

Union Calendar No. 482

105th Congress, 2d Session - - - - - House Report 105-841

REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY
FOR THE
ONE HUNDRED FIFTH CONGRESS



JANUARY 2, 1999.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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69-006

WASHINGTON : 1999

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY

ONE HUNDRED FIFTH CONGRESS

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KAY GRANGER, Texas ¹⁰	
MARY BONO, California ¹¹	

ANDREW K. ELLIS, *Staff Director*

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¹ Mr. Dellums resigned from the House of Representatives on February 6, 1998.

² Mr. Skelton was elected Ranking Member on February 9, 1998.

³ Mr. Tejada died January 30, 1997.

⁴ Mr. Bono died January 6, 1998.

⁵ Mr. Rodriguez was elected to the committee on April 17, 1997.

⁶ Ms. McKinney was elected to the committee on May 14, 1997.

⁷ Mrs. Tauscher was elected to the committee on June 24, 1998.

⁸ Mr. Brady was elected to the committee on June 24, 1998.

⁹ Mr. Redmond was elected to the committee on July 23, 1997.

¹⁰ Ms. Granger was elected to the committee on February 11, 1998.

¹¹ Mrs. Bono was elected to the committee on May 13, 1998.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY,
Washington, DC, January 2, 1999.

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

DEAR MR. TRANDAHL: Pursuant to House Rule XI 1.(d), there is transmitted herewith the report of activities of the Committee on National Security for the 105th Congress.

Sincerely,

FLOYD D. SPENCE, *Chairman.*

(III)

(III)

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105TH CONGRESS }
2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
105-841

REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY FOR THE 105TH CONGRESS

JANUARY 2, 1999.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
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Mr. SPENCE, from the Committee on National Security,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

ON

POWERS AND DUTIES, COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY—105TH 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 policy 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 Amendment of 1974, to be effective January 3, 1975. As a result of those amendments, the jurisdictional areas of the Committee on Armed Services remained essentially unchanged. However, oversight functions were amended to require each standing committee to review and study on a continuing basis all laws, programs, and government activities dealing with or involving international arms control and disarmament and the education of military dependents in school.

The rules changes adopted by the House (H. Res. 5) on January 4, 1977, placed new responsibilities in the atomic energy field in the Armed Services Committee. Those responsibilities involved the national security aspects of atomic energy theretofore under 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 Armed Service Committee 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 legislation 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 select committee except that other committees with a jurisdictional interest may request consideration of any such matters. Accordingly, as a matter of practice, the Armed Services Committee 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 (10) of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

H. Res. 5, adopted by the House on January 4, 1995, established the Committee on National Security as the successor committee to the Committee on Armed Services, and granted the committee additional legislative and oversight authority over merchant marine academies, national security aspects of the merchant marine policy and programs, and interoceanic canals. H. Res. 5 also codified the existing jurisdiction of the committee over tactical intelligence matters and the intelligence related activities of the Department of Defense.

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 shall be referred to such committee. The jurisdiction of the House Committee on National Security, pursuant to clause 2(k) 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, the maintenance of the U.S. shipbuilding and ship repair industrial base, cabotage, cargo preference and merchant marine officers and seamen as these matters relate to 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 has special oversight functions with respect to international arms control and disarmament and military dependents' education.

INVESTIGATIVE AUTHORITY AND LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT

H. Res. 988, 93rd Congress, the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974, amended rule XI, clause 1(b), 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 relieves 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 the 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. 129, approved by the House on May 1, 1997, provided funds for oversight responsibilities to be conducted in the 105th Congress, pursuant to rule X, clause 2(b)(1), of the Rules of the House of Representatives (relating to general oversight responsibilities), clause 3(a) (relating to special oversight functions), and rule XI, clause 1(b) (relating to investigations and studies).

COMMITTEE RULES

The committee held its organizational meeting on February 5, 1997 and adopted the following rules governing procedure and rules for investigative hearings conducted by subcommittees.

(H.N.S.C. No. 105-1)

RULES GOVERNING PROCEDURE

RULE 1. APPLICATION OF HOUSE RULES

The Rules of the House of Representatives are the rules of the Committee on National Security (hereafter 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 Tuesday at 10:00 a.m., and at such other times as may be fixed by the chairman of the Committee (hereafter referred to in these rules as the "Chairman"), or by written request of members of the Committee pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(b) A Tuesday 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 and the other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings wherever possible.

RULE 4. SUBCOMMITTEES

The Committee shall be organized to consist of five standing subcommittees with the following jurisdictions:

Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities: military construction; real estate acquisitions and disposals; housing and support; base closure; and related legislative oversight.

Subcommittee on Military Personnel: military forces and authorized strengths; integration of active and reserve components; military personnel policy; compensation and other benefits; and related legislative oversight.

Subcommittee on Military Procurement: the annual authorization for procurement of military weapon systems and components thereof, including full scale development and systems transition; military application of nuclear energy; and related legislative oversight.

Subcommittee on Military Readiness: the annual authorization for operation and maintenance; the readiness and preparedness requirements of the defense establishment; and related legislative oversight.

Subcommittee on Military Research and Development: the annual authorization for military research and development and related legislative oversight.

RULE 5. COMMITTEE PANELS

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

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

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

RULE 6. REFERENCE OF LEGISLATION AND SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS

(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 hearing only when called by the Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, or by a majority of the Committee or subcommittee.

(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 3 calendar days from the time the report is approved by the subcommittee and printed hearings thereon are available to the members of the Committee, except that this rule may be waived by a majority vote of a quorum of the Committee.

RULE 7. PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

Pursuant to clause 2(g)(3) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Chairman of the Committee or of any subcommittee or panel shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any committee, subcommittee or panel hearing at least one week before the commencement of the hearing. However, if the Chairman of the Committee or of any subcommittee or panel, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member

of the Committee or of any subcommittee or panel, determines that there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the Committee subcommittee or panel so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, such chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. Any announcement made under this rule shall be promptly published in the Daily Digest and promptly entered into the committee scheduling service of the House Information Systems.

RULE 8. BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

Clause 3 of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall apply to the Committee.

RULE 9. MEETINGS AND HEARINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

(a) Each hearing and meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, conducted by the Committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority being present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing or meeting on that day shall be closed to the public 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 less than two members of the committee or subcommittee, may vote to close a hearing or meeting for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. If the decision is to close, the vote must be by rollcall vote and in open session, there being a majority of the Committee or subcommittee present.

(b) Whenever it is asserted that the evidence or testimony at a hearing or meeting may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, and 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 closed session, if by a majority vote of those present, there being in attendance no less 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 less than two members of the Committee or subcommittee, may also vote to close the hearing or meeting for the sole purpose 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 a majority of the members of the Committee or subcommittee, a majority being present, determine that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person.

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

Top Secret security clearance to attend hearings of the Committee, or that member's subcommittee(s) which have been closed under the provisions of rule 9(a) above for national security purposes for the taking of testimony: *Provided*, That such staff member's attendance at such hearings is subject to the approval of the Committee or subcommittee as dictated by national security requirements at the time: *Provided further*, That this paragraph addresses hearings only and not briefings or meetings held under the provisions of paragraph (a) of this rule; and *Provided further*, That the attainment of any security clearances involved is the responsibility of individual members.

(d) Pursuant to clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, no member 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 by the same procedures designated in this rule for closing hearings to the public: *Provided, however*, That the Committee or the subcommittee may by the same procedure vote to close up to 5 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; and

(3) Authorizing the issuance of subpoenas.

(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 5 minutes and then only when the member has been recognized by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman, as appropriate, except that this time limit may be exceeded by unanimous consent. Any member, upon request, shall be recognized for not to exceed 5 minutes to address the Committee or subcommittee on behalf of an amendment which the member has offered to any pending bill or resolution.

(b) Members present at a meeting of the Committee or subcommittee when a meeting is originally convened will be recognized by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman, as appropriate, in order of seniority. Those members arriving subsequently will be recognized in order of their arrival. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Chairman and the ranking minority member will take prece-

dence 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 the majority.

RULE 12. SUBPOENA AUTHORITY

(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 as it deems necessary. The Chairman of the Committee, or any member designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

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

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

(c) No witness served with a subpoena by the Committee shall be required against his or her will to be photographed at any hearing or to give evidence or testimony while the broadcasting of that hearing, by radio or television, is being conducted. At the request of any such witness who does not wish to be subjected to radio, television, or still photography coverage, all lenses shall be covered and all microphones used for coverage turned off. This subparagraph is supplementary to clause 2(k)(5) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, relating to the protection of the rights of witnesses.

RULE 13. WITNESS STATEMENTS

(a) Any prepared statement to be presented by a witness to the Committee or a subcommittee shall be submitted to the Committee or subcommittee at least 48 hours in advance of presentation and shall be distributed to all members of the Committee or subcommittee at least 24 hours in advance of delivery. If a prepared statement contains security information bearing a classification of secret or higher, the statement shall be made available in the Committee rooms to all members of the Committee or subcommittee at least 24 hours in advance of delivery; however, no such statement shall be removed from the Committee offices. The requirement of

this rule may be waived by a majority vote of a quorum of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate.

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

RULE 14. ADMINISTERING OATHS TO WITNESSES

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

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

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

RULE 15. QUESTIONING OF WITNESSES

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

(b) Members of the Committee or subcommittee who so desire shall have not to exceed 5 minutes to interrogate each witness until such time as each member has had an opportunity to interrogate such witness; thereafter, additional time for questioning witnesses by members is discretionary with the Chairman or subcommittee chairman, as appropriate.

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

RULE 16. PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MARKUPS

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

RULE 17. VOTING AND ROLLCALLS

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

(b) A rollcall of the members may be had upon the request of one-fifth of a quorum present.

(c) No vote by any member of the Committee or a subcommittee with respect to any measure or matter may 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 mem-

ber shall be so recorded in the rollcall record, upon timely notification to the Chairman by that member.

RULE 18. PRIVATE BILLS

No private bill may be reported by the Committee if there are two or more dissenting votes. Private bills so rejected by the Committee may not be reconsidered during the same Congress unless new evidence sufficient to justify a new hearing has been presented to the Congress.

RULE 19. 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 3 calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) 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 rollcall 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 20. POINTS OF ORDER

No point of order shall lie with respect to any measure reported by the Committee or any subcommittee on the ground that hearings on such measure were not conducted in accordance with the provisions of the rules of the Committee; except that a point of order on that ground may be made by any member of the Committee or subcommittee which reported the measure if, in the Committee or subcommittee, such point of order was (a) timely made and (b) improperly overruled or not properly considered.

RULE 21. PUBLIC INSPECTION OF COMMITTEE ROLLCALLS

The result of each rollcall 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 22. PROTECTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION

(a) 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 of the House of Representatives who has requested the opportunity to review such material.

RULE 23. COMMITTEE STAFFING

The staffing of the Committee and the standing subcommittees shall be subject to the rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE 24. 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 XXXVI 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 XXXVI, 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 25. INVESTIGATIVE 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 NATIONAL
SECURITY—105TH CONGRESS

Pursuant to H. Res. 12, election of majority members, and H. Res. 13, election of minority members (both adopted January 7, 1997), the following members served on the Committee on National Security in the 105th Congress:

FLOYD D. SPENCE, South Carolina, *Chairman*

BOB STUMP, Arizona, <i>Vice Chairman</i>	RONALD DELLUMS, California ¹
DUNCAN HUNTER, California	IKE SKELTON, Missouri ²
JOHN R. KASICH, Ohio	NORMAN SISISKY, Virginia
HERBERT H. BATEMAN, Virginia	JOHN M. SPRATT, Jr., South Carolina
JAMES V. HANSEN, Utah	SOLOMON P. ORTIZ, Texas
CURT WELDON, Pennsylvania	OWEN PICKETT, Virginia
JOEL HEFLEY, Colorado	LANE EVANS, Illinois
JIM SAXTON, New Jersey	GENE TAYLOR, Mississippi
STEVE BUYER, Indiana	NEIL ABERCROMBIE, Hawaii
TILLIE K. FOWLER, Florida	FRANK TEJEDA, Texas ³
JOHN M. McHUGH, New York	MARTIN T. MEEHAN, Massachusetts
JAMES TALENT, Missouri	ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD, Guam
TERRY EVERETT, Alabama	JANE HARMAN, California
ROSCOE G. BARTLETT, Maryland	PAUL McHALE, Pennsylvania
HOWARD "BUCK" McKEON, California	PATRICK J. KENNEDY, Rhode Island
RON LEWIS, Kentucky	ROD R. BLAGOJEVICH, Illinois
J.C. WATTS, Jr., Oklahoma	SILVESTRE REYES, Texas
MAC THORNBERRY, Texas	TOM ALLEN, Maine
JOHN N. HOSTETTLER, Indiana	VIC SNYDER, Arkansas
SAXBY CHAMBLISS, Georgia	JIM TURNER, Texas
VAN HILLEARY, Tennessee	F. ALLEN BOYD, JR., Florida
JOE SCARBOROUGH, Florida	ADAM SMITH, Washington
WALTER B. JONES, Jr., North Carolina	LORETTA SANCHEZ, California
LINDSEY GRAHAM, South Carolina	JAMES H. MALONEY, Connecticut
SONNY BONO, California ⁴	MIKE McINTYRE, North Carolina
JIM RYUN, Kansas	CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ, Texas ⁵
MICHAEL PAPPAS, New Jersey	CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY, Georgia ⁶
BOB RILEY, Alabama	ELLEN O. TAUSCHER, California ⁷
JIM GIBBONS, Nevada	ROBERT BRADY, Pennsylvania ⁸
BILL REDMOND, New Mexico ⁹	
KAY GRANGER, Texas ¹⁰	
MARY BONO, California ¹¹	

¹ Mr. Dellums resigned from the House of Representatives on February 6, 1998.

² Mr. Skelton was elected as Ranking Member on February 9, 1998.

³ Mr. Tejada died January 30, 1997.

⁴ Mr. Bono died January 6, 1998.

⁵ Mr. Rodriguez was elected to the committee on April 17, 1997.

⁶ Ms. McKinney was elected to the committee on May 14, 1997.

⁷ Mrs. Tauscher was elected to the committee on June 24, 1998.

⁸ Mr. Brady was elected to the committee on June 24, 1998.

⁹ Mr. Redmond was elected to the committee on July 23, 1997.

¹⁰ Ms. Granger was elected to the committee on February 11, 1998.

¹¹ Mrs. Bono was elected to the committee on May 13, 1998.

SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL
SECURITY—105TH CONGRESS

The following subcommittees were established at the committee's organizational meeting on February 5, 1997:

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES SUBCOMMITTEE

Jurisdiction pursuant to Committee Rule 4—Military construction; real estate acquisitions and disposals; housing and support; base closure; and related legislative oversight.

Mr. HEFLEY, *Chairman*

Mr. McHUGH	Mr. ABERCROMBIE
Mr. HOSTETTLER	Mr. SISISKY
Mr. HILLEARY, <i>Vice Chairman</i>	Mr. ORTIZ
Mr. SCARBOROUGH	Mr. UNDERWOOD
Mr. STUMP	Mr. REYES
Mr. SAXTON	Mr. SNYDER
Mr. BUYER	Mr. BOYD
Mrs. FOWLER	Mr. SMITH
Mr. EVERETT	

MILITARY PERSONNEL SUBCOMMITTEE

Jurisdiction pursuant to Committee Rule 4—Military forces and authorized strengths; integration of active and reserve components; military personnel policy; compensation and other benefits; and related legislative oversight.

Mr. BUYER, *Chairman*

Mr. TALENT	Mr. TAYLOR
Mr. BARTLETT	Mr. SKELTON ¹
Mr. LEWIS	Mr. PICKETT
Mr. WATTS, <i>Vice Chairman</i>	Mr. MEEHAN ²
Mr. THORNBERRY	Mr. UNDERWOOD
Mr. GRAHAM	Ms. HARMAN
Mr. BONO ³	Mr. KENNEDY
Mr. RYUN	Mr. MALONEY
Ms. GRANGER ⁴	Mr. BRADY ⁵
Mrs. BONO ⁶	

¹ Mr. Skelton resigned from the Military Personnel Subcommittee on March 17, 1998.

² Mr. Meehan was elected to the Military Personnel Subcommittee on March 17, 1998.

³ Mr. Bono died January 6, 1998.

⁴ Ms. Granger was elected to the Military Readiness Subcommittee on March 17, 1998.

⁵ Mr. Brady was elected to the Military Personnel Subcommittee on July 7, 1998.

⁶ Mrs. Bono was elected to the Military Personnel Subcommittee on June 24, 1998.

MILITARY PROCUREMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

Jurisdiction pursuant to Committee Rule 4—Annual authorization for procurement of military weapon systems and components thereof, including full-scale development and systems transition; military application of nuclear energy; and related legislative oversight.

Mr. HUNTER, *Chairman*

Mr. SPENCE	Mr. SISISKY
Mr. STUMP	Mr. SKELTON
Mr. HANSEN	Mr. DELLUMS ¹
Mr. SAXTON	Mr. SPRATT
Mr. TALENT	Mr. EVANS
Mr. EVERETT	Mr. BLAGOJEVICH
Mr. McKEON	Mr. ALLEN
Mr. LEWIS, <i>Vice Chairman</i>	Mr. SNYDER
Mr. WATTS	Mr. TURNER
Mr. THORNBERRY	Mr. BOYD
Mr. GRAHAM	Mr. SMITH
Mr. BONO ²	Mr. MALONEY
Mr. RYUN	Mr. McINTYRE
Mr. PAPPAS	
Mr. GIBBONS ³	

¹ Mr. Dellums resigned from the House of Representatives on February 6, 1998.

² Mr. Bono died January 6, 1998.

³ Mr. Gibbons was elected to the Military Readiness Subcommittee on March 17, 1998.

MILITARY READINESS SUBCOMMITTEE

Jurisdiction pursuant to Committee Rule 4—Annual authorization for operation and maintenance; the readiness and preparedness requirements of the defense establishment; and related legislative oversight.

Mr. BATEMAN, *Chairman*

Mr. KASICH	Mr. ORTIZ
Mrs. FOWLER, <i>Vice Chairman</i>	Mr. SISISKY
Mr. CHAMBLISS	Mr. PICKETT
Mr. JONES	Mr. EVANS
Mr. RILEY	Mr. TAYLOR
Mr. GIBBONS	Mr. MEEHAN ¹
Mr. HUNTER	Mr. UNDERWOOD
Mr. HANSEN	Mr. McHALE
Mr. WELDON	Mr. RODRIGUEZ ²
Mr. McKEON	Ms. McKINNEY ³
Mr. REDMOND ⁴	Mrs. TAUSCHER ⁵

¹ Mr. Meehan resigned from the Military Readiness Subcommittee on March 17, 1998.

² Mr. Rodriguez was elected to the Military Readiness Subcommittee on May 21, 1997.

³ Ms. McKinney was elected to the Military Readiness Subcommittee on September 9, 1997.

⁴ Mr. Redmond was elected to the Military Readiness Subcommittee on September 9, 1997.

⁵ Mrs. Tauscher was elected to the Military Readiness Subcommittee on September 9, 1997.

MILITARY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

Jurisdiction pursuant to Committee Rule 4—Annual authorization for military research and development and related legislative oversight.

Mr. WELDON, *Chairman*

Mr. BARTLETT	Mr. PICKETT
Mr. KASICH	Mr. ABERCROMBIE
Mr. BATEMAN	Mr. MEEHAN
Mr. HEFLEY	Ms. HARMAN
Mr. McHUGH	Mr. McHALE
Mr. HOSTETTLER	Mr. KENNEDY
Mr. CHAMBLISS	Mr. BLAGOJEVICH
Mr. HILLEARY	Mr. REYES
Mr. SCARBOROUGH	Mr. ALLEN
Mr. JONES, <i>Vice Chairman</i>	Mr. TURNER
Mr. PAPPAS	Ms. SANCHEZ
Mr. RILEY	Mr. RODRIGUEZ ¹
Mr. GIBBONS ²	
Mr. REDMOND ³	
Ms. GRANGER ⁴	

¹Mr. Rodriguez was elected to the Military Research and Development Subcommittee on September 9, 1997.

²Ms. Gibbons resigned from the Military Research and Development Subcommittee on March 17, 1998.

³Mr. Redmond was elected to the Military Research and Development Subcommittee on September 9, 1997.

⁴Ms. Granger was elected to the Military Research and Development Subcommittee on March 17, 1998.

FULL COMMITTEE PANELS

The following full committee panels were appointed February 4, 1997:

SPECIAL OVERSIGHT PANEL ON MORALE, WELFARE AND RECREATION

Purpose—Oversight responsibility for all aspects of non-appropriated fund activities, including appropriated funding in support of those activities, within the Department of Defense, including commissaries, exchanges, clubs and related activities.

Mr. McHUGH, *Chairman*

Mr. STUMP	Mr. MEEHAN
Mr. BATEMAN	Mr. SISISKY
Mr. BARLETT	Mr. ORTIZ
Mr. WATTS	Mr. PICKETT
Mr. CHAMBLISS, <i>Vice Chairman</i>	Mr. UNDERWOOD
Mr. SCARBOROUGH	Ms. SANCHEZ ¹
Mr. JONES	

¹Ms. Sanchez was elected to the Special Oversight Panel on Morale, Welfare and Recreation on February 27, 1998.

SPECIAL OVERSIGHT PANEL ON THE MERCHANT MARINE

Purpose—Oversight responsibility for all issues, including funding, related to the national security aspects of the Merchant Marine.

Mr. BATEMAN, *Chairman*

Mr. HUNTER	Mr. UNDERWOOD
Mr. WELDON	Mr. TAYLOR
Mr. SAXTON	Mr. ABERCROMBIE
Mrs. FOWLER	Ms. HARMAN
Mr. SCARBOROUGH, <i>Vice Chairman</i>	Mr. KENNEDY
(vacancy)	Mr. ALLEN
(vacancy)	Mr. SMITH

COMMITTEE STAFF

By committee resolution adopted at the organizational meeting on February 5, 1997, or by authority of the Chairman, the following persons were appointed to the staff of the committee during the 105th Congress:

ANDREW K. ELLIS, *Staff Director*
ROBERT S. RANGEL, *Deputy Staff Director*
HENRY J. SCHWEITER, *General Counsel* (resigned January 6, 1998)
RITA D. THOMPSON, *Professional Staff Member*
BRENDA J. WRIGHT, *Professional Staff Member*
KATHLEEN A. LIPOVAC, *Professional Staff Member*
FRANK A. BARNES, *Staff Assistant*
BETTY B. GRAY, *Staff Assistant*
PEGGY COSSEBOOM, *Staff Assistant*
MARILYN A. ELROD, *Professional Staff Member* (resigned August 31, 1998)
PETER M. STEFFES, *Professional Staff Member*
ERNEST B. WARRINGTON, Jr., *Staff Assistant*
DIANE W. BOWMAN, *Staff Assistant*
STEVEN A. THOMPSON, *Professional Staff Member*
MICHAEL R. HIGGINS, *Professional Staff Member*
TRACY A. WALTER, *Staff Assistant* (resigned July 31, 1998)
JEAN D. REED, *Professional Staff Member*
DOUGLAS C. ROACH, *Professional Staff Member* (resigned January 10, 1997)
CHRISTOPHER A. WILLIAMS, *Professional Staff Member* (resigned February 2, 1997)
GEORGE O. WITHERS, *Professional Staff Member*
SHEILA A. MCDOWELL, *Staff Assistant* (resigned September 2, 1998)
KAREN V. STEUBE, *Staff Assistant* (resigned April 10, 1998)
JEFFREY M. SCHWARTZ, *Professional Staff Member* (resigned October 6, 1997)
PHILIP W. GRONE, *Professional Staff Member*
ANDREA K. AQUINO, *Professional Staff Member* (resigned July 17, 1998)
H. LEE HALTERMAN, *Counsel* (resigned December 31, 1997)
DUDLEY L. TADEMY, *Professional Staff Member*
JOHN D. CHAPLA, *Professional Staff Member*
HUGH N. (RUSTY) JOHNSTON, Jr., *Counsel* (resigned February 22, 1998)
STEPHEN P. ANSLEY, *Professional Staff Member*
DONNA L. HOFFMEIER, *Professional Staff Member* (resigned November 30, 1998)
DOUGLAS H. NECESSARY, *Professional Staff Member*
DIONEL M. AVILES, *Professional Staff Member*
PETER V. PRY, *Professional Staff Member*
DAVID J. TRACHTENBERG, *Professional Staff Member*
JASON E. BRUZZINSKI, *Professional Staff Member* (resigned March 6, 1998)
THOMAS M. DONNELLY, *Professional Staff Member*
REBECCA J. ANFINSON, *Staff Assistant*
WILLIAM M. MARSH, *Staff Assistant* (resigned August 3, 1997)
MAUREEN P. CRAGIN, *Press Secretary*
LAURA R. HAAS, *Executive Assistant to the Staff Director* (resigned June 19, 1998)
HEATHER L. HESCHELES, *Research Assistant*
R. CHRISTIAN BARGER, *Staff Assistant* (resigned July 28, 1998)
ROGER M. SMITH, *Professional Staff Member*
B. RYAN VAART, *Press Assistant*
LAURA M. BILLINGS, *Staff Assistant* (resigned July 11, 1997)
BRIDGET M. KEATOR, *Staff Assistant* (resigned March 19, 1998)
PETER J. BERRY, *Professional Staff Member*
MIEKE Y. EOYANG, *Professional Staff Member*
SUBRATA GHOSHROY, *Professional Staff Member* (resigned March 31, 1998)
ROBERT W. LAUTRUP, *Professional Staff Member*
JOSEPH F. BOESSEN, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed January 3, 1997)

CHRISTIAN P. ZUR, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed January 31, 1997)
JOHN F. SULLIVAN, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed February 1, 1997)
NANCY M. WARNER, *Staff Assistant* (appointed February 2, 1997)
AARON M. MCKAY, *Staff Assistant* (appointed February 19, 1977; resigned May 9, 1997)
LARA L. ROHOLT, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed February 24, 1997; resigned
December 18, 1998)
BRIAN R. GREEN, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed March 31, 1997)
NOAH L. SIMON, *Staff Assistant* (appointed June 2, 1997)
MICHAEL A. KHATCHADURIAN, *Staff Assistant* (appointed June 9, 1997)
THOMAS E. HAWLEY, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed July 1, 1997)
THOMAS P. GLAKAS, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed January 5, 1998)
MICHELLE L. SPENCER, *Research Assistant* (appointed January 12, 1998)
CHRISTOPHER T. PEACE, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed March 5, 1998)
WILLIAM H. NATTER, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed April 1, 1998)
MONICA M. BARRON, *Executive Assistant to the Staff Director* (appointed April 9, 1998)
JEREMY D. WAGNER, *Staff Assistant* (appointed June 8, 1998)
SHEILA A. DEARYBURY, *Counsel* (appointed July 20, 1998)
ERICA A. STRIEBEL, *Staff Assistant* (appointed July 20, 1998)
ASHLEY D. GODWIN, *Staff Assistant* (appointed July 27, 1998)
ELIZABETH A. SHARP, *Staff Assistant* (appointed August 19, 1998)
JOHN J. POLLARD III, *Professional Staff Member* (appointed September 1, 1998)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

A total of 155 meetings were held by the Committee on National Security, its subcommittees and panels during the 105th Congress. The Committee held 18 joint meetings. A breakdown of the meetings and briefings follows:

Full Committee	37
Subcommittees	
Military Installations and Facilities	14
Military Personnel	19
Military Procurement	27
Military Readiness	19
Military Research and Development	29
Full Committee Panels	
Special Oversight Panel on Morale, Welfare and Recreation	6
Special Oversight Panel on the Merchant Marine	4

LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

LEGISLATION ENACTED INTO LAW

PUBLIC LAW 105-41 (H.R. 1585)

To allow postal patrons to contribute to funding for breast cancer research through the voluntary purchase of certain specially issued United States postage stamps, and for other purposes

Referred to as the Stamp Out Breast Cancer Act, H.R. 1585 requires the U.S. Postal Service to establish a special rate of postage for first-class mail to be offered as an alternative that patrons may use voluntarily to contribute to funding for breast cancer research. This measure was referred to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, as well as Committees on Commerce, and National Security. H.R. 1585 passed the House by recorded vote on July 22, 1997 under suspension of the rules and passed the Senate July 24, 1997 by unanimous consent. H.R. 1585 was signed by the President and became law on August 13, 1997.

Date of enactment: August 13, 1997.

PUBLIC LAW 105-85 (H.R. 1119)

To authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes

Public Law 105-85 authorizes funds totaling \$268,301,837,000 for national defense functions fiscal year 1998 and provides a budget authority level of \$268,196,880,000.

Division A

Division A of Public Law 105-85 authorizes funds for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense.

Subtitle A of Title I authorizes \$45,773,761,000 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, and limitations, authorize transfer of or earmark funds for specified programs for the armed forces, including Army helicopter modernization and M113 vehicle modifications; Navy new attack submarine, and CVN-77 nuclear aircraft carrier ship programs; Air Force B-2 bomber and ALR radar warning receiver programs, as well as NATO joint surveillance/target attack radar system (JSTARS).

Subtitle A of Title II authorizes \$36,536,952,000 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 7 separate research and development-related matters.

Subtitles C through F of Title II address ballistic missile defense programs, miscellaneous reviews, studies, reports and other matters.

Subtitle A of Title III authorizes \$93,794,227,000 for operation and maintenance (O&M) and \$2,031,900,000 for working capital funds for the armed forces and defense agencies, Armed Forces Retirement Home; and for the transfer from National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund.

Subtitles B through G of Title III address military readiness issues; environmental provisions, depot-level activities, commissaries and nonappropriated fund instrumentalities, as well as other matters such as the program to investigate fraud, waste and abuse within the Department of Defense.

Title IV provides military personnel authorizations for the active and reserve forces and for military training student loans for fiscal year 1998 and authorizes appropriations of \$69,470,505,000 for military personnel for fiscal year 1998. The end strengths for active duty personnel for fiscal year 1998 are as follows:

Army, 495,000
Navy, 390,802
Marine Corps, 174,000
Air Force, 371,577

The Selected Reserve end strengths for fiscal year 1998 are as follows:

Army National Guard, 361,516,000
Army Reserve, 208,000
Naval Reserve, 94,294
Marine Corps Reserve, 42,000
Air National Guard, 108,002
Air Force Reserve, 73,447
Coast Guard Reserve, 8,000

The end strengths for reserves on active duty in support of the reserve components for fiscal year 1998 are as follows:

Army National Guard, 23,310
Army Reserve, 11,500

Naval Reserve, 16,136
 Marine Corps Reserve, 2,559
 Air National Guard, 10,671
 Air Force Reserve, 867

Title V sets military personnel policy, including provisions that address officer personnel policy; the reserve components; military technicians; improving recruit quality and reducing recruit attrition; military education and training; commission on military training and gender-related issues; decorations and awards; military justice matters and other matters such as sexual harassment investigations and reports.

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

Title VII contains military health care provisions, including health care services; the TRICARE program; uniformed services treatment facilities; changes to existing laws regarding health care management and other matters.

Title VIII addresses acquisition policy, acquisition reform and other matters such as the use of major range and test facility installations by commercial entities.

Title IX contains Department of Defense organization and management provisions, including Department of Defense personnel management, schools and centers and intelligence-related matters.

Title X addresses general provisions relating to financial matters; naval vessels and shipyards; counter-drug activities; miscellaneous report requirements and repeals; matters relating to terrorism, matters relating to defense, and other matters.

Title XI addresses Department of Defense civilian personnel.

Title XII concerns matters relating to other nations including United States armed forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina; export controls on high performance computers, and other matters such as defense burdensharing.

Title XIII addresses arms control and related matters.

Title XIV concerns Cooperative Threat Reduction with states of Former Soviet Union.

Title XV addresses Federal Charter for the Air Force Sergeants Association.

Division B

Division B of Public Law 105–85 authorizes appropriations in the amount of \$9,173,748,000 for military construction and family housing in support of the active forces, the reserve components and the NATO security investment program for fiscal year 1998. In addition Division B contains military construction program and military family housing changes; real property and facilities administration; defense base closure and realignment; as well as land conveyances and Sikes Act improvement.

Division C

Division C of Public Law 105–85 authorizes appropriations in the amount of \$11,520,344,000 for Department of Energy national security programs for fiscal year 1998. Division C includes an author-

ization for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board; the National Defense Stockpile; Naval Petroleum Reserves; the Panama Canal Commission, and the Maritime Administration.

The Committee on National Security reported H.R. 1119, amended, to the House on June 16, 1997. The measure passed the House, amended, on June 25, 1997, and the Senate on July 11, 1997. After the House agreed to a conference report on October 28, 1997, and the Senate on November 6, 1997, H.R. 1119 was signed by the President and became law on November 18, 1997.

(H. Rept. 105-132; S. Rept. 105-29; H. Rept. 105-340; H.N.S.C. 105-2; H.N.S.C. 105-3; H.N.S.C. 105-4; H.N.S.C. 105-5; H.N.S.C. 105-6; H.N.S.C. 105-7; H.N.S.C. 105-8; H.N.S.C. 105-12; H.N.S.C. 105-13)

Date of enactment: November 18, 1997.

PUBLIC LAW 105-103 (H.R. 2813)

To waive time limitations specified by law in order to allow the Medal of Honor to be awarded to Robert R. Ingram of Jacksonville, Florida, for acts of valor while a Navy Hospital Corpsman in the Republic of Vietnam during the Vietnam conflict

H.R. 2813 was referred to the Committee on National Security November 4, 1997. The measure was considered under suspension of the rules and passed the House by recorded vote on November 8, 1997. H.R. 2813 passed the Senate by unanimous consent on November 10, 1997 and was signed by the President and became law on November 20, 1997.

Date of enactment: November 20, 1997.

PUBLIC LAW 105-107 (S. 858)

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1998 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes

Public Law 105-107 authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 1998 for intelligence and intelligence related activities of the United States Government, including Department of Defense intelligence-related activities within the jurisdiction shared by the Committee on National Security and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Public Law 105-107 addresses the Community Management Account and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System. Within the General Provisions is an amendment to the National Security Act of 1947 to authorize the detail of employees within the intelligence community to positions in the Intelligence Community Assignment Program, for a maximum of three years with an additional one-year extension in the public interest.

S. 858 passed the Senate June 19, 1997. A similar bill, H.R. 1775, which the Committee on National Security was discharged from consideration on July 1, 1997, passed the House, amended, on July 9, 1997. The House struck all after the enacting clause of S. 858, and inserted in lieu thereof the provisions of H.R. 1775 as passed by the House. A conference between the House and the Senate began on July 21, 1997 where the speaker appointed conferees

from the Committee on National Security. A conference report was agreed to and passed the Senate by unanimous consent on November 6, 1997 and passed the House on November 7, 1997. S. 858 was signed by the President and became law on November 20, 1997.

(S. Rept. 105–24; H. Rept. 105–350 (H.R. 1775))

Date of enactment: November 20, 1997.

PUBLIC LAW 105–129 (S. 1507)

To amend the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1998 to make certain technical corrections

Public Law 105–129 makes technical corrections to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998. S. 1507 passed the Senate by unanimous consent November 9, 1997 and passed the House by voice vote under suspension of the rules November 12, 1997. The measure was signed by the President and became law on December 1, 1997.

Date of enactment: December 1, 1997.

PUBLIC LAW 105–152 (H.R. 2796)

To authorize the reimbursement of members of the Army deployed to Europe in support of operations in Bosnia for certain out-of-pocket expenses incurred by members during the period beginning on October 1, 1996, and ending on May 31, 1997

Referred to as the Army Reserve-National Guard Equity Reimbursement Act, Public Law 105–152 authorizes the Secretary of the Army to reimburse members of the Army who were deployed to or from Europe between October 1, 1996, and May 31, 1997, in support of operations in Bosnia, for expenses incurred in the shipment of personal property that would have otherwise been covered by a temporary change authorized by the Department of the Army. H.R. 2796 was referred to the Committee on National Security on November 4, 1997. The measure passed both the House, under suspension of the rules, and the Senate, by unanimous consent, on November 13, 1997. H.R. 2796 was signed by the President and became law on December 17, 1997.

Date of enactment: December 17, 1997.

PUBLIC LAW 105–222 (H.R. 3731)

To designate the auditorium located within the Sandia Technology Transfer Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico, as the “Steve Schiff Auditorium”

The National Security Committee was discharged from consideration of H.R. 3731 by unanimous consent on July 15, 1998. The measure passed the House by recorded vote on July 16, 1998 and the Senate by unanimous consent on July 30, 1998. H.R. 3731 was signed by the President and became law on August 7, 1998.

Date of enactment: August 7, 1998.

PUBLIC LAW 105-261 (H.R. 3616)

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1999 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1999, and for other purposes

Public Law 105-261 authorizes funds totaling \$271,547,636,000 for national defense functions fiscal year 1999 and provides a budget authority level of \$270,496,915,000.

Division A

Division A of Public Law 105-261 authorizes funds for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense.

Subtitle A of Title I authorizes \$49,898,362,000 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, and limitations, and authorize transfer of or earmark funds for specified programs for the armed forces including Army Longbow Hellfire Missile and armored system modernization; Navy CVN-77 nuclear aircraft carrier and seawolf submarine program; Air Force F-22 and C-130J aircraft programs, and other matters such as the chemical stockpile emergency preparedness program.

Subtitle A of Title II authorizes \$36,007,938,000 for research, development, test and evaluation for the armed forces and the defense agencies, including amounts for basic and applied research.

Subtitle B of Title II establishes certain program requirements, restrictions, and limitations on 8 separate research and development-related matters.

Subtitles C through E of Title II address Ballistic Missile Defense and other matters such as NATO alliance ground surveillance concept definition.

Subtitle A of Title III authorizes \$92,891,511,000 for operation and maintenance (O&M) and \$1,746,137,000 for working capital funds for the armed forces and defense agencies, including the Armed Forces Retirement Home, and transfer from National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund.

Subtitles B through F of Title III address program requirements, restrictions and limitations; environmental provisions; information technology; defense infrastructure support improvement; commissaries and nonappropriated fund instrumentalities, and other matters such as the Department of Defense readiness reporting system.

Title IV provides military personnel authorizations for the active and reserve forces for fiscal year 1999 and authorizes appropriations of \$70,592,286,000 for military personnel for fiscal year 1999. The end strengths for active duty personnel for fiscal year 1999 are as follows:

Army, 480,000
Navy, 372,696
Marine Corps, 172,200
Air Force, 370,882

The Selected Reserve end strengths for fiscal year 1999 are as follows:

- Army National Guard, 3657,223
- Army Reserve, 208,003
- Naval Reserve, 90,843
- Marine Corps Reserve, 40,018
- Air National Guard, 106,992
- Air Force Reserve, 72,243
- Coast Guard Reserve, 8,000

The end strengths for reserves on active duty in support of the reserve components for fiscal year 1999 are as follows:

- Army National Guard, 21,986
- Army Reserve, 12,807
- Naval Reserve, 15,590
- Marine Corps Reserve, 2,362
- Air National Guard, 10,931
- Air Force Reserve, 992

Title V sets military personnel policy, including provisions that address officer personnel policy; reserve component matters; military education and training; decorations, awards and commendations; administration of agencies responsible for review and correction of military records; reports and other matters.

Title VI addresses compensation and other personnel benefits, including pay and allowances; travel and transportation allowances; retired pay, survivor benefits and related matters.

Title VII contains military health care provisions, including health care services; the TRICARE program; health care services for medicare-eligible Department of Defense beneficiaries; other changes to existing laws regarding health care management and other matters such as Department of Defense Organ and Tissue Donor program.

Title VIII addresses acquisition policy, acquisition management and related matters; amendments to general contracting authorities, procedures, and limitations.

Title IX contains Department of Defense organization and management provisions, including Department of Defense Officers and Organization; Department of Defense Financial Management; joint warfighting experimentation, and other matters.

Title X contains general provisions relating to financial matters; naval vessels and shipyards; counter-drug activities and other assistance for civilian law enforcement, miscellaneous report requirements and repeals; armed forces retirement home; matters relating to defense property and other matters such as aviation accident investigations.

Title XI addresses Department of Defense civilian personnel.

Title XII addresses matters relating to other nations including United States armed forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina; matters relating to contingency operations; matters relating to NATO and Europe and other matters such as the transfer of excess UH-1 Huey and AH-1 Cobra helicopters to foreign countries.

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

Title XIV addresses domestic preparedness for defense against weapons of mass destruction.

Title XV concerns matters relating to arms control, export controls and counterproliferation including arms control matters; satellite export controls; other export control matters, and counterproliferation matters.

Division B

Division B of Public Law 105–261 authorizes appropriations in the amount of \$8,443,742,000 for military construction and family housing in support of the active forces, the reserve components, the NATO security investment program and Juniper Butte Range withdrawal. In addition, Division B contains miscellaneous and general provisions that concern military construction program and military family housing changes; real property and facilities administration; defense base closure and realignment; land conveyances; and other matters.

Division C

Division C of Public Law 105–261 authorizes appropriations in the amount of \$11,967,660,000 for Department of Energy national security programs for fiscal year 1999. Division C includes authorization for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board; National Defense Stockpile; Naval Petroleum Reserves; Panama Canal Commission; Maritime Administration; increased monitoring of products made with forced labor; fair trade in automotive parts and Radio Free Asia.

The Committee on National Security reported H.R. 3616, amended, to the House on May 12, 1998. The measure passed the House, amended, by recorded vote on May 21, 1998 and passed the Senate, amended, on June 25, 1998 by unanimous consent. The House agreed to a conference report on September 24, 1998, and the Senate on October 1, 1998, both by recorded vote. H.R. 3616 was signed by the President and became law on October 17, 1998.

(H. Rept. 105–532; S. Rept. 105–189; H. Rept. 105–736; H.N.S.C. 105–27; H.N.S.C. 105–28; H.N.S.C. 105–30; H.N.S.C. 105–31; H.N.S.C. 105–32; H.N.S.C. 105–33; H.N.S.C. 105–34; H.N.S.C. 105–41;)

Date of enactment: October 17, 1998.

PUBLIC LAW 105–371 (H.R. 2263)

To authorize and request the President to award the congressional Medal of Honor posthumously to Theodore Roosevelt for his gallant and heroic actions in the attack on San Juan Heights, Cuba, during the Spanish-American War

H.R. 2263 was referred to the House National Security Committee on July 25, 1998. The measure passed the House under suspension of the rules by voice vote on October 8, 1998, and passed the Senate by unanimous consent on October 21, 1998. H.R. 2263 was signed by the President and became law on November 12, 1998.

(H.N.S.C. 105–44)

Date of enactment: November 12, 1998.

LEGISLATION REPORTED BUT NOT ENACTED

H.R. 695

To amend title 18, United States Code, to affirm the rights of United States persons to use and sell encryption and to relax export controls on encryption

H.R. 695, reported to the House as the Security and Freedom through Encryption (SAFE) Act of 1997, was referred to the National Security Committee, as well as the Committees on Judiciary, International Relations, Commerce and the Select Committee on Intelligence on February 12, 1997. H.R. 695, as reported, amended, by the Committee on National Security would have recognized the potential threat to national security posed by relaxed export controls and provided measures to ensure that the federal government retain the ability to review encryption exports. At the same time the resolution would have provided flexibility to permit the government policy to stay current with the rapid pace of technological advances in this area.

H.R. 695 was reported, amended, to the House by the Committee on September 12, 1997. It was placed on the union calendar on September 29, 1997. No further action was taken.

(H. Rept. 105-108, Part III; H.N.S.C. 105-23).

H.R. 1778

To reform the Department of Defense

H.R. 1778, introduced as the Defense Reform Act of 1997, was referred to the Committee on National Security as well as the Committees on Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Government Reform and Oversight. The measure was reported to the House, amended, on June 17, 1997. H.R. 1778 was placed on the Union Calendar on June 4, 1998. No further action was taken. However, provisions of the Defense Reform Act were included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85).

(H. Rept. 105-133, Part I; H.N.S.C. 105-16).

H.R. 2786

To authorize additional appropriations of the Department of Defense for ballistic missile defenses and other measures to counter the emerging threat posed to the United States and its allies in the Middle East and Persian Gulf region by the development and deployment of ballistic missiles by Iran

H.R. 2786 would have authorized appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1998 for defense-wide research, development, test, and evaluation, for specific programs to counter the threat posed by the development and deployment of ballistic missiles by Iran. The measure was reported to the House by the National Security Committee, amended, as the Theater Missile Defense Improvement Act of 1998 on March 26, 1998. H.R. 2786 passed the House by voice vote on March 30, 1998. It was received in the Senate and referred to the Senate Armed Services Committee on March 31, 1998. No further action was taken.

(H. Rept. 105-468, Part I.).

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

The oversight responsibilities of the Committee on National Security were conducted primarily within the context of the committee's consideration of the annual defense authorization bill, which covers the breadth of the operations of the Department of Defense (DOD) as well as a significant portion of the annual operating budget of the Department of Energy. The roughly \$270 billion annual National Defense function budget involves millions of military and civilian personnel, thousands of facilities, and hundreds of agencies, departments, and commands located throughout the world.

SUMMARY OF OVERSIGHT PLAN

The committee continued its oversight and assessment of threats to U.S. national security and U.S. interests and the preparedness of the U.S. armed forces to address these threats. Throughout the 105th Congress, the committee received classified and unclassified briefings on the international threat environment. In consideration of the fiscal years 1998 and 1999 defense budget requests, the committee conducted appropriate oversight hearings with the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the individual service Secretaries and Chiefs of Staff, regional Commanders-in-Chief, other officials of the Department of Defense and the military departments, officials of the Central Intelligence Agency and other defense-related intelligence agencies, and officials of the Department of Energy.

While most of the committee's oversight agenda was designed to serve primarily in support of the annual authorization bill, much of the committee's most demanding oversight activity was event-driven and not subject to prior planning.

ACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following specific areas and subjects were designated for special attention during the 105th Congress:

READINESS AND QUALITY OF LIFE

The committee continued to focus on the readiness and quality of life of the armed services and the adequacy of the Administration's defense spending priorities to support sustained readiness and modernization of our military during the 105th Congress. The committee also continued the comprehensive review of both short and long-term readiness problems begun in the 104th Congress. These reviews revealed contradictions between official reports of military readiness and the reality confronting military personnel out in the field. Where official reports and testimony before the committee portrayed the overall readiness of U.S. armed forces as

high, soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines increasingly admitted that their units are continuing to slip below standards. In an effort to assess current levels of readiness, the committee conducted a series of hearings—both in Washington and at various military installations throughout the United States—to hear the views of operational unit commanders and senior non-commissioned officers from all of the military services on this issue. The testimony confirmed the committee's concerns that personnel are working harder and longer than ever before and that the readiness of U.S. military forces is declining. To address these problems, the committee applied additional funding to several critical readiness accounts while protecting core readiness accounts from the diversion of funds to pay for continued unbudgeted contingency operations. Specific attention was paid to readiness areas such as operating forces, mobilization and training, recruiting, base operations, spare parts and real property maintenance, maintenance of operational equipment, and quality of life programs supporting military personnel and their families.

Additional attention was given to the following: an examination of the current state of readiness and training of the armed services; revising the current methods of measuring the readiness of military units to provide an accurate reflection of unit readiness; a major revision to the depot-level maintenance procedures of the Department of Defense; a continuing examination of the training required for the maintenance of a high state of readiness and whether training requirements are properly funded; examination of the impact of the high pace of deployments on service personnel and their families; a major review of logistics, supply operations, and the privatization of military functions; officer and enlisted recruiting, accessions, promotions, separations, and retirements; assessment of pay, compensation, and other benefits of military service; assessment of the current quality of military health care; examination of family support programs, including child care and dependent education; review of the current quality and adequacy of the military family housing supply; review of the current quality and adequacy of barracks, bachelor enlisted quarters, and dormitories; and examination of the backlog in the repair and maintenance of the military housing supply.

Particular attention was also given to the oversight of Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) programs including the examination of military exchanges and commissaries and oversight of non-appropriated fund construction programs and other non-appropriated fund instrumentalities. This active oversight resulted in a number of initiatives contained in the National Defense Authorization Acts for Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999 (Public Laws 105-85 and 105-261). These included protecting the funding of the Defense Commissary Agency by requiring the Department to manage and fund the agency, establishing the pricing policy of tobacco products in commissaries; expanding reserve commissary privileges from 12 to 24 visits per year; and requiring the Department to allow authorized patrons unfettered access to exchange and commissary items overseas. Other initiatives included expanding the types of merchandise that military exchanges may sell and prohibiting further closure of libraries on military installations.

MILITARY MODERNIZATION

Despite the fact that the 104th Congress added over \$11 billion to DOD procurement budget requests for fiscal years 1996 and 1997—a 15 percent increase for each of those years—DOD officials testified at the beginning of the 105th Congress that the most serious shortcoming in future budget requests was in the area of modernization. Based on numerous hearings, extensive testimony, and a concerted effort to identify unfunded requirements, the committee continued to increase the procurement accounts in the 105th Congress in an attempt to move them significantly closer to the \$60 billion annual goal established by the immediate past Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS). This goal was also endorsed by the current Secretary of Defense. The committee applied these additional funds toward major weapon systems and on the less-glamorous, yet mission-essential items that are critical for the day-to-day readiness of the troops in the field. Similarly, in addition to increasing funding for the active forces, the committee also continued its commitment to the total force by adding aircraft, vehicles, and various upgrades to existing equipment for the national guard and reserve components.

The committee addressed the Department's modernization needs by conducting numerous broad-based hearings with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, the Service Acquisition Executives, the Service Chiefs, and the senior requirements oversight officials of the JCS. The committee also held more focused hearings in the following areas: shipbuilding requirements to maintain a 300-ship Navy into the next century; near- and long-term tactical aircraft modernization; long-range aircraft/deep attack weapons modernization; new attack submarine program; critical infrastructure protection/information assurance; and airborne reconnaissance/unmanned aerial vehicles.

NATIONAL MILITARY STRATEGY AND FORCE STRUCTURE

During the 105th Congress, the committee gave particular attention to the central issues of national military strategy and U.S. military force structure raised by the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) and National Defense Panel (NDP), the two congressionally-mandated strategic reviews conducted in 1997. In three full committee hearings, a briefing by members of the NDP and extensive briefings by the Department of Defense and NDP members and staff on the process and substance of the QDR and NDP reports, the committee thoroughly analyzed the budgetary, strategic and tactical assumptions underlying the two reviews and the force structure designed to support the national military strategy of the United States. Particular attention was devoted to understanding the range of U.S. national security interests, threats to those interests, and strategic methods for responding to those threats as outlined in the QDR and NDP. Moreover, the committee undertook extensive analysis of the force structure requirements and levels of operational readiness required and assumed by both reviews. Finally, the committee closely scrutinized the proposed defense budgets and programs forecast by the QDR and the NDP, both for their adequacy in support of the national security and national military

strategies and their fiscal soundness. These activities formed the basis of committee legislative actions on the fiscal year 1998 and 1999 defense authorization bills.

MANPOWER REDUCTIONS

Throughout both sessions of the 105th Congress, the committee perceived a growing propensity of the Department of Defense to accelerate manpower reductions in order to achieve savings that could be reapplied to modernization and current operations funding requirements. Believing that such accelerated personnel reductions exacerbated readiness and other problems created by significantly increased operations tempo, the committee fought successfully against the Department's efforts to repeal mandated floors on military personnel end strength.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE

The committee placed a high priority on ensuring that the U.S. ballistic missile defense (BMD) program is well funded, well managed, and directed toward deployment of modern, highly capable systems to protect the American people and our troops abroad. Throughout the 105th Congress the committee devoted particular oversight attention on plans for conducting research and development on missile defense systems; plans for deployment of national missile defenses and advanced theater missile defenses for forward deployed U.S. military forces and friendly forces and allies; and examining the rapid evolution of serious theater and long-range ballistic missile threats—including the report of the Commission to Assess the Ballistic Missile Threat to the United States, a.k.a. the “Rumsfeld Commission” (see “Additional Oversight Activities”). The committee also received numerous briefings on ballistic missile developments in North Korea and Iran.

The committee also reported, and the House approved, the Theater Missile Defense Improvement Act of 1998, H.R. 2786, which provided additional funding to meet rapidly evolving theater ballistic missile threats. Much of this funding was incorporated in the fiscal year 1998 emergency supplemental appropriations act. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261) also restructured the Theater High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) program to allow program managers to proceed with the successful radar and battle management portions of the program while using appropriate technical and price competition to advance the THAAD missile. Substantial funding was also added to the Navy Theater Wide missile defense program to accelerate that important effort.

BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT (BRAC)

Particular attention was given to the examination of the management of the drawdown in defense infrastructure under the base closure and realignment process and an assessment of the adequacy of estimates provided to Congress on the costs and savings associated with base closures and realignments in 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995.

MILITARY APPLICATIONS OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

Particular attention was given to the following: the health and stability of the nuclear weapons production complex, the viability of science based stockpile stewardship, the Accelerated Strategic Computing Initiative (ASCI), national laboratory cooperation with the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO), tritium requirements and production technology, and Department of Energy (DOE) budgeting practices. Highlights of the Defense Authorization Acts for Fiscal Years 1998 (Public Law 105–85) and 1999 (Public Law 105–261) included: additional funding for the production complex; a provision requiring that the Department of Energy identify clear criteria by which to judge the success of science-based stockpile stewardship; a modest decrease to funding requested for the ASCI program, intended to allow that effort to proceed at an aggressive and reasonable pace; provisions requiring a memorandum of understanding to facilitate the use of DOE labs by BMDO and designating DOE funds for ballistic missile defense research; additional funding for tritium production and a requirement that the Department sustain two tritium production technology options through fiscal year 1999; and a provision requiring that the Department submit a report assessing how it might revise its budgeting practices.

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The committee continued its aggressive examination of the organization and management of the Department of Defense, the military departments, and the defense agencies with a view to improving efficiency and reducing costs. The committee believed that the failure to reprioritize scarce defense resources from administrative “overhead” accounts into modernization, readiness, and quality of life programs will threaten the future viability of the U.S. military. Highlights of the fiscal year 1998 and 1999 defense authorization bills’ organizational and managerial reforms included: mandated reductions in the acquisition workforce and in the Office of the Secretary of Defense; reduced the number of assistant secretaries of defense from 10 to 9; reduced the Advisory and Assistance Services (AAS) accounts and prohibited the Department from classifying more than 30 percent of its AAS expenses as “miscellaneous” in its fiscal year 2000 budget request, and no more than 15 percent in following years; required the Secretary of Defense to report annually to Congress on the personnel and budgetary resources dedicated to non-mission activities as compared to mission related activities; and terminated the Patent Advisory Board and transferred its functions to the Defense Technology Security Administration. The committee also performed detailed oversight of Secretary Cohen’s 1997 Defense Reform Initiative to include holding a hearing with testimony from the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

ADDITIONAL OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

BALLISTIC MISSILE THREAT

For the past four years, the committee has been concerned with the vulnerability of the United States to ballistic missile attack, the

ability of the U.S. intelligence community to foresee the emergence of ballistic missile threats in sufficient time to allow deployment of an effective defense, and the Administration's disinclination to move forward more aggressively with the rapid development of technologies that would defend the American people against such threats. This concern led the committee to increase funding for ballistic missile defense programs beyond requested amounts.

During the 104th Congress, the committee legislated creation of an independent Commission to Assess the Ballistic Missile Threat to the United States (a.k.a. the "Rumsfeld Commission") as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (Public Law 104-201). However, because of delays in the appointments process, the commission's charter was re-authorized in the 105th Congress in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85).

The committee held an open hearing and a closed briefing to receive the report of the commission. The commission reported its unanimous conclusions that ballistic missiles armed with nuclear or biological weapons not only "pose a growing threat" to the United States, its forces abroad, and U.S. allies, but that the threat "is broader, more mature and evolving more rapidly than has been reported in estimates and reports by the intelligence community." The commission also found that the global proliferation of technical information and advanced technologies, the relaxation of U.S. export controls, and the increased ability of other states to conceal their ballistic missile development programs may leave the United States with "little or no warning" prior to the emergence of a ballistic missile threat to the United States.

SUPERCOMPUTER EXPORTS

Concerned that the Administration was decontrolling supercomputer exports for commercial reasons, while disregarding the risk of potential adversaries using supercomputers in the development and maintenance of nuclear weapons, the committee continued its monitoring effort begun in the 104th Congress. The committee's concerns were borne out early in the 105th Congress when, on January 13, 1997, the Russian Minister of Atomic Energy, Victor Mikhailov, announced that Russia had obtained U.S. manufactured supercomputers for its nuclear weapons labs, Arzamas-16 and Chelyabinsk-70. Mikhailov said the computers would be used to help Russia maintain the reliability of its nuclear weapons stockpile.

While exports to such weapons programs were prohibited by federal regulation, the exports were made possible by the Administration's relaxation of supercomputer export controls in 1996. The new export policy put U.S. exporters, instead of the government, in the role of determining whether a potential supercomputer recipient in a country of national security or proliferation concern was a benign civil end-user, or an end-user involved in the development of nuclear weapons or other military systems. This was a particular problem when dealing with closed societies or countries that secretly develop weapons of mass destruction.

The committee held two hearings on supercomputers in the 105th Congress and received testimony from the General Account-

ing Office, the Department of Defense, the Department of Commerce, and non-governmental experts on the military application of supercomputers. The testimony on recent supercomputer exports revealed that the Administration's new export process did not work, and had resulted in a number of exports to entities of national security or proliferation concern.

Therefore, the committee included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85) a provision that required that 10 days before the export of a supercomputer to a country of proliferation concern, the exporter identify to the U.S. government the intended foreign recipient. If the government has concerns about the prospective end-use or end-user of the computer, the government can then require the exporter to apply for an export license before the computer is shipped. This will allow the intelligence community and other agencies of the government to more carefully examine the potential end-user and determine whether they are involved in military operations or the development of weapons of mass destruction. If the government finds this to be the case, they can block the export by denying an export license.

ENCRYPTION CONTROL POLICY

The U.S. military has made information warfare a key element of U.S. military strategy. It is a tenet of this element of U.S. strategy that the United States must be able to protect its own communications from interception while exploiting the weaknesses in the information systems and communications of potential adversaries. The explosive growth of the Internet and the rise in electronic commerce in recent years have led to increased concerns over information security. A growing number of individuals and businesses now have access to the information superhighway and the capability to transmit volumes of personal and proprietary data from one user to another nearly instantaneously. As technology advances, the risk that the secure transmission of this information may be compromised by computer "hackers" is increasing. This risk has resulted in calls for greater encryption capabilities.

During the First Session of the 105th Congress, H.R. 695, the "Security and Freedom Through Encryption (SAFE) Act of 1997" was introduced and sequentially referred to the National Security Committee for its consideration. The committee was concerned that this legislation would significantly liberalize U.S. encryption policy by allowing commercially-available encryption software—along with any computers containing such software (including supercomputers)—to be exported without a government-issued export license. The committee was also concerned that this legislation would potentially nullify the supercomputer provisions of National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85). The committee held a hearing on the national security implications of the legislation on July 30, 1998. The Deputy Director of the National Security Agency (NSA) testified that "the passage of H.R. 695 would negatively impact NSA's missions . . . the immediate decontrol of strong encryption products without restriction would make our signals intelligence mission much more difficult and ultimately result in the loss of intelligence . . . This would greatly

complicate our exploitation of foreign targets, including military targets.” The Deputy Director concluded that H.R. 695 “will do irreparable harm to national security . . .” Based in part on such testimony, the committee amended H.R. 695 to preserve encryption software export controls by a vote of 45–1.

EXPORT OF SATELLITES FOR LAUNCH IN CHINA

In April 1998 press accounts began to emerge about a federal grand jury investigation of allegedly illicit technology transfers to China by U.S. satellite manufacturers Space Systems/Loral and Hughes Electronics. According to the press accounts and subsequent Administration briefings and testimony, the two satellite firms provided the Chinese government with technical assistance to correct launch vehicle flaws after a 1996 launch failure involving a Loral satellite. The Department of Defense reportedly concluded that “United States national security has been harmed” by this technology transfer. The technical assistance was provided without a Department of State-approved technical assistance agreement as required by federal regulation.

Earlier in 1998, while the Loral/Hughes investigation was ongoing, the President approved another Loral satellite launch from China over the objections of the Department of Justice. Justice Department officials were reportedly concerned that such an approval would appear to sanction the transfer of the same technology that Loral and Hughes were accused of illicitly transferring. Further claims surfaced in the press that the President had ignored national security concerns of officials from the Department of Defense and the Department of State in 1996 prior to transferring the export licensing jurisdiction for satellites from the more stringent Department of State regime to the Department of Commerce, which takes industry’s economic goals into consideration when making export licensing decisions. In addition, because satellites were transferred out of the Department of State regime, proliferation sanctions against the Chinese could be avoided, and Chinese launch of U.S. satellites could go forward. The wisdom of allowing and assisting in the launch of U.S. manufactured satellites on rockets in China was eventually questioned because the launch of a satellite involves the same technologies that are used to launch warheads on ballistic missiles.

To address these questions, the committee received a number of briefings and documents from the Department of Defense, the Department of State, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the Department of Commerce. Committee staff was also briefed repeatedly by various agencies on issues related to the launch of U.S. satellites on Chinese boosters. The committee’s oversight review of Chinese satellite launch issues culminated on June 17, June 18, and June 23, 1998 with joint hearings between the House Committee on National Security and the House Committee on International Relations. During the hearings the committees received testimony from non-governmental nonproliferation organizations, the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the Department of Commerce.

Due to the sensitivity of technologies involved in satellite launch that could be used in the development and refinement of ballistic

missiles, the committee included a number of provisions on the control of satellite exports in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261):

(1) Requirements that before a U.S. satellite is exported for launch in China, the President must certify that the launch will not measurably improve Chinese missile or space launch capabilities, or be detrimental to the U.S. space launch industry;

(2) A reversion of satellite export licensing jurisdiction to the Department of State from the Department of Commerce; and

(3) Requirements for technology transfer control plans, monitoring of foreign launches of U.S. satellites, intelligence community involvement, and congressional notification.

TACTICAL AVIATION

The committee is concerned that the DOD procurement budget for the three major tactical aircraft programs—the Navy F/A-18E/F, the Air Force F-22, and the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF)—is inadequate and that the production schedules for these three programs, as approved by the Department, will result in a huge bow wave of annual costs and annual aircraft production numbers during the years when these programs will simultaneously be in full rate production. To address this issue, the committee held briefings and hearings on the procurement budget's ability to provide for the more than \$300 billion for the three major tactical aircraft programs already in development. The committee also requested the Congressional Budget Office to study these three next-generation aircraft based on the most current DOD program schedules.

DEFENSE AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE—UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES (UAVS)

The committee carefully examined the growth in the Defense Airborne Reconnaissance Office (DARO) and the lack of successful completion of any of the critically needed UAVs for which the office was responsible. The committee initiated activities during the fiscal year 1998 budget cycle to eliminate the DARO and return program control and funding responsibilities of the various UAV programs back to the military services. These actions were successfully enacted in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85).

LONG RANGE AIR POWER

The committee devoted significant effort to understanding the requirements of the long range bomber force, the role this force will play in the mix of deep attack weapons, the future of the B-2 bomber, and conventional weapons upgrades for the bomber force. In April 1998, the committee held a hearing on the Report of the Panel to Review Long Range Air Power. The Panel concluded that additional funding for the B-2 should be used to maximize the effectiveness of the current fleet, advocated upgrades to the B-1 and B-52 fleets, recommended that additional procurement of bombers should be deferred, and determined that a long-range plan to sustain the bomber force is needed. The committee required such a

plan in its fiscal year 1999 Defense authorization bill. The committee also led the effort to add substantial funds to improve B-2 performance in both the National Defense Authorization Acts for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85) and 1999 (Public Law 105-261).

MERCHANT MARINE AND PANAMA CANAL

Particular attention was given to the following: examination of programs to maintain the U.S. flag merchant fleet and its role in strategic and sustainment sealift; the condition of the National Defense Reserve Fleet (NDRF) and its capability to meet surge requirements, and oversight of the implementation of Public Law 104-239, the Maritime Security Act of 1996 by the United States Maritime Administration and the United States Transportation Command. The committee also continued its oversight of the Panama Canal Commission and the scheduled transfer of its functions and assets to the Republic of Panama as specified by treaty on December 31, 1999.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY FOREIGN VISITOR PROGRAM

During the 104th Congress, the committee expressed its concern in the committee report on H.R. 3230, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (H. Rept. 104-563) regarding the increasing number of foreign nationals that visited the Department of Energy (DOE) nuclear weapons laboratories. In that report, the committee directed the General Accounting Office to determine how well the Department of Energy controls foreign visits to the weapons labs, and whether these visits raise any security or nonproliferation concerns.

The General Accounting Office reported to the committee during the 105th Congress (GAO/RCED-97-229, September 25, 1997). The report concluded that security procedures were not being effectively implemented, even though the nuclear weapons labs were being visited by an increasing number of foreign nationals from countries of national security and proliferation concern. As a result, individuals had been admitted to the weapons labs without the Department's knowledge that some of the individuals had suspected foreign intelligence backgrounds. In 1998 the committee was also informed that in response to counterintelligence concerns within the Administration, the Department of Energy had established an Office of Counterintelligence reporting directly to the Secretary of Energy. Committee staff received briefings on the justification for the new office, and how it will be organized and operate.

The committee also held a hearing on October 6, 1998, where the General Accounting Office testified on their 1997 recommendations and whether the DOE labs were acting to implement those recommendations. The committee also received testimony from the Deputy Secretary of Energy and the directors of the Los Alamos, Lawrence Livermore, and Sandia National Laboratories. These officials testified on actions they are taking to deal with the increasing number of foreign nationals that visit their labs each year. In closed session, the committee also received testimony from the director of DOE's Office of Counterintelligence, and from the Department's Special Advisor for Intelligence Activities. These officials provided testimony on counterintelligence matters.

MILITARY RETIREMENT AND COMPENSATION

The committee examined a wide range of compensation issues in preparation for the defense authorization bill for fiscal year 1998. During hearings, the committee pursued concerns about the adequacy of the military pay raise, the process for increasing the elements of military pay, the reform of allowances for quarters and subsistence, the adequacy of special and incentive pays, the adequacy of family separation pay, and the adequacy of pay during deployments. The committee's review resulted in legislation to increase basic pay, family separation pay, and certain special and incentive pays being incorporated in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85). The Act also included major reforms of both housing and subsistence allowance systems, a provision to protect total income level during deployments, and the authority to restructure compensation during deployments.

During consideration of the defense authorization bill for fiscal year 1999, the committee continued to explore evidence that the reduction in military retirement benefits, growth of the gap in basic pay increase rates between military members and private sector workers, and erosion of special pays and bonuses were hampering the ability of the services to recruit and retain quality personnel. During calendar year 1998, the testimony of DOD civilian and military leaders established that retirement benefits and compensation were issues of growing concern. Accordingly, the committee included a 3.6 percent military pay raise to keep pace with private sector pay increases, a pay raise for cadets and midshipmen at the service academies, a requirement for the Secretary of Defense to review the adequacy of military retirement benefits and submit a legislative proposal to reform the system, and several legislative provisions to extend, reform, and increase special pays and bonuses, especially for officer and enlisted aircrews.

RECRUITING AND RETENTION

The committee added \$100 million to recruiting advertising and administrative support budgets within the military services during fiscal years 1995 and 1996 to counter rapidly developing recruiting problems. When confronted with increasing accession requirements and flat recruiting budgets, recruiting continued to suffer during fiscal year 1997. The committee conducted a hearing March 13, 1997 to assess the decision by the Secretary of the Army to reduce recruit quality objectives and the initiatives within the other services to overcome increased recruiting difficulty. During fiscal year 1998, the committee again dedicated a hearing to examine the response of the services to recruiting challenges that grew worse as the year progressed. In a disturbing development during fiscal year 1998, both the Navy and the Army failed to meet the numerical objectives for new accessions—the Navy by almost 12 per cent—and all the services suffered reductions in recruit quality. The committee again enhanced recruiting programs and added funding to recruiting accounts in both the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85) and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261).

During the drawdown, enlisted retention was difficult to assess because the military services implemented a variety of incentive programs to encourage separations and de-emphasized the need for retention. Now, in the wake of the drawdown, the committee observed negative retention trends that became increasingly alarming during fiscal years 1997 and 1998. The committee responded with a wide range of compensation and quality of life initiatives in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85) and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261) as a hedge against further erosion of retention with its potentially serious implications for force readiness.

While officer retention remained generally good, the Navy, Marine Corps, and the Air Force have experienced decreasing retention among aviators as the airline industry has increased hiring. A similar long-term retention problem also exists with nuclear qualified officers in the Navy. During fiscal year 1998, the committee also became aware of significant negative trends in retention among Navy surface warfare and special operations officers. In these cases, the committee acted to authorize major increases to retention bonuses and special duty pay in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85) and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261), and to encourage the services to examine the issues and propose legislative solutions for future consideration.

BOARDS FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS (BCMRS)

The committee identified a series of problems associated with the processes for correcting military records within each of the services. A committee review revealed major management problems within the boards for correction of military records operated by each military department that affected the timeliness, equity, and impartiality of board decisions.

The committee included provisions in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261) that prevented the military departments from reducing board manpower levels, required the assignment of certain professional staff, limited ex parte communications by the boards, imposed timeliness standards on board decisions, and set clear limits on cases that fall under board jurisdiction.

MILITARY FUNERAL HONORS FOR VETERANS

The committee observed that military veterans were being laid to rest without even the most fundamental rendering of military honors. The committee sought to find a national solution to ensure that no family is disappointed and that no veteran is overlooked.

Accordingly, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261) included a provision that directed the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to jointly develop alternative methods to improve and increase the availability of military funeral honors for veterans.

RESERVE COMPONENTS

The committee paid particular attention and focus on the Department's increasing the reliance upon and readiness of the reserve components. As a result, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85), provided new authority for the President, without Congressional approval, to mobilize up to 30,000 members of the individual ready reserve as part of a Presidential Selective Reserve Call-up. This measure corrected an unresolved issue from the Desert Shield/Desert Storm experience. Then, because the President had no authority to quickly call-up members of the individual ready reserve, the Department of Defense was forced to call up elements of later-deploying units in order to provide individual fillers for early deploying reserve component units. When the later deploying units were, in turn, called up, it took far longer than necessary to rebuild them.

In addition, during both of the authorization cycles for fiscal year 1998 and 1999, the committee turned its attention to reforming and expanding the full-time support force so critical not only to the long-term readiness of the reserve components, but also to the ability of the reserves to fully participate in peacetime contingency operations. As a result, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85), directed the Department to reform and revitalize the military technician (dual status) program. In the subsequent authorization act, the committee provided additional funding to enable the Army National Guard to retain nearly 800 military technicians (dual status), and to increase by 1,000 the numbers of Army reservists on active duty in support of the reserves.

The committee reviewed the Ready Reserve Mobilization Income Insurance Program for reserve members involuntarily called to active duty and concluded that the program was ineffective as a result of poor design and implementation. In order to limit the ultimate cost of the program, the committee determined that the program could not be salvaged and directed the program be terminated in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85).

The committee has also been concerned about pay equity between reserve and active duty members when they are serving under identical or similar conditions. The committee recognized an unjustified disparity in the payment of imminent danger pay and included a provision in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261) that corrected the inequity.

Finally, in recognition of the growing threat to the nation from the employment by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction, and the unique capabilities in the reserve components to respond to such missions, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261), provided authority to organize regional response teams from the reserve components, and to permit full-time national guard and reserve personnel to train for and conduct operational missions.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT AND MILITARY BASIC TRAINING

In response to allegations of widespread sexual misconduct involving drill sergeants and cadre members at the U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School in Aberdeen, Maryland, as well as at other Army training centers, the committee conducted a comprehensive, bi-partisan investigation of sexual misconduct in the training centers of each of the military services.

The committee's effort focused on examining how our nation's military is being prepared to fight and win America's wars, and on whether the military services have established value systems that cut across race and gender. Specifically, the effort focused on assessing whether the services are instilling rigor and warrior spirit into the training environment, and whether the training programs are producing graduates who are, first and foremost, soldiers, sailors, airmen or marines.

Committee members visited basic and advanced training centers of each of the military services; received numerous briefings on issues ranging from military criminal investigative procedures to the military justice system; visited several other military installations around the world; conducted a hearing to review the Army's investigations into sexual misconduct in the service; issued an interim report on the committee's investigation that highlighted emerging issues of concern and summarized actions taken in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85), to address many of these concerns; and conducted a hearing to review the findings and recommendations of the Federal Advisory Committee on Gender-Integrated Training and Related Issues, an independent panel appointed by Defense Secretary William S. Cohen.

Specific actions taken by the committee in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85), included a requirement for an independent review of the ability of the military criminal investigative services to investigate crimes of sexual misconduct; a series of reforms to drill sergeant selection and training; and the establishment of a commission on basic training and gender-related issues. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261), directed the service secretaries to provide physically-separated and secure housing for male and female recruits during basic training; and to restrict after-hours access to recruit housing areas to drill sergeants and training personnel who are of the same gender as the recruits housed in the area, or to opposite-gender superiors in the chain of command of the recruits who are accompanied by a member of the same gender (not a recruit) as the recruits housed in the area.

MILITARY HEALTH SYSTEM

Military service members consistently list health care as a top quality of life issue. The committee took numerous actions to ensure that military members, retirees and their families have access to quality health care. The committee continued to urge the Administration to provide adequate funding for the Defense Health Program, and it restored \$274 million to an underfunded Defense Health Program in fiscal year 1998.

Additionally, the committee directed numerous improvements to the new TRICARE program to ensure that the program provides a quality, uniform health benefit for all military beneficiaries. The National Defense Authorization Acts for Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999 (Public Law 105-85 and Public Law 105-261), included several initiatives to improve the program: a requirement for the Secretary of Defense to prepare a plan for expanding the HMO option of the program—TRICARE Prime—into areas outside the 40-mile radius of military medical treatment facilities (MTFs) to provide military beneficiaries with greater access to less expensive health care coverage; a requirement for the Secretary of Defense to establish a system to measure the performance of MTFs and TRICARE contractors in meeting the standards for timely access to care; and authority for the Secretary of Defense to improve claims-processing procedures in an effort to minimize collection actions against military beneficiaries.

The committee also aggressively sought ways to improve health care coverage for military retirees and their families, particularly those retirees who are over age 65 and are Medicare eligible. Specifically, the committee worked closely with the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Commerce to establish a three-year demonstration program to allow Medicare-eligible military retirees to receive comprehensive health care at military facilities that would be reimbursed by Medicare; established a three-year demonstration program to allow up to 66,000 Medicare-eligible retirees and their families to enroll in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program beginning January 1, 2000, under the same cost-sharing arrangements as other federal employees; directed the Department to plan a complete redesign of its pharmacy system to ensure that all military beneficiaries, including retirees, have access to a universal, uniform pharmacy benefit; established a demonstration program to test the feasibility of providing TRICARE coverage as a supplement to Medicare for eligible retirees and their families; and expanded eligibility for the retiree dental insurance program established in the 104th Congress.

PERSIAN GULF ILLNESSES

The Committee is concerned about the illnesses from which many Gulf War veterans have suffered since the end of the Persian Gulf War. Department of Defense disclosures reveal that many veterans may have been exposed to low levels of chemical agents. Criticisms by the General Accounting Office and the Presidential Advisory Committee on Gulf War Veterans' Illnesses on the Department's handling of issues surrounding these illnesses and exposures have also served to fuel widespread concerns. As a result, the committee conducted a hearing on the status of the investigations into Persian Gulf illnesses. Furthermore, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85), included several provisions that addressed concerns relating to Persian Gulf illnesses. Specifically, it provided funds to evaluate treatments to relieve the symptoms of Gulf War illnesses; required the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to develop a comprehensive plan for providing health care to all veterans, active-duty members and reservists suffering from symptoms of Gulf War

illnesses; and directed the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to develop measures for monitoring the effectiveness and quality of follow-up health care services provided to Persian Gulf veterans experiencing symptoms of Gulf War illnesses. It also required the Secretary of Defense to establish a medical tracking system to be used during all overseas contingency or wartime operations, including humanitarian operations, for all deployed military members, including reservists, and required the Secretary of Defense to provide clear notification to service members that a drug being administered is an investigational new drug.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261), included a requirement for prior consent to be obtained from members of the armed forces before an investigational new drug can be administered by the services. However, the provision allowed the Secretary of Defense to request that the President waive the requirement for prior consent if the Secretary determines that obtaining prior consent is not feasible, is contrary to the best interests of the member involved, or is not in the best interests of national security. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261), also included a provision that provides the Secretary of Defense with authority to establish a center devoted to a longitudinal study to evaluate information on the health conditions of members of the armed forces upon their return from deployment on military operations in order to rapidly identify trends in illnesses or injuries among these members.

POW-MIA

As an enhancement to reform measures passed during the 104th Congress, the committee sponsored a comprehensive package of legislation that improved the ability of the nation to ensure the fullest possible accounting of POW/MIAs. The provisions, which were included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85), will better protect U.S. citizens who become missing during war or operations other than war and provide for increased involvement of the next of kin in the accounting process. The committee continued its oversight of DOD's implementation of these changes during a comprehensive hearing held near the conclusion of the 105th Congress.

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

BUDGET ACTIVITY

On March 20, 1997, the committee forwarded its views and estimates regarding the budget for National Defense (function 050) for fiscal year 1998 to the Committee on the Budget. The committee noted that the President's Budget continued to provide inadequate resources for National Defense and, when adjusted for inflation, represented a reduction of over two percent from fiscal year 1997 spending levels. The committee also expressed its concern over the Administration's underestimation of defense outlays in the President's Budget in order to avoid domestic program reductions. The committee reemphasized its dedication to the priorities established in the 104th Congress to restore and preserve military readiness, to ensure technological superiority through timely modernization, to enhance the quality of life for military personnel and families, and to reform inefficient Department of Defense bureaucracies and processes. The committee further recommended National Defense (function 050) authorization levels of \$268.2 billion in budget authority and \$267.5 billion in outlays.

On March 16, 1998, the committee forwarded its views and estimates regarding the budget for National Defense (function 050) for fiscal year 1999 to the Committee on the Budget. The committee noted that although the defense spending level in the President's Budget was generally consistent with the defense spending budget authority cap set forth in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, it represented a decline of one percent when adjusted for inflation. The committee noted that the Administration's estimate for defense outlays in the President's Budget was \$3.6 billion lower than that of the Congressional Budget Office. The committee expressed its growing concern over the continuing inability of the White House's Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office to achieve consensus on these annual estimates. The committee did not recommend specific National Defense (function 050) authorization levels for budget authority or outlays, but instead urged renegotiating the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 to increase the defense spending cap in order to permit sufficient funding of critical readiness, modernization and quality of life requirements of the military services.

FULL COMMITTEE HEARINGS

During the 105th Congress, the Committee on National Security held numerous hearings in accordance with its legislative and oversight roles. An examination of existing and emerging threats to U.S. national security interests provided the thematic overlay for the committee's consideration of the fiscal years 1998 and 1999 defense budget requests. Other full committee hearings focused on

the deployment and employment of U.S. military forces abroad in places like Bosnia and the Persian Gulf, defense reform, the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR), and technology transfers.

(H.N.S.C. 105-1; H.N.S.C. 105-2; H.N.S.C. 105-11; H.N.S.C. 105-14; H.N.S.C. 105-15; H.N.S.C. 105-16; H.N.S.C. 105-23; H.N.S.C. 105-24; H.N.S.C. 105-25; H.N.S.C. 105-27; H.N.S.C. 105-39; H.N.S.C. 105-40; H.N.S.C. 105-42; H.N.S.C. 105-43; H.N.S.C. 105-45; H.N.S.C. 105-50; H.N.S.C. 105-51; H.N.S.C. 105-52).

POSTURE HEARINGS

Early in each session of the 105th Congress, the committee sought and received testimony from Administration officials with respect to the Administration's overall national security policy, plans, and programs, and the budget proposals requested to implement them. As part of its oversight obligations, the committee requested and received posture statements from the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the uniformed service chiefs, and the service Secretaries.

In the first session, during deliberations on the Fiscal Year 1998 Defense Authorization Bill (H.R. 1119), the committee received testimony from Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General John Shalikashvili on February 12, 1997. Subsequently, the committee received testimony from the uniformed service chiefs; Gen. Dennis J. Reimer, Chief of Staff of the Army; Adm. Jay L. Johnson, Chief of Naval Operations; Gen. Charles C. Krulak, Commandant of the Marine Corps; and Gen. Ronald R. Fogleman, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, on March 5, 1997. The committee received testimony from the service secretaries; Togo D. West, Jr., Secretary of the Army; John H. Dalton, Secretary of the Navy; and Sheila E. Widnall, Secretary of the Air Force, on March 12, 1997.

In addition, the committee heard from regional commanders-in-chief. On March 6, 1997 the committee met to receive testimony from Gen. John H. Tilelli, USA, Commander in Chief, U.S. Forces Korea (USFK); Adm. Joseph W. Prueher, USN, Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM); and Gen. John J. Sheehan, USMC, Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command (ACOM); and on March 19, 1997 from Gen. J.H. Binford Peay, III, USA, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM); Gen. George A. Joulwan, USA, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. European Command (EUCOM); and Gen. Wesley K. Clark, USA, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Southern Command (SOCOM).

During the second session, the committee began its consideration of the Fiscal Year 1999 Defense Authorization Bill (H.R. 3616) with its first posture hearing on February 5, 1998, receiving testimony from Secretary Cohen and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Shelton. This was followed by a closed hearing on February 25, 1998 with Gen. John A. Gordon, Deputy Director Central Intelligence and Lt. Gen. Patrick M. Hughes, USA, Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency. Subsequently, the committee received testimony from regional commanders-in-chief. On March 4, 1998 the committee received testimony from Adm. Joseph W. Prueher, USN, Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command; Gen. John H.

Tilelli, USA, Commander in Chief, U.S. Forces Korea; and Adm. Harold W. Gehman, Jr., USN, Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command; and on March 5, 1998 from Gen. Wesley K. Clark, USA, Commander in Chief, U.S. European Command; and Gen. Anthony C. Zinni, USMC, Commander in Chief, U.S. Central Command. On March 12, 1998 the committee heard from the uniformed service chiefs; General Dennis J. Reimer, Chief of Staff, Department of the Army; Admiral Jay L. Johnson, Chief of Naval Operations, Department of the Navy; General Michael E. Ryan, Chief of Staff, Department of the Air Force; and General Charles C. Krulak, Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps. The committee concluded its posture hearings on March 26, 1998, receiving testimony from the service secretaries; Robert M. Walker, Acting Secretary of the Army; John H. Dalton, Secretary of the Navy, and F. Whitten Peters, Acting Secretary of the Air Force.

(H.N.S.C. 105-2; H.N.S.C. 105-27).

THREATS TO U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY

On February 13, 1997, the committee heard from former Directors of Central Intelligence, James Woolsey, William Webster, and James Schlesinger, to review the current and prospective threats to U.S. national security. This hearing, following the appearance of the Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, provided additional context early in the budget cycle for consideration of the Administration's fiscal year 1998 budget request. This approach was repeated during the committee's consideration of the fiscal year 1999 budget request, as former Directors of Central Intelligence James Woolsey and John Deutch appeared before the committee on February 12, 1998 to offer their views on existing and emerging threats facing the United States.

(H.N.S.C. 105-11; H.N.S.C. 105-40).

U.S. POLICY TOWARD BOSNIA

During the 105th Congress, the committee continued its oversight of U.S. policy toward Bosnia and the Balkans region. Through hearings and numerous classified intelligence and operations briefings, the committee intensified its activities as the Administration lifted its deadline for the withdrawal of U.S. forces in the region and additional units were rotated through Bosnia, Macedonia and elsewhere in the region. The committee participated in a number of Congressional fact-finding delegations to the region, and prepared a series of reports outlining and analyzing U.S. policy toward Bosnia and the Balkans, focusing especially on the operational and readiness strains caused by the extended presence of U.S. and NATO forces. These activities covered every aspect of that policy, from broad issues of political reconstruction in Bosnia and the former Yugoslavia to issues of NATO military burdensharing and the cost and preparedness of U.S. forces for an open-ended mission in the region. As the crisis in Kosovo developed, the committee hosted a series of classified briefings for all Members of the House of Representatives on these issues.

As part of its efforts to gain a thorough understanding of U.S. policy toward Bosnia and to provide comprehensive oversight of U.S. military deployments to the former Yugoslavia, the committee

also received testimony from the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of State, Department of Defense officials, the intelligence community and non-governmental experts familiar with the region.

(H.N.S.C. 105-43).

U.S. POLICY TOWARD IRAQ

During the 105th Congress, the committee's oversight role with respect to military deployments in the Persian Gulf region peaked as relations between Iraq and the United States worsened and strong U.S. military actions were contemplated. As the crisis continued throughout 1997 and 1998, the committee received a series of Administration operational and intelligence briefings on the situation regarding Iraq. In addition, a series of informal committee meetings were held with Middle East experts, former U.S. government officials, and former UN weapons inspectors. In response to the worsening overall situation, the committee held a hearing on September 16, 1998, to explore U.S. policy toward Iraq and the long-term viability of the weapons inspections regime. In both the fiscal year 1998 and fiscal year 1999 defense authorization bills, the committee extended the Department of Defense's authority to provide UN weapons inspectors in Iraq with expertise, equipment, and materiel in support of the UN-mandated weapons inspection mission.

(H.N.S.C. 105-51).

SPECIAL OVERSIGHT PANEL ON MORALE, WELFARE AND RECREATION

The Special Oversight Panel on Morale, Welfare and Recreation was appointed for the 105th Congress on February 4, 1997.

The panel conducted four hearings under its jurisdiction during the 105th Congress. Reviews of the fiscal year 1998 budget request for morale, welfare and recreation (MWR) programs were conducted on March 20, 1997 and April 10, 1997, while reviews of the fiscal year 1999 budget request were conducted on March 3, 1998 and March 12, 1998. The panel continued its oversight of the military services' MWR programs and operations of the Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA) and the military exchanges. Issues examined included the adequacy of military service MWR capitalization programs; examination of the pricing policy for tobacco products; the importance of the military resale system as a non pay benefit; and efforts to improve the efficiency of the operation of the commissaries, exchanges, and MWR activities.

This active oversight resulted in a number of initiatives contained in National Defense Authorization Acts for Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999 (Public Laws 105-85 and 105-261). These included protecting the funding of the Defense Commissary Agency by requiring the Department of Defense to manage and fund the agency, establishing the pricing policy of tobacco products in commissaries; expanding reserve commissary privileges from 12 to 24 visits per year; and requiring the Department of Defense to allow authorized patrons unfettered access to exchange and commissary items overseas.

Other panel initiatives included expanding of types of merchandise that military exchanges may sell, and prohibiting further closure of libraries on military installations. The panel also continued its annual review of the commissary surcharge and non-appropriated fund construction program.

(H.N.S.C. 105-8; H.N.S.C. 105-33)

SPECIAL OVERSIGHT PANEL ON THE MERCHANT MARINE

The Special Oversight Panel on the Merchant Marine was appointed for the 105th Congress on February 4, 1997. On March 19, 1997, the panel held a hearing to receive testimony on the budget request for fiscal year 1998 for the Panama Canal Commission and on legislative proposals to ease the transition of the canal to the government of Panama on December 31, 1999. Representatives of the Panama Canal Commission testified on these matters. On June 4, 1997, the panel recommended authorization levels for the Panama Canal Commission for fiscal year 1998. The panel also provided recommendations for additional changes to the Commission's organic statute to ease the transition. These recommendations were adopted by the committee on June 11, 1998, by unanimous voice vote, and were subsequently included in title XXXV of Division C of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85).

During the March 19, 1997 hearing, the panel also received testimony on the budget request for the Maritime Administration for fiscal year 1998. On June 4, 1997, the panel provided recommendations to the committee on authorization levels for the Maritime Administration. These recommendations were adopted by the committee on June 11, 1997 by unanimous voice vote. These recommendations were included in title XXXVI of Division C of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85).

On March 10, 1998, the panel held a hearing to receive testimony on the budget request for fiscal year 1999 for the Panama Canal Commission and on legislative proposals to ease the transition of the canal to the government of Panama on December 31, 1999. The Honorable Togo D. West, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission, and Alberto Aleman, Administrator of the Panama Canal Commission testified on these matters. On April 29, 1998, the panel recommended authorization levels for the Panama Canal Commission for fiscal year 1999. The panel also provided recommendations for the final legislation to facilitate the smooth transition of control of the canal to the government of Panama on December 31, 1999. These recommendations were adopted by the committee on May 6, 1998, by unanimous voice vote, and were subsequently included in title XXXV of Division C of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261).

During the March 10, 1998 hearing, the panel also received testimony on the budget request for the Maritime Administration for fiscal year 1999. On April 29, 1998, the panel provided recommendations to the committee on authorization levels for the Maritime Administration. These recommendations were adopted by the committee on May 6, 1998 by unanimous voice vote. These rec-

ommendations were included in title XXXVI of Division C of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261).

(H.N.S.C. 105-13; H.N.S.C. 105-34).

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES SUBCOMMITTEE

The Military Installations and Facilities Subcommittee held several hearings in support of its consideration of the fiscal year 1998 and fiscal year 1999 budget request for the military construction, military family housing, and other related programs of the Department of Defense and the military services. In addition to its consideration of the annual budget request, the subcommittee considered and reported legislation in each session of the 105th Congress which was included in division B of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85) and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261). In both instances, the legislation included alterations to the management of the military construction program and the military family housing program, modifications of the defense base closure and realignment process, and provisions affecting the conveyance, exchange, transfer of jurisdiction, or modification to existing statutory authority on the disposition of real property. The subcommittee reported legislation to reauthorize the Sikes Act.

The subcommittee took testimony from senior officials of the Department of Defense and senior officials and active and reserve component officers of the Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, including the Marine Corps, the Department of the Air Force, the Congressional Budget Office, the General Accounting Office, the Air Force Sergeants Association, the Fleet Reserve Association, the National Military Family Association, the Non-Commissioned Officers Association, the Reserve Officers Association and members of Congress.

(H.N.S.C. 105-7; H.N.S.C. 105-32)

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MILITARY HOUSING PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE

During the 105th Congress, the subcommittee met on March 13, 1997, and March 10, 1998, to conduct oversight hearings on the implementation by the Department of Defense and the military departments of the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (subchapter IV, chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code). The subcommittee took testimony from senior officials of the Department of Defense and the military services.

(H.N.S.C. 105-7; H.N.S.C. 105-32)

CURRENT IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES IN BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIONS

The subcommittee met on March 18, 1997 to conduct an oversight hearing on the current implementation issues in base realignment and closure actions. The subcommittee took testimony from

senior officials of the Department of Defense and Congressional Budget Office.

(H.N.S.C. 105-7)

OVERSEAS QUALITY OF LIFE INFRASTRUCTURE

The subcommittee met on April 8, 1997 to conduct an oversight hearing on the overseas quality of life infrastructure. The subcommittee took testimony from senior officers of the military services.

(H.N.S.C. 105-7)

LONG-TERM PLANNING FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The subcommittee met on April 10, 1997 to conduct an oversight hearing to assess the military construction component of the Future Years Defense Plan (FYDP) and the adequacy of the FYDP in addressing future facilities recapitalization and modernization requirements. The subcommittee took testimony from a senior official of the Department of Defense.

(H.N.S.C. 105-7)

INFRASTRUCTURE IMPLICATIONS OF THE DEFENSE REFORM INITIATIVE

The subcommittee met on March 18, 1998, to conduct an oversight hearing on the infrastructure implications of the Defense Reform Initiative. The subcommittee took testimony from senior officials of the Department of Defense and the General Accounting Office.

(H.N.S.C. 105-32)

MILITARY PERSONNEL SUBCOMMITTEE

The Military Personnel Subcommittee held a series of hearings to review the manpower portion of the fiscal years 1998 and 1999 defense budget requests: February 11, 1997, on the status of the investigation into Persian Gulf War illnesses; February 27, 1997, on the Department of Defense health care alternatives for military Medicare-eligible beneficiaries; March 4, 1997 (joint hearing with Military Readiness Subcommittee), readiness and personnel: views from the field; March 13, 1997, military compensation reform and recruiting/retention issues; April 8, 1997, review of general and flag officer authorizations; May 8, 1997, the status of the ready reserve mobilization income insurance program; July 29, 1997, reserve component issues from the Quadrennial Defense Review; October 1, 1997, Department of the Army reports on and corrective actions related to recent cases of sexual misconduct and related matters; January 29, 1998, the Quadrennial Defense Review and National Defense Panel recommendations—how new perspectives of force structure, mission, and resource allocation impact manpower resources and personnel policy; February 26, 1998, status of the TRICARE program; March 12, 1998, military recruiting, retention and related personnel programs and policies; March 17, 1998, findings of the Federal Advisory Committee on Gender-Integrated Training and Related Issues and Department of Defense response; March 20, 1998 (joint hearing with Military Readiness Subcommittee), assess readiness of Army follow-on forces and review Army-

National Guard integrated divisions; September 24, 1998, adequacy of the fiscal year 1999 Defense Health Program budget; September 25, 1998 (joint hearing with Readiness and Military Installations Subcommittees), readiness realities; September 28, 1998, awarding of the Medal of Honor to Theodore Roosevelt; and October 2, 1998, POW/MIA oversight. Briefings held: March 6, 1997, reserve component personnel; March 18, 1997, the link between strategy and force structure; April 8, 1997, military criminal investigative procedures; April 23, 1997, military criminal investigative procedures. Meetings held with POW/MIA groups: May 1, 1997, and October 29, 1997. Staff briefings: November 7, 1997, on General Accounting Office report on April 15, 1994, shutdown of Black Hawk helicopters; April 1, 1998, Surgeons General on the promotion process. (H.N.S.C. 105-6; H.N.S.C. 105-9; H.N.S.C. 105-10; H.N.S.C. 105-19, H.N.S.C. 105-31; H.N.S.C. 105-44, H.N.S.C. 105-46; H.N.S.C. 105-47)

MILITARY PROCUREMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

The Subcommittee on Military Procurement conducted numerous oversight hearings and briefings during the 105th Congress in its consideration of the fiscal years 1998 and 1999 Department of Defense and Department of Energy (DOE) budget requests: February 25, 1997 and February 25, 1998 (joint briefings with Military Research and Development Subcommittee), intelligence community assessments; February 26, 1997 (joint hearing with the Military Research and Development Subcommittee), Navy shipbuilding; March 5, 1997 (joint hearing with the Military Research and Development Subcommittee), tactical fighter aircraft modernization; March 11, 1997, destruction of the U.S. chemical weapons stockpile; March 11, 1997 and March 5, 1998 (joint hearings with Military Research and Development Subcommittee), Army modernization; March 12, 1997, B-2 bomber production; March 18, 1997, new attack submarine program; March 19, 1997 and May 15, 1997 (joint hearings with Military Research and Development Subcommittee), ballistic missile defense issues; March 20, 1997 (joint hearing with Military Research and Development Subcommittee), information assurance; April 8, 1997, acquisition workforce; April 9, 1997 (joint hearing with Military Research and Development Subcommittee), airborne reconnaissance/unmanned aerial vehicle programs; April 10, 1997 and March 19, 1998, Department of Energy programs; November 6, 1997, February 26, 1998, and October 8, 1998 (joint hearings with Military Research and Development Subcommittee), defense-wide modernization issues; March 4, 1998 (joint hearing with Military Research and Development Subcommittee), Navy and Marine Corps modernization issues; March 10, 1998 (joint hearing with Military Research and Development Subcommittee), Air Force modernization issues; April 1, 1998, long range airpower; and June 11, 1998 (joint hearing with Military Research and Development Subcommittee), critical infrastructure protection.

In addition, the subcommittee held other hearings on other matters: April 15, 1997, sale or transfer of supercomputers to foreign entities or governments engaged in nuclear weapons research and the impact of such transfer on U.S. national security interests; Sep-

tember 29, 1998 (joint hearing with Military Research and Development Subcommittee and with Space and Aeronautics Subcommittee, Committee on Science), U.S. space power in the 21st century; October 6, 1998, DOE foreign visitor control program; and October 8, 1998, procedures for the donation of naval vessels stricken from the register.

(H.N.S.C. 105-3; H.N.S.C. 105-12; H.N.S.C. 105-26; H.N.S.C. 105-28; H.N.S.C. 105-41; H.N.S.C. 105-48; H.N.S.C. 105-49; H.N.S.C. 105-53)

MILITARY READINESS SUBCOMMITTEE

The Military Readiness Subcommittee conducted a review of the operations and maintenance portion of the fiscal years 1998 and 1999 Department of Defense authorization requests and held a series of hearings within its jurisdiction. Major areas of the subcommittee's examinations included: military readiness trends and perspectives; defense reform initiatives; DOD efforts in measuring readiness; depot-level maintenance issues; DOD acquisition workforce; operation and maintenance financial management issues; mission capability rates; improving readiness capabilities; military training issues; quarterly readiness reports; assessing the readiness of Army follow-on forces and Army National Guard integrated divisions; and issues concerning the Naval Petroleum Reserves and the National Defense Stockpile of strategic and critical materials. In addition, the subcommittee conducted a series of field hearings at the following locations: Langley Air Force Base, Virginia; North Island Naval Air Station, Fort Monroe, Virginia; and Fort Riley, Kansas.

The subcommittee undertook a detailed and extensive examination of issues concerning the outsourcing of DOD activities to the private sector which culminated in a major legislative initiative in this area. In addition, the subcommittee conducted an in-depth review of the financial management practices of the Department of Defense with a special emphasis on the Defense Working Capital Fund activities.

In the first session of the 105th Congress, the subcommittee developed a legislative package to permit the leasing of Naval Oil Shale Reserves numbered 1 and 3 and required the revenue from any leases be applied towards environmental remediation of these reserves; and in the second session, developed a legislative package that provided for the transfer of the remaining reserves contained in the Naval Petroleum Reserves to the Department of the Interior.

(H.N.S.C. 105-5; H.N.S.C. 105-17; H.N.S.C. 105-30; H.N.S.C. 105-54).

MILITARY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

The Subcommittee on Military Research and Development conducted numerous oversight hearings to review programs included in the DOD research and development budget requests for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 during the 105th Congress. In addition to traditional budget oversight reviews, the subcommittee conducted a number of hearings jointly with the Subcommittee on Military Procurement to address specific areas of concern to both subcommit-

tees. Issues addressed during these hearings included proliferation of ballistic missiles in North Korea, Iran, and China; recent developments in security and control of Russian nuclear weapons; threats to the U.S. national and military critical information infrastructure; and Federal response to domestic terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction.

The subcommittee also conducted hearings and briefings during the 105th Congress to address concerns over inadequate future year funding for the Department's tactical aviation programs and to conclude efforts initiated during the 104th Congress to streamline the Department's ineffective Defense Airborne Reconnaissance Office and revitalize the military service unmanned aerial vehicles programs. The subcommittee also received testimony on the Administration's program for critical infrastructure protection, information superiority for the 21st century battlefield, and the status of the defense science and technology base.

(H.N.S.C. 105-04; H.N.S.C. 105-12; H.N.S.C. 105-18; H.N.S.C. 105-20; H.N.S.C. 105-21; H.N.S.C.105-22; H.N.S.C. 105-28; H.N.S.C. 105-36; H.N.S.C. 105-37; H.N.S.C. 105-38; H.N.S.C. 105-48)

PUBLICATIONS

COMMITTEE PRINTS OF LAWS RELATING TO NATIONAL DEFENSE

COMMITTEE PRINTS

1. Committee rules, adopted February 5, 1997.
2. A Ceremony Unveiling the Portrait of The Honorable Ronald V. Dellums, September 24, 1997.

PUBLISHED PROCEEDINGS

H.N.S.C. 105-1—Full committee organization. February 5, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-2—Full committee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1998 H.R. 1119 Authorization and Oversight. February 12, March 5, 6, 12, and 19, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-3—Military Procurement Subcommittee hearings on Title I—Procurement of H.R. 1119, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1998 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1998, and for other purposes. March 11, 12, and 18, April 8, 10, and 15, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-4—Military Research and Development Subcommittee hearings on Title II—Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation of H.R. 1119, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1998 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1998, and for other purposes. February 27, 28, March 6, 13, and May 7, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-5—Military Readiness Subcommittee hearings on Title III—Operation and Maintenance of H.R. 1119, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1998 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1998, and for other purposes. March 3, 4, 11, 12, 18, and May 7, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-6—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearings on Title IV—Personnel Authorizations, Title V—Military Personnel Policy, Title VI—Compensation and Other Personnel Benefits, and Title VII—Health Care Provisions of H.R. 1119, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1998 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1998, and for other purposes. February 27, March 13, April 8, and May 8, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-7—Military Installations and Facilities Subcommittee hearings on Division B—Military Construction Authorizations (H.R. 909) of H.R. 1119, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1998 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1998, and for other purposes. February 27, March 4, 13, 18, April 8, 10, and May 8, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-8—Morale, Welfare and Recreation Special Oversight Panel hearings on morale, welfare and recreation and commissary issues. March 20 and April 10, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-9—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on the Department of the Army reports on and corrective actions related to recent cases of sexual misconduct and related matters. October 1, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-10—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on the status of the investigation into Persian Gulf War Illnesses. February 11, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-11—Full committee hearing on threats to U.S. National Security. February 13, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-12—Military Research and Development Subcommittee hearings on Title II—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation jointly meeting with Military Procurement Subcommittee hearings on Title I—Procurement of H.R. 1119, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1998 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1998, and for other purposes. February 26, March 5, 11, 19, 20, April 9, and May 15, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-13—Merchant Marine Special Oversight Panel hearing on annual authorization of the Panama Canal Commission and the annual authorization for the United States Maritime Administration. March 19, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-14—Full committee hearings on the Quadrennial Defense Review. April 16, May 21 and 22, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-15—Full committee hearing on the United States Policy regarding NATO Expansion. July 17, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-16—Full committee hearings on the Defense Reform Act of 1997. February 26 and June 17, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-17—Military Readiness Subcommittee hearing on Operation and Maintenance financial management practices. July 22, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-18—Military Research and Development Subcommittee hearing on the threat posed by electromagnetic pulse (EMP) to U.S. military systems and civil infrastructure. July 16, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-19—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on the reserve component issues from the Quadrennial Defense Review. July 29, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-20—Military Research and Development Subcommittee hearing on Ballistic Missile Threat Posed by Iran. November 5, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-21—Military Research and Development Subcommittee hearing on the federal response to domestic terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction and the status of the Department of Defense support program. November 4, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-22—Military Research and Development Subcommittee hearings on nuclear terrorism and countermeasures. October 1 and 2, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-23—Full committee hearing on H.R. 695, The Security and Freedom Through Encryption Act. July 30, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-24—Full committee hearing on the President's Line-Item Veto Action on fiscal year 1998 Defense And Military Construction Appropriations Bills. October 22, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-25—Full committee hearing on U.S. supercomputer export control. November 13, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-26—Military Procurement Subcommittee hearing on Department of Defense modernization plans. November 6, 1997.

H.N.S.C. 105-27—Full committee hearing on the National Defense Authorization Act For fiscal year 1999, H.R. 3616 Authorization and Oversight. February 5, March 4, 5, 12 and 26, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-28—Military Procurement and Military Research and Development Subcommittee hearings on the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1999, H.R. 3616 Authorization and Oversight for Titles I and II, Procurement and Research, Development, Test and Evaluation. February 26, March 4, 5, 10, April 1, June 11, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-30—Military Readiness Subcommittee hearings on the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1999, H.R. 3616 Authorization and Oversight for Title III—Operation and Maintenance. February 24, 25, March 6, 11, 13, 16, 18, and 20.

H.N.S.C. 105-31—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearings on the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1999 H.R. 3616 Authorization and Oversight for Title IV—Personnel Authorizations, Title V—Military Personnel Policy, Title VI—Compensation and Other Personnel Benefits, Title VII—Health Care Provisions. January 29, February 26, March 12 and 17, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-32—Military Installations and Facilities Subcommittee hearings on Division B—Military Construction Authorizations (H.R. 3695) of H.R. 3616, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1999 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1999, and for other purposes. February 26, March 3, 10, and 18, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-33—Morale, Welfare and Recreation Special Oversight Panel hearings on morale, welfare and recreation and commissary issues. March 3 and 12, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-34—Merchant Marine Special Oversight Panel hearing on annual authorization of the Panama Canal Commission and the annual authorization for the United States Maritime Administration. March 10, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-35—Full committee hearing on consideration of resolution honoring The Honorable Ronald V. Dellums. February 4, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-36—Military Research and Development Subcommittee hearing on Russian National Security Issues. March 19, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-37—Military Research and Development Subcommittee hearing on federal response to domestic terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction training for first responders. March 21, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-38—Military Research and Development Subcommittee hearing on U.S./Russian national security issues. August 4, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-39—Full committee hearing on the Defense Reform Initiative. March 11, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-40—Full committee hearing on threats to United States national security. February 12, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-41—Military Procurement Subcommittee hearing on the Department of Energy budget request for fiscal year 1999 and related matters. March 19, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-42—Full committee hearing on competition for depot maintenance workload. June 4, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-43—Full committee hearing on U.S. policy on Bosnia. March 18, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-44—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on the awarding of the Medal of Honor to Theodore Roosevelt. September 28, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-45—Full committee hearing on the finding and conclusions of the Commission to Assess Ballistic Missile Threat to the United States. July 16, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-46—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on adequacy of the fiscal year 1999 Defense health program budget. September 24, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-47—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on POW/MIA oversight. October 2, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-48—Military Procurement Subcommittee hearing on the Department of Defense modernization plan. October 8, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-49—Military Procurement Subcommittee hearing on the navy ship donation procedures. October 8, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-50—Full committee hearing on the U.S. Policy regarding the export of satellites to China. June 17, 18 and 23, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-51—Full committee hearing on the U.S. policy towards Iraq. September 16, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-52—Full committee hearing on the state of U.S. military forces and their ability to execute the national military strategy. October 7, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-53—Military Procurement Subcommittee hearing on Department of Energy foreign visitors program. October 6, 1998.

H.N.S.C. 105-54—Military Readiness Subcommittee hearing on readiness realities. September 25, 1998.

HOUSE REPORTS

Report number	Date filed	Bill number	Title
105-108, part 3	Sep. 12, 1997	H.R. 695	To amend title 18, United States Code, to affirm the rights of United States persons to use and sell encryption and to relax export controls on encryption.
105-132	June 16, 1997	H.R. 1119	To authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe troop strengths for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes.
105-133, part 1	June 17, 1997	H.R. 1778	To reform the Department of Defense.
105-340	Oct. 23, 1997	H.R. 1119 Conf. Rept.	To authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe troop strengths for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes.

Report number	Date filed	Bill number	Title
105-468, part 1	Mar. 26, 1998	H.R. 2786	To authorize additional appropriations for the Department of Defense for ballistic missile defenses and other measures to counter the emerging threat posed to the United States and its allies in the Middle East and Persian Gulf region by the development and deployment of ballistic missiles by Iran.
105-532	May 12, 1998	H.R. 3616 Conf. Rept.	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1999 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1999, and for other purposes.
105-736	Sep. 22, 1998	H.R. 3616	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1999 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1999, and for other purposes.

PUBLIC LAWS

Law number	Date approved	Bill number	Title
105-41	Aug. 13, 1997	H.R. 1585	To allow postal patrons to contribute to funding for breast cancer research through the voluntary purchase of certain specially issued United States postage stamps, and for other purposes.
105-85	Nov. 18, 1997	H.R. 1119	To authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe troop strengths for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes.
105-103	Nov. 20, 1997	H.R. 2813	To waive time limitations specified by law in order to allow the Medal of Honor to be awarded to Robert R. Ingram of Jacksonville, Florida, for acts of valor while a Navy Hospital Corpsman in the Republic of Vietnam during the Vietnam conflict.
105-129	Dec. 1, 1997	S. 1507	To amend the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1998 to make certain technical corrections.
105-152	Dec. 17, 1997	H.R. 2796	To authorize the reimbursement of members of the Army deployed to Europe in support of operations in Bosnia for certain out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the members during the period beginning on October 1, 1996 and ending on May 31, 1997.
105-222	Aug. 7, 1998	H.R. 3731	To designate the auditorium located within the Sandia Technology Transfer Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico, as the "Steve Schiff Auditorium".
105-261	Oct. 17, 1998	H.R. 3616	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1999 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1999, and for other purposes.
105-371	Nov. 12, 1998	H.R. 2263	To authorize and request the President to award the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously to Theodore Roosevelt for his gallant and heroic actions in the attack on San Juan Heights, Cuba, during the Spanish-American War.

PRESS RELEASES

FIRST SESSION

January 7, 1997—Chairman Spence Announces Leadership of House National Security Committee.

February 6, 1997—Chairman Spence's Reaction to the Clinton Defense Budget.

February 6, 1997—Subcommittee Chairman Hefley Reacts to the Clinton Defense Budget.

February 6, 1997—Subcommittee Chairman Weldon Reacts to the Clinton Defense Budget.

February 10, 1997—Chairman Spence Announces 105th Congress Subcommittee Assignments.

February 12, 1997—Chairman Spence's Statement at FY 1998 SecDef/CJCS Posture Hearing.

February 13, 1997—Chairman Spence's Statement at Hearing on Threats to U.S. National Security Interests.

February 14, 1997—Chairman Spence Announces 105th Congress HNSC Panel Assignments.

February 26, 1997—Chairman Spence's Statement at Full Committee Hearing on Defense Reform.

February 26, 1997—Press Advisory: HNSC Subcommittee on Military Readiness to Hold Field Hearing at Langley AFB.

March 3, 1997—Press Advisory: HNSC Readiness and Personnel Subcommittees to Continue Evaluation of U.S. Force Readiness.

March 5, 1997—Chairman Spence's Statement at the Military Chiefs' Hearing.

March 5, 1997—Spence Criticizes Defense Budget.

March 6, 1997—Chairman Spence's Statement at the Hearing on U.S. Defense Posture with Regional U.S. Commanders in Chief.

March 12, 1997—Chairman Spence's Statement at the Military Service Secretaries' Hearing.

March 13, 1997—Subcommittee Chairman Buyer Outlines Plans for Congressional Oversight of Sexual Misconduct in the Military.

March 14, 1997—Chairman Spence Appoints HNSC Vice-Chairs.

March 19, 1997—Chairman Spence's Statement at Hearing with EUCOM, CENTCOM, and SOUTHCOM CINCS.

March 20, 1997—Chairman Spence Calls for Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from Bosnia.

April 8, 1997—Chairman Spence—China: U.S. Obstacle to Superpower Status.

April 8, 1997—Selected Military Capabilities of the People's Republic of China.

April 9, 1997—Chairman Spence Warns of Worsening Military Readiness.

April 9, 1997—Military Readiness 1997: Rhetoric and Reality.

April 16, 1997—Chairman Spence's Statement at Full Committee Hearing on the Quadrennial Defense Review and National Defense Panel.

April 29, 1997—Military Personnel Chairman Buyer, and Reps. Fowler and Harman Following the Court Martial Verdict of Staff Sergeant Delmar G. Simpson.

May 6, 1997—Chairman Spence Responds to Reports of Administration Funding Shortfalls for National Missile Defense.

May 6, 1997—Chairman Spence Responds to Cohen's Call for BRAC.

May 7, 1997—Members of the House National Security Committee to Visit Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

May 19, 1997—The QDR: "Deja Vu All Over Again".

May 21, 1997—Chairman Spence's Statement at the Full Committee Hearing on the QDR.

May 22, 1997—Chairman Spence's Statement at the Military Service Chiefs Hearing on the QDR.

June 4, 1997—Chairman Spence: Monitoring Exports to Hong Kong Critical for National Security, Nonproliferation Reasons.

June 5, 1997—House National Security Committee Leadership Introduce H.R. 1778, The Defense Reform Act of 1997.

June 11, 1997—Chairman Spence's Statement at the Full Committee Hearing Mark-Up of H.R. 1119, The FY 1998 Defense Authorization Act.

June 11, 1997—Chairman Spence's Statement at the Full Committee Mark-Up of H.R. 1778, The Defense Reform Act of 1997.

June 11, 1997—Chairman Spence Upon Committee Approval of H.R. 1778—The Defense Reform Act of 1997.

June 12, 1997—H.R. 1119: Chairman Spence upon Committee Approval of H.R. 1119, Summary of Major Provisions, and Chart Indicating Actions on Major Programs in the bill.

June 12, 1997—H.R. 1119: Summary of Major Provisions as Reported by the House National Security Committee.

June 17, 1997—Chairman Spence's Statement at the Hearing on H.R. 1778, The Defense Reform Act of 1997.

June 23, 1997—Chairman Spence Applauds House B-2 Decision.

June 25, 1997—House Votes to Balance Defense Priorities.

June 26, 1997—Subcommittee Chairman Buyer Releases Interim Report on Sexual Misconduct in the Military.

June 26, 1997—Buyer, Fowler, Harman Release Report on Sexual Misconduct Investigation.

June 26, 1997—Sexual Misconduct in the Military: A Congressional Review (Interim Report).

July 17, 1997—Chairman Spence's Statement at Hearing on NATO Expansion.

July 30, 1997—Chairman Spence's Statement at Hearing on Encryption.

September 9, 1997—Chairman Spence's Statement at Mark-Up of H.R. 695—The Security and Freedom through Encryption (SAFE) Act.

September 10, 1997—Chairman Spence and Ranking Member Dellums Release Report Declaring Administration Supercomputer Policy "Inadequate for National Security Purposes."

September 11, 1997—Statement of Subcommittee Chairman Buyer, and Representatives Fowler and Harman on the Army's Release of Sexual Misconduct Investigation Findings.

October 6, 1997—Chairman Spence Reacts to Line Item Veto of Military Construction Bill.

October 22, 1997—Chairman Spence's Statement at Hearing on the President's Line Item Vetoes of the FY 1998 Defense and Military Construction Appropriations Bills.

October 23, 1997—Chairman Spence: Conferees Reach Agreement on FY 98 Defense Authorization Bill (H.R. 1119), Summary of Major Provisions, and Chart on Major Programs in the bill.

October 31, 1997—Chairman Spence: DOE Lax on Background Checks of Foreign Visitors to Nuclear Weapons Labs.

November 10, 1997—Chairman Spence: Secretary Cohen's Release of DOD Reform Task Force Recommendations.

November 13, 1997—Chairman Spence's Statement at Full Committee Hearing on Supercomputer Export Controls.

SECOND SESSION

January 6, 1998—Chairman Spence's Statement on The Death of Representative Sonny Bono.

January 30, 1998—Spence, Dellums Make Appointments to Commission on Military Training and Gender Relations.

February 5, 1998—Chairman Spence's Statement at Full Committee Hearing on the FY 1999 Defense Budget.

February 12, 1998—Chairman Spence's Statement at Full Committee Hearing on Threats to United States National Security.

March 2, 1998—Press Advisory: National Security Subcommittee on Readiness to Conduct Field Hearing in San Diego.

March 4, 1998—Chairman Spence's Statement at Full Committee Hearing with Regional Commanders-In-Chief (I).

March 5, 1998—Chairman Spence's Statement at Full Committee Hearing with Regional Commanders-In-Chief (II).

March 11, 1998—Chairman Spence's Statement at Full Committee Hearing on the Defense Reform Initiative.

March 11, 1998—Press Advisory: National Security Subcommittee on Readiness to Conduct Field Hearing at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

March 12, 1998—Chairman Spence's Statement at Full Committee Hearing with Service Chiefs.

March 16, 1998—Press Advisory: National Security Subcommittees to Conduct Field Hearing at Fort Riley, Kansas.

March 17, 1998—Chairman Spence Calls for Renegotiation of Balanced Budget Agreement, Increased Defense Spending.

March 17, 1998—Press Advisory: National Security Subcommittee on Research and Development to Conduct Field Hearing on Federal Response to Domestic Terrorism in Indianapolis, Indiana.

March 17, 1998—Media Advisory: Former Secretary of the Russian Security Council to Testify Before National Security Committee.

March 17, 1998—Chairman Spence's Statement at National Security Committee Markup of H.R. 2786.

March 17, 1998—National Security Committee Approves H.R. 2786, The Theater Missile Defense Improvement Act of 1998.

March 18, 1998—Chairman Spence’s Statement at Full Committee Hearing on Bosnia Policy.

March 26, 1998—Chairman Spence’s Statement at Full Committee Hearing with Service Secretaries.

March 30, 1998—Chairman Spence’s Statement during the Floor Debate on H.R. 2786, The Theater Missile Defense Improvement Act of 1998.

April 21, 1998—Dear Colleague from Chairman Spence on Supercomputer Export Controls.

April 21, 1998—National Security Report: *Sales or Security: Supercomputers and Export Controls*.

April 23, 1998—National Security Committee Bipartisan Leadership Call for Increased Defense Spending.

May 6, 1998—National Security Committee Reports Defense Bill Out of Committee.

May 6, 1998—National Security Committee to Investigate Competition of Depot Maintenance Work.

May 6, 1998—Chairman Spence’s Statement at Full Committee Markup of H.R. 3616, the FY 1999 National Defense Authorization Act.

March 21, 1998—House Endorses Defense Authorization Bill.

June 4, 1998—Chairman Spence’s Statement at Full Committee Hearing on Competition for Depot Maintenance Workload.

June 10, 1998—Two House Committees to Hold Joint Hearings on Administration’s Policy on U.S. Satellite Launches in China.

June 17, 1998—Chairman Spence’s Statement at Joint House National Security Committee & House International Relations Committee Hearing on U.S. Satellite Export Policy to China.

July 15, 1998—Chairman Spence’s Statement on Bipartisan Commission On Ballistic Missile Threat: “Wake Up Call For All Americans”

July 15, 1998—Executive Summary of the Report of the Commission To Assess The Ballistic Missile Threat To The United States.

July 16, 1998—Chairman Spence’s Statement at Full Committee Hearing on the Report of The Commission On The Ballistic Missile Threat to the United States.

July 22, 1998—Chairman Spence’s Statement on Motion to Instruct Conferees On H.R. 3616, FY 99 Defense Authorization Bill.

September 16, 1998—Chairman Spence’s Statement at Full Committee Hearing on U.S. Policy in Iraq.

September 18, 1998—Conferees Reach Agreement on H.R. 3616: The FY 99 National Defense Authorization Act.

September 23, 1998—Chairman Spence Welcomes President’s Recognition of the Need to Increase Defense Budget to Address Serious Shortfalls.

September 24, 1998—Chairman Spence’s Statement on the Conference Report on H.R. 3616, the FY99 National Defense Authorization Act.

October 6, 1998—Chairman Spence Remarks Upon the Enrollment of the FY 1999 Defense Authorization and Appropriations Bills.

October 7, 1998—Chairman Spence's Statement at Full Committee Hearing with Former Chiefs and Vice Chiefs.

October 23, 1998—Release of *National Security Accomplishments of the 104th and 105th Congresses*.

