Guard for its service to the State of Alaska and the citizens of the United States," was introduced on February 6, 2008, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 961 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Chairwoman Susan A. Davis moved to consider H. Res. 961, as introduced, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on May 20, 2008.

H. RES. 1054

Honoring the service and achievements of women in the Armed Forces and female veterans

H. Res. 1054, "Honoring the service and achievements of women in the Armed Forces and female veterans," was introduced on March 14, 2008, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 1054 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Chairwoman Susan A. Davis moved to

consider H. Res. 1054, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on May 20, 2008.

H. RES. 986

Recognizing the courage and sacrifice of those members of the United States Armed Forces who were held as prisoners of war during the Vietnam conflict and calling for a full accounting of the 1,729 members of the Armed Forces who remain unaccounted for from the Vietnam conflict

H. Res. 986, “Recognizing the courage and sacrifice of those members of the United States Armed Forces who were held as prisoners of war during the Vietnam conflict and calling for a full accounting of the 1,729 members of the Armed Forces who remain unaccounted for from the Vietnam conflict,” was introduced on February 14, 2008, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 986 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Chairwoman Susan A. Davis moved to consider H. Res. 986, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by a vote of 394–0 on May 22, 2008.

H. CON. RES. 297

Recognizing the 60th anniversary of the beginning of the integration of the Armed Forces

H. Con. Res. 297, “Recognizing the 60th anniversary of the beginning of the integration of the Armed Forces,” was introduced on February 14, 2008, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Con. Res. 297 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congressman Joe Courtney moved to consider H. Con. Res. 297, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by a vote of 378–0 on July 14, 2008. No further action was taken.

H. RES. 1067

Recognizing the 50th anniversary of the crossing of the North Pole by the USS *Nautilus* (SSN 571) and its significance in the history of both our Nation and the world

H. Res. 1067, “Recognizing the 50th anniversary of the crossing of the North Pole by the U.S.S. *Nautilus* (SSN 571) and its significance in the history of both our Nation and the world,” was introduced on April 1, 2008, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces. Chairman Taylor and Ranking Member Bartlett of the Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 1067 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congressman Joe Courtney moved to consider H. Res. 1067, as introduced, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by a vote of 375–0 on July 14, 2008.

H. RES. 1080

Honoring the extraordinary service and exceptional sacrifice of the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), known as the Screaming Eagles

H. Res. 1080, “Honoring the extraordinary service and exceptional sacrifice of the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), known as the Screaming Eagles,” was introduced on April 3, 2008, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 1080 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congressman Joe Courtney moved to consider H. Res. 1080, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by a vote of 378–0 on July 14, 2008.

H. CON. RES. 295

Expressing the deepest appreciation of Congress to the families of members of the United States Armed Forces

H. Con. Res. 295, “Expressing the deepest appreciation of Congress to the families of members of the United States Armed Forces,” was introduced on February 13, 2008, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Con. Res. 295 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congressman Joe Courtney moved to consider H. Con. Res. 295, as introduced, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by a vote of 415–0 on July 16, 2008. No further action was taken.

H. RES. 1139

Recognizing the 100th anniversary of the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard and congratulating the men and women who provide exceptional service to our military and keep our Pacific Fleet “fit to fight”

H. Res. 1139, “Recognizing the 100th anniversary of the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard and congratulating the men and women who provide exceptional service to our military and keep our Pacific Fleet “fit to fight,”” was introduced on April 23, 2008, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 1139 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Chairman Neil Abercrombie moved to consider H. Res. 1139, as introduced, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on July 22, 2008.

H. RES. 415

Honoring Edward Day Cohota, Joseph L. Pierce, and other veterans of Asian and Pacific Islander descent who fought in the United States Civil War

H. Res. 415, “Honoring Edward Day Cohota, Joseph L. Pierce, and other veterans of Asian and Pacific Islander descent who fought in the United States Civil War,” was introduced on May 17,

2007, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 415 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congressman Brad Ellsworth moved to consider H. Res. 415, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on July 30, 2008.

H. CON. RES. 358

Concurrent resolution commending the members of the Nevada Army and Air National Guard and the Nevada Reserve members of the Armed Forces for their dedicated, unselfish, and professional service, commitment, and sacrifices to the State of Nevada and the United States during more than five years of deployments to and in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom

H. Con. Res. 358, “Concurrent resolution commending the members of the Nevada Army and Air National Guard and the Nevada Reserve members of the Armed Forces for their dedicated, unselfish, and professional service, commitment, and sacrifices to the State of Nevada and the United States during more than five years of deployments to and in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom,” was introduced on May 20, 2008, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Con. Res. 358 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congressman Brad Ellsworth moved to consider H. Con. Res. 358, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on July 30, 2008. No further action was taken.

H. RES. 1248

Resolution recognizing the service of the USS Farenholt and her crew who served the United States with valor and bravery in the South Pacific during World War II

H. Res. 1248, “Resolution recognizing the service of the USS Farenholt and her crew who served the United States with valor and bravery in the South Pacific during World War II,” was introduced on June 5, 2008, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 1248 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congressman Brad Ellsworth moved to consider H. Res. 1248, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on July 30, 2008.

H. RES. 1316

Honoring the service of the Navy and Coast Guard veterans who served on the Landing Ship Tank (LST) amphibious landing craft during World War II, the Korean war, the Vietnam war, Operation Desert Storm, and global operations through 2002 and recognizing the essential role played by LST amphibious craft during these conflicts

H. Res. 1316, "Honoring the service of the Navy and Coast Guard veterans who served on the Landing Ship Tank (LST) amphibious landing craft during World War II, the Korean war, the Vietnam war, Operation Desert Storm, and global operations through 2002 and recognizing the essential role played by LST amphibious craft during these conflicts," was introduced on June 26, 2008, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 1316 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congresswoman Madeleine Z. Bordallo moved to consider H. Res. 1316, as introduced, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by a vote of 415-0 on August 1, 2008.

H. CON. RES. 390

Honoring the 28th Infantry Division for serving and protecting the United States

H. Con. Res. 390, "Honoring the 28th Infantry Division for serving and protecting the United States," was introduced on July 17, 2008, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Con. Res. 390 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congresswoman Madeleine Z. Bordallo moved to consider H. Con. Res. 390, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by a vote of 374-0 on September 15, 2008. No further action was taken.

H. RES. 1200

Honoring the dedication and outstanding work of military support groups across the country for their steadfast support of the members of our Armed Forces and their families

H. Res. 1200, "Honoring the dedication and outstanding work of military support groups across the country for their steadfast support of the members of our Armed Forces and their families," was introduced on May 14, 2008, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 1200 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congresswoman Madeleine Z. Bordallo moved to consider H. Res. 1200, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by a vote of 374-0 on September 15, 2008.

H. RES. 1255

Honoring Toby Keith's commitment to members of the Armed Forces

H. Res. 1255, "Honoring Toby Keith's commitment to members of the Armed Forces," was introduced on June 10, 2008, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 1255 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congresswoman Madeleine Z. Bordallo moved to consider H. Res. 1255, as introduced, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by voice vote on September 15, 2008.

H. RES. 1421

Solemnly commemorating the 25th anniversary of the tragic October 1983 terrorist bombing of the United States Marine Corps Barracks in Beirut, Lebanon and remembering those who lost their lives and those who were injured

H. Res. 1421, "Solemnly commemorating the 25th anniversary of the tragic October 1983 terrorist bombing of the United States Marine Corps Barracks in Beirut, Lebanon and remembering those who lost their lives and those who were injured," was introduced on September 9, 2008, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel. Chairwoman Davis and Ranking Member McHugh of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel waived subcommittee consideration of H. Res. 1421 and Chairman Skelton and Ranking Member Hunter waived full committee consideration of the measure. Congresswoman Nancy E. Boyda moved to consider H. Res. 1421, as amended, under suspension of the Rules of the House, and it was agreed to by a vote of 414-0 on September 24, 2008.

LEGISLATION CONSIDERED BUT NOT REPORTED

H. RES. 834

Regarding the readiness decline of the Army, Marine Corps, National Guard, and Reserves, and the implications for national security

H. Res. 834, "Regarding the readiness decline of the Army, Marine Corps, National Guard, and Reserves, and the implications for national security," was introduced on November 15, 2007, and referred to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Readiness. On April 16, 2008, the Subcommittee on Readiness and the Subcommittee on Air and Land Forces held a joint hearing on H. Res. 834. No further action was taken.

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 (DOD), the national security functions of the Department of Energy, and other related areas. The annual national defense budget of approximately \$700.0 billion (including the cost of Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom) involves millions of military and civilian personnel, thousands of facilities, and hundreds of agencies, departments, and commands located throughout the world. A significant portion of the committee's oversight was focused on the strategic, operational, and budgetary issues associated with DOD involvement in two large ongoing contingency operations in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

SUMMARY OF OVERSIGHT PLAN

In the context of ongoing U.S. military operations in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the committee conducted extensive oversight activities during the 110th Congress, paying particular attention to national military strategy, as well as counter-terrorism activities, the readiness of our military forces, force structure and the recruitment and retention of high quality military personnel, interagency cooperation to achieve national security objectives, protection of military personnel, facilities and equipment, and the treatment of wounded warriors. The committee regularly received briefings on national security threats and conducted a series of hearings and briefings on the status of U.S. forces and military activities in Iraq and Afghanistan. In addition, prior to consideration of the fiscal year 2008 and 2009 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 from the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, the Central Intelligence Agency and other defense-related intelligence agencies, the Secretary of Energy, the Director of the National Nuclear Security Administration, 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 national defense authorization bill, the committee also conducted oversight activities as demanded by critical current events.

Pursuant to clause 1(d) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives, described below are specific areas and subjects that were des-

ignated in the committee's oversight plan for special attention during the 110th Congress as well as additional oversight activities not explicitly enumerated by the oversight plan, focusing on the actions and recommendations of the committee.

NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY, NATIONAL MILITARY STRATEGY AND RELATED DEFENSE POLICY ISSUES

During the 110th Congress, the committee continued its traditional interest in the overarching national security challenges facing the United States and how the nation might best posture itself to face them, in both the near- and long-term. The committee placed an emphasis on conducting oversight on issues surrounding Department of Defense efforts to improve United States military capabilities to address 21st century security challenges. Throughout both sessions of Congress, the committee received numerous presentations and briefings from representatives of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the joint staff, the services, the combatant commands, consulted noted academics, and other experts.

Much of the committee's oversight on overarching defense policy was a byproduct of the posture and budget hearings. In addition, the committee held hearings on global security in July 2007 and February 2008, and related regional hearings and briefings, such as those focusing on the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the People's Republic of China that provided context regarding potential future threats. Other strategy related hearings, noted elsewhere in this report, included the Department of the Army's strategic initiatives hearing, the Department of the Air Force strategic initiatives hearing, and the Department of the Navy's cooperative strategy for 21st century seapower hearing. The committee also held a two-part series of hearings on American grand strategy considerations for the next administration.

THE WAR IN IRAQ

In the 110th Congress, the committee continued its pattern of vigorous oversight of issues related to the war in the Republic of Iraq. The committee held numerous hearings on Iraq policy, including several with the Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; two with the commander of Multi-National Force—Iraq (MNF-I) and U.S. Ambassador to Iraq; three with the Comptroller General; two with the commander of Multi-National Security Transition-Iraq; a hearing with the Independent Commission on the Security Forces of Iraq; and several hearings involving outside witnesses. The committee also met to receive a wide variety of briefings from Administration officials, both classified and unclassified, on aspects of the war in Iraq.

Over the course of the 110th Congress, the committee enacted numerous pieces of legislation concerning the war in Iraq. In the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181), the committee included a provision to extend the life of the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction to ensure continued oversight of the expenditure of U.S. funds in Iraq. The committee included a provision to continue the prohibition on the expenditure of funds to construct permanent bases in Iraq or

to control Iraq's oil resources. The committee also required a detailed report on the implementation of the Joint Campaign Plan, developed by Multi-National Forces—Iraq and the U.S. Embassy in Iraq, including conditions in Iraq that could prompt changes to levels of U.S. armed forces in the country or changes in the missions of those forces. The committee also required reporting on Iranian support for attacks on U.S. and coalition forces in Iraq and required the establishment of a monitoring system for weapons provided to the Iraqi Security Forces. Finally, the committee enacted a set of provisions designed to raise the profile of those who had to seek refuge outside of Iraq because of their association with the United States Government, ease the processing of such persons, expand the number of special immigrant visas available for certain categories of Iraqis, amend the process for requesting asylum for certain Iraqis, and require a number of reports on the refugee issue.

In the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), the committee continued these efforts. The committee extended for an additional year the ban on permanent U.S. bases in Iraq or the exercise of control over Iraq's oil resources. A separate provision contained an extensive reporting requirement on the negotiation of a Status of Forces Agreement between the U.S. and Iraq. The committee required the establishment of a strategy for Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Iraq and mandated a report on this strategy and its implementation. The committee extensively modified the approval process for projects utilizing funds provided through the Commanders' Emergency Response Program and added additional items that should be included in reports on that program in the future. The committee limited the uses to which funds provided under the Iraq Security Forces Fund can be put, specifically prohibiting the use of funds for the construction of infrastructure. Finally, the committee acted to ensure that funds authorized by the Act could not be used for the construction or modification of facilities for the Government of Iraq, required the United States Government to negotiate an agreement between the U.S. and Iraq to share the costs of combined operations, and required that the United States Government ensure that Iraqi funds are used for the costs of the Iraqi Security Forces.

During the 110th Congress, members and staff of the House Committee on Armed Services traveled to Iraq on many occasions to: conduct oversight on the ground; meet with commanders, U.S. troops, diplomats, Iraqi officials, and many others; and to observe U.S. operations in the field to improve the members' understanding of U.S. objectives and operations in Iraq. During 2007, 41 members of the committee and 26 committee staff members led or participated in 19 congressional or staff delegations to Iraq. During 2008, 31 committee members and 39 committee staff members led or participated in 13 congressional or staff delegations to Iraq.

OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

In the first session of the 110th Congress, the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations investigated the Department of Defense's efforts and progress toward developing independent Iraqi

Security Forces (ISF). The investigation sought to: understand the Administration's Iraq strategy and how the ISF development plan supports this strategy; investigate and assess the capability and professionalism of the ISF; assess the return on U.S. investment in the ISF; assess the plan to transition sustainment funding for security to the Government of Iraq; contribute to the full committee deliberations on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181); and present the information for public debate and attempt to influence or improve the Department's approach to organizing, training, and equipping the ISF.

The subcommittee released a unanimous bipartisan report in July 2007, finding that the plan to develop the ISF had not been well articulated and that the nation had yet to realize a return on its at least \$19.0 billion (as of the date of issue of the report) investment. The subcommittee reported that the initial assumption that the ISF could be quickly reconstituted was seriously flawed and that the Department was not adequately reporting on the ISF's quality, capability, and sustainability to Congress. The subcommittee also found that Iraqi police organizations had not been given enough emphasis and that there was insufficient attention being given to their performance and resources. In addition, logistics, contracting, intelligence, and ministerial capacity had lagged far behind the generation of the security forces and were critically deficient. Finally, the subcommittee found that the advisory mission in the Republic of Iraq had developed slowly and in an ad hoc fashion and recommended that the Department decide how it would prioritize this mission and then follow through on that basis.

As a result of this investigation, additional reporting requirements on the ISF were included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181).

AFGHANISTAN

The committee conducted vigorous oversight of issues relating to the mission in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, including U.S. contributions to both Operation Enduring Freedom and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) International Security Force (ISAF). The committee held numerous hearings, including two hearings with Robert M. Gates, Secretary of Defense, and Admiral Michael G. Mullen, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on the status of U.S. strategy and operations in Afghanistan and the way ahead. The committee also held a wide range of briefings on Afghanistan, including a briefing with General Dan McNeill, U.S. Army (Ret.), former NATO ISAF Commander, and a briefing with General James L. Jones, U.S. Marine Corps (Ret.), and Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering, Co-Chairman of the 2008 Afghanistan Study Group Report.

The committee enacted a number of legislative provisions to address shortcomings in the U.S. mission in Afghanistan and to increase progress on security and stability in that country. In the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181), the committee required a comprehensive semi-annual report on progress toward stability and security in Afghanistan, which outlines the strategic direction of U.S. activities in Afghanistan and includes concrete performance indicators and measures of

progress. It required a detailed plan from the Secretary of Defense for sustaining the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF), which ensures that a strong and fully-capable ANSF will be able to independently and effectively conduct operations and maintain long-term security and stability in Afghanistan. The Act required that the plan include a long-term strategy and budget, a mechanism for tracking funding, and actions to ensure effective Afghan institutions to support the ANSF. Further, the Act required the Secretary of Defense to produce a comprehensive report on the strategic direction of Department of Defense counternarcotics activities in Afghanistan. In addition, it required the appointment of a Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) in order to conduct additional oversight of Provincial Reconstruction Teams and other reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan.

In the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), the committee required the Department of Defense to clearly display any funding requested for any U.S. operations or other activities concerning Afghanistan, separate from any funding requested for the Republic of Iraq, in future budget requests as recommended by the Afghanistan Study Group. It required the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the command and control structure in Afghanistan that assesses options for improvement. The committee also required more robust monthly reporting on the ANSF and a separate Department of Defense report on any actions to address the shortfall of ANSF trainers and mentors, and to increase contributions from NATO countries and other international partners for building and sustaining the ANSF.

During the 110th Congress, members and staff of the House Committee on Armed Services traveled to Afghanistan on numerous occasions to conduct oversight on the ground; meet with commanders, U.S. troops, diplomats, and Afghan officials to improve the members' understanding of U.S. objectives and operations. During 2007, 18 members of the committee and several committee staff members led or participated in 8 congressional or staff delegations to Afghanistan. During 2008, 30 committee members and several committee staff members led or participated in 20 congressional or staff delegations to Afghanistan.

INTERAGENCY PROCESS AND REFORM

In the 110th Congress, the committee significantly increased its focus on problems in the interagency process. Over the course of the wars in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the committee observed that, at times, the United States Government response to problems has been slow or simply inadequate due to insufficient interagency coordination or lack of civilian agency capacity. The committee, therefore, held a number of hearings and briefings to attempt to conduct oversight on how the Department of Defense works with other departments, specifically a hearing on April 15, 2008, at which the Secretary of Defense, Robert M. Gates, and the Secretary of State, Condoleezza Rice, testified on building partnership capacity and enhancing the interagency process.

In addition to the regular oversight process, the committee undertook significant legislative activities to further address problems

regarding the interagency process. In the first session of the 110th Congress, the committee included a provision in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) that authorized funds for a study of the interagency system by an independent, nonpartisan, nonprofit organization. The legislative provision included a reporting deadline of September 1, 2008.

The committee took further action in the second session of the 110th Congress. The committee worked with the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to include a provision in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), that authorized the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development to jointly establish a panel to advise on ways to improve coordination among the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and U.S. Agency for International Development on matters related to national security, including reviewing their respective roles and responsibilities. The committee intends for the Secretaries and Administrator of U.S. Agency for International Development to use this advisory panel as a tool to help them to identify and address problems that arise when their agencies work together.

The committee continued its oversight of “building partnership capacity,” a phrase used to describe a series of Department of Defense initiatives designed to strengthen (i.e. “train and equip”) the security forces of partner nations critical to the national security of the United States. These initiatives require the Department of Defense to engage in significant consultation and coordination with the Department of State, which sets policy for foreign military assistance. The Department characterized this group of legislative proposals as its top legislative priority in both sessions of the 110th Congress. Accordingly, the committee conducted multiple train and equip related briefings with the Department of Defense, in conjunction the Department of State and other governmental agencies, both as part of the routine congressional notification process and as part of an ongoing effort to evaluate the building partnership capacity-related programs. The committee also sent several delegations overseas to observe the execution of these programs.

As a result of this activity, the committee created a temporary authority in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) to build the capacity of the Pakistan Frontier Corps and modified the temporary authority of the Secretary of Defense to provide support to the Secretary of State for purposes of security and stability assistance. Furthermore, in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), the committee modified and extended the temporary authority of the Department of Defense to train and equip foreign military forces. It also extended and modified the Pakistan Frontier Corps authority, as well as extended the authority and increased the funding for security and stability assistance.

The Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations investigated Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRT) in Iraq and Afghanistan as a case study of interagency operations in the field and because PRTs are considered to be critical to our efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan. As has been seen in Iraq and Afghanistan, the national

effort involves more than military actions and requires integrated efforts and the resources of multiple government departments and agencies. The subcommittee's investigation resulted in the publication of a unanimous, bi-partisan report, which concluded that: while PRT capabilities have developed over time, PRT planning and operations started in an ad hoc manner and they remain decentralized; the relevant departments have not articulated clear objectives for PRTs, and cannot effectively evaluate their performance; and Central Command (CENTCOM), which oversees both theaters of operation, has not taken an active role in providing guidance. Major issues that became evident during the investigation included problems associated with mission objectives, leadership, funding, staffing, measuring effectiveness, and leveraging partnerships.

The Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417) included provisions to address the many concerns that were brought to the attention of the committee. The President was directed to establish and implement a strategy for the U.S.-led PRTs in Iraq, including embedded PRTs and Provincial Support Teams, and report on their effectiveness. Additionally the President was directed, acting through the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State, to develop and implement a system to monitor the performance of U.S.-led PRTs in Afghanistan and report to Congress on its effectiveness.

MILITARY READINESS

READINESS OF MILITARY FORCES

The committee expanded its oversight of the readiness of the armed services through hearings, briefings, and site visits to observe readiness and training. This oversight continued to show that the services are having difficulty meeting readiness requirements for both the ongoing conflicts and for possible future contingency operations. Readiness shortfalls extend through equipment stocks, personnel manning, and individual and unit training proficiency. The Department of Defense (DOD) has taken steps to attempt to stem the decline in readiness, but hearing testimony by senior DOD leaders indicates that readiness is being consumed as fast as it is created.

The committee acted to address overall readiness shortfalls by: increasing funding for reset; restoring funding for flight hours, steaming days, and tank miles; and by providing new authorization for the Secretary of Defense to address readiness shortfalls. The committee included legislation in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) establishing a Defense Materiel Readiness Board to review shortages of equipment across the armed forces and to designate critical materiel readiness shortfalls. The designation of such shortfalls provides access to enhanced funding for the purchase of equipment.

Even with these measures, the readiness of the services continued to decline to levels warranting significant concern.

FORCE AUGMENTATION

Ongoing operations in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan have created continuing high demand for certain combat support and combat service support skills, including civil affairs (for post-reconstruction teams), intelligence and counter-intelligence, medical, communications, logistics, construction, engineering, and security forces. Facing shortages of available personnel in some skills, the Department of Defense used strategies such as reassigning and retraining Army and other service personnel to meet the combatant commanders' requirements in the Central Command and other areas of responsibility.

During the 110th Congress, the committee examined the impact on service readiness of using these forces in lieu of, as individual augmentees to, or as ad hoc replacements for soldiers and Marines. On July 31, 2007, the Subcommittee on Readiness met for a hearing to explore the employment of airmen and sailors in combat and combat support roles outside their services' traditional core missions and the adequacy of sailors' and airmen's training/equipping for those predominantly Army missions.

In addition to the impact on service readiness, the subcommittee examined the combatant commanders' request for forces, including how those requests are validated, and how the services respond to those requests; the adequacy of training and equipment for sailors and airmen serving both outside their service and outside their core competency; and the impact on promotion and retention for service members serving in augmentee, in lieu of, or ad hoc positions.

EQUIPMENT RESET

During the 110th Congress, the committee continued its oversight of the services' reset strategies to repair, recapitalize, and replace equipment used in Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF). On January 31, 2007, the Subcommittee on Readiness and the Subcommittee on Air and Land Forces met in a joint hearing to receive testimony on Army reset strategies for ground equipment and rotorcraft utilized in OEF and OIF. On February 6, 2007, the Subcommittee on Readiness and the Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces were briefed by the Navy and the Marine Corps on equipment reset in preparation for a February 13, 2007, joint hearing on reset requirements. The two hearings examined the services' strategy for performing equipment reset and the costs associated with these equipment reset programs.

The committee concluded that equipment readiness, specifically for the ground forces, has been severely impacted by current operations in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and that the decline in equipment readiness has not been mitigated despite Congress appropriating more than \$35.0 billion since 2001 for resetting the Army's equipment. In fiscal year 2009 alone, the committee recommended an increase of \$257.7 million for Army depot maintenance to facilitate equipment reset. Because the Army anticipates that the equipment reset process and its funding requirements will persist for at least two to three years

after forces completely withdraw from Iraq and Afghanistan, the committee will continue its oversight of equipment reset into the future.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE COMPONENT EQUIPMENT FUNDING

The events of September 11, 2001, Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF), and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) have caused dramatic changes in how National Guard and Reserve Components are used to support overseas operational missions and domestic security and preparedness tasks. The National Guard is no longer a strategic Reserve Component but is now considered an operational force. The extended commitment of the National Guard and Reserve Components to meet wartime requirements of OIF and OEF has exposed longstanding pre-September 11, 2001, wartime-related equipping, manning, resourcing and policy issues that must be considered a top priority of the Department of Defense.

The committee considered National Guard and Reserve Component equipment readiness an urgent and top priority and provided additional procurement dollars specifically for the National Guard and Reserve Components in a separate procurement account entitled the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account (NGREA). These funds would be used exclusively for the National Guard and Reserve Components. The committee authorized an additional \$1.9 billion in this account for the 110th Congress.

LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL AWARENESS TRAINING

The Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations examined the Department of Defense's (DOD) "transformation" efforts to improve foreign language skills, regional expertise, and cultural awareness capabilities among the general purpose forces. The inquiry was initiated because of the recognition that foreign language skills and cultural expertise are critical capabilities needed by today's military. This serious national security challenge led the subcommittee to examine DOD activities to address the need for these capabilities.

The subcommittee found that the military's lack of language skills and cultural expertise is a symptom of a larger problem facing the greater nation. The inquiry revealed that the U.S. educational system does not place a priority on, and lacks the infrastructure to support, widespread foreign languages instruction, not to mention the less commonly taught languages needed by today's military forces. Very few states require any language study. This significantly limits the pool from which the Department of Defense can recruit multi-lingual personnel. Consequently, the Department finds itself in the position of advancing a national educational agenda that encourages states to recognize the importance of language skills and cultural awareness, not only to meet national security needs, but for the United States to remain competitive in the global marketplace, and for states to provide basic services to their citizens.

The subcommittee found that the Department and the services have undertaken numerous initiatives related to this problem. However, it appears that while the Department has focused on a

linguistically capable force, the services have emphasized cultural awareness over linguistic capabilities. The subcommittee made various other recommendations to the Department and its findings contributed to committee deliberations concerning language and culture policies and authorizations.

NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION AND THREAT REDUCTION

The committee conducted oversight of the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program (CTR) and Department of Energy nuclear nonproliferation programs. The committee held briefings on specific programs and issues, including briefings on the nuclear programs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and on nuclear smuggling.

In the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) and the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), the committee authorized program funding increases, including for the Global Threat Reduction Initiative to secure and eliminate vulnerable nuclear and radiological material around the world. The committee also authorized funding for new CTR initiatives to strengthen and expand the CTR. In addition, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) removed certain restrictions on the use of funds for CTR programs globally in order to provide CTR with necessary flexibility and streamline efforts.

The committee also made significant contributions to the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–53). Among numerous other provisions, it authorized funding to accelerate, strengthen, and expand nonproliferation and threat reduction programs. It included measures to enable the Proliferation Security Initiative to better interdict illicit transfers of weapons of mass destruction, and established both a presidential coordinator and a commission on the prevention of weapons of mass destruction proliferation and terrorism.

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

In keeping with the tradition established in the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–433), the committee continued its active involvement in issues relating to the organization and management of the Department of Defense during the 110th Congress.

ROLES AND MISSIONS

Through the course of the committee's posture and budget hearings to review the budget request for fiscal year 2008, and during a dedicated hearing on June 20, 2007, the committee became aware of significant confusion surrounding the roles and missions of the military services, particularly with respect to the development and employment of capabilities such as unmanned aerial systems, tactical airlift, and cyberwarfare.

On July 25, 2007, the committee created a seven member bipartisan Roles and Missions panel with a six-month charter to consider implications regarding the organization of the national de-

fense structure across the Department of the Defense and other governmental entities. The panel held multiple meetings and briefings with a wide variety of defense and security officials and non-governmental experts. In January 2008, the Panel released its final report to the public, which discussed several areas of national security related activities that the panel desired to highlight for further consideration. In the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), the committee established a requirement for a quadrennial review of the roles and missions of the armed forces. As part of the review, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of Defense are required to provide a framework of core mission areas for the activities of the Department, and identify the organizations within the Department that are responsible for providing the capability to perform these missions. Future budget requests are required to display the proposed allocation of funding by core mission area. The results of the first review will be delivered with the budget request for fiscal year 2010.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVES

On March 1st, 2007, the Commission on the National Guard and Reserves delivered its second report, in which it considered and provided recommendations regarding proposed National Guard-related legislation and other matters pertaining the role and responsibilities of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, National Guard officers' authority to command, and National Guard equipment and funding requirements. The committee conducted an open hearing on these matters on March 23, 2007. In the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), the committee included the National Guard Empowerment Act of 2007. That legislation, among other things, authorized a fourth star for the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and enhanced the duties of that position; made the National Guard Bureau a joint activity of the Department of Defense; expanded the National Guard Bureau charter to include official coordination with federal agencies, states, U.S. Joint Forces Command, and U.S. Northern Command on homeland and civil support activities; and required that at least one deputy of Northern Command be a National Guard Officer. In the second session, the committee examined the implementation of this legislation and of the Commission's non-legislative recommendations through several member and staff briefings, including upon the submission of the Department's final report on the Commission's recommendations. In the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), the committee required a report on the resource requirements of the National Guard.

CHIEF MANAGEMENT OFFICER

The committee continued the work of the prior Congress in considering the creation of a Chief Management Officer for the Department of Defense during a hearing on June 26, 2007. In the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), the committee amended title 10, United States Code, to designate the Deputy Secretary of Defense as the Chief Manage-

ment Officer and created the position of Deputy Chief Management Officer to assist the Deputy Secretary in the performance of these duties. In the same Act, the committee required an assessment by the Comptroller General of the Departments' reorganization of the office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy. In the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417), the committee created the position of General Counsel for the Inspector General of the Department of Defense and clarified that the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Nuclear and Chemical and Biological Defense Programs is a position equivalent in rank to an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

UNIFIED COMMAND PLAN

The committee also continued its interest in the Unified Command Plan which specifies the organization and responsibilities of the combatant commanders. On November 14, 2007, the committee held a hearing on the establishment of U.S. Africa Command and also held briefings on this topic. In the Joint Explanatory Statement (Committee Print 10) accompanying the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, the committee required the Department to provide a comprehensive report on the organization and mission of U.S. Africa Command, and also required a report on the initiative to transform U.S. Southern Command into a joint interagency regional security command.

DETAINEE POLICY AND MILITARY COMMISSIONS

The committee dedicated much attention to the legal framework and other oversight related to detainee matters. The committee held four full committee hearings. On July 30, 2008, the committee received testimony from administration witnesses on the implications of the Supreme Court's decision in *Boumediene v. Bush*, 128 S. Ct. 2229 (June 12, 2008), for the detainees at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The following day the committee received testimony from non-governmental witnesses on the same topic. On July 26, 2007, the committee received testimony on upholding the principle of habeas corpus for detainees. On March 29, 2007, the committee received testimony on the Military Commissions Act and the continued use of Guantanamo Bay as a detention facility.

In addition to the four public hearings which were devoted to policies pertaining to detainees and two posture hearings which addressed these same matters as part of a broader discussion, the committee conducted numerous member briefings (including four opportunities for members to review the confidential reports of the International Committee of the Red Cross) and numerous staff briefings related to detainee affairs. Many of the particulars involving the custody, interrogation, treatment, and prosecution of detainees are sensitive law enforcement matters and are classified. Consequently, much of the committee's oversight of detainee issues was conducted in classified forums and cannot be delineated in this report. Additionally, the committee made several trips to the U.S. Naval Station at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, the Republic of Iraq, and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to review detainee operations at these locations.

The committee's oversight of detainee affairs resulted in a number of legislative provisions which were enacted into law. The Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417) included a section requiring submission to Congress of revision to the regulation on enemy prisoners of war, retained personnel, civilian internees, and other detainees; a sense of Congress discouraging the use of contractor personnel in the interrogation of detainees; and a sense of Congress encouraging the video-taping or otherwise electronic recording of interrogations of persons in the custody of or under the physical control of the Department of Defense. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) included a sense of Congress regarding detainees at the Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; and a section requiring the Secretary of Defense to report on a plan for transferring individuals who are detained at the Naval Station in Guantanamo Bay.

GLOBAL SECURITY ASSESSMENT AND INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

In keeping with its past practice, the committee remained mindful that potential areas of conflict beyond those where current operations are underway require significant attention and also that understanding the regional context of ongoing operations is critical to developing strategies for success, particularly with respect to stability operations. During each session of the 110th Congress, first on July 11, 2007 and then on February 13, 2008, the committee heard testimony in open session from the intelligence community on its assessment of global security issues.

The committee held a number of hearings and classified intelligence briefings regarding emerging threats and matters of strategic intelligence. On February 15, 2007, the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces was briefed by the Defense Intelligence Agency analysts on ballistic missile threats posed by various nations. On July 11, 2007, the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces was briefed by the Defense Intelligence Agency analysts on Russian and Chinese ballistic missile capabilities. On July 25, 2007, the committee held a joint, open hearing with the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence on the threats posed by al Qaeda, which was followed by a classified briefing.

On April 16, 2008, the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces was briefed by the Defense Intelligence Agency analysts on ballistic missile threats posed by various nations. On June 11, 2008, the committee was briefed on the status of the North Korean and Iranian nuclear weapons programs. On July 17, 2008, the committee received a classified briefing on the rescue of Colombian hostages.

The committee continued to coordinate with the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Intelligence in the implementation of the new Military Intelligence Program. In particular, the committees worked to adopt a common perspective on major system acquisitions including satellite systems and unmanned aerial vehicles.

The committee focused particular attention to emerging security issues in four areas of significant importance to national security, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the People's Republic of China, as well as al Qaeda.

PAKISTAN

The committee held a hearing on security developments in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, focusing both on the internal security and stability of that nation, and on the unique security challenges arising in the Afghanistan/Pakistan border region. The committee also held numerous member and staff briefings on issues relating to Pakistan including intelligence briefings and briefings on the use of coalition support funds authorized by the committee and provided to Pakistan.

In the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), the committee required the Department of Defense to report to Congress on measures taken by the Government of Pakistan to enhance security in the Afghanistan/Pakistan border region and to also provide more detailed congressional notifications on reimbursements made to Pakistan using coalition support funds. In the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), the committee made the report on measures taken by the Government of Pakistan in the Afghanistan/Pakistan border region an annual requirement and required additional information in the report. The committee also required that notifications of coalition support fund reimbursements made to Pakistan include information on claims disallowed or deferred.

Additionally, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) provided authority for the Department of Defense to provide assistance to the Pakistan Frontier Corps to build its capacity to conduct counterterrorism operations along the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan and the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) extended this authority for an additional year and increased the funding authorized for this effort.

IRAN

During the first session of the 110th Congress, in January and February of 2007, the committee received two classified briefings regarding efforts to stop Iranian support for insurgents and militias in the Republic of Iraq. The committee's attention to the Iranian nuclear program during the first session culminated in a December 6, 2007, classified briefing by subject matter experts from the intelligence community. The committee's concern about Iran's nuclear program was reflected in section 1258 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) that called for additional sanctions on Iranian entities targeted under United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1737 and 1747.

During the second session of the 110th Congress, the committee received a classified briefing on January 16, 2008, concerning the January 6, 2008, Iranian naval incident in the Straits of Hormuz between Iranian patrol craft and three U.S. Navy warships. The committee received a classified briefing on June 11, 2008 from the intelligence community on its assessment of the Iranian nuclear program to include the status of its acquisition and processing of nuclear fuel, weaponization capabilities, and development of deliv-

ery systems. On June 26, 2008, the committee received a classified briefing from the Defense Intelligence Agency on Iranian defenses.

The committee included a provision in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) that would require the Director of National Intelligence to submit a detailed report addressing the current and future nuclear weapons capabilities of Iran. The provision also requires the President to provide a notification to Congress within 15 days of determining that: Iran has resumed a nuclear weapons program; Iran has met or surpassed any major milestone in its nuclear weapons program; or Iran has undertaken to accelerate, decelerate, or cease the development of any significant element within its nuclear weapons program.

CHINA

The committee continued to monitor a range of significant security developments in the People's Republic of China. On January 19, 2007, the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces was briefed by the Defense Intelligence Agency on Chinese threats to U.S. space systems. On June 13, 2007, the committee held an open hearing and on June 28, 2007, the committee received a classified briefing on security developments involving China. On July 11, 2007, the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces was briefed by the Defense Intelligence Agency analysts on Chinese ballistic missile capabilities. On February 7, 2008, the Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces was briefed on Chinese naval capabilities. On April 3, 2008, the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces was briefed on Chinese threats to United States satellites. On June 25, 2008, the committee held a hearing and received a classified briefing on security developments involving China. The hearings and briefings in June of 2007 and 2008 provided the committee an opportunity to review the findings of the Department's Annual Report to Congress: Military Power of the People's Republic of China, a report required by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–65). Committee members also took part in three official congressional delegation trips to China to discuss security matters with senior Chinese military and government officials.

AL QA'IDA

During the 110th Congress, the committee focused on al Qa'ida (AQ) through the prism of a wider militant Islamic movement. Using extensive and diverse media resources, AQ continually motivates and beckons new recruits to join their cause. The Subcommittee on Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities held several hearings and briefings at which experts from government, industry, and academia articulated how al Qa'ida and other religiously oriented groups employ global media such as the internet to inspire like-minded individuals to join their ideology. Additionally, on July 25, 2007, the full committee held a joint, open hearing with the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence on the threats posed by al Qa'ida, which was followed by a classified briefing. The committee assessed that al Qa'ida appears to have stepped up efforts to provide motivation to disaffected people of

ever-increasing demographics. The potential threat from this loose network of ideology and operational support cannot be overstated.

The committee undertook several legislative initiatives to help thwart this growing threat and included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) a provision requiring the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of State, and Director of National Intelligence to submit a report detailing the efforts to bring the network of terrorists to justice. The provision also included an authorization for an increase in the reward for information leading to the death or capture of Osama bin Laden.

The committee acted to address concerns that AQ and its senior leadership continue to benefit from safe havens around the world—particularly in the tribal areas of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; consequently, the committee included a provision in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) requiring the Department of Defense to submit a report detailing Pakistan’s efforts to eliminate al Qa’ida’s safe havens on their national territory.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE’S COUNTER-NARCOTICS ACTIVITIES

The committee continued its oversight of the Department of Defense’s counter-narcotics efforts around the globe and within the respective areas of responsibility for U.S. Southern Command and U.S. Central Command, and was generally supportive of the activities. For example, the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) fully funded the President’s request for the central transfer account and devoted an entire sub-title to counter-narcotics provisions, including requested re-authorizations of important programs and a new requirement for two one-time reports from the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, on comprehensive counter-narcotics strategies for South/Central Asia and West Africa.

It is within this context that the committee, since the beginning of this Congress, has worked with the Department of Defense on optimizing the Department’s participation in the inter-agency, counter-narcotics effort in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, where poppy cultivation and opium cultivation have reached record levels. The committee’s professional staff undertook two oversight trips to the region as part of this collaborative endeavor and made subsequent policy recommendations to the Department.

TOTAL FORCE READINESS AND ADEQUACY

END STRENGTH

The committee continued its initiatives from the previous Congress to increase the size of both the active Army and active Marine Corps. Unlike previous years, the committee was joined in its efforts by Secretary of Defense Robert M. Gates who also supported an increase in the authorized end strength for the active Army to 547,000 and to 202,000 for the active Marine Corps by fiscal year 2012. However, during the first session of the 110th Congress, the committee continued to advocate a greater annual end strength increase above those proposed by the Administration.

For the fifth year in a row, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) adopted the committee recommendation to increase the active Army end strength to 525,400 and 189,000 for the active Marine Corps end strength. This has resulted in a total end strength growth of 45,400 for the active Army and 14,000 for the active Marine Corps since fiscal year 2004, when the committee first began to increase the end strength of the ground forces. The committee continued to provide the Department of Defense the flexibility to increase its end strength above the authorized levels in fiscal years 2009 and 2010 to accelerate the growth in end strength for the active ground components. The legislation also increased the end strength for the Navy and the Air Force, 698 and 1,051 respectively, to restore the military-to-civilian conversions within the military medical community. The committee heard directly from families and providers that the conversions in the military medical community were having an adverse impact on access and quality of care for service members and their families.

During the second session of the 110th Congress, the committee again included, as part of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) included the permanent increase in authorized end strength for the active Army to 547,000 and to 202,000 for the active Marine Corps by fiscal year 2012 and provided the associated funding within the base budget. The legislation also included the committee's recommendation to increase the full-time manning for the Army National Guard to 32,060 in fiscal year 2009 (an increase of 2,110). The defense authorization act also restored the military-to-civilian conversions with the military medical community, which had been prohibited in Public Law 110–417. The committee recommended an increase in end strength for the Navy and the Air Force, 1,023 and 450, respectively, to restore the military-to-civilian conversions within the military medical community.

MOBILIZATION AND SUSTAINMENT OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS

The transformation of the Reserve Components from a strategic to an operational reserve has brought with it challenges that needed to be addressed. As mobilization requirements continue, the Reserve Components are faced with new and difficult issues. One such issue is the retention of military technicians who lose their dual status due to a combat-related disability. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) provides the authority for a dual-status military technician to continue employment as a military technician, if that individual loses his or her status due to a combat-related disability. In addition, in order to ensure an orderly transition between federal and state status, the legislation also extended the period that members of the National Guard may be granted temporary federal recognition from six months to one year.

During the second session of the 110th Congress, the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) recognized the importance of providing Reserve Component general and flag officers the opportunities for joint duty assignments. The legislation increased the number of po-

sitions available to Reserve general and flag officers to serve on the Joint Staff from one to three, and exempts the positions from the general and flag officer limits.

RECRUITING AND RETENTION

The committee continued to monitor recruiting and retention trends closely throughout the 110th Congress to ensure that programs remained effective in response to the relatively large number of youth that are ineligible for enlistment, the increasing college attendance rate, and the growing awareness of the hardships and risks of war among potential recruits and their influencers. The Subcommittee on Military Personnel conducted two hearings during the 110th Congress to review the challenges confronting the recruiting and retention programs and understand the Department of Defense's position on these programs. The committee responded to DOD legislative requests to bolster existing programs and launch new programs, and worked to anticipate active duty and reserve recruiting and retention program requirements for both officer and enlisted members. To that end, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) and the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417) included legislation that:

(1) Increased the limits on enlisted and officer grades for members serving on active duty in support of the Reserve Components.

(2) Increased special pay and retention bonuses for medical officers and dentists.

(3) Increased the maximum monthly hardship duty pay amount to \$1,500 and provided greater flexibility in payment methods.

(4) Increased the maximum reenlistment bonus amount to \$15,000 for members of the Selected Reserve and provided greater flexibility in payment methods.

(5) Expanded the definition of sea duty to include more members.

(6) Expanded the eligibility criteria for award of nuclear officer continuation pay.

(7) Established separate authorities for a referral bonus to be paid to service members and civilian employees who refer new recruits for enlistment in the Army and health professionals in any of the services

(8) Increased the maximum period of reenlistment to eight years.

(9) Established a pilot program to allow members a career intermission of up to three years to allow pursuit of personal objectives outside the military before returning to a military career.

(10) Established an authority for a 10-day paternity leave.

(11) Increased the maximum daily rate of temporary lodging expenses to \$290 during permanent change of station moves.

(12) Increased maximum accession bonus amounts and monthly stipend amounts for nurse candidates and accession bonuses and retention bonuses for psychologists.

(13) Established a new authority to pay skill incentive and proficiency pay to students in commissioning programs who pursue coursework in critical languages and cultural studies.

(14) Established new authorities to ship 500 pounds of spouse related household goods during permanent changes of station moves and family pets during evacuations from overseas locations.

MILITARY COMPENSATION

The committee continued to closely monitor compensation programs during the 110th Congress to ensure an adequate quality of life for service members and their families and to ensure that pay and benefits met the needs of the wartime military and kept pace with private sector standards. The committee's active oversight of these issues resulted in legislation in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) and the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417) that authorized a 3.5 percent raise in basic pay during fiscal year 2008 and a 3.9 percent raise in basic pay during fiscal year 2009. These two military pay raises in the 110th Congress were one-half of one percent above the Employment Cost Index (ECI) and extended to 10 the number of consecutive years where Congress authorized pay raises above the ECI level. As a result of the pay raises in fiscal year 2008 and 2009, the gap between military and private sector pay during the 110th Congress was reduced from 3.9 percent to 2.9 percent, well below the peak pay gap of 13.5 percent in fiscal year 1999. With the addition of the fiscal year 2007 pay raise, average pay levels have increased 52 percent over the last 10 years.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) also included a provision that reformed and consolidated over 60 special pays and incentive pays into 8 major categories. The consolidation of these pays was a major compensation reform initiative that was intended to make the pay system easier to understand and manage. As a result, the reform is expected to provide greater incentives among service members that are better informed about the sources of their income. Additionally, personnel managers have been provided a more flexible management tool that allows the pay system to be adjusted or restructured to meet the immediate demands of ongoing operations without the delay of seeking legislative relief.

MILITARY RESALE AND MORALE, WELFARE, AND RECREATION (MWR) PROGRAMS

The committee acted throughout the 110th Congress to improve the effectiveness and quality of military exchanges and commissaries and morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR) programs and to protect these critical programs for future generations of service members. The Subcommittee on Military Personnel conducted three hearings during the 110th Congress that fully explored policy issues and fiscal status of the commissary and military exchange stores and the service MWR programs. The Department of Defense consulted the committee on a wide range of management proposals regarding new construction or facility renova-

tion, store expansions or closures, public-private ventures, and new business opportunities and models. In each case, the committee provided guidance and decisions, as requested. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) and the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) also included legislative initiatives to address the many concerns that had been brought to the attention of the committee and to improve the policies and processes used to manage military resale and MWR programs.

RETIRED PAY AND SURVIVOR BENEFITS

During the 110th Congress, the committee continued to review retirement and survivor issues to make improvement where possible and protect the welfare of retirees and their survivors. To that end, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) and the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) included legislation that:

- (1) Expanded eligibility for combat related special compensation to include disabled retirees.
- (2) Required immediate payment of full concurrent receipt of military retired pay and disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs for retirees rated as totally disabled and unemployable.
- (3) Established new procedures to protect surviving family members from unfair recoupment of inadvertent Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) overpayments.
- (4) Established a new special survivor indemnity allowance to compensate for reduced benefits resulting from the offset of SBP payments by the amount of Dependency and Indemnity Compensation.
- (5) Authorized Reserve Component retirees to receive retired pay at an earlier age in 90 day increments based on significant periods of active duty service in support of contingency operations.
- (6) Protected surviving family members from administrative reductions in annuities due to the termination of the Supplemental Survivor Benefit Program.

GAY MEN, LESBIANS, AND BISEXUALS IN THE MILITARY

The Subcommittee on Military Personnel began the process of examining the law and policy surrounding the issue of gay men, lesbians, and bisexuals serving in the military by conducting a hearing that examined the various perspectives on the issue. The witnesses offered a broad review of the issues to include the views held by advocates for maintaining the current law and policy commonly known as “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” and those views held by opponents of the law and policy. This baseline of information is expected to be the starting point for future examination of the law and policy during the 111th Congress.

GENERAL AND FLAG OFFICER MANAGEMENT

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) and the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) included a number of legislative initiatives to address the management of general and flag officers within the armed services. These provisions included giving guidance on the roles that officers in specific grades would perform, the limits of the number of such officers both in terms of total numbers and by grade, the qualifications required before competing for promotion to general and flag officer ranks, and personnel policy matters to include limits on age and years of service and joint service requirements. The committee has, for many years, sought to closely manage general and flag officers because of the importance of their leadership to the mission readiness and operational success.

The Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) included a major reform that authorized the Secretary of Defense to designate up to 324 general and flag officer positions as joint duty assignments that would be excluded from the limitation on the number of general and flag officers in each service and would specify the minimum number of officers required to serve in these positions from each service. The provision established a process for changing service requirements over time based on the level of participation of each service in joint missions. The provision would increase the total authorized number of general and flag officers within the Department of Defense and realign the number of general and flag officers authorized to serve in positions outside their own service. The provision also provides for an increased role for Reserve Component general and flag officers in active duty missions to include joint missions. The implementation of the reform has been delayed for one year to allow further refinement of the language to ensure that all implications of the provision are understood before being fully implemented.

FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

The high operational tempo has taken a toll not only on service members, but their families as well. As a result, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) established a Department of Defense Military Family Readiness Council to review and make recommendations on requirements to support military family readiness, evaluate and assess the effectiveness of military family readiness programs, policies and activities, and monitor requirements for military family readiness. The legislation also included an expansion of the Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program which provides National Guard and Reserve members and their families' reintegration programs to receive information, services, referrals, and proactive outreach opportunities during the entire deployment cycle—pre-deployment, deployment, demobilization, post-deployment, and reconstitution. It also created an Office for Reintegration Programs that is required to administer all reintegration programs in coordination with the state National Guard organizations, and a Center for Excellence in Reintegration

that will collect and analyze “lessons learned” and develop training and materials to assist state organizations in reintegration efforts.

PRISONER OF WAR AND MISSING IN ACTION AFFAIRS

The Subcommittee on Military Personnel increased its oversight of Prisoner of War and Missing in Action programs and policies which fall under the jurisdiction of the committee. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), increased funding for the Joint Prisoner of War Missing in Action Accounting Command (JPAC) by \$7.5 million, and the Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO) by \$200,000 above that requested in the President’s budget. In addition, during the second session of the 110th Congress, the committee held a hearing to receive an update on the activities and programs under the purview of the DPMO, and understand the requirements and challenges of the programs and activities of the JPAC. The hearing was the beginning of future oversight activities expected during the 111th Congress.

EDUCATION BENEFITS

During the 110th Congress, the committee continued to adopt incremental improvements in military education programs to ensure that service members and, in particular, Reserve Component members, enjoyed fair and equitable access to education programs that provided appropriate levels of benefits. Accordingly, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) and the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) included legislation that:

- (1) Authorized the payment of tuition assistance to members of the Selected Reserve.
- (2) Removed the limits on the number of Reserve Component Reserve Officers Training Corps scholarships.
- (3) Authorized military professional military education institutions and other Department of Defense educational institutions to award advanced degrees.
- (4) Lengthened the period during which Reserve Component members remained eligible to receive education benefits and authorized a process to allow members to resume receiving benefits.
- (5) Authorized phased increases to student populations at the military service academies.
- (6) Equalized Reserve Component standards for the health professional education loan repayment program with the active duty standards.
- (7) Established a program to enhance education partnerships to improve education program access and flexibility for service members.
- (8) Authorized a new benefit program to encourage persons in officer training programs to enroll in critical language and cultural awareness courses.

While not under the direct jurisdictional control of the House Committee on Armed Services, Congress also adopted the Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2008 during the 110th

Congress. The Act, which was included in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–186), was a major enhancement to veterans' education benefits with long-term implications for military recruiting and retention that was closely monitored by the committee. This new G.I. Bill is expected to raise the education expectations of a new generation of America's veterans in the same way as the post-World War II G.I. Bill helped shape the future of veterans of that war. The Act would provide members who served on active duty after September 10, 2001 with potential benefits that would match the most expensive in-state tuition and fees at a public institution of higher education, provide a monthly allowance for housing, and pay up to \$1,000 each year for books and supplies. The maximum level of benefits would be achieved after 36 months of service with lesser amounts proportionately authorized based on fewer months of service. Members would remain eligible for benefits while serving on active duty or for 15 years from the last period of active duty of at least 90 days.

MILITARY AND MILITARY RETIREE HEALTH CARE

Throughout the 110th Congress, the committee exercised vigorous oversight on the military health system. The committee focused substantial attention on the cost of military health care to the Department of Defense and to military beneficiaries and to the long-term viability of the military health system. For several years, the committee has been aware of the rising cost of providing health care to military beneficiaries and the potential negative impact of health care costs on other critical readiness programs. The committee closely examined the Department's proposal to sustain the military health care benefit and contain costs by shifting costs to military beneficiaries, particularly military retirees. As a result, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) and the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) included several legislative initiatives to control the cost of the military health system while ensuring the future of the military health benefit. For example, the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) included provisions that specifically focused on preventive health, with the goal of getting and keeping beneficiaries healthy to improve military readiness and quality of life. The committee intends for this preventive approach to be more cost-effective rather than waiting until beneficiaries are sick to seek treatment.

In addition, as part of the committee's efforts to ensure fair treatment of military beneficiaries of the military health care system, the committee was successful in protecting military families and retirees from significant premium cost growth that were proposed by the Administration. Both the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) and the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) prohibited TRICARE fee increases during the 110th Congress.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

During the 110th Congress, the committee spent considerable time assessing the adequacy of mental health services available to service members and their families. In particular, the committee focused on the continuum of mental health services provided throughout the deployment cycle. The committee staff continued to visit military installations to gather information from returning service members and their families regarding the availability and adequacy of mental health programs. These visits led to a Subcommittee on Military Personnel hearing on mental health in July 2007. The committee also reviewed the findings of the Defense Task Force on Mental Health established by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109-163) and the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for 2007 (Public Law 109-364). As a result, as part of the Wounded Warrior Act included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181), Congress required the Department of Defense to conduct a comprehensive review and create a comprehensive policy regarding the mental health needs of returning service members, as well as establish a Center of Excellence in the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, and rehabilitation of post-traumatic stress disorder and other mental health conditions. Congress also mandated a review of gender- and ethnic-group specific mental health services to ensure that all aspects of mental health were being reviewed.

The committee also continued to examine the increased incidence of traumatic brain injury in service members returning from the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and mandated the creation of a Center of Excellence in the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, and rehabilitation of traumatic brain injury in the Wounded Warrior Act included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181).

WOUNDED, DISABLED AND DECEASED SERVICE MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

The committee devoted substantial attention during the 110th Congress to the emerging needs of active duty and reserve wounded and disabled service members and their families. The committee investigated a wide range of problems involving transitional compensation, medical treatment, evaluation and rating of disabilities, retention of members with disabilities on active duty, and post-separation programs to assist members and families as they transition to civilian life. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) and the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417) included legislative initiatives to address the many concerns that had been brought to the attention of the committee and to improve the policies and processes used to manage wounded warriors and protect their welfare and the welfare of their families. The legislation established new statutory requirements to provide the people, training, and oversight mechanisms needed to ensure that the nation's wounded warriors receive quality medical care and efficient administrative processing in an environment that reflects the

highest quality of life standards. The legislation set new standards of excellence for the diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of combat wounds. It also set the stage for much needed reform of the administrative processes that will restore member confidence in the integrity and efficiency of the disability evaluation system and begin the process of achieving a truly seamless transition of service members to programs operated by Department of Veterans Affairs. The legislation included a provision prohibiting the Department of Defense from initiating any new public-private competitions for the performance of functions at military medical facilities until the Secretary of Defense certified that such competitions would not adversely affect the quality of medical care. The Department of the Army already had suspended all such competitions at its medical facilities. The first required report, submitted in July 2008, noted that no new competitions at any military medical facility had been initiated since January 28, 2008.

HEALTH CARE AND MEDICAL READINESS OF RESERVE COMPONENTS

A recent U.S. Government Accountability Office investigation found that the premium charged to reservists for their enhanced TRICARE benefits was greater than the cost of care provided to reservists and their families. The Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417) required a recalculation of the premiums charged to reservists and their families. In addition, the legislation also allows service members who leave active duty and agree to serve in the Selected Reserve to receive a transition health care benefit under TRICARE. It also expands eligibility for coverage of medical and dental care to meet medical readiness requirements for all the Reserve Components.

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

INCENTIVES FOR DEPLOYED CIVILIANS

The committee continued its efforts to improve incentives for federal civilian personnel to work overseas in combat zones. Both the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) and the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417) contained several initiatives to expand such incentives, including: an extension of authority to waive limitations on premium pay; temporary authority to pay allowances, benefits, and gratuities similar to those given to members of the foreign service; payment of death gratuities to families of civilian personnel killed in a combat zone; payment of moving expenses to return to a home station for families of certain civilian personnel killed in a combat zone; and an option for additional life insurance for deployed civilians.

In the committee report (H. Rept. 110-146) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, the committee also directed the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on whether additional benefits are needed to encourage federal civilian personnel to volunteer for a deployed position. In addition, in the committee report (H. Rept. 110-652) accompanying the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year

2009, the committee required the Secretary of Defense to take certain actions related to medical care of deployed civilians. These include development of policies and processes for approving medical care at military medical facilities in theater for Department of Defense and non-Department civilian personnel as well as the establishment of a working group to examine access to medical care for all federal civilian personnel in theater and the adequacy of the coverage under the Federal Employees Compensation Act for injured civilians.

INHERENTLY GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS

The committee examined a range of issues involving the proper role of contractors supporting the mission of the Department of Defense (DOD), including the extent to which contractors may be performing inherently governmental functions. The Subcommittee on Readiness held a hearing on March 11, 2008, to consider the proper role of government, and whether the Department is adequately staffed with government employees, both civilian and military, to perform not only functions identified as those which must be performed by government employees (including oversight of the work being performed by contractors) but those commercial-type functions that should be performed by government employees in order to retain certain core or critical capabilities as a matter of national policy. The witnesses included: Mr. P. Jackson Bell, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness; Mr. Shay Assad, Director of Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy; and the Honorable David Walker, Comptroller General for the Government Accountability Office.

The committee enacted several initiatives in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) addressing these issues, including requiring defense agencies, to the maximum extent practicable, to bring in-house work currently performed by contractors that is inherently governmental or is closely associated with inherently governmental functions. Three related provisions dealt with contracting for services: a requirement for the establishment of a data collection system to provide information on DOD purchases of contract services; codification of a requirement for the Department to maintain an inventory of its contracts for services; and a requirement for an independent review process for services contracts.

Additional provisions addressing the performance of government functions by government employees versus contractors were enacted in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417). These provisions include: a requirement for a comprehensive analysis and development of a single government-wide definition of inherently governmental functions and criteria for critical functions; development of guidance related to personal services contracts; a sense of Congress on the performance by private security contractors of certain governmental functions in an area of combat; and a requirement for developing government-wide policy and standard clauses regarding personal conflicts of interest by contractor employees performing acquisition roles closely associated with inherently governmental functions.

NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL SYSTEM

During the 110th Congress, the committee conducted a comprehensive review of the National Security Personnel System (NSPS), the new personnel management system for the Department of Defense. NSPS was enacted in 2003 as part of title XI of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108-136). The Subcommittee on Readiness held a hearing on March 6, 2007, to review the on-going implementation of NSPS, and to address issues raised by Department of Defense employees and their representatives. Testifying at the hearing were: the Honorable Michael Luis Dominguez, Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness; Mr. John Gage, National President of the American Federation of Government Employees; Mr. Max Stier, President and CEO of the Partnership for Public Service; and Dr. Marick Masters, Professor of Business of the Katz Graduate School of Business of the University of Pittsburgh.

As a result of this oversight, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) included a provision that restored employee collective bargaining rights and access to the civil service system's regular adverse action appeal process, exempted wage grade employees from NSPS, guaranteed veterans' preferences in hiring as well as during a reduction-in-force, and extended the exemption from NSPS to defense laboratories until 2011. The provision also modified the pay for performance process, prohibited the Secretary of Defense from adding more than 100,000 civilian employees to the system in any calendar year, and required periodic reviews by the Government Accountability Office. A provision clarifying the Department's direct hire authority under NSPS was also included in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417). The committee is carefully reviewing the final regulations, published in September 2008, to implement the changes enacted in 2007 and expects to conduct additional oversight of this issue in the 111th Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PERSONNEL SECURITY CLEARANCE PROCESS

The committee continued its oversight of the Department of Defense (DOD) security clearance process during the 110th Congress. Currently, the Department is responsible for about 2 million active personnel security clearances, with approximately 34 percent being held by industry personnel working on Department contracts. The committee first became actively involved in addressing the financial and technology problems in the process following the sudden stoppage by the Department of the handling of industry security clearances in 2006, which resulted in a reprogramming request of about \$90.0 million. Subsequently, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) required the Department and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) to implement a demonstration project on new and innovative approaches to improve the process.

In February 2008, the Subcommittee on Readiness received testimony from: Mr. Greg Torres, Director of Security in the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Counterintelligence and

Security; Ms. Kathy Dillaman, Associate Director, Federal Investigative Services Division of the Office of Personnel Management; Mr. Jack Edwards, Director of the Defense Capabilities and Management Team for the Government Accountability Office; and Mr. Ben Romero of Lockheed Martin Corporation and Chairman of the Intelligence Subcommittee of the Information Technology Association of America on behalf of the Security Clearance Reform Coalition. The hearing focused on the joint DOD-ODNI plan as well as the President's proposed reform plan, which was subsequently formally initiated through an executive order on June 30, 2008. The intent of both plans is to field a new security clearance system by the end of 2008.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE COMPETITIONS

The committee took aggressive action during the 110th Congress to reform the manner in which public-private competitions are conducted under Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-76, noting that agencies and services often do not perform the proper analysis to determine if such studies are necessary and beneficial to the mission of the agency or service. Despite significant revisions to Circular A-76 in 2003, the committee continued to hear from both the public and private sectors, which are forced to compete for the work, about the fairness of the process.

The Subcommittee on Readiness held a briefing on March 14, 2007, to provide representatives of the Department of Defense and the military services the opportunity to discuss their current and proposed A-76 studies. Participating in the briefing were: the Honorable Philip Grone, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment; the Honorable Keith Eastin, Assistant Secretary of the Army For Installations & Environment; the Honorable B.J. Penn, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Installations and Environment; and the Honorable William C. Anderson, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Installations, Environment and Logistics.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) included several legislative revisions to the conduct of public-private competitions at the Department of Defense:

- (1) Prohibition on any advantage going to contractors that do not provide health or retirement benefits;
- (2) Cancellation of the requirement, outlined in OMB Circular A-76, for mandatory recompetitions of work won by employees in a Most Efficient Organization after a period of five years;
- (3) Development of guidance on insourcing new and contracted out functions;
- (4) Prohibition on the Department of Defense undertaking or completing public-private competitions in fulfillment of any requirements initiated by the Office of Management and Budget;
- (5) Establishment of equitable appeal rights for employees in a Most Efficient Organization;
- (6) Extension government-wide of certain Department of Defense requirements regarding public-private competitions, and

(7) Prohibition on the Department of Defense initiating any new public-private competitions for the performance of functions at military medical facilities until the Secretary certified that such competitions would not adversely affect the quality of medical care.

In addition, in the committee report (H. Rept. 110–652) accompanying the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, the committee directed the Secretary of Defense to provide a report on all competitions initiated since May 30, 2007, as well as all requests for cancellations, deferrals or requests for reductions in scope by military commands, and actions taken regarding such requests.

ACQUISITION ISSUES

CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING

The acquisition policy of the Department of Defense (DOD) serves as an important enabler for both the modernization and operation of the armed forces. At the same time, acquisition policy must protect the taxpayers' interest and ensure the optimal use of the Department's resources. The committee continued its tradition of seeking to strike the proper balance between these sometimes competing priorities. During the 110th Congress, the committee held several hearings and briefings on continuing revelations about fraud, waste, and abuse occurring in contingency contracting.

In the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), the committee required the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the United States Agency for International Development to enter into a memorandum of understanding concerning the responsibilities of each in respect to the oversight and management of contracts in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. It established a Commission on Wartime Contracting and required a comprehensive audit plan for all contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan. The Act also required the Department of Defense to establish regulations, in coordination with the Department of State, setting baseline personnel, training, and operational standards for all private security contractors performing work under a federal contract in a combat theater of operations. Finally, it required the Department to provide training to personnel outside the acquisition workforce who are likely to be tasked to take on acquisition functions as a result of the nature of contingency contracting.

In the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), the committee required the establishment of a government-wide contingency contracting corps. It also required the Department of Defense to develop an acquisition strategy to minimize costs in the purchase of insurance by defense contractors operating overseas pursuant to the Defense Base Act.

ACQUISITION WORKFORCE

In exploring the root causes of the problems in contingency contracting, the committee identified significant shortcomings in the defense acquisition workforce as a major contributing factor. The

committee also took note of the recommendations of several independent reviews of the defense acquisition process and the defense acquisition workforce, and as a result, several initiatives were enacted in the 110th Congress aimed at improving the hiring, training and retention of acquisition personnel, both civilian and military, at the Department of Defense.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) permanently extended the acquisition workforce training fund, established a new defense acquisition workforce fund to hire, retain and improve the workforce, and required the Department to include acquisition workforce planning in its annual human capital strategy updates. It prohibited the Department of Defense, starting in fiscal year 2011, from using a contractor as a lead system integrator and instead required the Department to develop the acquisition workforce necessary to perform these functions. It also established an Associate Administrator for Acquisition Workforce Programs within the Office of Federal Procurement Policy.

In the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), the committee authorized the Department to use direct hire authority for acquisition positions designated as shortage positions; required the Department to establish policies for career paths for military personnel in the acquisition field; and established exceptions to Department personnel caps to ensure performance of certain functions by government employees, both civilian and military.

CONTRACTING FOR SERVICES

The committee took note of the ongoing shift occurring in federal contracting characterized by a significant increase in contracting for services both in absolute terms and in relation to contracts for supplies. In the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), three related provisions dealt with contracting for services: a requirement for the establishment of a data collection system to provide information on DOD purchases of contract services; codification of a requirement for the Department to maintain an inventory of its contracts for services; and a requirement for an independent review process for services contracts.

MAJOR DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS

The committee continued its traditional work on major defense acquisition programs and the acquisition of major weapon systems. In the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), the committee required additional certifications by the Secretary of Defense prior to requesting authority for multi-year procurement of a major weapon system and it required a report by the Comptroller General on the management structure for major defense acquisition programs. In the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) the committee required the Department to convene a configuration steering board for each major defense acquisition program at least annually, and additionally whenever such program experiences significant cost growth or schedule delays.

GOVERNMENTWIDE ACQUISITION POLICY

The committee also continued its tradition of working closely with other committees, and especially with the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, to enact legislation making improvements to governmentwide acquisition policy and contracting authorities. In the 110th Congress, the committee enacted the Acquisition Improvement and Accountability Act of 2007 and the Clean Contracting Act of 2008 as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) and the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), respectively. The Acquisition Improvement and Accountability Act of 2007, among other provisions, enhanced competition requirements for task and delivery order contracts for all federal agencies; required public disclosure of the justification for the decision to enter into a sole source contract except where such decision relates to classified matters, required additional disclosures to Congress on significant audit findings, and enhanced the ability of contracting officers of the Department of Defense to obtain additional information on pricing for services which are commercial in type but are not identical to those offered in the commercial marketplace. The Clean Contracting Act of 2008, among other provisions, extended the authority to obtain additional pricing information on commercial services contracts to all federal agencies, placed limits on the length of sole source contracts entered into on the basis of urgent and compelling need, extended a limitation on the issuance of sole source task and delivery order contracts that previously applied to the Department of Defense to all federal agencies, required a review of the application of the cost accounting standards to overseas contracts, and established a database for federal contracting officers containing information on the legal history and the performance of contractors relevant to evaluating past performance prior to issuing new contracts.

DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE AND TECHNOLOGY CONTROLS

The committee continued to pursue its deep interest in and support for the defense industrial base, particularly for ensuring the supply of critical strategic materials. In the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), the committee made significant modifications to the domestic source restrictions relating to items containing specialty metals to rationalize the application of these restrictions to items originating from commercial products where specialty metal content is not normally tracked. It required the Department of Defense to provide public notice prior to making a determination of domestic non-availability relating to specialty metals. It also required the Department's Strategic Materials Protection Board to evaluate the extent to which suppliers of strategic materials are reinvesting in production capacity for such materials.

The committee received testimony on how globalization and foreign ownership are affecting the defense industrial base and industrial security. In the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), the committee codified the authority of the Secretary of Defense to operate the in-

dustrial security program of the Department of Defense and to regulate the facility clearances of defense contractors. The committee also required enhanced reporting to Congress on the operation of the defense industrial security program and the implications of globalization and foreign ownership for the program.

Also in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417), the committee required the Department of Defense to review the impact of potential subsidies received by foreign and domestic suppliers on the competition for the acquisition of aerial refueling aircraft. It also required the Department to update and clarify guidance on the use of existing statutory authority regarding the impact of major defense acquisition programs on the defense industrial base and on the use of procedures to protect domestic industrial base capabilities in the acquisition strategy for such programs when necessary.

As part of its oversight of technology controls, the committee included a provision in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) requiring the Department of Defense to report on possible measures that could be taken to prevent export control violations by defense contractors.

RAPID ACQUISITION AUTHORITY AND JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS PROCESS

The committee has long been concerned by the length of time required by the Department of Defense to acquire technologies and equipment to meet warfighter's needs, even comparatively simple technologies and equipment. The conflicts in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and particularly the evolution of the Improvised Explosive Device as a highly effective weapon of strategic influence, have illustrated the ability of an adaptive enemy to work to advantage inside a normal defense acquisition cycle. The committee continued its oversight on the joint urgent operational needs (JUONS) process, leveraging the efforts of the committee to take advantage of the rapid acquisition authority provided to the Department of Defense as part of section 811 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375), wherever necessary, in order to guarantee that military personnel in harm's way received the required equipment they had repeatedly requested in a timely manner.

The JUONS process is intended to rapidly acquire a capability desired by the warfighter in order to meet an urgent requirement while balancing legal and federally mandated requirements such as: safety and reliability standards, acquisition review steps and classified material access limitations. A Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces hearing addressed certain alleged Department of Defense failures to rapidly respond to, validate, and execute on JUONSs from theater, specifically the mine resistant ambush protected vehicle program. The committee expressed concerns regarding the possible misuse of the JUONS process for non-urgent requests and as a means to reinforce operational support for existing programs of record. Because of these potential issues, the committee required the Secretary of Defense to commission an independent study and report on the effectiveness of the processes

used by the Department of Defense to identify, prioritize, and meet urgent operational needs.

In the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417), the committee authorized \$150.0 million for the rapid acquisition fund; a fund intended to support immediate warfighter needs. The committee encouraged that part of these funds be made available as part of a U.S. Central Command Rapid Acquisition Fund that would be used by the Commander, U.S. Central Command, to rapidly address unforeseen, joint urgent operational needs.

FORCE PROTECTION

The committee selected force protection for special oversight, focusing on areas having direct impact on the safety of our military personnel engaged in operations in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The objective of committee activity was to expedite the promulgation of policies and the fielding of technology and equipment that would prevent or reduce combat casualties. The committee was also concerned by inflated claims with respect to the capabilities of certain products, some of those claims targeted at the families of military personnel serving overseas. The committee also viewed exposure of inferior capabilities as equally important.

The Subcommittee on Air and Land Forces and the Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces both held hearings and briefings throughout the 110th Congress on specific force protection issues. Focus areas included mine resistant ambush protected vehicle production and fielding; body and vehicle armor capabilities and quantities; counter-improvised explosive device (IED) technologies, especially electronic countermeasures to radio control initiated devices; tactical persistent surveillance in support of ground operations, particularly prevention of IED emplacement; and technologies to counter indirect fires.

Consistent with the areas of inquiry in furtherance of force protection of past Congresses, the committee continued its in-depth oversight activities, including: visits to contractor and government production sites and assembly lines, assessing manufacturing processes and schedules; active oversight of various aspects of testing, including developmental testing, field testing and source selection testing; and identification and referral to the Department of Defense of sources and vendors with capability and capacity to meet critical deployment timelines.

MINE RESISTANT AMBUSH PROTECTED VEHICLE ACQUISITION

The committee has long been concerned whether the immediate force protection needs of the warfighter were being met by the Department of Defense (DOD) in a timely and urgent manner, to include vehicle armor and protection. Improvised explosive devices (IED), at the height of their use, were responsible for about 70 percent of United States casualties in the Republic of Iraq.

At the onset of the 110th Congress, in January 2007, the Subcommittees on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces and Air and Land Forces, each held force protection hearings that focused on

the importance and urgency of rapidly producing and fielding mine resistant ambush protected (MRAP) vehicles to replace and complement up-armored High Mobility, Multi-purpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWVs) in the combat theaters. Members of the committee expressed concern about the lack of urgency on the part of senior officials in the DOD to mobilize the United States industrial base to produce and field MRAPs to the warfighter.

The committee report (H. Rept. 110-146) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 indicated that the fiscal year 2008 budget request for ongoing military operations failed to adequately resource the MRAP vehicle funding requirement despite the urgent need for the program and, as such, authorized \$4.6 billion for the MRAP vehicle program, an increase of \$4.1 billion; this fully funded the known MRAP vehicle requirement. The committee also required a monthly report be provided to Congress on the status of the MRAP vehicle program to include acquisition strategy, requirements, funding, and implications for the industrial base.

To evaluate if maximum effort and productivity were achieved in producing and fielding MRAP vehicles, subcommittee oversight teams engaged in activities that included, but were not limited to: oversight delegations to all five qualified MRAP prime contractors where teams observed and analyzed production capability and met with senior company officials; a delegation visit to the primary steel mill being used to produce the majority of MRAP armor to assess its capacity to meet demand; an oversight delegation to the suppliers for low density/high demand items such as radio-controlled electronic counter measures; travel to Aberdeen Proving Grounds to observe test and evaluation procedures, analyze lessons learned regarding the performance of current armor solutions in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom, as well as development, testing, and fielding of add-on armor kits for MRAP vehicles to protect against explosively formed penetrators (EFP); multiple oversight delegations to the primary facility being used for all government furnished equipment integration and installation on MRAP vehicles in order to observe this facility's capability to meet demand and determine whether possible chokepoints existed for MRAP production; meeting with officials from United States Transportation Command to assess airlift and sealift capacity for transporting MRAP vehicles to theater in the most expeditious manner; and meeting with officials from the DOD Office of Industrial Policy and the Defense Contract Management Agency to review ongoing Industrial Capabilities Assessments for the MRAP vehicle program.

These committee activities helped raise awareness of the importance of the MRAP vehicle program. In June 2007, the Secretary of Defense established an MRAP vehicle task force and made MRAP vehicle production and fielding the top priority of the Department of Defense. The Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces and Subcommittee on Air and Land Forces held two joint hearings to receive updates from the MRAP Task Force and representatives from industry. The subcommittees continued to urge the Task Force to mobilize the industrial base and referenced the possibility of implementing provisions of the Defense Produc-

tion Act to provide higher production priority. The subcommittees also raised the issue of having adequate vehicles for home station training requirements and encouraged the use of simulators for next-to-deploy units. Concurrently, the MRAP vehicle requirement continued to increase and stands at 15,807.

In order to assist in detailed oversight of this program, the committee also authorized the Government Accountability Office to monitor and observe the MRAP vehicle program and is receiving quarterly updates on the Government Accountability Office's preliminary observations and findings.

Because of direct congressional involvement and the willingness of the Secretary of Defense to make this program a top priority, over 15,000 MRAP vehicles will have been produced by December 2008. Department of Defense officials have stated that the casualty rate for MRAP vehicles is six percent, making it "the most survivable vehicle we have in our arsenal by a multitude." Largely as a result of committee activity, Congress has authorized and appropriated full funding for the MRAP vehicle program, totaling approximately \$25.0 billion through fiscal year 2009.

BODY ARMOR AND HELMET SUSPENSION SYSTEMS

The committee continued its intensive oversight of individual body armor programs throughout the 110th Congress through hearings and other activities. The committee maintains strong interest in new developments that could lead to significant improvements in body armor, in particular, advancements in lighter-weight solutions. A full committee hearing on Department of Defense body armor programs was followed by the Army agreeing to rewrite the current body armor solicitation to verify that all possible body armor designs such as flexible systems would be part of the ongoing competition.

To ensure fairness and transparency, the committee required the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation as well as the Government Accountability Office to provide procedural and technical oversight of the test and evaluation to occur as part of this competition. The committee intends the outcome of the test and evaluation to result in an authoritative procurement decision upon which the Secretary of the Army can act immediately, ensuring that the best possible individual body armor capability is qualified, produced, procured, and issued to the warfighter.

Regarding head protection against traumatic brain injury, the committee continued its in-depth oversight of the effectiveness of the internal helmet suspension systems currently fielded to military personnel. Section 1048 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181), initiated by the committee, required the Secretary of Defense to carry out a limited field user evaluation on all qualified helmet pad suspension systems to obtain feedback from the warfighter on the different pad systems' relative advantages and disadvantages beyond their technical performance specifications and capability. This feedback is being applied to ongoing tests and evaluation of current helmet pad suspension systems and should allow for the military services to make a best value procurement decision and help in the protection against traumatic brain injury.

Largely as a result of committee leadership, Congress authorized and appropriated over \$1.5 billion for individual body armor and associated components in the 110th Congress.

EXPLOSIVELY FORMED PROJECTILE ADD-ON ARMOR KIT PRODUCTION
AND ARMOR TECHNOLOGY

During the 110th Congress, a new threat emerged in the Republic of Iraq, the explosively formed penetrator (EFP), requiring the development and production of new add-on armor kits for protection against this threat. Committee oversight teams traveled to Aberdeen Proving Grounds to observe and evaluate possible solutions for EFP add-on armor kits and worked with industry and the Army to assess industrial base capacity for EFP add-on armor kit production.

In the conference report (H. Rept. 110–477) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, the conferees directed that the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (USD (AT&L)) ensure that the Army and the Joint Improvised Explosive Defeat Organization conduct a robust technology analysis as rapidly as possible to determine whether reactive armor would provide superior protection against EFPs and to determine the potential for weight reduction with a longer-term effort to optimize the reactive armor system. The conferees also directed the USD (AT&L) to report on a plan for improving capabilities to mitigate the effects of EFPs.

JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT ORGANIZATION

The committee continued its oversight of the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO), the Department of Defense's focal point for the battle against improvised explosive devices (IED), during the 110th Congress. The Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations conducted an inquiry into the program, seeking answers to two questions: is JIEDDO winning the counter-IED fight in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan; and what is the Department's long-term plan for JIEDDO and for addressing other asymmetric threats?

The subcommittee found that although the nearly 3,100-person strong JIEDDO spends over \$4.0 billion annually, and it reports significant progress in the counter-IED (C-IED) fight, it is not clear how well the organization is accomplishing its mission. The subcommittee found that JIEDDO: does not actively lead all DOD C-IED efforts, as its charter calls for; needs improvement in identifying appropriate metrics and measurements; and would benefit from additional oversight of its large budget and flexible appropriations. Moreover, although the Deputy Secretary of Defense decided to institutionalize the organization, questions concerning JIEDDO's future remain. The services and the combatant commands acknowledge that the capabilities that JIEDDO brings to the C-IED fight are valuable, but it is not clear whether or how JIEDDO as an organization will evolve as future disruptive threats emerge.

The subcommittee made various recommendations to the Department and its findings of the report contributed to the committee's oversight of JIEDDO, and force protection, more generally.

MILITARY MODERNIZATION AND INVESTMENT ISSUES

Throughout the 110th Congress, particular attention was given to continuing examination of military equipment modernization with respect to military capability. In many cases, major weapons system development and acquisition programs have experienced cost growth and schedule delays. The committee assessed the need for legislative action by examining causes of these problems including: proceeding with development with immature technology; requirements growth; late determination of requirements; poor cost estimating; improper funding profiles; labor and material cost increases; poor program execution; and program instability.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) included the following legislative provisions to address acquisition-related cost, schedule, and performance issues with programs: limitation on use of funds for Increment 1 of the Warfighter Information Network-Tactical program pending certification to Congress; prohibition on closure of Army Tactical Missile System production line pending a report; report on shipbuilding investment strategy; assessments required prior to start of construction on first ship of a shipbuilding program; limitation on Joint Cargo Aircraft; budget and acquisition requirements for Missile Defense Agency activities; requirements applicable to multi-year contracts for the procurement of major systems of the Department of Defense; changes to Milestone B certifications; review of systemic deficiencies on major defense acquisition programs; investment strategy for major defense acquisition programs; and a report on implementation of recommendations on total ownership cost for major weapon systems.

The Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) included the following legislative provisions to address acquisition-related issues: separate procurement line items for Future Combat Systems program; restriction on obligation of funds for Army tactical radio pending a report; report on F/A–18 procurement costs, comparing multi-year to annual funding; annual long-term plan for the procurement of aircraft for the Navy and the Air Force; additional determinations to be made as part of Future Combat Systems milestone review; Future Combat Systems manned ground vehicle selected acquisition reports; separate procurement and research, development, test, and evaluation line items and program elements for Sky Warrior Unmanned Aerial Systems project; restriction on obligation of funds for the Warfighter Information Network-Tactical program; independent study of boost-phase missile defense; review of the ballistic missile defense policy and strategy of the United States; and inclusion of major subprograms to major defense acquisition programs under acquisition reporting requirements.

ARMY AND MARINE CORPS ARMORED VEHICLE MODERNIZATION

The committee focused on oversight of the Army and Marine Corps' ambitious and evolving plans to recapitalize their entire fleets of armored vehicles over the next two decades, including new versions of the M1 Abrams tank, updated M2 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, new Stryker Vehicles, research on the Expeditionary Fight-

ing Vehicle, upgrades for Light Armored Vehicles, and upgrades to Paladin artillery systems. In particular, the committee focused on ensuring that the existing fleet of armored vehicles was properly upgraded and reset after very heavy use in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The upgrade programs pursued and supported by the committee improved crew and vehicle protection, mobility, and the fleet's ability to use new digital communications systems. The committee also pursued legislative provisions to ensure proper testing of the Stryker Mobile Gun System, additional analysis of active protection systems, and multi-year procurement authority for a variety of armored vehicle programs in order to reduce costs and provide program stability.

FUTURE COMBAT SYSTEMS

Based on long-standing committee concerns about Future Combat Systems (FCS) program cost increases, schedule delays, and diminishing content, the committee continued its efforts to oversee and shape the FCS program. These efforts focused first on ensuring that the program was appropriately structured and sufficiently transparent to allow future Congresses to make informed decisions. In particular, the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417) contained six legislative provisions intended to provide additional program information to Congress while requiring the Department of Defense to thoroughly review and test the program's elements prior to committing to production. The committee also advocated for modest program funding reductions in order to eliminate waste and unnecessary overhead. Finally, the committee continued to work with the Government Accountability Office and Congressional Budget Office to conduct continuous oversight and evaluation of the Army's most costly modernization program in its history.

ARMY COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAMS

Due to a dramatic increase in Army spending on tactical communications systems in fiscal years 2008 and 2009, the committee pursued a combination of program budget reductions and restrictive legislative provisions in an effort to encourage the Army to clarify its plans for its future battlefield network and the research programs now in place to achieve it. In particular, the committee focused its oversight efforts on the Warfighter Information Network-Tactical (WIN-T), Joint Network Node (JNN), and Army tactical radio programs. In each case, the committee's oversight efforts identified a lack of clear requirements, unrealistic cost estimates, and the lack of an overall plan to integrate these program elements in the future. The committee's efforts led the Army to consolidate and streamline the WIN-T and JNN programs into one integrated program, and to reevaluate more than \$2.0 billion in funding for Army tactical radios, pending more thorough Army analysis about tactical radio acquisition and its relation to the Army's future battlefield network, allowing the Army to reallocate those funds to more pressing needs.

ARMY AVIATION PROGRAMS

As the Army sustained operations in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan during the 110th Congress, it maintained large numbers of legacy rotorcraft deployed to those theaters and operated those aircraft at high tempos. Aircraft deployed included the CH-47, UH-60, AH-64, and OH-58. The committee fully supported funding requirements for these aircraft, including research and development and procurement of significant aircraft survivability equipment upgrades to provide warning and protection against the insurgent surface-to-air missile threat.

Oversight hearings on Army programs raised significant concerns about three programs. First, the Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter (ARH), projected to cost \$6.3 billion as of December 2007, came to the attention of the committee because of delays in delivery of test aircraft and the accidental loss of one of the test aircraft. In the first session of the 110th Congress, the committee concluded that significant costs increases and schedule delays no longer justified continuing the program, as it could no longer be executed without significant increases in costs and schedule delays. The committee report (H. Rept. 110-146) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 provided no funding in fiscal year 2008 for the ARH and recommended program cancellation. While the program was ultimately authorized by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181), the program continued to experience cost increases and schedule delays, and was cancelled by the Department of Defense in 2008.

The second program of concern to the committee was the Joint Heavy Lift/Joint Future Theater Lift program. In response to a reprogramming action in 2008, the committee approved the Department's request, but noted that while the committee supports science and technology efforts to develop and test next generation rotorcraft capabilities, the DOD has funded this program primarily through reprogramming actions over a five year period. The committee observed that the services have yet to establish validated requirements for this program that might ultimately cost \$50.0 billion to \$75.0 billion. While the Department of Defense estimates the cost of pre-systems design and demonstration activities through fiscal year 2014 at \$2.3 billion, it has not formally budgeted any funding to meet the requirement. The committee expects to continue its close oversight of this program into the 111th Congress.

Finally, the committee has been concerned about delays in fielding the Advanced Threat Infrared Countermeasures (ATIRCM)/Common Missile Warning System program which was intended to provide warning and protection of rotorcraft from threat surface to air missiles and has been in development since the mid-1990s. In the committee report (H. Rept. 110-652) accompanying the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, the committee noted that the Department had fielded other laser-based countermeasures and was considering developing additional technologies that could significantly reduce the size and weight of this capability when compared to current systems. Given the delays in the fielding of ATIRCM, the committee encouraged the Department to take immediate steps to accelerate the fielding of laser-

based countermeasures for the protection of Army rotary aircraft in theater. The committee directed the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on laser-based surface-to-air missile countermeasures across the Department.

SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS

During the 110th Congress, the committee investigated a series of significant challenges in Navy shipbuilding and ship modernization programs including modernization efforts in major shipyards and control of spiraling acquisition costs. The Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces held a hearing on March 20, 2007, to investigate the need for the government to invest in capital improvements at major shipyards which might lower total acquisition costs and life cycle costs of naval vessels. Witnesses included Vice Admiral Paul Sullivan, Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command, Ms. Allison Stiller, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Ship Programs, Mr. Mike Petters, President, Northrop Grumman Newport News Shipyard, and Mr. Mike Toner, Corporate Vice President, General Dynamics Ship Sector. The subcommittee also held a hearing on March 8, 2007, concerning submarine acquisition plans and policy to determine the earliest time that the Virginia-class submarine program could increase production to two submarines per year. Witnesses at that hearing included Vice Admiral Jay Donnelly, Commander, Naval Submarine Forces, and Rear Admiral William Hilarides, Program Executive Officer, Submarines.

The Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces conducted a series of hearings and briefings on the Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) program during both sessions. Hearings were held on February 8, 2007, and July 24, 2007, with a follow-on briefing conducted April 23, 2008. Witnesses at these hearings and briefings included the Honorable Delores Etter, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Research, Development, and Acquisition, Rear Admiral Charles Goddard, Program Executive Officer, Ships Programs, Vice Admiral Paul Sullivan, Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command, and Ms. Allison Stiller, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Ship Programs. Additionally, the subcommittee held two separate hearings on surface combatant programs to investigate Navy acquisition strategies and war-fighting requirements for procurement of DDG 51 Burke-class destroyers or DDG 1000 Zumwalt-class destroyers. Hearings were held on March 14, 2008, and July 31, 2008.

The committee enacted several initiatives in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) addressing many issues directly affecting efficient ship construction, including: authorization for multi-year procurement of Virginia-class submarines; a requirement for a detailed analysis of shipbuilding investment strategies; a requirement for the Secretary of the Navy to personally certify completion of development and design of new classes of ship prior to the start of production; and a modification of cost controls for the LCS program.

Additional provisions relating to Navy shipbuilding were also enacted in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), including a provision restructuring cost controls for the LCS program and authorization

for construction in advance of authorization for submarines included in the multi-year procurement contract authorized in the previous fiscal year.

FIGHTER FORCE STRUCTURE ADEQUACY

During the 110th Congress, the committee investigated the adequacy of fighter force structure in both the Navy and the Air Force. The Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces and the Subcommittee on Air and Land Forces held a joint hearing on March 22, 2007. The Navy witness testified that the Navy predicts a shortfall of 60–90 strike fighters that could begin in 2010 and peak at 82–226 aircraft in 2013 to 2016. The Navy witness also testified that the Navy had hoped to mitigate this shortfall by extending the F/A–18 A through D fleets to 10,000 hours and increasing procurement of the Joint Strike Fighter. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) authorized both Navy and Air Force requests for the procurement of new fighter aircraft, including F/A–18E/Fs and EA–18Gs for the Navy, F–22s for the Air Force, and F–35s for both the Navy and the Air Force.

On March 11, 2008, the Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces and the Subcommittee on Air and Land Forces held a joint hearing on fiscal year 2009 Navy and Air Force aviation programs. At this hearing, Navy witnesses noted that inventory objective reductions, delays in procurement of the JSF, and F/A–18A through D service life limits combine to create a projected Navy strike fighter shortfall of 60–125 aircraft between the years 2016 and 2022. The most optimistic projected peak is a 125-strike fighter aircraft shortfall in 2017. Also at this hearing, Air Force witnesses described a requirement for 2250 fighter aircraft to meet National Military Strategy requirements, and noted that current budget plans would result in shortfalls beginning in 2017 and growing to about 800 fighter aircraft by 2024. The Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) authorized budget requests for all Navy and Air Force new fighter aircraft procurement, and existing fighter aircraft modifications, except a decrease of one F–35 in each of the Navy and Air Force F–35 budget requests. Additionally, Public Law 110–417 provided a \$523.0 million increase for the advance procurement of 20 Air Force F–22 aircraft in fiscal year 2010. Public Law 110–417 also mandated an annual report to Congress on the Navy and Air Force 30-year plan for the procurement of aircraft.

JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER

During the 110th Congress, the committee continued oversight of the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) Program, particularly the competitive propulsion system program. The JSF competitive propulsion system program is developing the F136 engine, which would eventually provide JSF customers a competitive choice between the existing F135 engine and the F136 engine. Congress has supported this initiative since 1995, but the Department of Defense had not included funding for the competitive propulsion system program in its budget requests since 2006. The Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces and the Subcommittee on Air and Land

Forces held a joint hearing on March 22, 2007. At that hearing, the Department of Defense's Cost Analysis Improvement Group witness testified that it would cost about \$300.0 million more for the Department to develop an alternate JSF engine than to continue with a sole source engine program. The Institute for Defense Analyses witness testified that competition would need to save about 18 percent of total procurement and operations and support costs to make the alternate engine cost effective. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) witness testified that 10 to 12 percent savings would need to be achieved through competition, but that, based on savings of 21 percent in the competition for the F-16's F100 and F110 engines, this savings is achievable in the JSF engine program. The committee enacted an initiative in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) that required the Department of Defense to obligate and expend funds for development of a JSF competitive propulsion system. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 also authorized an increase of \$480.0 million for continued development of the JSF competitive propulsion system.

On March 11, 2008, the Subcommittees on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces and Air and Land Forces held a joint hearing on fiscal year 2009 Navy and Air Force aviation programs. The Department of Defense witness testified that the Department did not support a competitive propulsion system program for the JSF because the Department believes that those funds could be used for higher Department of Defense priorities. The GAO witness testified that an additional \$3.5 billion to \$4.5 billion would be required to develop, produce, and sustain a competitive JSF engine; however potential advantages from a competitive strategy could result in savings equal to or exceeding that amount across the life cycle of the engine. The GAO's updated cost analysis suggests that a savings of 9 to 11 percent—about 2 percent less than what the GAO estimated last year—would recoup that investment. The Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417) authorized a \$495.0 million increase for continued development of the JSF competitive propulsion system and an increase of \$35.0 million for the long-lead procurement of F136 engines.

F-22

During the 110th Congress, the committee continued oversight of the Air Force F-22 procurement program. Fiscal year 2009 is the final year of a three-year, 60-aircraft multiyear procurement program that would result in a Department of Defense-approved force structure of 183 F-22 aircraft. The Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces and the Subcommittee on Air and Land Forces held a joint hearing on March 22, 2007. At that hearing, the Air Force witness testified that the Air Force requires 381 F-22 aircraft to meet requirements of the National Military Strategy. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) authorized the Air Force request of \$3.2 billion for 20 F-22s and \$426.7 million for the advance procurement of 20 F-22s in fiscal year 2009.

On March 11, 2008, the Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces and the Subcommittee on Air and Land Forces held a joint hearing on fiscal year 2009 Navy and Air Force aviation programs. At this hearing, the Department of Defense (DOD) witness indicated that 183 F-22A aircraft is the best trade-off between cost and capability. Additionally, he testified that further funds for the F-22A program would be best spent in modernizing the 183-aircraft inventory rather than procuring additional aircraft. The Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417) authorized the budget request of \$2.9 billion for 20 F-22 aircraft, and authorized an increase of \$523.0 million for the advance procurement of 20 additional F-22s in fiscal year 2010. Public Law 110-417 also included a provision that restricted the obligation of the \$523.0 million to \$140.0 million until the President certifies, by March 1, 2009, that either additional F-22s should be procured or the F-22 production line should be closed.

On November 18, 2008, the Subcommittee on Air and Land Forces held an F-22 hearing to address committee concerns that the Department of Defense was not complying with the spirit and intent of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 by not obligating the entire \$140.0 million and thereby resulting in higher F-22 costs should the next President decide to continue F-22 production. The Department of Defense witness indicated that the Department intended to obligate advance procurement for four F-22 aircraft in November 2008, with an option for 16 additional aircraft, providing an adequate bridge until at least January, 2009, without imposing significant additional costs on the taxpayer for any future course of action.

B-52 BOMBER FORCE STRUCTURE

The 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) directed the Air Force to reduce the B-52 bomber force to 56 aircraft and use the savings to fully modernize the remaining B-52 bombers, B-1 bombers, and B-2 bombers to support global strike operations. The committee believed that the B-52 combat coded force structure of 44 was insufficient to meet combatant commander requirements for conventional long-range strike, if the need should arise to conduct near simultaneous operations in two major regional conflicts. The committee noted that the 2006 QDR indicated that the Air Force planned to modernize and upgrade only 56 of the total 76 B-52 aircraft in the inventory. The committee strongly opposed an Air Force strategy to reduce capability for conventional long-range strike capability without a replacement long-range strike aircraft projected to achieve initial operational capability until well into the future.

As a result, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) prohibited the Secretary of the Air Force from placing any of the 76 B-52 bomber aircraft into a storage status.

KC-135R AERIAL REFUELING AIRCRAFT RECAPITALIZATION

The committee continued to support the Air Force's number one acquisition program of tanker recapitalization, believing that the

ability for aerial refueling during military operations is a critical capability in meeting National Military Strategy objectives. The committee notes that recapitalization of the KC-135 fleet of 415 aircraft, currently delayed 7 years because of failures internal to the Pentagon's acquisition system, once initiated, will take over 30 years to complete based on current budget constraints and other Department of Defense priorities that require significant funding.

Given this timeline and the continuing difficulty with this procurement, the committee was disappointed that the Air Force was unable to successfully conduct a source-selection to award a contract during the span of the two-year congressional session due to yet another flawed procurement process. The Secretary of Defense indefinitely suspended the KC-(X) competition on September 10, 2008.

INTER/INTRA-THEATER AIRLIFT PROGRAMS

On September 27, 2007, the Secretary of the Air Force notified Congress that the C-5 Reliability Enhancement and Re-engining Program (RERP) experienced a critical Nunn-McCurdy cost growth. On February 14, 2008, the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD (AT&L)) certified the C-5 RERP program to Congress during the Nunn-McCurdy process. The committee understood that USD (AT&L) concluded that a program to perform RERP on only 52 C-5B/C aircraft and perform only the Avionics Modernization Program on the remaining 59 C-5A aircraft was the most cost-effective solution to meet airlift requirements contained in the 2005 Mobility Capabilities Study (MCS).

In testimony to the Subcommittee on Air and Land Forces on March 11, 2008, USD (AT&L) stated that the 2005 MCS concluded that a "fleet of 112 modernized C-5s, provided sufficient strategic airlift capacity" to meet the Department's future airlift requirements. However, on April 1, 2008, written testimony from the Commander, Air Mobility Command to the Subcommittee on Air and Land Forces stated that "the current program for 190 C-17s, 52 RERP modified C-5s, and 59 legacy C-5As will not quite provide the organic strategic airlift capacity of 33.95 million ton miles per day specified by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council.

The committee concluded that the MCS used by the Department to make critical decisions concerning the C-17 production line was inadequate because the MCS: did not take into account the end strength increases of 92,000 personnel for the Army and Marine Corps; did not consider any mobility requirements of the Army's Future Combat Systems and Modularity concepts of employment; did not consider the fact that the Army Manned-Ground Vehicle is too large to be transported by a C-130 aircraft; did not consider the 159 percent over-utilization rate of the current fleet of C-17 aircraft; did not consider the use of C-17s in multi-use roles for which the C-17 is being used extensively in current operations; and, did not have or use historical mobility forces operational data in its analysis to verify actual mobility requirements and operations.

As a result, the committee included a provision in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) that requires the Secretary of Defense to perform an inter/

intra-theater airlift capabilities and requirements study. In addition, Congress authorized \$4.4 billion for procurement of 14 additional C-17s in title XV of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) and title XV of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417).

Concerning intra-theater airlift programs, the committee questioned whether the Joint Cargo Aircraft (JCA) is needed to fulfill Department of Defense intra-theater airlift requirements, and whether the Army or Air Force should operate the platform. As a result, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) restricted the program from obligating or expending appropriated funds until submission of six Department of Defense initiated studies to the congressional defense committees.

On April 1, 2008, the Subcommittee on Air and Land Forces received testimony from the Commander, Air Mobility Command stating that the JCA is 60 to 70 percent less cost-effective than the C-130J in performing missions considered in the 2005 Mobility Capabilities Study.

After thorough oversight of the program during the second session of the 110th Congress, the committee concluded that funding for JCA should be redirected for procurement of additional C-130J aircraft to support future missions of the Air Force and Air National Guard, and included language in the Joint Explanatory Statement (Committee Print 10) accompanying the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 strongly encouraging the Secretary of the Air Force to take such action.

INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE, AND RECONNAISSANCE (ISR) PROGRAMS

Throughout the 110th Congress, the committee continued to provide close oversight over myriad intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) programs included throughout the Department of Defense. Long-standing concerns of the committee included: lack of oversight and management by the Office of the Secretary of Defense of the military services' programs; lack of an adequate long-term ISR architecture and acquisition strategy; failure of the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System to fulfill its role in screening proposed programs from the services and commands; lack of supporting analysis for programmatic decisions; failure to balance collection programs data output with adequate resources to process, exploit, and disseminate data and analysis; and unnecessary proliferation of unmanned and manned vehicles, sensors, and ground stations.

In the committee report (H. Report 110-146) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, the committee directed that the Secretary of Defense review and determine whether the designation of one military department as executive agent for unmanned aerial systems (UAS) would serve as the best means for eliminating duplication of effort and enhancing interoperability. In lieu of establishing an executive agent for UAS, the Department created a UAS Task Force in October 2007, to coordinate critical UAS issues and to develop a way ahead to enhance operations, enable inter-dependencies, and streamline acquisition.

The committee continued to be concerned that joint requirements be integrated to provide required capabilities to warfighters as efficiently and effectively as possible. In the committee report (H. Rept. 110-652) accompanying the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, the committee directed the Secretary of Defense to report by March 15, 2009, on his determination of the appropriate mix of national overhead systems and manned and unmanned airborne platforms to achieve strategic goals that is based on an analysis of future ISR demand, and a comprehensive set of metrics to assess ISR effectiveness in meeting the Department's strategic goals. Further, the Secretary was asked to ensure the report be consistent with and reflect the Secretary's efforts to comply with section 942 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-181) and include detailed recommendations on how funding authorizations and appropriations can be structured to support a fully integrated ISR architecture. Finally, the committee directed the Secretary to include information in all future funding requests that explains how each request fits into the Department's ISR architecture without unnecessarily duplicating or overlapping with existing systems or capabilities.

In its consideration of the Department's reprogramming request (FY08-33 PA) in July 2008, for \$1.26 billion in ISR-related programs and projects, the committee expressed its support for the increased emphasis the Department was placing on ISR capabilities by planning to field improved capabilities, but expressed concern that the reprogramming would negatively impact other required capabilities and replicated deficiencies evident in command and control of current ISR assets. The committee expressed its intent to closely follow the execution of the numerous ISR programs covered in the reprogramming.

SPACE PROGRAMS

With the Chinese decision to test a direct ascent anti-satellite weapon in January 2007, the committee expanded its oversight of the policies and programs associated with the protection of national security space assets. Committee members regularly received highly classified briefings on threats to our space assets and space security issues, and the committee's oversight was coordinated with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. The committee's recognition of the expanding role of space in military operations and increasing threats led to a requirement in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) for the Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the Director of National Intelligence, to develop a space protection strategy that would identify the capabilities necessary to ensure freedom of action in space for the United States. This strategy was prepared jointly by the Department of Defense and the intelligence community, and delivered to the committee during the summer of 2008. The committee was encouraged by the cooperation between the "black" and "white" space communities that was engendered to produce this strategy.

In addition, particular attention was given to efforts that increase the responsiveness of space capabilities to meet the evolving needs of the warfighter. The committee has been at the forefront

of encouraging the Department to develop low-cost, rapid reaction, operationally responsive space (ORS) satellite and launch capabilities that can provide prompt, focused space support to warfighters in their theaters of operations and more rapidly fill the void that exists between space science, technology efforts, and operational space requirements development. The committee has closely monitored the development of the ORS program and is encouraged by the interest combatant commands have shown in meeting military requirements through low-cost ORS solutions.

With a number of military space programs behind schedule and over cost, the committee continued its oversight of national security space acquisitions. The committee continued tracking the performance of several high profile space programs including the Transformational Satellite Communications System, Space Radar, Space-Based Infrared System High, and National Polar-orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System, and tasked the Government Accountability Office to examine several of these programs and the cost estimating processes employed by the Department.

In an effort to more clearly establish the requirement for protected communications using satellites, the committee included a provision in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417) requiring the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence to jointly review the bandwidth capacity requirements.

Committee delegations visited the United States Strategic Command and several military installations to gain insight into warfighter needs and the integration of space in military operations, as well as service laboratories and industry sites to assess technology development in tactical satellites, responsive launch vehicles, and progress on major space acquisition programs.

MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAMS

In addition to the annual Missile Defense Agency oversight hearings, the committee focused significant attention on evaluating the Administration's proposal to deploy a long-range missile defense interceptor site in the Republic of Poland and an X-band radar site in the Czech Republic to defend against a potential Iranian long-range missile threat. As a result of this evaluation, the committee imposed specific conditions in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417) that must be met before the proposed deployment could proceed.

The committee also examined options to improve the role that the warfighter plays in the missile defense development and requirements processes. In the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181), the committee directed an independent assessment of the Missile Defense Agency to study the future roles and missions of the agency. The assessment, conducted by the Institute for Defense Analysis, made a number of recommendations as to how the agency can be made more effective to support the needs of the warfighter, especially with regard to near-term missile defense requirements.

The committee conducted consultations with combatant commands to discuss the roles that the commands play in the missile defense development process. It also received a briefing from the

Joint Staff on the Joint Capabilities Mix Study II, which examined the near-term missile defense inventory requirements of regional combatant commanders. Finally, the committee continued its long-standing discussions with the military services and the Missile Defense Agency to review plans to transition individual ballistic missile defense elements from the Missile Defense Agency to the military services.

CONVENTIONAL PROMPT GLOBAL STRIKE AND HARD AND DEEPLY
BURIED TARGET DEFEAT

The committee considered the Department of Defense's efforts to develop a conventional prompt global strike (CPGS) capability. The Subcommittees on Strategic Forces, Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities, and Seapower and Expeditionary Forces held a classified briefing on the National Academy of Sciences interim report on CPGS on July 24, 2007. This briefing and continued committee oversight resulted in the inclusion of a provision in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) which required a research, development, and testing plan and a plan for obligation of funds for fiscal year 2008 including correlations between technology applications and the prompt global strike alternative or alternatives toward which the technology application applied. In the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417), the committee included a provision which requires additional reporting to maintain transparency in the CPGS program and requires a review of all CPGS concepts being considered, including the policy, legal, and treaty-related issues associated with each.

The committee also conducted oversight on the Department of Defense's Hard and Deeply Buried Target Defeat (HDBTD) program. The Subcommittees on Strategic Forces and Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities held a joint classified briefing on HDBTD on October 3, 2007. The committee directed the Department of Defense to continue to coordinate and pursue HDBTD capabilities and modified the congressional reporting requirements on these efforts with section 1041 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181).

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

During the 110th Congress, the committee continued to provide oversight of the Department of Defense Chemical Biological Defense (CBD) program and maintained a special focus on the Department's Transformational Medical Technology Initiative (TMTI).

The committee monitored the Department's implementation of the 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) with regard to these programs and recommended a number of funding increases and decreases to various CBD efforts. With respect to the QDR recommendations, the committee reviewed the development of both traditional and broad-spectrum medical countermeasures for combating chemical and biological threats, including: collective protection and exposure avoidance; rapid detection and early warning; training and decontamination; and advanced research in vaccine and prophylaxis development.

In accordance with a concurrent review of the QDR, the committee recommended several funding increases for CBD science and technology efforts in the respective reports accompanying both the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) and the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417). In addition, the Joint Explanatory Statement (Committee Print 10) accompanying the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for 2009 recommended a significant reduction from the requested amount of funding for the TMTI initiative, and cited both development and delivery delays in the program.

More generally, the committee maintained an interest in the effectiveness of the Department's consequence management efforts and its integration with other chemical and biological consequence management activities throughout the federal government. As a result, at the recommendation of the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities, the committee authorized the Comptroller General to assess the planning and integration of federal consequence management efforts involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives.

MILITARY APPLICATIONS OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

As the nation's nuclear weapons arsenal continues to age, the committee has closely examined policy options for continued stewardship of our nuclear deterrent forces. One of the committee's primary objectives has been to foster and help frame a high-level discussion of nuclear weapons policy. This objective led to provisions in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) that established a congressionally appointed bipartisan commission to reevaluate the U.S. strategic posture and requires the next administration to submit a new Nuclear Posture Review with the 2009 Quadrennial Defense Review.

The Subcommittee on Strategic Forces continued its intensive oversight of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), the organization within the Department of Energy (DOE) responsible for the safety, security, and reliability of United States nuclear weapons. Committee members and staff visited every laboratory and site within the NNSA nuclear weapons complex. The subcommittee was briefed regularly on the proposed Reliable Replacement Warhead (RRW) program as well as the broader Stockpile Stewardship Program, and took numerous classified briefings regarding specific areas of concern.

Issues identified during these briefings and visits led the committee to impose limitations on the proposed RRW program that were included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181). This Act also included requirements that the NNSA examine the feasibility of using existing pits in refurbished weapons within the RRW program; that the Department of Energy and the General Accountability Office examine alternatives for providing and managing protective forces for DOE sites with special nuclear materials; and that the NNSA prepare and maintain an investment plan for addressing physical and cyber security threats to the nuclear weapons complex.

The subcommittee also conducted oversight of the Department of Energy's management of defense nuclear waste and defense environmental management activities, including critical cleanup activities at the Hanford Site in Washington State and the Savannah River Site in South Carolina, as well as the Miamisburg Mound Closure Project in Ohio. In addition, the subcommittee regularly reviewed the Department's efforts to consolidate and dispose of special nuclear materials. Concerns about the plutonium disposition program led to a requirement in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417) that the mixed-oxide fuel manufacturing facility at the Savannah River Site be managed and executed by the NNSA.

NUCLEAR SURETY

On August 30, 2007, the Air Force performed an unauthorized transfer of nuclear weapons from Minot Air Force Base in North Dakota to Barksdale Air Force Base in Louisiana. This extremely troubling incident began a series of oversight activities focused on understanding and correcting the erosion of nuclear competence within the Air Force.

In September 2007, committee staff traveled to Minot Air Force Base to investigate this incident. On November 1, 2007, the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces was briefed on the commander-directed investigation into the unauthorized transfer by Major General Douglas Raaberg, Director of Air and Space Operations for Air Force Air Combat Command.

On August 1, 2006, Defense Distribution Depot Hill, Utah initiated a shipment to the Republic of China on Taiwan of what was believed to be four helicopter batteries in order to fill a foreign military sales order. The items shipped had been misidentified, however, and were actually four classified MK-12 forward section reentry vehicle assemblies, which are used on the Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile.

On March 25, 2008, Admiral Kirkland Donald, Director of Naval Nuclear Propulsion was directed by the Secretary of Defense to conduct an investigation into the facts and circumstances surrounding the accountability for, and shipment of, sensitive missile components to Taiwan in August 2006. On April 3, 2008, the committee received an initial briefing on this incident. On June 18, 2008, the committee received a briefing by Admiral Kirkland Donald on the results of his investigation into shipments of sensitive missile components to Taiwan.

As a result of these oversight activities, the committee agreed to include a provision in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417) that expressed the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should clarify the lines of responsibility and accountability for nuclear weapons matters within the Office of the Secretary of Defense to place greater emphasis on strategic and nuclear weapons policy and management.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

During the 110th Congress, the committee continued oversight of issues related to the United States capacity and capability in counter-terrorism response. The committee devoted substantial attention to the planned expansion of the Special Operations Forces (SOF) as called for by the 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review in response to the challenges of prosecuting the ongoing Global War on Terror. On January 31, 2007, the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities held a hearing to assess the manning, equipping, and readiness of the Special Operations Forces. In a related hearing held on February 14, 2007, the subcommittee received testimony on the global terrorist threat confronting the Department of Defense and Special Operations Command (SOCOM). The members of the subcommittee also received a classified briefing which further examined the nature of terrorist groups and networks and the Department's engagement of those groups and networks. Additionally, the subcommittee held a series of briefings focused on special operations activities in several geographic regions including: the Republic of Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Republic of the Phillipines, the Republic of Colombia, and the nations encompassing the Horn of Africa. These briefings, supported by the Theater Special Operations Commands, provided the committee with updated information of SOF activities and challenges they face around the globe.

The committee made significant contributions to assist the special operations community with meeting their emerging requirements of global SOF operations. In section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) and section 1208 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417), the committee extended and expanded the authority to provide assistance to foreign and irregular forces, groups, or individuals supporting or facilitating SOF operations to combat terrorism. The authority extended the operational lifetime for the assistance and expanded the amount of funds authorized for use.

As a result of the fiscal year 2008 posture hearing and follow-on SOCOM budget and acquisition discussions, the committee included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) a provision to codify the position of the acquisition executive at Special Operations Command. This section clarifies that the same individual may act as both acquisition executive and senior procurement executive.

CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION PROGRAM

The committee continued its oversight activities of the chemical demilitarization (Chem-Demil) program during the 110th Congress. Established by the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (Public Law 99-145) and directed by many subsequent laws, the Chem-Demil program is designed to eliminate chemical warfare materiel and former production facilities and consists of two components: the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives program and the efforts of the Chemical Materials Agency.

The committee continued the efforts of the 109th Congress and monitored the Department of Defense's compliance with the Convention on Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and Their Destruction (i.e., the Chemical Weapons Convention, or CWC). Despite ample evidence of long-term technical and funding issues, political and environmental controversies, and persistent legal challenges, the committee monitored successful Chem-Demil activities during the 110th Congress that resulted in a 50 percent reduction in the total of the declared CWC U.S. chemical stockpile.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT, AND ENERGY ISSUES

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

During the 110th Congress, the committee focused on the commitment of the Department of Defense (DOD) to invest in science and technology (S&T) initiatives. Defined as the disciplines of both basic and applied research and advanced development, DOD S&T funding initiatives constitute the core of research and development relevant to distant yet emerging military requirements.

Committee oversight activities during the 110th Congress highlighted the virtues of a successful S&T investment posture and noted that such a strategy often leads to advanced, leap-ahead technology products. During meetings, briefings and hearings, the committee reminded DOD representatives that previous S&T efforts eventually produced stealth, precision-guided weaponry, and information exchange capabilities decades after initial investment and subsequent and sustained efforts to fund both science and engineering exploration. The committee further reminded DOD officials that such investments ideally should remain both unfettered by the need to produce immediate results and free from any pressure to justify near-term programmatic relevance. The committee therefore urged DOD officials to support initiatives designed to improve the overall level of understanding within the respective fields of science and engineering as they pertain to military-related challenges.

Pursuant to such goals, the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities held both meetings and hearings designed to ensure that the Department executed a properly balanced S&T program aimed at addressing the evolving needs of the military. For example, the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities held a hearing on April 24, 2008, to explore and assess the viability of cultural and behavioral awareness initiatives as a non-traditional or "irregular warfare" solution for improving operations in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

During the 110th Congress the committee also promoted legislative solutions designed to encourage prototyping, demonstrations, and other rapid fielding initiatives. Sections 1107 through 1109 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417), for example, required and authorized the Secretary of Defense to pursue and implement novel personnel management approaches throughout the DOD S&T enterprise. Perhaps most important, section 219 of the National Defense

Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) authorized a four-year pilot program authorizing the Secretary of Defense to permit directors of DOD labs to utilize up to three percent of available funding for innovative research and development, technology transition, and workforce development activities.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The committee focused significant attention on the management and acquisition of Department of Defense information technology programs. Particular attention was given, but not limited, to the following: implementation by the Department of the information security reforms authorized by the E-Government Act of 2003; the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 as a section of the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1997 (Public Law 104–208); the role of the Department in the proposed government-wide cyber-security initiative and the radio frequency spectrum management effort; and the execution of numerous provisions in various national defense authorization acts.

During the 110th Congress, the committee took action on several key issues. As a result of holding hearings and briefings on bandwidth and large data management, the committee included section 1047 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), which established a joint review requirement for near- and far-term bandwidth capacity needs within the Department of Defense and the intelligence community. The committee expects to review and assess the report with a particular focus on potential technology innovations designed to increase the use of the existing bandwidth architecture.

ENVIRONMENT

During the 110th Congress, the committee conducted oversight of environmental issues resulting from Department of Defense activities on military installations and training ranges. On July 12, 2007, the Subcommittee on Readiness held a hearing to address emerging contaminants and environmental management on Department of Defense installations. Based on the committee's findings, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) included a provision that requires notification of certain residents and civilian employees of exposure to drinking water contamination at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. In addition, the committee included a provision in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) that provides the Department of Defense with the authority to participate in conservation banking programs and expands the Department's authority to participate in off-installation environmental impact mitigation. Both aforementioned authorization bills included provisions addressing the Department's management of the brown tree snake, an invasive species on Guam.

In the committee report (H. Rept. 110–146) accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, the committee directed the Secretary of the Navy to report on actions taken under the authority of the two-year National Defense Exemption from the Marine Mammal Protection Act (Public Law 92–522), authorized on January 23, 2007. The committee also directed

the Comptroller General of the United States to report on whether the Department's exemptions to environmental laws resulted in a measured increase in military readiness. Building on the results of these reports and additional congressional oversight, the committee directed further action in the committee report (H. Rept. 110-652) accompanying the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009, including a broad assessment of the ability of the Department to measure the impacts of encroachment on military readiness.

ENERGY SECURITY

The committee conducted vigorous oversight related to energy security and closely examined the governing policies and strategies for energy management on military installations and for military operations. On March 13, 2008, the Subcommittee on Readiness received testimony on Department of Defense energy posture from the Department, the Defense Science Board Task Force on Energy Strategy, and the Government Accountability Office. This oversight resulted in several provisions in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417). These provisions established a Director of Operational Energy Plans and Programs, required annual reporting on operational energy consumption, provided for consideration of fuel logistics support requirements in planning and acquisition processes, and strengthened annual reporting on installation energy management and oversight for installation energy projects. The legislation also directed studies on renewable and alternative energy, risk assessments on the vulnerability of Department installations and activities to disruptions in the commercial electricity supply, and a report on the use of Base Closure and Realignment sites for energy production facilities.

HOMELAND DEFENSE AND SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES

The committee remained focused on Department of Defense (DOD) efforts and requirements related to military support of civil authorities during the 110th Congress and continued to assess relationships between the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the community of state governors, and other local officials.

Several homeland defense-related legislative provisions were enacted during the 110th Congress. With respect to so-called weapons of mass destruction (WMD), section 1082 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) required the establishment of an advisory panel to assess and make recommendations on DOD civil support capabilities for events involving WMD or chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials or high-yield explosives. Furthermore, section 944 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417) established a requirement for the Secretary of Defense to provide a detailed description of the plans and progress at the Department and U.S. Northern Command for establishing the force structure necessary to manage WMD events. In addition, section 885 of Public Law 110-417 provided authority for

state and local governments to purchase specialized homeland security and emergency response equipment through the Department of Defense.

With respect to inter-departmental coordination for civil support efforts, at least two provisions were enacted into law during the 110th Congress (both in Public Law 110–417). First, section 1042 established a requirement to review the use of the DOD Modular Airborne Fire Fighting Systems in support of wildfire response. Second, section 1036 included a sense of Congress encouraging the Secretary of Defense to seek an agreement with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to establish an executive committee for a conflict and dispute resolution of homeland defense-related issues of mutual concern.

With respect to the relationship between presidential prerogative and the collective responsibilities resident within the community of state governors, the committee reviewed the question of unity of command during public emergencies or a domestic terrorist incident. Section 1068 of Public Law 110–181 repealed section 1076 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364) and thus re-established the traditional federal deference to a state governor with respect to the responsibility of providing and maintaining public order. Still, the Joint Explanatory Statement (Committee Print 10) accompanying the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) referenced support for providing the President with maximum capability and flexibility when necessary; the statement further urged the Secretary of Defense negotiate with the community of state governors and attempt to forge a better understanding for domestic response incidents.

The committee also focused on force protection measures at DOD facilities abroad and within the extended boundaries of the United States, and examined the inter-departmental efforts between the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security, especially those between the Department of the Navy and the U.S. Coast Guard with respect to the maritime border points of entry. As a result, the committee supported inclusion of section 1063 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417). Section 1063 requires the Secretary of Defense to provide an assessment of security measures at the consolidated center of U.S. Northern Command and North American Aerospace Defense Command.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The committee reviewed issues pertaining to military construction, family housing, and Base Closure and Realignment activities (BRAC) of the Department of Defense. The Subcommittee on Readiness held a hearing on March 20, 2007, on the fiscal year 2008 budget request and a hearing on February 28, 2008, to review military construction, family housing, Base Closure and Realignment activities, and facility operations and maintenance. On December 12, 2007, the subcommittee also received testimony on the cost escalation and decreased savings associated with BRAC.

As a result of this oversight, a comprehensive review of the BRAC implementation process was conducted and several legisla-

tive provisions were included. Specifically, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) provided authority to the Department of Defense to expedite development of family housing required as a result of a BRAC action, provided expanded notification requirements associated with cost and scope variations for military construction and provided clarity to the Department of Defense on options available to select the best site that supports the realignment of forces to Fort Belvoir, Virginia. The Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) also included a provision that would provide increased oversight of the National Naval Medical Center and the Military Hospital at Fort Belvoir. Another provision that was not adopted in conference would have significantly altered the composition and functions of future BRAC commissions.

The committee continued to closely scrutinize the Department of Defense's global posture realignment efforts and after appropriate modifications, provided military construction in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) and the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) to support these objectives. The committee also conducted a specific review of the Department of Defense's intent to realign 8,000 Marines from Japan to Guam. Public Law 110–417 included several provisions that would support the realignment of Marine Corps assets to Guam including: defining federal assistance to support Guam; expanding community planning assistance to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; and establishing a unified account to manage the relocation and establishment of a Port of Guam Improvement Enterprise Program.

Finally, the committee continued its efforts to provide the combatant commander limited authority to rapidly implement contingency construction to address emerging construction requirements. Both the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) and the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) contained provisions that would authorize the use of \$200 million in Operations and Maintenance funds for contingency construction. An additional \$300 million for Afghanistan could be authorized in fiscal year 2009 if the Secretary of Defense certifies that additional authority is necessary to meet urgent military requirements in Afghanistan.

NATIONAL SECURITY ASPECTS OF THE MERCHANT MARINE

The committee continued strong oversight of the U.S. Merchant Marine and government agencies tasked with operation of the U.S. Merchant Marine and programs related to ensuring a robust U.S. flagged commercial fleet capable of providing sealift for national defense and national emergencies. The Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces held a hearing on March 15, 2007, to determine if the Maritime Guaranteed Loan Program, commonly referred to as "Title XI Loans," was being managed by the Maritime Administration of the Department of Transportation in accordance with the intent of Congress to maintain a robust domestic commercial shipbuilding industry to supply vessels for national defense

sealift and other purposes. Witnesses included the Honorable Sean Connaughton, Administrator, Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation, as well as a number of shipping line owners and operators.

The committee enacted several initiatives in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) addressing issues involving national sealift and support for national sealift. Those included: commercial vessel chartering authority; Maritime Administration vessel chartering authority; chartering of vessels to local and state authorities; and a required review of administrative procedures with respect to the Maritime Guaranteed Loan Program.

The committee also enacted provisions in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) designed to strengthen the nation's sealift capability. Those included: an increase in authorized incentive payments to cadet's of the various state maritime academies who agree to a term of service in the U.S. Merchant Marine; clearer regulations on security requirements for personnel embarked in vessels engaged in the carriage of cargo for the Department of Defense; reauthorization of the Maritime Security Program and the Maritime Guaranteed Loan Program; temporary authority to resolve personnel issues at the United States Merchant Marine Academy; an extension of authorities contained in section 53912 of title 46, United States Code, for marine war risk insurance, a program to provide assistance to small shipyards and maritime communities; and establishment of a Port of Guam improvement program.

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

BUDGET ACTIVITY

On March 1, 2007, the Committee on Armed Services forwarded its views and estimates regarding the budget for the National Defense Budget Function (050) for fiscal year 2008 to the Committee on the Budget.

The Committee on Armed Services noted that the United States has vital interests around the globe and that the Department of Defense serves as one of the primary means by which this nation protects and promotes those interests. Our military faces the complex task of fighting current wars in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, putting a strain on personnel and equipment, while preparing to deter or fight the next war wherever it might emerge. Trends indicated an increasing risk in the ability of the Department of Defense to deal with future conflicts. The committee argued that Congress must act strongly in support of national defense to forestall any serious erosion in our ability to protect and promote our vital national interests around the world.

The Committee further noted that the central national security issue Congress must address is that of strategic risk and that the President's budget request for national defense was, at most, just sufficient to address the pressing needs of the Department of Defense and defense-related activities of the Department of Energy. The committee noted that serious and urgent funding needs were left unmet in the President's budget, including: more than \$2.0 billion in the Defense Health Program; significant additional funds for readiness (training and equipment readiness continue to decline across the services); \$6.3 billion to satisfactorily fund the Army Modular Force Initiative combat vehicle and communications modernization requirements; \$5.0 billion to fund Navy Shipbuilding requirements; \$5.4 billion to fund the Army and Marine Corps mine resistant ambush protected vehicle requirement; and \$5.0 billion needed to fund shortfalls in Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force aircraft requirements.

The committee noted that the President's budget request for National Defense Budget Function (050) was \$647.2 billion for fiscal year 2008. This total included \$483.2 billion for the base budget of the Department of Defense, \$141.4 billion for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, \$17.4 billion for defense activities in the Department of Energy, and \$5.2 billion for other defense-related activities. Given the shortfalls described above, and in more detail in the body of the views and estimates letter, the committee noted that an increase above the President's request for defense was fully justified. However, cognizant of the tremendous budget pressures throughout the government, the committee requested that the Budget Resolu-

tion allocate discretionary spending at least equal to the President's budget request for the national defense budget function.¹

On February 27, 2008, the Committee on Armed Services forwarded its views and estimates regarding the budget for National Defense Budget Function (050) for fiscal year 2009 to the Committee on the Budget.

The Committee on Armed Services repeated its position expressed in the prior year's views and estimates letter that Congress must act strongly in support of national defense to forestall any serious erosion in the nation's ability to protect and promote our vital national interests around the world. The committee noted that the President's request for the base budget of the Department of Defense is meant to sustain warfighting capabilities to conduct the full spectrum of combat operations and support servicemembers and their families.

However, within the Department's base budget funding request, the committee highlighted several concerns. First, with respect to readiness, the committee noted that after six and one-half years of war, the readiness of our military was not where it needed to be and that it was critical to the nation's security that our readiness levels be improved. Second, with respect to acquisition programs, the committee noted that all of the military services asserted that the National Military Strategy creates requirements for some systems that the base budget request did not adequately fund and the budget deferred making decisions on important questions. For example, the Air Force continued to assert that it had a requirement for 381 F-22s while the budget request did not include funds to continue out-year production. Third, the committee noted concerns over matters that impacted military personnel and their families including proposed increases in enrollment and deductibles with the TRICARE health program and the military pharmaceutical program. Finally, the committee noted concerns that the cooperative threat reduction and nonproliferation programs should receive sufficient funding.

The committee noted that the President's discretionary budget request for National Defense Budget Function (050) was \$536.8 billion for fiscal year 2009. This total included \$515.4 billion for the base budget of the Department of Defense, a \$70.0 billion bridge fund for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, \$16.1 billion for defense activities in the Department of Energy, and \$5.2 billion for other defense-related activities. The President's 050 budget request also included another \$4.3 billion in mandatory budget authority. Given the concerns described above, and in more detail in the body of the views and estimates letter, the committee noted that the President's base budget request was the minimum level that should be accommodated in the Budget Resolution.

With respect to the fiscal year 2009 \$70.0 billion bridge funding request, the committee noted that the Administration provided this as a placeholder in violation of the law which required a full re-

¹ After the Committee on Armed Services sent its Views and Estimate letter to the Committee on the Budget, the Congressional Budget Office completed its re-estimate of the President's request and found a \$1.9 billion discrepancy. On March 16, 2007, the Committee on Armed Services provided Additional Views to the Committee on the Budget asking it to follow traditional practice and use CBO estimates to build a budget a baseline for the budget resolution.

quest at the time of the base budget submission. In 2007, the Administration included with its February budget submission a full year fiscal year 2008 war request for the Department of Defense totaling \$142.0 billion that was subsequently amended to \$189.0 billion. The committee authorized to the amended level. The committee was extremely dissatisfied that the Administration did not provide a complete budget request for the known costs of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The committee anticipated that the amended fiscal year 2009 supplemental request would be substantial and that for the foreseeable future total funding requirements for the Department of Defense would remain significant. The committee noted that over time, given enduring programs currently funded through supplemental appropriations, there would be greater need for increased funding in the base budget. The committee noted that it will continue to advocate for that increased funding.

FULL COMMITTEE HEARINGS

During the 110th 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 (DOD) and the posture of the armed services and combatant commands, strategy, the war in the Republic of Iraq, the war in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, al Qa'ida, interagency reform, readiness, Department of Defense management, detainee policy, wounded and injured service members, acquisition policy and industrial base policy, global security assessment, China, Pakistan, the Commission on the National Guard and Reserve, force protection, and electromagnetic pulse. A full account of these hearings is below.

(H.A.S.C. 110-1; H.A.S.C. 110-2; H.A.S.C. 110-4; H.A.S.C. 110-5; H.A.S.C. 110-7; H.A.S.C. 110-8; H.A.S.C. 110-13; H.A.S.C. 110-15; H.A.S.C. 110-18; H.A.S.C. 110-21; H.A.S.C. 110-23; H.A.S.C. 110-27; H.A.S.C. 110-29; H.A.S.C. 110-35; H.A.S.C. 110-40; H.A.S.C. 110-43; H.A.S.C. 110-51; H.A.S.C. 110-53; H.A.S.C. 110-58; H.A.S.C. 110-61; H.A.S.C. 110-62; H.A.S.C. 110-63; H.A.S.C. 110-67; H.A.S.C. 110-72; H.A.S.C. 110-79; H.A.S.C. 110-80; H.A.S.C. 110-85; H.A.S.C. 110-87; H.A.S.C. 110-88; H.A.S.C. 110-89; H.A.S.C. 110-91; H.A.S.C. 110-92; H.A.S.C. 110-94; H.A.S.C. 110-97; H.A.S.C. 110-100; H.A.S.C. 110-103; H.A.S.C. 110-105; H.A.S.C. 110-107; H.A.S.C. 110-108; H.A.S.C. 110-110; H.A.S.C. 110-112; H.A.S.C. 110-114; H.A.S.C. 110-119; H.A.S.C. 110-122; H.A.S.C. 110-124; H.A.S.C. 110-127; H.A.S.C. 110-133; H.A.S.C. 110-136; H.A.S.C. 110-143; H.A.S.C. 110-144; H.A.S.C. 110-146; H.A.S.C. 110-148; H.A.S.C. 110-153; H.A.S.C. 110-154; H.A.S.C. 110-156; H.A.S.C. 110-162; H.A.S.C. 110-164; H.A.S.C. 110-166; H.A.S.C. 110-167; H.A.S.C. 110-170; H.A.S.C. 110-172; H.A.S.C. 110-176)

POSTURE AND BUDGET

During the 110th 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 fight in several

theaters of combat. These hearings, combined with the committee's responsibility for assembling the annual defense authorization bill, are a central element in the discharge of the committee's oversight responsibilities.

During the first session of the 110th Congress, the committee held a series of budget and posture hearings. On February 7, 2007, the committee convened a hearing with Robert M. Gates, Secretary of Defense; General Peter Pace, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Tina Jonas, Comptroller of the Department of Defense, to review the budget request for funding and authorities during fiscal year 2008.

In addition to this hearing, the committee held posture hearings in which it sought and received testimony from each of the military departments. On February 14, 2007, Francis J. Harvey, Secretary of the Army, and the Chief of Staff of the Army, General Peter J. Schoomaker, appeared before the committee to discuss their service's portion of the fiscal year 2008 budget request. They were followed on February 28, 2007 by Michael W. Wynne, Secretary of the Air Force, and General T. Michael Moseley, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, who appeared before the committee to testify on the United States Air Force's portion of the fiscal year 2008 budget request. The following month, on March 1, 2007, Donald C. Winter, Secretary of the Navy; General James T. Conway, Commandant of the Marine Corps; and Admiral Michael G. Mullen, Chief of Naval Operations, testified on the budget as it related to the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps.

In addition to the uniformed services, which are primarily responsible for training and equipping their respective forces, commanders of the unified combatant commands appeared before the committee to discuss the security situation in their respective areas of responsibility. These hearings began with testimony from Admiral William J. Fallon, Commander of U.S. Pacific Command, and General Burwell B. Bell III, Commander of U.S. Forces Korea, on March 7, 2007. This hearing was followed one week later by General Bantz J. Craddock, Commander of U.S. European Command and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Supreme Allied Commander, and General Lance Smith, Commander of U.S. Joint Forces Command, on March 15, 2007. On March 21, 2007, the committee received testimony from General James E. Cartwright, Commander of U.S. Strategic Command; Admiral Timothy J. Keating, Commander of U.S. Northern Command and North American Aerospace Defense Command; General Norton A. Schwartz, Commander of U.S. Transportation Command; and Admiral James G. Stavridis, Commander of U.S. Southern Command. The following month, on April 18, 2007, the committee heard testimony from Admiral William Fallon, Commander of U.S. Central Command.

During the second session of the 110th Congress in 2008, the committee continued its tradition of conducting intensive hearings in preparation of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417). On February 6, 2008, the committee received testimony on the fiscal year 2009 budget request from the Department of Defense. It heard testimony from Robert M. Gates, Secretary of Defense, and Admiral Michael G. Mullen, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. On February 27,

2008, Michael W. Wynne, Secretary of the Air Force, and General T. Michael Moseley, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, testified on the Air Force's portion of the fiscal year 2009 budget request. The following day, on February 28, 2008, Pete Geren, Secretary of the Army, and General George Casey, Jr., Chief of Staff of the Army, testified on the Army's budget request. The committee concluded its service posture hearings on March 6, 2008, when Donald C. Winter, Secretary of the Navy; Admiral Gary Roughead, Chief of Naval Operations; and General James T. Conway, Commandant of the Marine Corps testified on the budget request from the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps.

The committee also received testimony from the unified combatant commanders on the posture of their commands in 2008. On March 5, 2008, Admiral William Fallon, Commander of U.S. Central Command, and Admiral Eric Olson, Commander of U.S. Special Operations Command, testified before the committee on the status of their commands. The committee received testimony on March 12, 2008 from Admiral Timothy J. Keating, Commander of U.S. Pacific Command; and General Burwell B. Bell, III, Commander of U.S. Forces Korea. On March 13, 2008, the committee held its final posture hearing, receiving testimony from General Bantz J. Craddock, Commander of U.S. European Command and North Atlantic Treaty Organization Supreme Allied Commander; Admiral James G. Stavridis, Commander of U.S. Southern Command; and General William E. "Kip" Ward, Commander of U.S. Africa Command, on their relevant areas of responsibility.

(H.A.S.C. 110-13; H.A.S.C. 110-18; H.A.S.C. 110-21; H.A.S.C. 110-23; H.A.S.C. 110-27; H.A.S.C. 110-35; H.A.S.C. 110-40; H.A.S.C. 110-53; H.A.S.C. 110-110; H.A.S.C. 110-119; H.A.S.C. 110-122; H.A.S.C. 110-127; H.A.S.C. 110-124; H.A.S.C. 110-133; H.A.S.C. 110-136)

STRATEGY

The committee places high emphasis on the primary role for strategy in guiding the decision-making of the Department of Defense. During the first session of the 110th Congress, on September 26, 2007, the committee met to hear testimony on the Department of the Army's strategic initiatives. It received testimony from Pete Geren, Secretary of the Army, and General George W. Casey, Jr., Chief of Staff of the Army.

On October 24, 2007, the committee met to hear testimony on the Department of the Air Force's strategic initiatives. It received testimony from the Michael W. Wynne, Secretary of the Air Force, and General T. Michael Moseley, Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

On December 13, 2007, the committee met to hear testimony on the Department of the Navy's cooperative strategy for 21st Century Seapower. It received testimony from Admiral Gary Roughead, Chief of Naval Operations; General James T. Conway, Commandant of the Marine Corps; and Admiral Thad W. Allen, Commandant of the Coast Guard.

During the second session of the 110th Congress, the committee held a two-part series of hearings on American grand strategy considerations for the next administration. On September 16, 2008, the committee met to hear testimony on considerations for an

American grand strategy from the Honorable Madeline Albright, former Secretary of State. On September 24, 2008, the committee met to hear testimony on grand strategy from General Jack Keane, U.S. Army (Ret.), former Vice Chief of Staff of the Army. The Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held additional hearings on this topic.

(H.A.S.C. 110–92; H.A.S.C. 110–97; H.A.S.C. 110–105; 110–172; 110–176)

WAR IN IRAQ

The committee devoted a substantial amount of its oversight resources to the war in the Republic of Iraq and the effect of that war on the Department of Defense and the broader national security interests of the United States. In the first three weeks of the 110th Congress, the committee held three hearings on the strategy for, and status of, the war in Iraq. On January 11, 2007, the committee met to hear testimony from the Honorable Robert M. Gates, Secretary of Defense, and General Peter Pace, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on the way forward in Iraq. The following week, on January 17, 2007, the committee invited outside experts Dr. William J. Perry, former Secretary of Defense and Director of the Center for International Security and Cooperation at Stanford University; Dr. Lawrence J. Korb, Senior Fellow at the Center for American Progress; and Dr. Frederick W. Kagan, Resident Scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, to provide testimony on alternative perspectives on the President’s strategy for Iraq. The next day, on January 18, 2007, David M. Walker, Comptroller General of the United States; Thomas E. Gimble, Acting Inspector General of the Department of Defense; Howard J. Krongard, Inspector General of the Department of State; and Stuart W. Bowen, Jr., Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction, testified on approaches to the audit of reconstruction and support activities in Iraq.

Continuing with its vigorous oversight of the war in Iraq, the committee held a series of hearings on the Iraq war in the latter half of the first session of the 110th Congress. On July 18, 2007, the committee met to hear testimony on trends and recent security developments in Iraq, from Dr. William Perry, former Secretary of Defense and Director of the Center for International Security Cooperation, Stanford University; Dr. Jessica Tuchman Mathews, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; and Dr. Frederick W. Kagan, Resident Fellow at the American Enterprise Institute. Later that month, on July 27, 2007, the committee met to hear testimony on H.R. 3087, a bill “to require the President, in coordination with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other senior military leaders, to develop and transmit to Congress a comprehensive strategy for the redeployment of United States armed forces in Iraq;” and H.R. 3159, the “Ensuring Military Readiness Through Stability and Predictability Deployment Policy Act of 2007.” It heard testimony from General John M. Keane, U.S. Army (Ret.), former Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, and Dr. Lawrence J. Korb, Senior Fellow at the Center for American Progress. On September 5, 2007, the committee held a hearing with the Comptroller General of the United States, David M. Walker, on his assessment of the Iraqi Govern-

ment's record of performance. General James Jones, U.S. Marine Corps (Ret.), Chairman of the Independent Commission on the Security Forces of Iraq; Dr. John Hamre, former Deputy Secretary of Defense and member of the Independent Commission on the Security Forces of Iraq; General George Joulwan, U.S. Army (Ret.), Member of the Independent Commission on the Security Forces of Iraq; and Chief Charles H. Ramsey (Ret.), member of the Independent Commission on the Security Forces of Iraq testified on the report of the Independent Commission on the Security Forces of Iraq on September 6, 2007. That same day, the committee held the first of two joint hearings with the Committee on Foreign Relations entitled: "What's Next for Iraq: Beyond the September Report." Dr. William J. Perry, former Secretary of Defense and Director of the Center for International Security Cooperation, Stanford University; Major General John Batiste, U.S. Army (Ret.), former commander of the First Infantry Division; and General John M. Keane, U.S. Army (Ret.), former Vice Chief of Staff of the Army testified. On September 10, 2007, the committee held the second joint hearing with the Committee on Foreign Relations on the status of the war and political developments in Iraq, receiving testimony from General David Petraeus, Commander of Multi National Force—Iraq, and Ambassador Ryan Crocker, U.S. Ambassador to Iraq.

The committee continued its active oversight of operations in Iraq in the second session of the 110th Congress. On January 17, 2008, Lieutenant General James Dubik, Commander of Multi National Security Transition Command—Iraq and Mark Kimmitt, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Middle Eastern Affairs, testified before the committee on the status of efforts to develop Iraqi Security Forces. On April 9, 2008, the committee met for a second time during the 110th Congress to hear testimony from General David Petraeus, Commander, Multi-National Force—Iraq and Ambassador Ryan Crocker, U.S. Ambassador to Iraq, on the status of the war and political developments in Iraq. The committee held a hearing on updates on efforts to develop and support the Iraqi Security Forces on July 9, 2008, receiving testimony from Lieutenant General James Dubik, Commander, Multi National Security Transition Command—Iraq, and Christopher Straub, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Middle Eastern Affairs. Gene Dodaro, Acting Comptroller General of the United States, and Joseph Christoff, Director for International Affairs, Government Accountability Office, testified before the committee on the comptroller general's progress report on Iraq on July 23, 2008. The committee held a final hearing on operations in Iraq on September 10, 2008 entitled "Security and Stability in Afghanistan and Iraq: Developments in U.S. Strategy and Operations and the Way Ahead." It received testimony from Robert M. Gates, Secretary of Defense; Admiral Michael G. Mullen, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Ambassador Eric S. Edelman, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy; and Vice Admiral James A. Winnefeld, Jr., Director of Strategic Plans and Policy for the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Additional hearings were held by the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations on topics relating to the war in Iraq.

(H.A.S.C. 110-2; H.A.S.C. 110-4; H.A.S.C. 110-5; H.A.S.C. 110-72; H.A.S.C. 110-80; H.A.S.C. 110-85; H.A.S.C. 110-87; H.A.S.C.

110–88; H.A.S.C. 110–89; H.A.S.C. 110–107; H.A.S.C. 110–143; H.A.S.C. 110–154; H.A.S.C. 110–162; H.A.S.C. 110–170)

WAR IN AFGHANISTAN

In the 110th Congress, the committee renewed its commitment to provide focused oversight to the war in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The committee met twice in its first two months to hear testimony on the war in Afghanistan. On January 30, 2007, outside experts Dr. Anthony H. Cordesman, Arleigh A. Burke Chair in Strategy at the Center for Strategic and International Studies; Ambassador James Dobbins, Director of RAND's International Security and Defense Policy Center; Ambassador Karl F. Inderfurth, John O. Rankin Professor of the Practice of International Affairs at George Washington University; and Ali A. Jalali, Professor at the Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies of the National Defense University, provided the committee with testimony on security and stability in Afghanistan. On February 13, 2007, the committee met to hear testimony from Lieutenant General Karl W. Eikenberry, former Commanding General of Combined Forces Command-Afghanistan; John A. Gastright, Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for South and Central Asian Affairs and Coordinator for Afghanistan at the Department of State; and Mary Beth Long, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs of the Department of Defense, on assessing security and stability in Afghanistan and developments in U.S. strategy and operations.

The committee held another hearing on Afghanistan on December 11, 2007, when it received testimony from Robert M. Gates, Secretary of Defense; Admiral Michael G. Mullen, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Ambassador Eric S. Edelman, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy; and Lieutenant General John F. Sattler, Director of Strategic Plans and Policy for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on the status of U.S. strategy and operations and the way ahead in Afghanistan.

The committee received additional assessments on U.S. strategy and operations in Afghanistan and the way ahead from outside experts Lieutenant General David W. Barno, U.S. Army (Ret.), Director of the Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies at the National Defense University; Ambassador Karl F. Inderfurth, John O. Rankin Professor of the Practice of International Affairs, George Washington University; and Dr. Barnett R. Rubin, Director of Studies and Senior Fellow of the Center on International Cooperation at New York University, on January 23, 2008. The committee conducted a final hearing on ongoing operations in Afghanistan on September 10, 2008, entitled "Security and Stability in Afghanistan and Iraq: Developments in U.S. Strategy and Operations and the way ahead." It received testimony from Robert M. Gates, Secretary of Defense; Admiral Michael G. Mullen, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Ambassador Eric S. Edelman, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy; and Vice Admiral James A. Winnefeld, Jr., Director of Strategic Plans and Policy for the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(H.A.S.C. 110–8; H.A.S.C. 110–15; H.A.S.C. 110–103; H.A.S.C. 110–108; H.A.S.C. 110–170)

AL QA'IDA

On July 25, 2007, the committee met jointly with the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to receive testimony on implications of the national intelligence estimate regarding al Qaeda from James Clapper, Undersecretary of Defense for Intelligence; Edward Gistaro, National Intelligence Officer for Transnational Threats; Mary Beth Long, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs; Pete Verga, Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense; and Michael Leiter, Deputy Director of the National Counterterrorism Center and Director of the Interagency Task Force on Homeland Threats.

(H.A.S.C. 110-77)

INTERAGENCY REFORM

The deep complexity of the wars in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan have led the committee to increasingly focus on the need for reform of the interagency process to allow the United States to bring all instruments of national power to bear in support of achieving the nation's strategic objectives. While significant elements of this problem lie outside of the committee's jurisdiction, reform of the interagency process is critical to the Department of Defense. In the second session of the 110th Congress, the committee met on April 15, 2008, to hear testimony on building partnership capacity and developing the interagency process. It received testimony from Robert M. Gates, Secretary of Defense, and Condoleezza Rice, Secretary of State. Additional hearings on this topic were held by the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.

(H.A.S.C. 110-46)

READINESS

In light of the engagement of the U.S. armed forces in two major wars in the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the committee met immediately in the first session of the 110th Congress to examine concerns over the readiness of U.S. forces to address both existing as well as emerging threats. On January 23, 2007, the committee met to discuss implications of Iraq policy on total force readiness, hearing testimony from General Peter J. Schoomaker, Chief of Staff of the Army, and General James T. Conway, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and also from First Sergeant Ciaran T. Allison, A Co. 2-23 Infantry, Ft. Lewis, Washington, U.S. Army; Anel Zimmerman, Spouse of Gunnery Sergeant Chad Zimmerman from the 3rd Battalion, 4th Marines, Twentynine Palms, California; and Cori Shuster, Spouse of Lieutenant Colonel Scott Shuster, Commanding Officer of 3rd Battalion, 4th Marines, Twentynine Palms, California.

During the second session of the 110th Congress, on February 14, 2008, the committee met to hear testimony on military readiness and its implications for our strategic posture. It heard testimony from Michèle Flournoy, President of the Center for a New American Security; Steve Kosiak, Vice President of Budget Studies at the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments; and Sharon Pickup, Director for Defense Capabilities and Management,

Government Accountability Office. The committee followed up with an additional readiness-related hearing on April 9, 2008 regarding the current status of U.S. ground forces. It heard testimony from General Richard A. Cody, Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, and General Robert Magnus, Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps. Additional hearings on this topic were held by the Subcommittee on Readiness.

(H.A.S.C. 110–7; H.A.S.C. 110–114; H.A.S.C. 110–144)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MANAGEMENT

The committee actively engaged in reviewing the organization and structure of the Department of Defense. In the first session of the 110th Congress, on June 20, 2007, the committee met to hear testimony on organizing the roles, missions, and requirements of the Department of Defense. It heard testimony from Dr. John J. Hamre, former Deputy Secretary of Defense, President and CEO of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, and Dr. Andrew F. Krepinevich, President of the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments. The following week, on June 26, 2007, the committee met to hear testimony on structure, process, and tools for improving Department of Defense management. It heard testimony from Gordon R. England, Deputy Secretary of Defense.

The committee continued its interest in the Unified Command Plan, which specifies the organization and responsibilities of the combatant commanders. On November 14, 2007, the committee met to hear testimony from Christopher Ryan Henry, Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy; Ambassador Stephen Mull, Acting Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs; and General William E. “Kip” Ward, Commander of U.S. Africa Command, on the establishment of U.S. Africa Command.

(H.A.S.C. 110–62; H.A.S.C. 110–110–79; H.A.S.C. 110–100)

DETAINEE POLICY

Over the course of the 110th Congress, the committee held a series of hearings on issues related to the treatment of detainees in U.S. custody at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. On March 29, 2007, the committee convened for a hearing on the strengths and weaknesses of the Military Commissions Act of 2006 and the future of the detention and interrogation facilities at U.S. Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. It heard testimony from William H. Taft IV, of Counsel, Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson, L.L.P., former Legal Advisor at Department of State; Patrick F. Philbin, former Associate Deputy Attorney General, United States Department of Justice; Neal Katyal, Professor of Law at the Georgetown University Law School; and Elisa Massimino, Director of the Washington, D.C. Office of Human Rights First.

On July 26, 2007, the committee met to hear testimony on upholding the principle of *habeas corpus* as applied to the detainees at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. It heard testimony from Stephen Oleskey, Partner at Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr, L.L.P.; David Keene, Chairman of the American Conservative Union; Patrick F. Philbin, former Associate Deputy Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice; Stephen Abraham, Lieutenant Colonel in the Army Reserve (appearing as a civilian); Daniel Dell’Orto, Prin-

cial Deputy General Counsel of the Department of Defense; and Greg Katsas, Principal Deputy Associate Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice.

During the second session of the 110th Congress, the committee held two consecutive hearings on issues related to detainees at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The first of these hearings, held on July 30, 2008, focused on non-governmental perspectives on the Supreme Court's *Boumediene* decision for the detainees at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The committee heard testimony from Stephen Oleskey, Partner at Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr, LLP; Neal Katyal, Professor of Law at Georgetown University Law School; Richard Klingler, former Senior Associate Counsel to the President and National Security Council General Counsel; and Colonel Morris Davis, U.S. Air Force, former Chief Prosecutor for the Office of Military Commissions of the Department of Defense (appearing in personal capacity while on terminal leave). The second hearing took place on July 31, 2008, in which the committee met to hear testimony on Administration perspectives on the implications of the Supreme Court's *Boumediene* decision for detainees at Guantanamo. It heard testimony from Daniel Dell'Orto, Acting General Counsel of the Department of Defense; Greg Katsas, Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice; and Colonel Steve David, U.S. Army, Chief Defense Counsel of the Office of Military Commissions of the Department of Defense.

(H.A.S.C. 110-51; H.A.S.C. 110-79; H.A.S.C. 110-166; H.A.S.C. 110-167)

WOUNDED AND INJURED SERVICE MEMBERS

Recognizing the incredible debt owed to military service members injured in the line of duty, the committee met on March 8, 2007, to receive testimony on the handling and treatment of the nation's wounded warriors. It received testimony from Dr. David S. C. Chu, Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness; Dr. William Winkenwerder, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs; General Peter J. Schoomaker, Chief of Staff of the Army; and Lieutenant General Kevin C. Kiley, Surgeon General of the Army.

(H.A.S.C. 110-29)

ACQUISITION POLICY AND INDUSTRIAL BASE POLICY

Recognizing the importance of a smoothly functioning, efficient acquisition process, the committee remained extremely interested in all aspects of reforming the acquisition process. During the first session of the 110th Congress, the committee met on September 20, 2007, for a hearing entitled: "Accountability During Contingency Operations: Preventing and Fighting Corruption in Contracting and Establishing and Maintaining Appropriate Controls on Materiel." It heard testimony from Thomas Gimble, Deputy Inspector General of the Department of Defense; Shay Assad, Director of Procurement and Acquisition Policy in the Office of the Secretary of Defense; Lieutenant General N. Ross Thompson, Military Deputy to the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology; and Kathryn Condon, Executive Deputy to the Commanding General of Army Materiel Command.

During the second session of the 110th Congress, on April 10, 2008, the committee met for a hearing entitled: "Contingency Contracting: A Call for Urgent Reform, Which Explored the Department of Defense's Response to the Commission on Army Acquisition and Program Management in Expeditionary Operations." It heard testimony from John J. Young, Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics; Jeffrey P. Parsons, Executive Director of Army Contracting Command; and Dr. Jacques S. Gansler, former Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics and Chairman of the Commission on Army Acquisition and Program Management in Expeditionary Operations.

As part of the committee's responsibility for maintaining a strong industrial base, the committee met on April 16, 2008, for a hearing entitled: "The National Industrial Security Program: Addressing the Implications of Globalization and Foreign Ownership for the Defense Industrial Base." It heard testimony from Troy Sullivan, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Counterintelligence and Security; Kathleen Watson, Director of the Defense Security Service; Dr. William Schneider, Chairman of Defense Science Board; and Ann Calvaresi-Barr, Director for Acquisition and Sourcing Management at the Government Accountability Office.

(H.A.S.C. 110-91; H.A.S.C. 110-164; H.A.S.C. 110-148)

GLOBAL SECURITY ASSESSMENT

During the first session of the 110th Congress, the committee heard testimony on July 11, 2007 from Dr. Thomas Fingar, Deputy Director of National Intelligence for Analysis; Robert Cardillo, Deputy Director for Analysis at the Defense Intelligence Agency; and John A. Kringen, Director for Intelligence at the Central Intelligence Agency, on global security assessment.

In the second session of the 110th Congress, on February 13, 2008, the committee convened again to receive testimony on global security assessment. It heard testimony from Dr. Thomas Fingar, Deputy Director of National Intelligence for Analysis; Robert Cardillo, Deputy Director for Analysis at the Defense Intelligence Agency; and John A. Kringen, Director for Intelligence at the Central Intelligence Agency.

(H.A.S.C. 110-67; H.A.S.C. 110-112)

CHINA

The committee continued its effort to remain cognizant of longer-term security issues beyond those relating to current operations. In the first session of the 110th Congress, on June 13, 2007, the committee met to hear testimony on recent security developments involving the People's Republic of China. It received testimony from Richard P. Lawless, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Asia-Pacific Affairs, and Major General Philip M. Breedlove, Vice Director for Strategic Plans and Policy of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

During the second session of the 110th Congress, the committee convened on June 25, 2008, to receive testimony on recent security developments involving the People's Republic of China. It heard testimony from James J. Shinn, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Asian and Pacific Security Affairs, and Major General Philip M.

Breedlove, Vice Director for Strategic Plans and Policy of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(H.A.S.C. 110–61; H.A.S.C. 110–153)

PAKISTAN

On October 10, 2007, the committee met to hear testimony on security challenges involving Pakistan and policy implications for the Department of Defense. It received testimony from Ambassador Teresita C. Schaffer, Director of the South Asia Program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies; Dr. Martin G. Weinbaum, Scholar-in-Residence at the Middle East Institute; Husain Haqqani, Director of the Center for International Relations at Boston University; and Lisa Curtis, Senior Research Fellow in the Asian Studies Center at the Heritage Foundation.

(H.A.S.C. 110–94)

COMMISSION ON THE NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE

The committee remains interested in ensuring that the National Guard and Reserves are properly trained, resourced, and led. On March 23, 2007, the committee met to hear testimony on the second report to Congress by the Commission on the National Guard and Reserves. It heard testimony from Major General Arnold L. Punaro, U.S. Marine Corps (Ret.), Chairman of the Commission on the National Guard and Reserves.

(H.A.S.C. 110–43)

FORCE PROTECTION

All members of the committee are committed to ensuring that every service member deployed to the theater of combat operations has the necessary force protection equipment needed to keep them safe. During the first session of the 110th Congress, on June 6, 2007, the committee met to hear testimony on Department of Defense body armor programs. It heard testimony from the Honorable Philip E. Coyle, III, Senior Advisor at the World Security Institute; Dr. Jonathon Morgan, Deputy Director of the National Institute of Justice; Murray Neal, CEO of Pinnacle Armor, Inc.; Colonel Kevin S. Noonan, Program Executive Officer of Special Operations Forces Warrior Programs; Colonel Edward J. Smith, Product Group Director of Combat Equipment and Support Systems for the Marine Corps; Roger M. Smith, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Expeditionary Warfare); William “Bill” M. Solis, Director for Defense Capabilities and Management, Government Accountability Office; Douglas D. Thomas, Executive Director for the Air Force Office of Special Investigations; and Lieutenant General N. Ross Thompson, III, Military Deputy to the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology.

(H.A.S.C. 110–58)

ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE

On July 10, 2008, the committee met to hear testimony on the threat posed by electromagnetic pulse attack. It heard testimony from Dr. William Graham, Chairman of the Commission to Assess

the Threat to the United States from Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP)
Attack.
(H.A.S.C. 110-156)

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

AIR AND LAND FORCES SUBCOMMITTEE

The Subcommittee on Air and Land Forces provided oversight of all Departments of the Army and Air Force acquisition programs (except space programs, strategic missile and information technology programs), including Army and Air Force Reserve and National Guard equipment programs and selected Marine Corps aviation programs.

The subcommittee conducted 11 oversight hearings during its consideration of the fiscal year 2008 and fiscal year 2009 Department of Defense (DOD) budget requests, including: January 18, 2007, Army force protection equipment for Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom; January 31, 2007, Army equipment reset; March 7, 2007, Air Force and Army airlift and aerial refueling fixed-wing aircraft programs; March 22, 2007, Department of Defense aircraft programs; March 27, 2007, Army ground force acquisition programs; April 19, 2007, unmanned aerial vehicles and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities; March 11, 2008, Departments of the Navy and Air Force tactical aviation programs; April 1, 2008, United States Transportation Command and Air Force mobility aircraft programs; April 3, 2008, Army National Guard and Army Reserve equipment; April 10, 2008, Army acquisition programs; and April 16, 2008, House Resolution 834: Ground Force Readiness Shortfalls.

In addition to its traditional oversight responsibilities regarding DOD budget requests, the subcommittee conducted oversight hearings on the following: July 19, 2007, Mine resistant ambush protected vehicle program; November 8, 2007, Joint mine resistant ambush protected vehicle program; July 10, 2008, source selection and path forward regarding the Air Force KC-(X) program; and November 19, 2008, F-22 Program. In addition to formal hearings, the subcommittee conducted member briefings on the following: force protection, improvised explosive device (IED), aviation safety, unmanned aerial vehicles-intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance, body armor, Air Force bomber, Joint IED Defeat Organization, KC-(X) (and the Government Accountability Office review of the Boeing Company protest of the Air Force contract award), and mine resistant ambush protected vehicle programs.

The subcommittee considered and reported legislation on May 2, 2007, that was included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181), and met to consider and report legislation on May 7, 2008, that was included in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417). The legislation covered a range of issues, including the M1A2 Tank; the Bradley Fighting Vehicle; the CH-47 Helicopter; the Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter; Vertical

Lift Aircraft and Rotorcraft; the Stryker Mobile Gun System; the Joint Cargo Aircraft; the C-130E/H Aircraft; the KC-(X) Aircraft; the KC-135E Aircraft; the B-52 Aircraft; the Future Combat Systems; the F-22A Aircraft; the Joint Strike Fighter; intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance sensor; body armor acquisition; small arms acquisition; and the Joint Light Tactical Vehicle programs.

(H.A.S.C. 110-6; H.A.S.C. 110-10; H.A.S.C. 110-28; H.A.S.C. 110-42; H.A.S.C. 110-46; H.A.S.C. 110-54; H.A.S.C. 110-75; H.A.S.C. 99; H.A.S.C. 110-128; H.A.S.C. 110-140; H.A.S.C. 110-142; H.A.S.C. 110-145; H.A.S.C. 110-149; H.A.S.C. 110-157; and H.A.S.C. 110-176)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS

The Subcommittee on Readiness reviewed the programs within the operation and maintenance accounts for fiscal years 2008 and 2009 to ensure that appropriate funds were available to maintain a high level of military readiness. Oversight activities of the subcommittee included hearings on March 13, 2007, March 27, 2007, and April 1, 2008, to examine the current state of military readiness, including Army and Air Force Reserve and National Guard readiness, and the adequacy of the fiscal year 2008 and 2009 budget requests. As a result, the subcommittee authorized \$142.8 billion in the operation and maintenance accounts in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) and authorized \$152.9 billion in operation and maintenance accounts in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417) to fund critical readiness needs.

In order to assess the military forces' preparedness for Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom and the effects of these ongoing campaigns on military readiness, the subcommittee performed a number of oversight activities. Readiness-related oversight activities of the full committee also played an integral role. The full committee addressed readiness in a hearing held on January 23, 2007, and received testimony on the implications of the United States' Iraq policy on total force readiness. The full committee also met on March 9, 2007, for a briefing on Army readiness and Army prepositioned stocks. The Subcommittee on Readiness then met on July 31, 2007, to receive testimony on the employment of airmen and sailors in combat outside their services' traditional core missions and the impact on service readiness of using these forces in lieu of, as individual augmentees to, or as ad hoc replacements for soldiers and Marines. On October 16, 2007, the subcommittee received a classified briefing from the Army on the current state of readiness of both deployed and non-deployed units.

The Subcommittee on Readiness continued to assess readiness issues in 2008. On January 23, 2008, the subcommittee received a classified briefing from the Army regarding the state of Army readiness. On February 14, 2008, the full committee held a hearing on military readiness and its implications for United States strategic posture. The full committee held another hearing on April 9, 2008, to receive testimony from the United States Army and United States Marine Corps on the current status of United States ground forces. The Subcommittee on Readiness followed up on April 16,

2008, with a hearing on H. Res. 834, a resolution regarding the significant readiness decline of the ground forces, and the implications for national security. No further action was taken on the resolution by the subcommittee.

During the 110th Congress, the Subcommittee on Readiness devoted attention to equipment readiness and assessing programs for the repair, modernization, and replacement of equipment used in Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). The subcommittee met in a joint session on January 31, 2007, with the Subcommittee on Air and Land Forces to receive testimony on Army reset strategies for ground equipment and rotorcraft utilized in OIF and OEF. The subcommittee then met in a joint session with the Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces on February 6, 2007, to receive a briefing from the United States Department of the Navy and the Marine Corps on equipment reset. The Subcommittee on Readiness and the Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces met again in a joint hearing on February 13, 2007, to receive testimony on United States Navy and United States Marine Corps reset requirements. In addition to formal subcommittee meetings to evaluate equipment readiness, the subcommittee charged staff to conduct multiple meetings with service representatives and undergo several fact-finding staff delegations to military facilities in the United States and the theater of operations.

The subcommittee received two briefings on specific incidents affecting readiness. On December 13, 2007, the subcommittee received a briefing from the Air Force regarding the Chief of Staff of the Air Force's decision to stand-down F-15A/D flight operations following a November 2, 2007, crash of a Missouri Air National Guard F-15C during a training mission. The subcommittee met on April 23, 2008, in a joint session with the Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces to receive a briefing from the United States Navy on the condition of the Navy ships USS *Stout* and USS *Chosin*.

The subcommittee also met on various occasions regarding civilian personnel, inherently governmental functions, and security clearances. On March 6, 2007, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the background and implementation of the Department of Defense National Security Personnel System (NSPS). As a result, the subcommittee recommended a provision in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) to restore employee collective bargaining rights, exempted wage grade employees from NSPS, and modified the pay for performance process as well as extended the exemption from NSPS to defense laboratories until 2011.

On March 14, 2007, the subcommittee received a briefing from the Department of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force on the A-76 program. The briefing resulted in the subcommittee recommending an extensive revision to the Department's competitive sourcing program in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181). On February 13, 2008, a subcommittee hearing was held on the Department's security clearance process, and its costs and delays. On March 11, 2008, the subcommittee received testimony from the Department and the Gov-

ernment Accountability Office on issues related to inherently governmental functions, and the proper role of contractors versus federal civilian personnel in accomplishing Department of Defense missions. As a result, the subcommittee recommended several initiatives to address the performance of government functions by government employees versus contractors in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417).

In addition, the subcommittee reviewed issues pertaining to military construction, family housing, and Base Closure and Realignment activities (BRAC) of the Department. The subcommittee held a hearing on March 20, 2007, on the fiscal year 2008 budget request for military construction, family housing, BRAC, and facilities operations and maintenance. It held the same hearing on February 28, 2008, for the fiscal year 2009 budget request. The subcommittee also held a hearing on December 12, 2007, to receive testimony on the administration's implementation of the BRAC 2005 process.

On September 18, 2008, the full committee met in closed session for a briefing on United States Northern Command and North American Aerospace Defense Command's decision to relocate primary command and control functions from Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado, to Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado.

Finally, the Subcommittee on Readiness held hearings addressing energy and the environment. On July 12, 2007, the subcommittee met to receive testimony from the Department of Defense and the Government Accountability Office on the emerging contaminants and environmental management at Department installations in the United States and its territories. As a result, the subcommittee recommended a provision in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) to require notification of certain residents and civilian employees of exposure to drinking water contamination at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

On March 13, 2008, the subcommittee met to receive testimony on the energy posture of the Department of Defense. This oversight resulted in provisions in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417) that establishes a Director of Operational Energy Plans and Programs, requires annual reporting on operational energy consumption, and directs studies on renewable and alternative energy, among other provisions. (H.A.S.C. 110-7; H.A.S.C. 110-10; H.A.S.C. 110-14; H.A.S.C. 110-17; H.A.S.C. 110-26; H.A.S.C. 110-33; H.A.S.C. 110-38; H.A.S.C. 110-47; H.A.S.C. 110-104; H.A.S.C. 110-113; H.A.S.C. 110-123; H.A.S.C. 110-130; H.A.S.C. 110-134; H.A.S.C. 110-139; H.A.S.C. 110-144; H.A.S.C. 110-149; H.A.S.C. 110-170; H.A.S.C. 110-181)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRORISM, UNCONVENTIONAL THREATS AND CAPABILITIES

The Subcommittee on Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities conducted a series of hearings to review programs, policies, and Department of Defense budget requests relevant to the jurisdictional responsibility of the subcommittee. Hearings per-

taining to a review of the budget request for fiscal year 2008 included: January 31, 2007, Current manning, equipping, and readiness challenges facing Special Operations forces; February 14, 2007, Challenges for the Special Operations Command posed by the global terrorist threat; March 14, 2007, Harnessing technological innovation: challenges and opportunities; March 21, 2007, Department of Defense counterproliferation and counterterrorism science and technology priorities; March 28, 2007, Information technology; July 10, 2007, Strategic communication and the battle of ideas—winning the hearts and minds in the global war against terrorists; and November 15, 2007, Strategic communications and counter-ideological support for terrorism.

Hearings pertaining to the budget request for fiscal year 2009 included: February 26, 2008, Irregular warfare and stability operations—approaches to interagency integration (held jointly with the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations); March 5, 2008, U.S. Special Operations Command and U.S. Northern Command; March 13, 2008, Department of Defense science and technology priorities responding to the changes and challenges of the twenty-first century irregular warfare threat environment; April 24, 2008, Role of the social and behavioral sciences in national security (held jointly with the Subcommittee on Research and Science Education of the House Committee on Science and Technology); and September 18, 2008, Lessons for countering al Qaeda and the way ahead.

The subcommittee considered and reported legislation on May 3, 2007, that was included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181). The subcommittee considered and reported legislation on May 8, 2008, that was included in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417). The legislative provisions covered a range of issues, to include: a provision to codify the position of the acquisition executive at Special Operations Command; provisions to provide an extension and expansion of authority for support of special operations to combat terrorism; a requirement to improve government-wide strategic communication initiatives; and greater acquisition authority to improve information technology capabilities.

In addition to formal hearings, the subcommittee held a total of 22 briefings. These included: February 28, 2007, The perspectives of the theater Special Operations Commands; March 1, 2007, Special Operations Command activities in the Philippines; March 15, 2007, Special Operations Command activities in Colombia; March 22, 2007, Special Operations Command activities in the Horn of Africa; June 14, 2007, Defense modeling and simulation; June 19, 2007, Information operations and cyberspace; July 17, 2007, Chemical and biological threats and U.S. Efforts to respond; September 18, 2007, Discussion with Special Operations combatant commanders; September 27, 2007, Department of Defense response to chemical/biological attacks; October 3, 2007, Hard and deeply buried targets, held jointly with the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces; and October 17, 2007, Revolutionizing prosthetics with the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. Additional scheduled briefings included: January 17, 2008, Special Operations Command uncon-

ventional warfare activities; January 29, 2008, Bandwidth challenges for the 21st century military; April 2, 2008, Cyber-security; April 10, 2008, Irregular warfare; April 15, 2008, Special Operations Command interagency coordination and integration efforts; April 23, 2008, Chemical de-militarization programs; and September 16, 2008, Irregular warfare efforts in the Department of the Navy.

(H.A.S.C. 110-12; H.A.S.C. 110-19; H.A.S.C. 110-34; H.A.S.C. 110-41; H.A.S.C. 110-50; H.A.S.C. 110-68; H.A.S.C. 110-101; H.A.S.C. 110-118; H.A.S.C. 110-125; H.A.S.C. 110-135; H.A.S.C. 110-141; H.A.S.C. 110-165; H.A.S.C. 110-174)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY PERSONNEL

The Subcommittee on Military Personnel conducted a series of hearings to review and evaluate matters under its jurisdiction in the fiscal years 2008 and 2009 budget requests: February 13, 2007, Health care budget and the challenges facing the military health care system; February 15, 2007, Overview of recruiting and retention; February 28, 2007, Impact of changes to the Montgomery G.I. Bill for members of the Selected Reserve; March 1, 2007, View of military advocacy and beneficiary groups; March 15, 2007, Continuance of the March 1st hearing to receive testimony on views of military advocacy and beneficiary groups; February 7, 2008, Beneficiary advocacy overview; February 26, 2008, Recruiting, retention, and compensation overview; March 12, 2008, Future of military health care system; and March 14, 2008, Mental health overview.

In addition to its budget request hearings, the subcommittee conducted hearings related to the following topics: January 30, 2007, Examination of the force requirements determination process; March 13, 2007, Overview of military resale programs; March 27, 2007, State of the military health care system; March 29, 2007, Overview of morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR) programs; June 26, 2007, Findings of the Independent Review Group and an in-progress review of actions at Walter Reed Army Medical Center; June 27, 2007, Review of the policies and procedures regarding the notification of next of kin of wounded and deceased service members; July 12, 2007, Findings of the Department of Defense Task Force on Mental Health; August 1, 2007, Current status of Army recruiting and retention programs; August 2, 2007, Further inquiry into Marine Corps policies and procedures regarding next of kin notification; February 15, 2008, Army Medical Action Plan & Other support for wounded service members; April 17, 2008, Military resale, and morale, welfare, and recreation overview; July 10, 2008, Oversight and status of POW/MIA activities; July 22, 2008, Army Medical Action Plan: is it working?; and July 23, 2008, Don't ask, don't tell review.

The subcommittee also conducted a briefing on the following topic: September 25, 2007, AHLTA: DOD's Electronic Health Record.

The subcommittee considered and reported legislation on May 2, 2007, that was included in the National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) and met to consider and report legislation on May 7, 2008, that was included in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year

2009 (Public Law 110-417). The legislation covered a range of issues, including the following: increased active component end strength for the Army and Marine Corps, support for the Defense Health Program, improvements to the care of injured and wounded service members and their families, and bonuses and incentive pay for service members.

(H.A.S.C. 110-9; H.A.S.C. 110-16; H.A.S.C. 110-20; H.A.S.C. 110-22; H.A.S.C. 110-24; H.A.S.C. 110-32; H.A.S.C. 110-45; H.A.S.C. 110-52; H.A.S.C. 110-64; H.A.S.C. 110-66; H.A.S.C. 110-69; H.A.S.C. 110-83; H.A.S.C. 110-84; H.A.S.C. 110-111; H.A.S.C. 110-116; H.A.S.C. 110-117; H.A.S.C. 110-131; H.A.S.C. 110-137; H.A.S.C. 110-150; H.A.S.C. 110-158; H.A.S.C. 110-161; H.A.S.C. 110-163)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON STRATEGIC FORCES

The Subcommittee on Strategic Forces addressed strategic forces programs (except deep strike systems), space programs, ballistic missile defense programs, intelligence policy and national programs, as well as Department of Energy national security programs (except nuclear non-proliferation programs), by conducting hearings during its consideration of the fiscal year 2008 and fiscal year 2009 budget requests, including: March 8, 2007, the posture of the U.S. Strategic Command; March 20, 2007, the Department of Energy's atomic energy defense activities; March 23, 2007, military space activities; March 27, 2007, missile defense programs; February 27, 2008, U.S. strategic posture and budget request for strategic programs; March 5, 2008, the status of military space activities; March 12, 2008, the Department of Energy's atomic energy defense activities; and April 17, 2008, missile defense programs.

In addition to its oversight responsibilities regarding the budget requests, the subcommittee conducted oversight hearings on the following: January 31, 2007, the Department of Energy's implementation of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act of 2000; July 18, 2007, U.S. nuclear weapons policy; and July 17, 2008, nuclear weapons complex modernization.

In addition to formal hearings, the subcommittee conducted briefings on the following topics: January 19, 2007, military space activities; February 15, 2007, ballistic missile threats; June 27, 2007, the nuclear weapons stockpile; July 11, 2007, Russian and Chinese missile capabilities; July 24, 2007, joint briefing with the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities and the Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces on the National Academy of Sciences interim report on Conventional Prompt Global Strike; July 31, 2007, nuclear threats; October 3, 2007, joint briefing with the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities on hard and deeply buried targets defeat; October 10, 2007, joint briefing with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence on the imagery way-ahead; November 1, 2007, Air Force commander-directed investigation into the unauthorized transfer of weapons; January 29, 2008, nuclear weapons accountability and inventory control; February 7, 2008, the status of the nuclear weapons stockpile; April 3, 2008, Chinese threats to satellite systems; April 9, 2008, space protection and con-

trol programs; April 16, 2008, ballistic missile threats; and July 30, 2008, the Joint Capabilities Mix Study II.

The subcommittee considered and reported legislation on May 2, 2007, that was included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181). Among other initiatives, that legislation: established a congressionally appointed bipartisan commission to reevaluate U.S. strategic posture; required the next administration to submit a new Nuclear Posture Review with the 2009 Quadrennial Defense Review; reduced investment in future ballistic missile defense efforts and increased funding for systems to address current vulnerabilities; boosted funding for space capabilities that can deliver near-term benefits to the warfighter and improve space situational awareness and survivability; and required the Secretary of Defense to submit a research, development, and testing plan for Prompt Global Strike. The subcommittee also considered and reported legislation on May 7, 2008, that was included in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417). Legislation initiated by the subcommittee: expressed the Sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should clarify lines of responsibility and accountability within his office for nuclear weapons; funded the Stockpile Stewardship Program, but did not fund the Reliable Replacement Warhead program; fully authorized the construction of the Mixed Oxide Fuel facility; authorized funding for critical defense environmental cleanup activities; limited the availability of funds for procurement, construction, and deployment of missile defenses in Europe; required a review of the ballistic missile defense policy and strategy of the United States; and required the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence to jointly report national security bandwidth needs and strategy.

(H.A.S.C. 110–11; H.A.S.C. 110–31; H.A.S.C. 110–37; H.A.S.C. 110–44; H.A.S.C. 110–48; H.A.S.C. 110–73; H.A.S.C. 110–120; H.A.S.C. 110–126; H.A.S.C. 110–132; H.A.S.C. 110–151; H.A.S.C. 110–160)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SEAPOWER AND EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

The Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces conducted a series of hearings to review programs included in the Department of Defense (DOD) acquisition budget requests for fiscal years 2008 and 2009 during the 110th Congress, including: January 16, 2007, Marine Corps force protection equipment for Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom; February 13, 2007, U.S. Marine Corps and U.S. Navy reset requirements (Joint hearing with Subcommittee on Readiness); March 15, 2007, Federal ship loan programs; June 26, 2007, Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle (EFV); July 19, 2007, Mine resistant ambush protected vehicle program (Joint with Subcommittee on Air and Land Forces); July 24, 2007, Surface combatant construction update; November 2, 2007, Mine resistant ambush protected vehicle program (Joint with Subcommittee on Air and Land Forces); February 27, 2008, United States Marine Corps; and March 14, 2008, Navy shipbuilding.

In addition to its traditional oversight responsibilities regarding DOD budget requests, the subcommittee conducted oversight hearings on the following: February 8, 2007, The Navy's Littoral Com-

bat Ship (LCS) Program; March 1, 2007, Integrated nuclear power systems for the Navy's next generation surface combatants; March 8, 2007, Submarine Force Structure and Acquisition Policy; March 20, 2007, Shipyard Modernization; June 6, 2007, Navy force protection barriers; and July 31, 2008, Navy destroyer acquisition programs.

Furthermore, in addition to formal hearings, the subcommittee conducted numerous briefings on the following topics: the Navy's Littoral Combat Ship program, nuclear power alternatives for Navy surface combatants, emerging weapons technology, submarine requirements and force structure, ballistic missile defense modifications for Navy surface combatants, United States Merchant Marine Academy financial irregularities, and efforts to rapidly deploy mine resistant ambush protected vehicles.

The subcommittee considered and reported legislation on May 3, 2007 that was included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) and considered and reported legislation on May 8, 2008 that was included in the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417). The legislation covered a range of issues, including requirements that future classes of battle force vessels of the United States Navy are constructed with integrated nuclear power systems, granting multi-year procurement authority for Virginia-class submarines and advance construction authority for vessels in the multi-year contract, requiring an assessment by the Secretary of the Navy for readiness to begin construction of new classes of Navy vessels, modifications to the limitations on cost associated with the Littoral Combat Ship program, and authority to begin refueling and complex overhaul of the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Theodore Roosevelt*. The subcommittee also reported legislation in its oversight and authorization responsibilities for the Maritime Administration of the Department of Transportation. That legislation included: requirements on the disposal of obsolete vessels, a requirement for review of applications for the Maritime Loan Guarantee Program, a series of technical corrections in the ongoing recodification of title 46, United States Code, modifications to the Student Incentive Pay Program at the various State maritime academies, modifications to riding gang member requirements for vessels engaged in the carriage of cargo for the Department of Defense, temporary waivers for certain positions at the United States Merchant Marine Academy, actions required to address sexual harassment and violence at the United States Merchant Marine Academy, a reaffirmation of cargo preference rules for the transportation of government personnel and certain cargoes, and the establishment of the Port of Guam enterprise improvement program.

(H.A.S.C. 110-3, H.A.S.C. 110-14, H.A.S.C. 110-17, H.A.S.C. 110-25, H.A.S.C. 110-30, H.A.S.C. 110-36, H.A.S.C. 110-39, H.A.S.C. 110-42, H.A.S.C. 110-59, H.A.S.C. 110-65, H.A.S.C. 110-75, H.A.S.C. 110-76, H.A.S.C. 110-99, H.A.S.C. 110-121, H.A.S.C. 110-138, H.A.S.C. 110-169)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

The Committee on Armed Services re-established its Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations in January 2007 after

a twelve year absence. In 1995, the subcommittee was disbanded and oversight and investigative responsibilities were spread out among the full committee and the six other subcommittees. With the Nation engaged in war on two fronts, the committee believed it prudent to reestablish the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigation to provide increased oversight of the Department of Defense. In June 2007, the subcommittee completed its first in-depth investigation with the publication of *Stand-up and Be Counted: the Continuing Challenge of Building the Iraqi Security Forces* (Committee Print 6). In April 2008, the subcommittee concluded a case study of interagency operations with the release of *Agency Stovepipes vs Strategic Agility: Lessons We Need to Learn from Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Iraq and Afghanistan* (Committee Print 8). Also in April 2008, the subcommittee completed a review across agencies and published *Deploying Federal Civilians to the Battlefield: Incentives, Benefits, and Medical Care* (Committee Print 9). The subcommittee also reviewed progress on and challenges associated with the Defense Travel System and dental readiness for National Guard and Reserve Component. The subcommittee also held a hearing on the impact of presidential signing statements on the Department of Defense's implementation of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181). The Chairman and Ranking Member reported the subcommittee's findings on the Defense Travel System, dental readiness, and the presidential signing statements to the full committee in memoranda in June and July of 2008. In November 2008, the subcommittee concluded two studies: the first concerned the Department's foreign language and cultural training of U.S. general purpose forces and the second concerned the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO). The subcommittee issued reports memorializing its efforts on foreign language and culture training and JIEDDO titled respectively: *Building Language Skills and Cultural Competencies in the Military: DOD's Challenge in Today's Educational Environment* (Committee Print 12) and *The Joint IED Defeat Organization: DOD's Fight Against IEDs Today and Tomorrow* (Committee Print 11). Each of these reports was bipartisan and unanimous. All were done in coordination and cooperation with other Committee on Armed Services subcommittees and the full committee, and in addition to, where appropriate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the Committee on Appropriations subcommittee on Foreign Operations, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Education and Labor. These efforts resulted in recommendations to the Department of Defense as well as other departments and agencies. The Committee on Armed Services and several other subcommittees used these products to support legislative initiatives and inform their oversight activities.

In addition to more in-depth projects, the subcommittee completed other substantive efforts. The subcommittee embarked on a series of six exploratory hearings and discussions with retired military officers, administration officials, defense policy experts, and academics in July 2007 and January 2008, to suggest alternatives for U.S. strategy in Iraq. The subcommittee also held a series of

hearings and discussions with retired military officers, administration officials, defense policy experts, and academics to explore alternatives for a new U.S. grand strategy and in support of full committee hearings in September 2008, on the same subject. Finally, the subcommittee staff conducted an inquiry into matters related to mobilization training of Army National Guard (ARNG) units through a case study of a Washington, DC ARNG company that deployed to Iraq.

The Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations conducted 30 oversight hearings to review programs under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Armed Services including: March 28, 2007, Outside perspectives on transitioning security to the Iraqi security forces; April 25, 2007, Contracting for the Iraqi security forces; May 22, 2007, Training of Iraqi security forces (ISF) and Employment of transition teams; May 24, 2007, Development of the Iraqi police service; June 12, 2007, Development of the Iraqi security forces; July 12, 2007, A Third Way: alternatives for Iraq's future (Part 1 of 4); July 18, 2007, A Third Way: alternatives for Iraq's future (Part 2 of 4); July 25, 2007, A Third Way: alternatives for Iraq's future (Part 3 of 4); July 31, 2007, A Third Way: alternatives for Iraq's future (Part 4 of 4); September 5, 2007, The Role of the Department of Defense in Provincial Reconstruction Teams; September 18, 2007, The benefits and medical care for federal and U.S. contractor employees deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan; October 4, 2007, The Role of the Department of Defense in Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Afghanistan and Iraq; October 16, 2007, Incentives, benefits and medical care for federal civilian employees deployed to combat zones; October 18, 2007, Measuring and increasing the effectiveness of Provincial Reconstruction Teams; October 30, 2007, Stabilization and reconstruction operations: learning from the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) experience; December 5, 2007, Provincial Reconstruction Teams—historical and current perspectives on doctrine and strategy; January 16, 2008, A continuing dialogue: post-surge alternatives for Iraq (Part 1 of 2); January 23, 2008, A continuing dialogue: post-surge alternatives for Iraq (Part 2 of 2); January 29, 2008, Interagency reform: can the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) case study illuminate the future of reconstruction and stabilization operations?; February 14, 2008, Provincial Reconstruction Teams: a case for national security reform?; February 26, 2008, Irregular warfare and stability operations: approaches to interagency integration (joint with Subcommittee on Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities); March 11, 2008, The impact of the presidential signing statement on the Department of Defense implementation of the fiscal year 2008 National Defense Authorization Act; April 15, 2008, Oversight of the defense travel system; April 23, 2008, Challenges associated with achieving full dental readiness in the Reserve Component; July 9, 2008, Defense language and cultural awareness transformation: to what end? At what cost?; July 15, 2008, A new U.S. grand strategy (Part 1); July 31, 2008, A new U.S. grand strategy (Part 2); September 10, 2008, Transforming the U.S. military's foreign language, cultural awareness, and regional expertise; September 16, 2008, Defeating the Improvised Explosive Device (IED) and other asymmetric threats: today's efforts and tomorrow's requirements;

September 23, 2008, The Department of Defense's work with states, universities and students to transform the nation's foreign language capacity; and March 28, 2007, Outside perspectives on transitioning security to the Iraqi security forces.

The subcommittee also held briefings and panel discussions on the following topics: February 6, 2007: Congressional Research Service and Government Accountability Office briefing on investigations; February 28, 2007: Project on Government Oversight briefing on investigative process and methods; March 9, 2007, Iraqi security forces logistics and equipment; Integrating 21st century development and security assistance; March 13, 2007, Iraqi security forces, personnel and training issues; March 22, 2007, Iraqi security forces, cost and financial transition; April 19, 2007, Iraqi security forces—personal experiences of U.S. military advisors on transition teams; September 7, 2007, Panel discussion with former members of Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) in Afghanistan; September 27, 2007, Panel discussion with former members of Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Iraq; October 2, 2007, Panel discussion with wounded federal civilian employees and representatives from their advocacy organizations; December 19, 2007, Non-governmental organizations and Provincial Reconstruction Teams; January 17, 2008, National security interagency reform working group; January 23, 2008, Panel discussion with authors of the recent CSIS report: Integrating 21st century development and security assistance; April 15, 2008, Panel discussion with users of the Defense Travel System; June 5, 2008, Provincial Reconstruction Team report discussions with Ambassador Ryan Crocker; June 8, 2008, "Grand Strategy" academic panel discussion; June 18, 2008, Defense language transformation roadmap briefing with Dr. David S. Chu, Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness; July 14, 2008, Congressional Delegation Cooper to JIEDDO's counter-IED operations integration center; and September 9, 2008, Closed member briefing on JIEDDO's counter-IED operations integration center.

(Committee Print 6, Committee Print 8, Committee Print 9, Committee Print 11, Committee Print 12) H.A.S.C. 110-49; H.A.S.C. 110-55; H.A.S.C. 110-56; H.A.S.C. 110-57; H.A.S.C. 110-60; H.A.S.C. 110-71; H.A.S.C. 110-74; H.A.S.C. 110-78; H.A.S.C. 110-82; H.A.S.C. 110-86; H.A.S.C. 110-90; H.A.S.C. 110-93; H.A.S.C. 110-95; H.A.S.C. 110-96; H.A.S.C. 110-98; H.A.S.C. 110-102; H.A.S.C. 110-106; H.A.S.C. 110-109; H.A.S.C. 110-115; H.A.S.C. 110-118; H.A.S.C. 110-129; H.A.S.C. 110-147; H.A.S.C. 110-152; H.A.S.C. 110-155; H.A.S.C. 110-159; H.A.S.C. 110-168; H.A.S.C. 110-171; H.A.S.C. 110-173; H.A.S.C. 110-175)

SPECIAL OVERSIGHT PANEL ON ROLES AND MISSIONS

On July 25, 2007, the committee created a seven member bipartisan Roles and Missions panel with a six month charter to consider implications regarding the organization of the national defense structure across the Department of the Defense and other governmental entities. The panel held multiple meetings and briefings with a wide variety of defense and security officials and non-governmental experts. In January 2008, the Panel released its final report to the public, which discussed several areas of national secu-

urity related activities that the panel desired to highlight for further consideration. In the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), the committee established a requirement for a quadrennial review of the roles and missions of the armed forces. The results of the first review will be delivered with the budget request for fiscal year 2010.

(Committee Print 7)

PUBLICATIONS

COMMITTEE PRINTS

Committee Print 1—Committee Rules of the Committee on Armed Services in the 110th Congress. Adopted January 10, 2007.¹

Committee Print 6—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee report—Stand Up and Be Counted: The Continuing Challenge of Building the Iraqi Security Forces. June 2007.

Committee Print 7—Roles and Missions Panel report—Initial Perspectives. January 2008.

Committee Print 8—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee report—Agency Stovepipes vs Strategic Agility: Lessons We Need to Learn from Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Iraq and Afghanistan. April 2008.

Committee Print 9—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee report—Deploying Federal Civilians to the Battlefield: Incentives, Benefits and Medical Care. April 2008.

Committee Print 10—Joint Explanatory Statement to accompany S. 3001 (H.R. 5658)—The Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009. September 2008.

Committee Print 11—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee report—The Joint IED Defeat Organization: DOD's Fight Against IEDs Today and Tomorrow.

Committee Print 12—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee report—Building Language Skills and Cultural Competencies in the Military: DOD's Challenge in Today's Educational Environment.

PUBLISHED PROCEEDINGS

H.A.S.C. 110-1—Full Committee hearing on Committee Organization. January 10, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-2—Full Committee hearing on The Way Forward in Iraq. January 11, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-3—Seapower and Expeditionary Forces Subcommittee hearing on Marine Corps Force Protection Equipment for Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. January 16, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-4—Full Committee hearing on Alternative Perspectives on the President's Strategy for Iraq. January 17, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-5—Full Committee hearing on Approaches to Audit of Reconstruction and Support Activities in Iraq. January 18, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-6—Air and Land Forces Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request on

¹Note: Due to an administrative error, the committee print numbering system skipped numbers two, three, four, and five, and thus there are no publications numbered as such.

Army Force Protection Equipment for Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. January 18, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-7—Full Committee hearing on Implications of Iraq Policy on Total Force Readiness. January 23, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-8—Full Committee hearing on Security and Stability in Afghanistan: Challenges and Opportunities. January 30, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-9—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on Examination of the Force Requirements Determination Process. January 30, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-10—Air and Land Forces Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request on Army Equipment Reset. (Joint with Subcommittee on Readiness). January 31, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-11—Strategic Forces Subcommittee hearing on the Department of Energy's Implementation of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act of 2000. January 31, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-12—Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee hearing on Current Manning, Equipping and Readiness Challenges Facing Special Operations Forces. January 31, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-13—Full Committee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request from the Department of Defense. February 7, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-14—Seapower and Expeditionary Forces Subcommittee hearing on Acquisition Oversight of the U.S. Navy's Littoral Combat System. February 8, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-15—Full Committee hearing on Assessment of Security and Stability in Afghanistan and Developments in U.S. Strategy and Operations. February 13, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-16—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Military Health Care and the Challenges Facing the Military Health Care System. February 13, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-17—Readiness Subcommittee hearing on U.S. Marine Corps and U.S. Navy Reset Requirements. (joint with Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces.) February 13, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-18—Full Committee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request from the Department of the Army. February 14, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-19—Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee hearing on Challenges for the Special Operations Command (SOCOM) Posed by the Global Terrorist Threat. February 14, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-20—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request on Overview of Recruiting and Retention. February 15, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-21—Full Committee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request from the Department of the Air Force. February 28, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-22—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on Fiscal Year 2008 National Defense Authorization Budget Request on Impact of Changes to the Reserve Montgomery G.I. Bill. February 28, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-23—Full Committee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request from the Department of the Navy. March 1, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-24—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearings on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Views of Military Advocacy and Beneficiary Groups. March 1 and 15, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-25—Seapower and Expeditionary Forces Subcommittee hearing on Integrated Nuclear Power Systems for Future Naval Surface Combatants. March 1, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-26—Readiness Subcommittee hearing on The National Security Personnel System—Is it Really Working? March 6, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-27—Full Committee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request from the U.S. Pacific Command and U.S. Forces Korea. March 7, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-28—Air and Land Forces Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request on Air Force and Army Airlift and Aerial Refueling Fixed-Wing Aircraft Programs. March 7, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-29—Full Committee hearing on Challenges and Obstacles Wounded and Injured Service Members Face During Recovery. March 8, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-30—Seapower and Expeditionary Forces Subcommittee hearing on Submarine Force Structure and Acquisition Policy. March 8, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-31—Strategic Forces Subcommittee hearing on The Posture of the U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM). March 8, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 1109-32—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on Overview of Military Resale Programs. March, 13, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-33—Readiness Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request on Adequacy to Meet Readiness Needs. March 31, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-34—Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request on Harnessing Technological Innovation: Challenges and Opportunities. March 14, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-35—Full Committee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Pre-

viously Authorized Programs—Budget Request from the U.S. European Command and Joint Forces Command. March 15, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110–36—Seapower and Expeditionary Forces Subcommittee hearing on The Federal Ship Construction Loan Guarantee Program. March 15, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110–37—Strategic Forces Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request for the Department of Energy’s Atomic Energy Defense Activities. March 20, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110–38—Readiness Subcommittee hearing on Budget Requests for Military Construction, Family Housing, Base Closures and Facilities’ Operations and Maintenance. March 20, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110–39—Seapower and Expeditionary Forces Subcommittee hearing on U.S. Shipyard Modernization Initiatives and Ship Cost Reduction. March 20, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110–40—Full Committee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request from the U.S. Strategic Command, Northern Command, Transportation Command, and Southern Command. March 21, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110–41—Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request on the Department of Defense Counterproliferation, Counterterrorism, and Science and Technology Priorities. March 21, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110–42—Air and Land Forces Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request on Department of Defense Airlift Programs. (Joint with Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces). March 22, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110–43—Full Committee hearing on The Second Report to Congress by the Commission on the National Guard and Reserves. March 23, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110–44—Strategic Forces Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request and the Status of Space Activities. March 23, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110–45—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on The State of the Military Health Care System. March 27, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110–46—Air and Land Forces Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request on Army Ground Force Acquisition Programs. March 27, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110–47—Readiness Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request on Readiness of the Army and Air National Guard. March 27, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110–48—Strategic Forces Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request for Missile Defense Programs. March 27, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-49—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on Outside Perspectives on Transitioning Security to the Iraqi Security Forces. March 28, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 109-50—Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request on Information Technology. March 28, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-51—Full Committee hearing on The Military Commission Act and the Continued Use of Guantanamo Bay as a Detention Facility. March 29, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-52—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on Overview of Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) Programs. March 29, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-53—Full Committee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request from the U.S. Central Command. April 18, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-54—Air and Land Forces Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request on Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) and Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) Capabilities. April 19, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-55—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on Contracting for the Iraqi Security Forces. April 25, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-56—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on Training of Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and Employment of Transition Teams. May 22, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-57—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on Development of the Iraqi Police Service. May 24, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-58—Full Committee hearing on Department of Defense Body Armor Programs. June 6, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-59—Seapower and Expeditionary Forces Subcommittee hearing on Procurement of Navy Boat Barriers. June 6, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-60—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on the Development of the Iraqi Security Forces. June 12, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-61—Full Committee hearing on China: Recent Security Developments. June 13, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-62—Full Committee hearing on Organizing the Roles, Missions, and Requirements of the Department of Defense. June 20, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-63—Full Committee hearing on Structure, Process, and Tools for Improving Department of Defense Management. June 26, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-64—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on Findings of the Independent Review Group and an In-Progress Review of Actions at Walter Reed. June 26, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-65—Seapower and Expeditionary Forces Subcommittee hearing on Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle Program Update. June 26, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-66—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on Review of the Policies and Procedures Regarding the Notification of Next-of-Kin of Wounded and Deceased Service Members. June 27, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-67—Full Committee hearing on Global Security Assessment. July 11, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-68—Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee hearing on Strategic Communications and The Battle of Ideas: Winning the Hearts and Minds in the Global War Against Terrorists. July 11, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-69—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on Mental Health. July 12, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-70—Readiness Subcommittee hearing on Emerging Contaminants and Environmental Management at the Department of Defense Installations. July 12, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-71—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on A Third Way: Alternatives for Iraq's Future (Part 1 of 4). July 12, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-72—Full Committee hearing on Iraq: Trends and Recent Security Developments. July 18, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-73—Strategic Forces Subcommittee hearing on U.S. Nuclear Weapons Policy. July 18, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-74—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on A Third Way: Alternatives for Iraq's Future (Part 2 of 4). July 18, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-75—Air and Land Forces Subcommittee hearing on Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) Vehicle Program. (Joint with Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces.) July 19, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-76—Seapower and Expeditionary Forces Subcommittee hearing on Surface Combatant Construction Update. July 24, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-77—Full Committee hearing on Implications of the National Intelligence Estimate Regarding al-Qaeda (joint with Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence). July 25, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-78—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on A Third Way: Alternatives for Iraq's Future (Part 3 of 4). July 25, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-79—Full Committee hearing on Upholding the Principle of Habeas Corpus for Detainees. July 26, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-80—Full Committee hearing on H. R. 3087, To require the President, in coordination with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other senior military leaders, to develop and transmit to Congress a Comprehensive Strategy for the Redeployment of United States Armed Forces in Iraq, and H. R. 3159, the "Enduring Military Readiness Through Stability and Predictability Deployment Policy Act of 2007." July 27, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-81—Readiness Subcommittee hearing on the Use of In-Lieu-Of, Ad Hoc and Augmentee Forces in Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom. July 31, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-82—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on A Third Way: Alternatives for Iraq's Future (Part 4 of 4). July 31, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-83—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on Active Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve Recruiting and Retention. August 1, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-84—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on Further Inquiry into Marine Corps Policies and Procedures Regarding Next-of-Kin Notification. August 2, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-85—Full Committee hearing on The Comptroller General's Assessment of the Iraqi Government's Record of Performance. September 5, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-86—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on The Role of the Department of Defense in Provincial Reconstruction Teams. September 5, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-87—Full Committee hearing on Beyond the September Report: What's Next for Iraq? (Joint with the Committee on Foreign Affairs). September 6, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-88—Full Committee hearing on the Report of the Independent Commission on the Security Forces of Iraq. September 6, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-89—Full Committee hearing on The War and Political Developments in Iraq. (Joint with Committee on Foreign Affairs). September 10, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-90—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on the Benefits and Medical Care for Federal and U.S. Contractor Employees Deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan. September 18, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-91—Full Committee hearing on Accountability During Contingency Operations: Preventing and Fighting Corruption in Contracting and Establishing and Maintaining Appropriate Control on Materiel. September 20, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-92—Full Committee hearing on Army Strategic Initiatives. September 26, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-93—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on The Role of the Department of Defense in Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Afghanistan and Iraq. October 4, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-94—Full Committee hearing on Security Challenges Involving Pakistan Implications for the Department of Defense. October 10, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-95—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on Incentives, Benefits, and Medical Care for Federal Civilian Employees Deployed to Combat Zones. October 16, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-96—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on Measuring and Increasing the Effectiveness of Provincial Reconstruction Teams. October 18, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-97—Full Committee hearing on Air Force Strategic Initiatives, October 24, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-98—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on Stabilization and Reconstruction Operations: Learning from the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) Experience. October 30, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110-99—Seapower and Expeditionary Forces Subcommittee on the Current Status of the Joint Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) Vehicle Program. (Joint with Subcommittee on Air and Land Forces). November 8, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110–100—Full Committee hearing on Africa Command. November 14, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110–101—Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee hearing on Strategic Communications and Countering Ideological Support for Terrorism. November 15, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110–102—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on Provincial Reconstruction Teams—Historical and Current Perspectives on Doctrine and Strategy. December 5, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110–103—Full Committee hearing on Security and Stability in Afghanistan: Status of U.S. Strategy and Operations and the Way Ahead. December 11, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110–104—Readiness Subcommittee hearing on Implementation of the Base Realignment and Closure 2005 Decisions. December 12, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110–105—Full Committee hearing on A Cooperative Strategy for the 21st Century Seapower. December 13, 2007.

H.A.S.C. 110–106—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on A Continuing Dialogue: Post-Surge Alternatives for Iraq (Parts 1 and 2). January 16 and 23, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–107—Full Committee hearing on the Status of Efforts to Develop Iraqi Security Forces. January 17, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–108—Full Committee hearing on Assessment of U.S. Strategy and Operations in Afghanistan and the Way Ahead. January 23, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–109—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on Interagency Reform: Can the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) Case Study Illuminate the Future of Reconstruction and Stabilization Operations? January 29, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–110—Full Committee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request from the Department of Defense. February 6, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–111—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request on the Views of Military Advocacy and Beneficiary Groups. February 7, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–112—Full Committee hearing on Global Security Assessment. February 13, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–113—Readiness Subcommittee hearing on Readiness at Risk: Department of Defense Security Clearance Processes. February 13, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–114—Full Committee hearing on Military Readiness Implications for Our Strategic Posture. February 14, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–115—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on Provincial Reconstruction Teams: A Case for Interagency National Security Reform. February 4, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–116—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on The Status of the Implications of the Army's Medical Action Plan and Other Services' Support for Wounded Service Members. February 15, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–117—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request on

Overview of Recruiting, Retention, and Compensation. February 26, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–118 Terrorism, Unconventional Threats, and Capabilities Subcommittee hearing on Irregular Warfare and Stability Operations: Approaches to Interagency Integration (Joint with Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations). February 26, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–119—Full Committee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request from the Department of the Air Force. February 27, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–120—Strategic Forces Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request on Posture and Budget Request for Strategic Programs. February 27, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–121—Seapower and Expeditionary Forces Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request on Overview for the United States Marine Corps. February 27, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–122—Full Committee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request from the Department of the Army. February 28, 2008. .

H.A.S.C. 110–123—Readiness Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request on Military Construction. February 28, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–124—Full Committee hearing on Fiscal Year 2009 National Defense Authorization Budget Request from the U.S. Central Command and the U.S. Special Operation Command. March 5, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–125—Terrorism, Unconventional Threats, and Capabilities Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request from the U.S. Special Operations Command and U.S. Northern Command. March 5, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–126—Strategic Forces Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request and Status for Space Activities. March 5, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–127—Full Committee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request from the Department of the Navy. March 6, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–128—Air and Land Forces Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request on Departments of the Navy and Air Force Tactical Aviation Programs. (Joint with Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces). March 11, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–129—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on The Impact of the Presidential Signing Statement on

the Department of Defense's Implementation of the Fiscal Year 2008 National Defense Authorization Act. March 11, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110-130—Readiness Subcommittee hearing on Inherently Governmental—What is the Proper Role of Government? March 11, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110-131—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request on the Future of the Military Health System. March 12, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110-132—Strategic Forces Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request for the Department of Energy National Security Programs. Mar. 12, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110-133—Full Committee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request from the U.S. Pacific Command and U.S. Forces Korea. March 12, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110-134—Readiness Subcommittee hearing on Department of Defense Energy Posture. March 13, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110-135—Terrorism, Unconventional Threats, and Capabilities Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request—Department of Defense Science and Technology: Responding to the 21st Century Irregular Warfare Threat Environment. March 5, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110-136—Full Committee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request from the U.S. European Command, Southern Command and Africa Command. March 13, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110-137—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on Fiscal Year 2009 National Defense Authorization Budget Request on Mental Health Overview. March 14, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110-138—Seapower and Expeditionary Forces Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request for Navy Shipbuilding. March 14, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110-139—Readiness Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request on the Readiness of the Army and Air Force Reserves and National Guard Forces. April 1, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110-140—Air and Land Forces Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request from the United States Transportation Command and Air Force Mobility Aircraft Programs. April 1, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110-141—Terrorism, Unconventional Threats, and Capabilities Subcommittee hearing on Holistic Approaches to Cybersecurity Enabling Network Centric Operations. April 1, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110-142—Air and Land Forces Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request

on Army National Guard and Army Reserve Equipment. April 3, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–143—Full Committee hearing on The Status of the War and Political Developments in Iraq. April 9, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–144—Full Committee hearing on The Current Status of U.S. Ground Forces. April 9, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–145—Air and Land Forces Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request on Army Acquisition Programs. April 10, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–146—Full Committee hearing on Building Partnership Capacity and Development of the Interagency Process. April 10, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–147—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on Oversight of the Defense Travel System. April 15, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–148—Full Committee hearing on National Industrial Security Program: Addressing the Implication of Globalization and Foreign Ownership for the Defense Industrial Base. April 16, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–149—Air and Land Forces Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request on House Resolution 834: Ground Force Readiness Shortfalls. (Joint with Subcommittee on Readiness). April 16, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–150—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on Military Resale and Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) Overview. April 17, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–151—Strategic Forces Subcommittee hearing on Fiscal Year 2009 National Defense Authorization Budget Request for Missile Defense Programs. April 17, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–152—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on Challenges Associated with Achieving Full Dental Readiness in the Reserve Component. April 23, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–153—Full Committee hearing on China: Recent Security Developments. June 25, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–154—Full Committee hearing on An Update on Efforts to Develop and Support the Iraq Security Forces. July 9, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–155—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on Defense Language and Cultural Awareness Transformation: To What End? At What Cost? July 9, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–156—Full Committee hearing on Threat Posed by Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) Attack, July 10, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–157—Air and Land Forces Subcommittee hearing on Source Selection and Path Forward Regarding the Air Force KC–(X) Program. July 10, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–158—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on Oversight and Status of POW/MIA Activities. July 10, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–159—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on A New U.S. Grand Strategy (Part 1). July 15, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–160—Strategic Forces Subcommittee hearing on Nuclear Weapons Complex Modernization. July 17, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–161—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on Army Medical Action Plan: Is it Working? July 22, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–162—Full Committee hearing on The Comptroller General’s Progress Report on Iraq. July 23, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–163—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell Review. July 23, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–164—Full Committee hearing on Contingency Contracting: Implementing a Call for Urgent Reform. April 10, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–165—Terrorism, Unconventional Threats, and Capabilities Subcommittee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs—Budget Request on Role of Social and Behavioral Sciences in National Security (Joint with the Subcommittee on Research and Science Education of the Science and Technology Committee). April 24, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–166—Full Committee hearing on Implications of the Supreme Court’s Boumediene Decision for Detainees at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Non Governmental Perspectives. July 30, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–167—Full Committee hearing on Implications of the Supreme Court’s Boumediene Decision for Detainees at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Administration Perspectives. July 31, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–168—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on A New U.S. Grand Strategy (Part 2). July 31, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–169—Seapower and Expeditionary Forces Subcommittee hearing on Navy Destroyer Acquisition Programs. July 31, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–170—Full Committee hearing on Security and Stability in Afghanistan and Iraq: Developments in U.S. Strategy and Operations and the Way Ahead. September 10, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–171—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on Transforming the U.S. Military’s Foreign Language, Cultural Awareness, and Regional Expertise Capabilities. September 10, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–172—Full Committee hearing on Considerations for an American Grand Strategy. Part 1. September 16, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–173—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on Defeating the Improvised Explosive Device (IED) and Other Asymmetric Threats: Today’s Efforts and Tomorrow’s Requirements. September 16, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–174—Terrorism, Unconventional Threats, and Capabilities Subcommittee hearing on Lessons for Countering al Qaeda and the Way Ahead. September 18, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–175—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee hearing on The Department of Defense’s Work with States, Universities, and Students to Transform the Nation’s Foreign Language Capacity. September 23, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–176—Full Committee hearing on Considerations for an American Grand Strategy. Part 2. September 24, 2008.

H.A.S.C. 110–177—Air and Land Forces Subcommittee hearing on the F–22 program. November 19, 2008.

HOUSE REPORTS

Report number	Date filed	Bill number	Title
110-47, Part II	Mar. 14, 2007	H.R. 1362	To reform acquisition practices of the Federal Government.
110-68, Part I	Mar. 23, 2007	H.R. 1538	To amend title 10, United States Code, to improve the management of medical care, personnel actions, and quality of life issues for members of the Armed Forces who are receiving medical care in an outpatient status, and for other purposes.
110-146, Part I and II	May 11, 2007	H.R. 1585	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2008 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.
110-282	Jul. 31, 2007	H.R. 3159	To mandate minimum periods of rest and recuperation for unites and members of the regular and Reserve Components of the Armed Forces between deployments for Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.
110-283	Jul. 31, 2007	H.R. 3087	To require the President, in coordination with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other senior military leaders, to develop and transmit to Congress a comprehensive strategy for the redeployment of the United States Armed Forces in Iraq.
110-477	Dec. 6, 2007	H.R. 1585 Conf. Rept.	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2008 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.
110-652, Parts I and II	May 16, 2008	H.R. 5658	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2009, and for other purposes.

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law number	Date enacted	Bill number	Title
110-115	Nov. 14, 2007	H.R. 2779	To recognize the Navy UDT/SEAL Museum in Fort Pierce, Florida, as the official national museum of the Navy SEALs and their predecessors.
110-181	Jan. 28, 2008	H.R. 4986 (H.R. 1585)	To provide for the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, as previously enrolled, with certain modifications to address the foreign sovereign immunities provisions of title 28, United States Code, with respect to the attachment of property in certain judgments against Iraq, the lapse of statutory authorities for the payment of bonuses, special pay, and similar benefits for members of the uniformed services, and other purposes.
110-203	Apr. 22, 2008	H.J. Res. 70	Congratulating the Army Reserve on its centennial, which will be formally celebrated on April 23, 2008, and commemorating the historic contributions of its veterans and continuing contributions of its soldiers to the vital national security interests and homeland defense missions of the United States.
110-417	Oct. 14, 2008	S. 3001	Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009.

PRESS RELEASES

FIRST SESSION

January 5, 2007—Skelton Statement on Military Leadership Changes

January 10, 2007—Skelton Announces January Hearing Topics

January 10, 2007—Skelton Opposes Troop Escalation

January 10, 2007—House Armed Services Committee Holds 110th Congress Organizational Meeting

January 18, 2007—Skelton Hopes New Military Manual Will Result In Solid Convictions Of Terrorists

January 23, 2007—Skelton Says Costs Of Troop Escalation Unacceptable: Troop Increase In Iraq Threatens Military Readiness, Poses Significant Strategic Risk, And Harms Troop And Family Morale

January 30, 2007—Afghanistan Demands Increased Attention, Says Skelton

January 30, 2007—Snyder Concerned with Discrepancy between End Strength Request and 2006 QDR

January 31, 2007—Subcommittees Begin Damage Assessment of Army Forces

February 1, 2007—Skelton/Meehan: CBO Estimates Additional Personnel and Costs for President's Troop Escalation

February 5, 2007—Skelton On The President's Defense Budget Proposal

February 7, 2007—Skelton Questions Planning For Troop Escalation

February 9, 2007—Skelton: DOD Office's Activities Absolutely Indefensible

February 10, 2007—Skelton Statement on News Reports Regarding Iranian Activities

February 11, 2007—Hoyer-Skelton-Reyes Letter To Gates And Negroponte

February 13, 2007—Skelton Statement On House Iraq Resolution

February 13, 2007—Skelton: NATO Partners Must Do More In Afghanistan

February 14, 2007—Skelton: A Larger Army Will Help, But Readiness Issues Must Be Addressed

February 16, 2007—Skelton On House Passage Of Iraq Resolution

February 21, 2007—Skelton Statement On Conditions At Walter Reed Army Medical Center

February 28, 2007—Skelton Concerned About Air Force's Readiness And Personnel Levels

March 1, 2007—House Armed Services Committee To Hold Hearing On Report Of The National Guard And Reserves Commission

March 1, 2007—Skelton Concerned About Navy Ships And Marine Corps Readiness

March 2, 2007—Skelton Statement on Resignation of Army Secretary Francis Harvey

March 2, 2007—Tauscher/Everett on Announcement of National Nuclear Security Administration Reliable Replacement Warhead Design

March 6, 2007—Meehan/Akin Announce Oversight Subcommittee Will Examine Development of Iraqi Security Forces

March 8, 2007—Skelton Says Committee Will Consider Legislation To Meet The Needs Of Wounded Service Members

March 12, 2007—Skelton On The Retirement Of Lt. Gen. Kevin C. Kiley

March 13, 2007—House Armed Services Committee Reports H.R. 1362, The Accountability In Contracting Act

March 13, 2007—Skelton Congratulates Congressman Marty Meehan

March 13, 2007—Readiness Subcommittee Hears From Administration On Defense Budget

March 14, 2007—Skelton And Snyder Ask GAO To Review Allegations About Wounded Soldiers Ordered To Combat Theater

March 14, 2007—Skelton Pledges To Work With Pentagon On Defense Acquisition Transformation

March 14, 2007—Skelton and Ortiz Request Military Readiness Studies

March 15, 2007—Skelton-Hunter-Snyder-McHugh-Filner Introduce the Wounded Warrior Assistance Act Of 2007

March 19, 2007—Skelton Statement On Four Years Since The Beginning Of The Iraq War

March 20, 2007—House Armed Services Committee Reports H.R. 1538, The Wounded Warrior Assistance Act of 2007

March 22, 2007—Skelton Says Budget Resolution Supports Defense

March 23, 2007—Skelton Statement on the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Health, and Iraq Accountability Act

March 23, 2007—Opening Statement of Chairman Ike Skelton (D-MO) Hearing on the Second Report of the Commission on the National Guard and Reserves

March 28, 2007—Skelton Praises House Approval of H.R. 1538, the Wounded Warriors Assistance Act of 2007

March 28, 2007—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee Hears Challenges and Recommendations on Iraqi Security Forces from Outside Experts

March 29, 2007—Opening Statement of Chairman Ike Skelton (D-MO) Hearing on the Military Commissions Act of 2006 and the Future of the Detention and Interrogation Facilities at the U.S. Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

April 3, 2007—Skelton Delivers Address at Historic Westminster College

April 4, 2007—Skelton Responds to GOP Statements Concerning the Global War on Terror

April 10, 2007—Skelton Questions Pentagon About the Readiness of Units to be Deployed to Iraq

April 11, 2007—Skelton Statement on Pentagon Decision to Extend Army Deployments

April 18, 2007—House Armed Services Committee Members on the Passage of H. Res. 305, Commending the Special Operations Community

April 18, 2007—Opening Statement of Chairman Ike Skelton (D-MO) Hearing on U.S. Central Command

April 23, 2007—Skelton: Walls Will Not Bring Peace to Baghdad Political Settlement Needed to Bring Security And Stability to Iraq

April 25, 2007—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee Examines Role of Private Contractors in Training the Iraqi Security Forces

April 30, 2007—Skelton: Iraqi Parliament Must Put Political Progress Ahead of Summer Break

May 9, 2007—House Armed Services Committee Approves Fiscal Year 2008 Defense Authorization Bill Restoring Military Readiness and Taking Care of the Troops are Top Priorities

May 16, 2007—Skelton Remarks On H.R. 1585, The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2008

May 17, 2007—Skelton Applauds House Passage of H.R. 1585, The FY 2008 National Defense Authorization Bill

May 22, 2007—Meehan Comments on Limited DoD Cooperation

May 23, 2007—Skelton/Meehan Comment on Revised Joint Campaign Plan May 24, 2007—Taylor Pledges Hearing on Navy Boat Barriers

May 24, 2007—Meehan Looks for Balance Between Junior and Senior DoD Witnesses

June 6, 2007—Opening Statement of Chairman Ike Skelton (D-MO) Hearing on Department of Defense Body Armor Programs

June 8, 2007—Skelton Statement on the Nomination of Admiral Michael Mullen as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

June 12, 2007—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee on the Development of Iraqi Security Forces

June 13, 2007—Opening Statement of Chairman Ike Skelton (D-MO) Hearing on Recent Security Developments Involving China

June 14, 2007—HASC Democrats Elect New Subcommittee Chairs

June 22, 2007—Skelton/Conyers Introduce Habeas Reform Legislation

July 3, 2007—Skelton: At Last, Administration May Seek Responsible Redeployment From Iraq

July 12, 2007—Skelton Statement on Iraq Interim Report

July 12, 2007—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee Explores Third Way in Iraq

July 12, 2007—Taylor and Bartlett Applaud Appointment of Navy Acquisition Deputy

July 12, 2007—Skelton Statement on H.R. 2956, The Responsible Redeployment From Iraq Act

July 12, 2007—Skelton Praises House Passage of H.R. 2956, The Responsible Redeployment From Iraq Act

July 17, 2007—Skelton Says NIE Confirms Need To Focus On War Against Terrorists In Afghanistan

July 18, 2007—Opening Statement of Chairman Ike Skelton (D-MO) Hearing on Iraq: Trends and Recent Security Developments

July 18, 2007—Skelton: I am happy to see the DoD finally acknowledge the true magnitude of this need.

July 19, 2007—Taylor/Abercrombie Demand Improvement in Obtaining MRAP Vehicles

July 25, 2007—Snyder/Akin: Knowing Root Causes of Violence Will Help Construct Alternatives in Iraq

July 25, 2007—Skelton and Hunter Announce Roles and Missions Panel

July 26, 2007—Skelton/Tauscher Letter re: Administration Nuclear Weapons Policy Statement

July 27, 2007—HASC Approves Bipartisan Bill on Planning and Oversight of Iraq Redeployment

July 27, 2007—Bill to Require Time Between Iraq Deployments Approved by House Armed Services Committee

July 27, 2007—Skelton Praises Agreement on 9/11 Bill

July 31, 2007—Snyder/Akin: Final Hearing in Series Gives Committee Broad Spectrum of Alternatives

August 2, 2007—Skelton Praises House Action to Ensure Adequate Time For Troops Between Deployments

August 16, 2007—Skelton Warns of Increased Violence Prior to Release of Iraq Progress Report

August 31, 2007—Skelton Leads Delegation to Visit Military Sites In China

August 31, 2007—Skelton Honors WWII American-Chinese Heroism on Delegation to China

September 5, 2007—Skelton: Mishandling of Nuclear Weapons Deeply Disturbing

September 5, 2007—Opening Statement of Chairman Ike Skelton (D-MO) Hearing on the Comptroller General's Assessment of the Iraqi Government's Record of Performance

September 7, 2007—Skelton: Political Progress in Iraq is the Missing Element

September 13, 2007—Skelton Statement on the President's Address to the Nation

September 18, 2007—Snyder/Akin: Care for Deployed Civilians Must be Improved

September 19, 2007—Members of Congress Discuss Missile Defense in Europe

October 2, 2007—Skelton Statement On H.R. 3087, Bipartisan Bill on Planning and Oversight of Iraq Redeployment

October 3, 2007—Skelton Statement on the Veterans' Disability Benefits Commission Report

October 4, 2007—Skelton Supports H.R. 2740, Holding Private Contractors in War Zones Accountable

October 9, 2007—Skelton/Hunter/Neal Letter re: Iraqi Purchase of Chinese Weapons

October 18, 2007—Snyder/Akin: Effective Tools Needed to Evaluate PRTs

October 24, 2007—Missouri National Guard to Help Farmers in Afghanistan—Skelton Praises Innovative Agribusiness Development Program

November 1, 2007—Skelton Statement on the Gansler Commission Report

November 19, 2007—Skelton, Hunter Welcome Tsongas, Lamborn to Committee

December 3, 2007—Skelton Statement on the National Intelligence Estimate on Iran's Nuclear Intentions and Capabilities

December 11, 2007—Skelton: War in Iraq Holds Back Effort in Afghanistan

December 11, 2007—Skelton and Buyer Urge U.S. Navy to Name Ship in Honor of the Marquis De Lafayette

December 12, 2007—Bipartisan House Majority Approves FY 2008 Defense Authorization Conference Report

December 17, 2007—Skelton Urges Administration to Focus on Afghanistan

December 27, 2007—Skelton Spends Christmas With U.S. Troops In Iraq

December 28, 2007—Skelton Disappointed By President's Defense Bill Veto

SECOND SESSION

January 14, 2008—Skelton Leads Bipartisan Congressional Delegation to the United Kingdom

January 15, 2008—Skelton Meets with Iraqi Minister of Defense

January 16, 2008—House Approves H.R. 4986, The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2008

January 23, 2008—Snyder/Akin: Expert Testimony Raises Important Issues for Future of U.S. Policy in Iraq

January 28, 2008—Skelton Hails Enactment of the FY08 National Defense Authorization Act

January 29, 2008—Snyder/Akin: Interagency Change Necessary for National Security

January 29, 2008—Skelton on the State of the Union

January 30, 2008—Skelton: New Submarine to be Named USS Missouri

January 31, 2008—Skelton Statement on the Final Report of the Commission on the National Guard and Reserves

January 31, 2008—Skelton/Ortiz Ask Gates to Address Readiness Shortfalls at Committee Hearing

February 4, 2008—Skelton Statement on the Fiscal Year 2009 Defense Budget Request

February 11, 2008—Skelton Asks Army Secretary to Release RAND Study

February 11, 2008—Skelton Disappointed by Call to Pause Redeployment from Iraq

February 11, 2008—Skelton Statement on Congressman Tom Lantos

February 14, 2008—Skelton, Hunter, Tauscher, Everett Statements on DoD's Decision to Engage Non-Responsive U.S. Satellite

February 14, 2008—Skelton Calls For Three-Star U.S. Headquarters in Kabul

February 21, 2008—Skelton Statement on Destruction of Failed Satellite

March 3, 2008—Skelton Statement on Annual Report to Congress on China's Military Power

March 7, 2008—Skelton, Hunter Release HASC Roles and Missions Report

- March 12, 2008—Skelton Says Budget Resolution Supports Defense
- March 19, 2008—Skelton, Hunter, Tauscher, Everett Announce Congressional Commission on U.S. Strategic Posture
- March 24, 2008—Skelton Statement on U.S. Casualties in Iraq
- April 10, 2008—Skelton Responds to President’s Announcement On Troop Levels in Iraq
- April 17, 2008—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee Releases New Report re: Lessons Learned from PRTs in Iraq and Afghanistan
- April 24, 2008—Skelton: Trust and Credibility at Stake in Pentagon’s Media Relations
- April 30, 2008—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee Releases New Report re: Deploying Federal Civilians to the Battlefield
- May 1, 2008—Hanging By A Thread: The State of U.S. Military Readiness and the Prospects for Success in Afghanistan
- May 15, 2008—House Armed Services Committee Approves Fiscal Year 2009 Defense Authorization Bill
- May 21, 2008—Skelton Remarks on H.R. 5658, The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009
- May 22, 2008—House Approves FY09 Defense Authorization Bill
- May 22, 2008—House Approves Skelton-Berman-Lowey Amendment to Create Interagency Advisory Panel
- May 29, 2008—Skelton Asks Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff to Brief 111th Congress on Military Threats
- June 5, 2008—Skelton on Resignations of the Secretary of the Air Force and the Air Force Chief of Staff
- June 12, 2008—Skelton: Supreme Court Decision Will Better Protect American Security and Values
- June 18, 2008—Skelton Says Status of Forces Agreement Must Protect U.S. Troops in Iraq
- June 19, 2008—Skelton Supports Bipartisan Compromise on FISA
- June 19, 2008—Skelton: Afghanistan Must be an Urgent Priority
- June 26, 2008—Skelton and Abercrombie on Army FCS Announcement
- June 30, 2008—Skelton Renews Call to Make Afghanistan an Urgent Priority—Reports to Congress Highlight Disturbing Trends in Afghanistan
- July 2, 2008—Skelton Salutes Rescue of 3 American Hostages in Colombia
- July 2, 2008—Skelton and Hunter Express Concerns Over NORAD Move
- July 9, 2008—Skelton: U.S. Needs Comprehensive Strategy to Advance National Interests
- July 9, 2008—Skelton Statement on Secretary Gate’s Tanker Announcement
- July 10, 2008—Skelton on America’s Strategic Context
- July 16, 2008—Skelton on the United States’ Role in the World
- July 23, 2008—Skelton and Taylor Applaud Navy Decision to Modify Shipbuilding Plan
- July 24, 2008—Skelton on our Role as the Indispensable Nation

July 31, 2008—Skelton Speech on National Strategy at the Brookings Institution

August 1, 2008—Skelton on the Principles for a National Strategy

August 7, 2008—Skelton Letter Encourages TRADOC to Incorporate Wounded Warriors

August 12, 2008—Skelton Statement on the Situation in Georgia

August 19, 2008—Skelton Calls on Next Administration to Address National Security Challenges

August 22, 2008—Skelton Encouraged by Agreement to Redeploy U.S. Troops from Iraq by 2011

September 9, 2008—Members of Congress Discuss CODEL to Afghanistan, Pakistan and Vienna

September 9, 2008—Skelton Statement on Planned Troop Reductions in Iraq

September 10, 2008—Skelton Statement on 9/11

September 10, 2008—Skelton Statement on Cancellation of the KC-X Tanker Solicitation

September 18, 2008—Skelton and Udall on GAO Findings Regarding Relocation of Operations from Cheyenne Mountain to Peterson AFB

September 24, 2008—House Approves FY09 Defense Authorization Bill

September 24, 2008—House-Senate Committee Agreement Reached On Fiscal Year 2009 Defense Authorization Bill

September 25, 2008—Skelton Statement on Disciplinary Action Related to Nuclear Misshipment to Taiwan

September 27, 2008—Skelton Delivers Keynote Address at USS Missouri Keel Laying Ceremony

October 2, 2008—Skelton Delegation Visits Missouri National Guard in Kosovo

October 10, 2008—Skelton: We Cannot Drag Our Feet in Afghanistan

November 17, 2008—Skelton Cautious on U.S.-Iraq Status of Forces Agreement

November 19, 2008—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee Releases New Report re: The Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization

November 20, 2008—Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee Releases New Report re: Building Foreign Language and Cultural Skills in the Military

November 20, 2008—Skelton Re-elected As House Armed Services Committee Chairman

November 28, 2008—Skelton Delegation Shares Thanksgiving With U.S. Troops In Afghanistan

December 1, 2008—Skelton Praises President-elect's National Security Team

December 2, 2008—Skelton Statement on WMD Commission Report

December 10, 2008—Skelton Congratulates Congressman John McHugh, New HASC Ranking Member

December 15, 2008—Skelton, Hunter, Tauscher, Everett Comment on the Interim Report of the Congressional Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States

December 18, 2008—Tauscher and Lamborn Release Statement
after Visit to Czech Republic

