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REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY

FOR THE

ONE HUNDRED FOURTH CONGRESS

JANUARY 2, 1997.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

39–006 WASHINGTON : 1997

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY

ONE HUNDRED FOURTH CONGRESS

FLOYD D. SPENCE, South Carolina, *Chairman*

BOB STUMP, Arizona
DUNCAN HUNTER, California
JOHN R. KASICH, Ohio
HERBERT H. BATEMAN, Virginia
JAMES V. HANSEN, Utah
CURT WELDON, Pennsylvania
ROBERT K. DORNAN, California
JOEL HEFLEY, Colorado
JIM SAXTON, New Jersey
RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM, California
STEVE BUYER, Indiana
PETER G. TORKILDSEN, Massachusetts
TILLIE K. FOWLER, Florida
JOHN M. MCHUGH, New York
JAMES TALENT, Missouri
TERRY EVERETT, Alabama
ROSCOE G. BARTLETT, Maryland
HOWARD "BUCK" MCKEON, California
RON LEWIS, Kentucky
J.C. WATTS, JR., Oklahoma
MAC THORNBERRY, Texas
JOHN N. HOSTETTLER, Indiana
SAXBY CHAMBLISS, Georgia
VAN HILLEARY, Tennessee
JOE SCARBOROUGH, Florida
WALTER B. JONES, JR., North Carolina
JAMES B. LONGLEY, JR., Maine
TODD TIAHRT, Kansas
RICHARD "DOC" HASTINGS, Washington

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G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY, Mississippi
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NORMAN SISISKY, Virginia
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LANE EVANS, Illinois
JOHN TANNER, Tennessee
GLEN BROWDER, Alabama
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ROSA L. DELAURO, Connecticut
MIKE WARD, Kentucky
PATRICK J. KENNEDY, Rhode Island

ANDREW K. ELLIS, *Staff Director*
ANDREA K. AQUINO, *Professional Staff Member*

(II)

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY,
Washington, DC, January 2, 1997.

Hon. ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk of the House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MS. CARLE: Pursuant to House Rule XI 1.(d), there is transmitted herewith the report of activities of the Committee on National Security for the 104th Congress.

Sincerely,

FLOYD D. SPENCE, *Chairman.*

(III)

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104TH CONGRESS, 2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT 104–884

REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY FOR THE 104TH CONGRESS

JANUARY 2, 1997.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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—104TH CONGRESS

BACKGROUND

The House Committee on National Security (formerly 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 of Representatives 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 of Representatives on January 4, 1977 as set forth in H. Res. 5, 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 had exclusive legislative jurisdiction regarding the Central Intelligence Agency and the director of Central Intelligence, including the authorization of funding and programs. 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 could 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

During the 93rd Congress, H. Res. 988, 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 National Security.

H. Res. 107, approved by the House on March 15, 1995, provided funds for oversight responsibilities to be conducted in the 104th 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 January 10, 1995, and adopted the following rules governing procedure and rules for investigative hearings conducted by subcommittees.

(H.N.S.C. No. 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; mili-

tary 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 Commit-

tee 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 precedence upon their arrival. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the Chairman shall take into consideration

the ratio of the majority to minority members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of 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 mark-ups 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 member 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—104TH CONGRESS

Pursuant to H. Res. 11, election of majority members, and H. Res. 12, election of minority members (adopted January 4, 1995), the following members served on the Committee on National Security in the 104th Congress:

FLOYD D. SPENCE, South Carolina, *Chairman*

BOB STUMP, Arizona, *Vice Chairman*
DUNCAN HUNTER, California
JOHN R. KASICH, Ohio
HERBERT H. BATEMAN, Virginia
JAMES V. HANSEN, Utah
CURT WELDON, Pennsylvania
ROBERT K. DORNAN, California
JOEL HEFLEY, Colorado
JIM SAXTON, New Jersey
RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM, California
STEVE BUYER, Indiana
PETER G. TORKILDSEN, Massachusetts
TILLIE K. FOWLER, Florida
JOHN M. MCHUGH, New York
JAMES TALENT, Missouri
TERRY EVERETT, Alabama
ROSCOE G. BARTLETT, Maryland
HOWARD "BUCK" MCKEON, California
RON LEWIS, Kentucky
J.C. WATTS, JR., Oklahoma
MAC THORNBERRY, Texas
JOHN N. HOSTETTLER, Indiana
SAXBY CHAMBLISS, Georgia
VAN HILLEARY, Tennessee
JOE SCARBOROUGH, Florida
WALTER B. JONES, JR., North Carolina
JAMES B. LONGLEY, JR., Maine
TODD TIAHRT, Kansas
RICHARD "DOC" HASTINGS, Washington

RONALD V. DELLUMS, California
G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY, Mississippi
PATRICIA SCHROEDER, Colorado
IKE SKELTON, Missouri
NORMAN SISISKY, Virginia
JOHN M. SPRATT, JR., South Carolina
SOLOMON P. ORTIZ, Texas
OWEN PICKETT, Virginia
LANE EVANS, Illinois
JOHN TANNER, Tennessee
GLEN BROWDER, Alabama
GENE TAYLOR, Mississippi
NEIL ABERCROMBIE, Hawaii
CHET EDWARDS, Texas
FRANK TEJEDA, Texas
MARTIN T. MEEHAN, Massachusetts
ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD, Guam
JANE HARMAN, California
PAUL MCHALE, Pennsylvania
PETE GEREN, Texas
PETE PETERSON, Florida
WILLIAM J. JEFFERSON, Louisiana
ROSA L. DELAURO, Connecticut
MIKE WARD, Kentucky
PATRICK J. KENNEDY, Rhode Island

SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY—104TH CONGRESS

The following subcommittees were established at the committee's organizational meeting on January 10, 1995:

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. HOSTETTLER
Mr. HILLEARY
Mr. JONES, *Vice Chairman*
Mr. STUMP
Mr. HUNTER
Mr. HANSEN
Mr. SAXTON
Mrs. FOWLER

Mr. ORTIZ
Mr. MONTGOMERY
Mr. BROWDER
Mr. ABERCROMBIE
Mr. TEJEDA
Mr. UNDERWOOD
Mr. PETERSON
Mr. WARD

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. DORNAN, *Chairman*

Mr. BUYER
Mr. LEWIS
Mr. WATTS, *Vice Chairman*
Mr. THORNBERRY
Mr. CHAMBLISS
Mr. TIAHRT
Mr. HASTINGS
Mr. HUNTER

Mr. PICKETT
Mr. MONTGOMERY
Mr. SKELTON
Ms. HARMON
Mr. JEFFERSON[1]
Ms. DeLAURO
Mr. WARD
Mr. PETERSON[2]

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[1] Mr. Jefferson resigned from the Military Personnel Subcommittee on May 24, 1995.
[2] Mr. Peterson was assigned to the Military Personnel Subcommittee on February 28, 1996.

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. STUMP
Mr. SAXTON
Mr. BUYER
Mr. TORKILDSEN
Mr. TALENT
Mr. EVERETT
Mr. BARTLETT, *Vice Chairman*
Mr. McKEON
Mr. LEWIS
Mr. WATTS
Mr. THORNBERRY
Mr. CHAMBLISS
Mr. LONGLEY

Mr. SKELTON
Mr. DELLUMS
Mr. SISISKY
Mr. EVANS
Mr. TANNER
Mr. TAYLOR
Mr. ABERCROMBIE
Mr. EDWARDS
Mr. GEREN
Mr. PETERSON
Mr. JEFFERSON
Ms. DeLAURO

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. CUNNINGHAM
Mrs. FOWLER, *Vice Chairman*
Mr. SCARBOROUGH
Mr. WELDON
Mr. TORKILDSEN
Mr. TALENT
Mr. EVERETT
Mr. BARTLETT
Mr. McKEON

Mr. SISISKY
Mr. SPRATT
Mr. PICKETT
Mr. EVANS
Mr. BROWDER
Mr. EDWARDS
Mr. TEJEDA
Mr. MEEHAN
Mr. McHALE

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. HANSEN
Mr. TIAHRT
Mr. HASTINGS, *Vice Chairman*
Mr. KASICH
Mr. BATEMAN
Mr. DORNAN
Mr. HEFLEY
Mr. CUNNINGHAM
Mr. MCHUGH
Mr. HOSTETTLER
Mr. HILLEARY
Mr. SCARBOROUGH
Mr. JONES

Mr. SPRATT
Mrs. SCHROEDER
Mr. ORTIZ
Mr. TANNER
Mr. TAYLOR
Mr. MEEHAN
Mr. UNDERWOOD
Ms. HARMAN
Mr. MCHALE
Mr. GEREN
Mr. KENNEDY

FULL COMMITTEE PANELS

The following full committee panels were appointed during the 104th Congress (appointed February 13, 1995; reappointed August 11, 1995; February 20, 1996; and June 17, 1996):

SPECIAL OVERSIGHT PANEL ON MORALE, WELFARE AND RECREATION

Purpose—Oversight responsibility for all aspects of nonappropriated 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. CHAMBLISS, *Vice Chairman*
Mr. STUMP
Mr. BATEMAN
Mr. WATTS
Mr. SCARBOROUGH
Mr. JONES
(vacancy)

Mr. BROWDER
Mr. SISISKY
Mr. ORTIZ
Mr. PICKETT
Mr. TANNER
Mr. UNDERWOOD

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. CUNNINGHAM, *Vice Chairman*
Mr. HUNTER
Mr. WELDON
Mr. SAXTON
Mr. SCARBOROUGH
Mr. LONGLEY
Mrs. FOWLER[4]

Mr. TAYLOR
Mr. PICKETT
Mr. ABERCROMBIE
Ms. HARMAN
Mr. KENNEDY
Mr. JEFFERSON[3]

[3] Mr. Jefferson was assigned to the Special Oversight Panel on the Merchant Marine on May 10, 1995.

[4] Mrs. Fowler was assigned to the Special Oversight Panel on the Merchant Marine on May 10, 1995.

COMMITTEE STAFF

By committee resolution adopted at the organizational meeting on January 10, 1995, or by authority of the Chairman, the following persons were appointed to the staff of the committee during the 104th Congress:

ANDREW K. ELLIS, *Staff Director*
ROBERT S. RANGEL, *Deputy Staff Director*
HENRY J. SCHWEITER, *General Counsel*
NANCY JONES, *Professional Staff Member (resigned December 31, 1996)*
RITA D. ARGENTA, *Professional Staff Member*
BRENDA J. WRIGHT, *Professional Staff Member*
KATHLEEN A. LIPOVAC, *Staff Assistant*
FRANK A. BARNES, *Staff Assistant*
BETTY B. GRAY, *Staff Assistant*
PEGGY COSSEBOOM, *Staff Assistant*
MARILYN A. ELROD, *Professional Staff Member*
PETER M. STEFFES, *Professional Staff Member*
ERNEST B. WARRINGTON, *Staff Assistant*
DIANE W. BOWMAN, *Staff Assistant*
STEVEN A. THOMPSON, *Professional Staff Member*
MICHAEL R. HIGGINS, *Professional Staff Member*
MARY E. COTTEN, *Staff Assistant (resigned May 31, 1996)*
WILLIAM J. ANDAHAZY, *Professional Staff Member (resigned August 31, 1996)*
TRACY A. FINCK, *Staff Assistant*
JEAN D. REED, *Professional Staff Member*
STEPHEN O. ROSSETTI, Jr., *Professional Staff Member (resigned March 21, 1996)*
CHRISTOPHER A. WILLIAMS, *Professional Staff Member*
DOUGLAS C. ROACH, *Professional Staff Member*
MARTHA A. WESTWATER, *Staff Assistant (resigned June 6, 1996)*
MIA C. ZUR, *Special Assistant (resigned January 18, 1996)*
ROBERT B. BRAUER, *Professional Staff Member (resigned December 31, 1996)*
GEORGE O. WITHERS, *Professional Staff Member*
SHEILA A. MCDOWELL, *Staff Assistant*
KAREN V. STEUBE, *Staff Assistant*
JEFFREY M. SCHWARTZ, *Professional Staff Member*
MARCELLA A. WILDING, *Staff Assistant (resigned August 4, 1996)*
PHILIP W. GRONE, *Professional Staff Member*
ANDREA K. AQUINO, *Professional Staff Member (appointed to professional staff March 1, 1996)*
LEE HALTERMAN, *Counsel*
LARRY G. SHOCKLEY, *Counsel (resigned April 16, 1995)*
CURTIS L. BANKS, *Staff Assistant (resigned October 18, 1996)*
DUDLEY L. TADEMY, *Professional Staff Member*
JOHN D. CHAPLA, *Professional Staff Member*
HUGH N. JOHNSTON, Jr., *Counsel*
STEPHEN P. ANSLEY, *Professional Staff Member (appointed February 1, 1995)*
DONNA L. HOFFMEIER, *Professional Staff Member (appointed February 1, 1995)*
DOUGLAS H. NECESSARY, *Professional Staff Member (appointed February 1, 1995)*
PHILIP PETERS, *Communications Director (appointed February 13, 1995; resigned January 31, 1996)*
DIONEL M. AVILES, *Professional Staff Member (appointed March 1, 1995)*
PETER V. PRY, *Professional Staff Member (appointed March 1, 1995)*
DAVID J. TRACHTENBERG, *Professional Staff Member (appointed March 1, 1995)*
JASON E. BRUZDZINSKI, *Professional Staff Member (appointed April 12, 1995)*
THOMAS M. DONNELLY, *Professional Staff Member (appointed April 24, 1995)*
REBECCA J. ANFINSON, *Staff Assistant (appointed May 8, 1995)*
WILLIAM M. MARSH, *Staff Assistant (appointed May 10, 1995)*
MAUREEN P. CRAGIN, *Press Secretary (appointed May 22, 1995)*
LAURA R. HAAS, *Executive Assistant to the Staff Director (appointed February 25, 1996)*

HEATHER L. HESCHELES, *Staff Assistant (appointed April 9, 1996)*
R. CHRISTIAN BARGER, *Staff Assistant (appointed April 23, 1996)*
ROGER M. SMITH, *Professional Staff Member (appointed May 6, 1996)*
B. RYAN VAART, *Press Assistant (appointed June 24, 1996)*
LAURA M. BILLINGS, *Staff Assistant (appointed July 17, 1996)*
BRIDGET M. KEATOR, *Staff Assistant (appointed October 23, 1996)*
PETER J. BERRY, *Professional Staff Member (appointed December 30, 1996)*
ROBERT W. LAUTHROP, *Professional Staff Member (appointed January 1, 1996)*

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

A total of 146 meetings and briefings were held by the Committee on National Security, its subcommittees and panels during the 104th Congress. The Committee held 13 joint meetings. A breakdown of the meetings and briefings follows:

Full committee	52
Subcommittees:	
Military Installations and Facilities	14
Military Personnel	25
Military Procurement	24
Military Readiness	11
Military Research and Development	22
Full committee panels:	
Special Oversight Panel on Morale, Welfare and Recreation	5
Special Oversight Panel on the Merchant Marine	6

LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

LEGISLATION ENACTED INTO LAW

PUBLIC LAW 104–93 (H.R. 1655)

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 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 104–93 authorizes appropriations and related matters for fiscal year 1996 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 104–93 addresses the Community Management Account and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System. Among its general provisions is an amendment to the National Security Act of 1947, which permits the President to impose an economic, cultural, diplomatic or other sanction in response to the compromise of an intelligence source or method or an ongoing criminal investigation.

Referred sequentially to the Committee on National Security and to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, the Committee on National Security was subsequently discharged from further consideration on July 19, 1995. H.R. 1655 passed the House on September 13, 1995. The bill was enacted into law following conference between the House and Senate in which conferees were appointed from the Committee on National Security.

(H. Rept. 104–138; Part I and II; S. 922; H. Rept. 104–427) Date of enactment: January 6, 1996.

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes

Public Law 104–106 authorizes funds totaling $265,299,027,000 for national defense functions fiscal year 1996 and provides a budget authority level of $264,696,642,000.

Division A

Division A of Public Law 104–106 authorizes funds for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense.

Subtitle A of Title I authorizes $44,878,095,000 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, armored vehicle and small arms procurement; Navy ship, weapon and aircraft programs; Air Force bomber and tactical programs, as well as chemical demilitarization programs.

Subtitle A of Title II authorizes $35,730,400,000 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 17 separate research and development-related matters.

Subtitles C through F of Title II address the Ballistic Missile Defense Act of 1995, miscellaneous reviews, studies, reports and other matters such as cruise missile defense initiatives and manufacturing technology.

Subtitle A of Title III authorizes appropriations for operation and maintenance (O&M) and working capital funds for the armed forces and defense agencies, the Armed Forces Retirement Home, the Civil Air Patrol and for the transfer from National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund.

Subtitles B through G of Title III address depot-level activities, environmental provisions, commissaries and nonappropriated fund instrumentalities, miscellaneous reviews, studies and reports as well as other matters such as the Defense Business Operations Fund and Financial Management Training.

Title IV provides military personnel authorizations for the active and reserve forces and for military training student loans for fiscal year 1996 and authorizes appropriations of $69,191,008,000 for military personnel for fiscal year 1996. The end strengths for active duty personnel for fiscal year 1996 are as follows:

Army, 495,000
Navy, 428,340
Marine Corps, 174,000
Air Force, 388,200

The Selected Reserve end strengths for fiscal year 1996 are as follows:

Army National Guard, 373,000

Army Reserve, 230,000
Naval Reserve, 98,894
Marine Corps Reserve, 42,274
Air National Guard, 112,707
Air Force Reserve, 73,969
Coast Guard Reserve, 8,000

The end strengths for reserves on active duty in support of the reserve components for fiscal year 1996 are as follows:

Army National Guard, 23,390
Army Reserve, 11,575
Naval Reserve, 17,587
Marine Corps Reserve, 2,559
Air National Guard, 10,066
Air Force Reserve, 628

Title V sets military personnel policy, including provisions that address officer personnel policy; the reserve components; decorations and awards; officer education programs and other matters such as Army Ranger training and the HIV–1 virus.

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 among other things.

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 such as Triservice nursing research.

Title VIII addresses acquisition policy, acquisition reform and other matters such as procurement technical assistance.

Title IX contains Department of Defense organization and management provisions, including organization of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Requirements Oversight Council and financial management concerns such as the Defense Modernization Account.

Title X addresses general provisions relating to financial matters; naval vessels and shipyards; counter-drug activities; civilian personnel; Department of Defense education programs, and other matters.

Title XI addresses the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Title XII contains the Cooperative Threat Reduction Act.

Title XIII concerns matters relating to other nations including humanitarian assistance programs; arms exports and military assistance; burdensharing and other cooperative activities involving allies and NATO.

Title XIV addresses arms control matters including antipersonnel landmines; ABM treaty violations; as well as the Chemical Weapons Convention and START II treaty.

Title XV contains technical and clerical amendments relating to the Reserve Officer Personnel Management Act; reflecting name change of Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and other miscellaneous amendments.

Title XVI concerns the corporation for the promotion of rifle practice and firearms safety.

Division B

Division B of Public Law 104–106 authorizes appropriations in the amount of $11,177,009,000 for military construction and family housing in support of the active forces, the reserve components and the NATO infrastructure program for fiscal year 1996. In addition Division B contains miscellaneous and general provisions that concern military housing privatization initiatives; military construction programs and military family housing changes; defense base closure and realignment; as well as land conveyances—generally and those involving Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, Illinois.

Division C

Division C of Public Law 104–106 authorizes appropriations in the amount of $10,618,200,000 for Department of Energy national security programs for fiscal year 1996. Division C includes an authorization for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board; the National Defense Stockpile, Naval Petroleum Reserves, and the Panama Canal Commission.

Division D

Division D of Public Law 104–106 addresses Federal Acquisition Reform. It contains provisions addressing competition; commercial items and additional acquisition reform provisions, including elimination of certain certification requirements, procurement integrity and acquisition workforce.

Division E

Division E of Public Law 104–106 addresses information technology management reform. Division E defines responsibility, process and pilot programs for acquisitions of information technology as well as additional information resources management matters and procurement protest authority of the comptroller general.

After the President vetoed H.R. 1530, provisions of H.R. 1530 were incorporated in S. 1124. S. 1124 passed the House, amended, by voice vote on January 5, 1996 and was agreed to in the Senate by unanimous consent, amended, on January 6, 1996. Conferees filed a conference report on January 22, 1996, which was agreed to in the House on January 24, 1996, and the Senate on January 26, 1996. S. 1124 was signed by the President on February 10, 1996.

(H. Rept. 104–131; S. Rept. 104–112; H. Rept. 104–406; H. Doc. 104–155; H. Rept. 104–450; H.N.S.C. 104–3; H.N.S.C. 104–4; H.N.S.C. 104–5; H.N.S.C. 104–6; H.N.S.C. 104–7; H.N.S.C. 104–8; H.N.S.C. 104–10; H.N.S.C. 104–13) Date of enactment: February 10, 1996.

PUBLIC LAW 104–201 (H.R. 3230)

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1997, and for other purposes

Public Law 104–201 authorizes funds totaling $265,960,520,000 for national defense functions fiscal year 1997 and provides a budget authority level of $265,576,949,000.

Division A

Division A of Public Law 104–201 authorizes funds for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense.

Subtitle A of Title I authorizes $45,272,100,000 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 Armed Kiowa Warrior helicopter and Bradley TOW 2 Test Program sets; Navy attack submarine, Penguin missile and T–39N aircraft programs; Air Force F–15E and C–17 aircraft programs, and other matters such as destruction of existing stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions.

Subtitle A of Title II authorizes $37,296,573,000 for research, development, test and evaluation for the armed forces and the defense agencies, including amounts for basic and applied research; dual-use technology programs and Defense Special Weapons Agency.

Subtitle B of Title II establishes certain program requirements, restrictions, and limitations on 21 separate research and development-related matters.

Subtitles C through E of Title II address Ballistic Missile Defense Programs and other matters such as maintenance and repair at Air Force installations and the annual joint warfighting science and technology plan.

Subtitle A of Title III authorizes $89,870,950,000 for operation and maintenance (O&M) and $2,065,902,000 for working capital funds for the armed forces and defense agencies, including the Armed Forces Retirement Home, the Civil Air Patrol and the SR–71 contingency reconnaissance force.

Subtitles B through F of Title III address depot-level activities, environmental provisions, commissaries and nonappropriated fund instrumentalities, performance of functions by private-sector sources.

Title IV provides military personnel authorizations for the active and reserve forces for fiscal year 1997 and authorizes appropriations of $70,056,130,000 for military personnel for fiscal year 1997. The end strengths for active duty personnel for fiscal year 1997 are as follows:

Army, 495,000
Navy, 407,318
Marine Corps, 174,000
Air Force, 381,100

The Selected Reserve end strengths for fiscal year 1996 are as follows:

Army National Guard, 366,758
Army Reserve, 215,179
Naval Reserve, 96,304
Marine Corps Reserve, 42,000
Air National Guard, 109,178
Air Force Reserve, 73,311
Coast Guard Reserve, 8,000

The end strengths for reserves on active duty in support of the reserve components for fiscal year 1996 are as follows:

Army National Guard, 22,798
Army Reserve, 11,729
Naval Reserve, 16,603
Marine Corps Reserve, 2,559
Air National Guard, 10,403
Air Force Reserve, 655

Title V sets military personnel policy, including provisions that address officer personnel policy; enlisted personnel policy; activation and recall; reserve component retirement; officer education programs; decorations and awards, commissioned corps of the public health service and other matters including hate crimes in the military.

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 among other things.

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 such as independent research regarding Gulf War Syndrome.

Title VIII addresses acquisition policy, acquisition management and other matters such as procurement technical assistance and the Buy American Act.

Title IX contains Department of Defense organization and management provisions, including the White House Communications Agency and Force Structure Review.

Title X addresses general provisions relating to financial matters; naval vessels and shipyards; counter-drug activities; management of Armed Forces Retirement Home; reports and studies such as the annual report on Operation Provide Comfort and Operation Enhanced Southern Watch.

Title XI addresses the establishment and mission of the National Imagery and Mapping Agency.

Title XII addresses reserve forces revitalization.

Title XIII concerns arms control and related matters including counterproliferation activities and the Commission to Assess the Ballistic Missile Threat to the United States.

Title XIV addresses defense against weapons of mass destruction including domestic preparedness as well as interdiction, control and disposition of weapons of mass destruction and related materials threatening the United States.

Title XV contains Cooperative Threat Reduction with States of Former Soviet Union.

Title XVI concerns Department of Defense Civilian Personnel including matters relating to personnel management, pay and allowances.

Title XVII addresses Federal Employee Travel Reform.

Title XVIII contains the purpose, powers, restrictions and membership of the Federal Charter for the Fleet Reserve Association.

Division B

Division B of Public Law 104-201 authorizes appropriations in the amount of $9,982,311,000 for military construction and family housing in support of the active forces, the reserve components and the NATO infrastructure program for fiscal year 1997. In addition, Division B contains miscellaneous and general provisions that concern military construction program and military family housing changes; defense base closure and realignment; land conveyances; and military land withdrawals including the El Centro Naval Air Facility Ranges.

Division C

Division C of Public Law 104-201 authorizes appropriations in the amount of $11,399,543,000 for Department of Energy national security programs for fiscal year 1997. Division C includes authorization for the Defense Nuclear Environmental Cleanup and Management, as well as Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Land Withdrawal Act Amendments.

The Committee on National Security reported H.R. 3230, amended, to the House on May 7, 1996 and passed the House, amended, on May 15, 1996. On July 10, 1996, the measure passed in the Senate, amended, by unanimous consent. After the House agreed to a conference report on August 1, 1996, and the Senate on September 10, 1996, H.R. 3230 was signed by the President and became law on September 23, 1996.

(H. Rept. 104–563; S. Rept. 104–267; H. Rept. 104–724; H.N.S.C. 104–23; H.N.S.C. 104–24; H.N.S.C. 104–25; H.N.S.C. 104–26; H.N.S.C. 104–27; H.N.S.C. 104–28; H.N.S.C. 104–29; H.N.S.C. 104–30; H.N.S.C. 104–31) Date of enactment: September 23, 1996.

PUBLIC LAW 104–208 (H.R. 2202)

To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve deterrence of illegal immigration to the United States by increasing border control and investigative personnel, by increasing penalties for alien smuggling and for document fraud, by reforming exclusion and deportation law and procedures, by improving the verification system for eligibility of employment, and through other measures, to reform the legal immigration system and facilitate legal entries into the United States, and for other purposes

Referred to several committees, the Committee on National Security was discharged from consideration on March 8, 1996. H.R. 2202 was passed in the House on March 21, 1996 and after passage in the Senate, the House agreed to a Conference Report on September 25, 1996. Following this House action, a cloture motion on the conference report was presented in the Senate. H.R. 2202 was ultimately incorporated in Public Law 104–208, Making Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1997.

(H. Rept. 104–469, Parts I, II, III, and IV; S. 1894)

PUBLIC LAW 104–239 (H.R. 1350)

To amend the merchant Marine Act, 1936 to revitalize the United States-flag merchant marine, and for other purposes

Public Law 104–201 authorizes a new Maritime Security Program to assist in the retention of sufficient U.S. flag vessel sealift capacity. The new program conditions financial assistance on the

requirement that U.S. flag operators make not only their vessels available during an activation, but also their entire intermodal network.

H.R. 1350, the Maritime Security Act, was introduced on March 29, 1995 and an amendment in the nature of a substitute was ordered favorably reported by the Committee on National Security on May 24, 1995. On December 6, 1995, H.R. 1350 was passed, amended, by the House. The bill was subsequently enacted into law following its passage in the Senate without amendment.

(H. Rept. 104–229) Date of enactment: October 8, 1996.

PUBLIC LAW 104–293 (H.R. 3259)

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 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 104–293 authorizes appropriations and related matters for fiscal year 1997 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 104–293 addresses the Community Management Account and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System. Among its provisions it establishes the Commission to Assess the Organization of the Federal Government to Combat the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.

Referred sequentially to the Committee on National Security, the committee was subsequently discharged from further consideration on May 16, 1996. H.R. 3259 passed the House on May 22, 1996. The bill was enacted into law following conference between the House and Senate in which conferees were appointed from the Committee on National Security.

(H. Rept. 104–578, Part I; S. 1718; H. Rept. 104–832) Date of enactment: October 11, 1996.

LEGISLATION VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT

H.R. 1530

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes

H.R. 1530 was referred to the Committee on National Security and ordered to be reported, amended, on May 24, 1995. Following passage in the House on June 15, 1995, the Senate passed H.R. 1530 on September 6, 1995. The Conference Report passed the House on December 15, 1995 and the Senate on December 19, 1995.

On December 28, 1995, the President vetoed H.R. 1530, citing that the legislation would restrict his ability to implement national security programs and objectives, as well as limit his authority as Commander in Chief with regards to foreign affairs. Following this action, the House reconsideration of the President's veto failed on January 3, 1996. (see Public Law 104–106 for further discussion).

(H. Rept. 104–131; S. Rept. 104–112; H. Rept. 104–406; H. Doc. 104–155; H. Rept. 104–450; H.N.S.C. 104–3; H.N.S.C. 104–4; H.N.S.C. 104–5; H.N.S.C. 104–6; H.N.S.C. 104–7; H.N.S.C. 104–8; H.N.S.C. 104–10; H.N.S.C. 104–13)

LEGISLATION REPORTED BUT NOT ENACTED

H. CON. RES. 180

Concurrent Resolution commending the members of the Armed Forces and civilian personnel of the Government who served the United States faithfully during the Cold War

H. Con. Res. 180 would have honored the many military members and civilian employees of the Department of Defense, the intelligence community, the foreign service community, and other federal agencies whose personal commitment and sacrifices contributed to the victory in the Cold War.

Referred jointly to the Committee on National Security and to the Committees on International Relations and Intelligence (Permanent Select), H. Con. Res. 180, was reported, amended, by the Committee on National Security on September 12, 1996. H. Con. Res. 180 passed the House, amended, under suspension of the Rules on September 26, 1996. No further action was taken on the resolution.

(H. Rept. 104–804, Part I)

H. CON. RES. 200

Honoring the victims of the June 25, 1996, Terrorist Bombing in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

H. Con. Res. 200, as reported, amended, by the Committee on National Security, would have recognized the importance of the United States mission in Saudi Arabia, the threat posed by global terrorism and would have honored the service and sacrifice of those who died or were wounded in the bombing. In addition, the resolution would have further extended the sympathies of Congress to the families of those who died as a result of the terrorist attack.

The resolution was agreed to in the House, amended, under suspension of the Rules, on September 24, 1996. No further action was taken on the resolution.

(H. Rept. 104–805)

H.J. RES. 102

Disapproving the recommendations of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

H.J. Res. 102, after meeting the requirements for a resolution of disapproval as provided in section 2908(a) of Public Law 101–510, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, would have disapproved the recommendations of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC).

H.J. Res. 102 was referred to the Committee on National Security on July 18, 1995. On July 26, 1995, the committee voted to report the resolution adversely to the House. The resolution was subsequently rejected in the House on September 8, 1995.

(H. Rept. 104–220)

H.R. 7

To revitalize the national security of the United States

H.R. 7, as reported by the Committee on National Security, would have served as the policy framework to guide the 104th Congress through the annual defense authorization and appropriation budget process. The bill would have established an advisory commission to assess United States military needs and would have committed the United States to accelerate the development and deployment of theater and national missile defense capabilities. Additionally, H.R. 7 sought to restrict the deployment of United States forces and to maintain command and control by United States personnel of its forces participating in United Nations peacekeeping operations. If enacted, the bill would have reformed the United Nations management practices and reemphasized the commitment of the United States to a strong North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Having been reported by the Committees on the Budget, International Relations, National Security and Intelligence (Permanent Select), H.R. 7 passed the House, amended, on February 16, 1995. Referred and considered by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, no further action was taken on H.R. 7.

(H. Rept. 104–18, Parts I, II and III; H.N.S.C. 104–33)

H.R. 256

To withdraw and reserve certain public lands and minerals within the State of Colorado for military uses, and for other purposes

H.R. 256, introduced as the Fort Carson-Pinon Military Lands Withdrawal Act, would have withdrawn from appropriation under public land, mining, mineral, geothermal leasing and mineral materials disposal laws, and reserves for military use by the Army, specified lands at the Fort Carson Military Reservation and Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site.

Following its report from the Committees on National Security and Resources, H.R. 256 was passed in the House on March 28, 1995. No further action was taken on the measure in the Senate. However, provisions of the Fort Carson-Pinon Military Lands Withdrawal Act were included in Title 10 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (Public Law 104–201).

(H. Rept. 104–28, Parts I and II; H. Rept. 104–563; S. Rept. 104–267; H. Rept. 104–724)

H.R. 1141

To amend the Act popularly known as the "Sikes Act" to enhance fish and wildlife conservation and natural resources management programs

H.R. 1141 would have enhanced fish and wildlife conservation and natural resources management programs on military installations. The bill also would have authorized appropriations for titles I and II of the Sikes Act through fiscal year 1998.

H.R. 1141 was referred to the Committee on Resources and the bill, amended, was reported to the House. The Committee on National Security requested and was granted sequential referral of H.R. 1141, and subsequently ordered the bill, as amended, favorably reported to the House on May 24, 1995. On July 11, the House passed H.R. 1141, amended, by voice vote. Referred to the Senate

Committee on Environment and Public Works, no further action was taken in the Senate on H.R. 1141. Although the House-passed National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 included the Sikes Act, these provisions were not incorporated in Public Law 104–201. (H. Rept. 104–107, Parts I and II; H. Rept. 104–563)

H.R. 2754

To approve and implement the OECD Shipbuilding Trade Agreement

H.R. 2754 would have implemented the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Agreement on Shipbuilding, an international agreement designed to eliminate shipbuilding subsidies granted by signatory countries either directly to shipbuilders or indirectly to ship operators or other entities.

H.R. 2754 was introduced on December 11, 1995, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and reported by that committee on April 18, 1996. The bill was sequentially referred to the Committee on National Security, and the committee reported the bill favorably to the House, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, on May 30, 1996. The committee amendment addressed a number of concerns related to the lack of a sufficient time period under the OECD Agreement for United States-based shipbuilders to transition from the construction of naval vessels to the construction of a combination of commercial and naval vessels.

On June 13, 1996, H.R. 2754 was considered in the House. The House adopted the Committee on National Security's amendment and passed the bill, as amended, by a vote of 325–100. The Senate took no action on H.R. 2754 before the 104th Congress adjourned sine die.

(H. Rept. 104–524, Parts I and II)

H.R. 3142

To establish a demonstration project to provide that the Department of Defense may receive Medicare reimbursement for health care services provided for certain Medicare-eligible covered military beneficiaries

H.R. 3142 would have authorized a demonstration program to provide for Medicare reimbursement to the Department of Defense (DOD) for health care services to Medicare-eligible beneficiaries through the Defense Health Program. The Military Personnel Subcommittee held a hearing on H.R. 3142 on September 11, 1996. On September 12, 1996, the Committee on National Security ordered the bill reported favorably to the House. No further action was taken in the House on H.R. 3142 following its report from the House Committee on National Security and the Senate Committee on Armed Services.

(H. Rept. 104–27; S. Rept. 104–267)

H.R. 3144

To establish a United States policy for the development of a national missile defense system, and for other purposes

H.R. 3144 would have established a United States missile defense policy to deploy by the end of 2003 a national missile defense system that would be capable of defending the United States against ballistic missile attacks; would be augmented over time to

provide a layered defense against more sophisticated threats; and which would not feature an offensive-only form of deterrence. If enacted, the legislation would have specified the architecture of the national missile defense system and established a policy for amending the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

On May 16, 1996, the Committee on National Security ordered the bill reported favorably to the House. No further action was taken in the House on H.R. 3144 following its report from the Committee on National Security on May 16, 1996, and subsequent granting of a Rule.

(H. Rept. 104–583, Part I)

H.R. 3237

To provide for improved management and operation of intelligence activities of the Government by providing for a more corporation approach to intelligence, to reorganize the agencies of the Government engaged in intelligence activities so as to provide an improved Intelligence Community for the 21st Century, and for other purposes

H.R. 3237, the Intelligence Community Act, would have made broad structural and organizational reforms to the national intelligence community. Specifically, H.R. 3237, as amended by the House Committee on National Security, would have: established a National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA), created a second Deputy Director of Central Intelligence (DDCI), promoted increased cooperation between the Defense Human Intelligence Service (DHS) and the Directorate of Operations (DO) of the Central Intelligence Agency, required the Director of Central Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense to report on the advisability of establishing a Director in Military Intelligence, consolidated and streamlined intelligence personnel authorities, and appropriately recodified the National Security Act of 1947.

H.R. 3237 was ordered favorably reported by the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select) on June 13, 1996, and, as amended, by the Committee on National Security on July 23, 1996. The House took no further action on the measure.

(H. Rept. 104–620, Parts I and II; H.N.S.C. 104–9)

H.R. 3308

To amend title 10, United States Code, to limit the placement of United States forces under United Nations operational or tactical control, and for other purposes

Referred jointly to the Committees on National Security and International Relations, H.R. 3308, as reported by the Committee on National Security, would have stated congressional findings and policy concerning the placement of United States Armed Forces under the United Nations (UN) operational or tactical control. Specifically, the bill would have prohibited Department of Defense funds from being obligated or expended for activities of any element of the Armed Forces that is placed under UN operational or tactical control pending specific Presidential certification. In addition, H.R. 3308 would have required that members of the Armed Forces be informed of their unit's mission and their chain of command.

On September 5, 1996, the Committee on National Security ordered the bill reported favorably to the House, and was subse-

quently referred to the Senate Committee on Armed Services. No further action was taken on this measure.

(H. Rept. 104–642, Part I)

H.R. 4000

To amend title 10, United States Code, to restore the provisions of Chapter 76 of that title (relating to missing persons) as in effect before the amendments made by the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1997

H.R. 4000, as reported by the Committee on National Security, would have restored provisions of Chapter 76 of title 10, United States Code (relating to prisoners of war and missing in action), that were in effect before the amendment by the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1997. The legislation would have ensured that missing members of the Armed Forces (and those civilian employees accompanying them) are fully accounted for by the United States and not declared dead over time.

On September 27, 1996, the Committee on National Security ordered the bill, as amended, reported favorably to the House, and was subsequently referred to the Senate Committee on Armed Services. No further action was taken on this measure.

(H. Rept. 104–806; H.N.S.C. 104–46)

LEGISLATION CONSIDERED BUT NOT REPORTED

H.R. 1646

To revise and reform the statutes governing the organization and management of the reserve components of the Armed Forces

The Subcommittee on Military Personnel held a hearing on March 21, 1996 on H.R. 1646, "The Reserve Forces Revitalization Act of 1995". Provisions of H.R. 1646 were subsequently incorporated in H.R. 3230, as reported by the committee on May 17, 1996, and ultimately in Title XII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (Public Law 104–201).

(H. Rept. 104–563; S. Rept. 104–267; H. Rept. 104–724)

H.R. 1670

To revise and streamline the acquisition laws of the Federal Government, to reorganize the mechanisms for resolving Federal procurement disputes, and for other purposes

The Committee on National Security held a joint hearing with the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight on H.R. 1670 on May 25, 1995, as well as a full committee hearing on acquisition reform on August 2, 1995. The bill passed the House on September 14, 1995, without consideration by the National Security Committee, and no action was taken in the Senate on H.R. 1670. However, the legislation was incorporated in Division D and E of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104–106).

(H. Rept. 104–222, Part I; H. Rept. 104–131; S. Rept. 104–112; H. Rept. 104–406; H.Doc. 104–155; H. Rept. 104–450; H.N.S.C. 104–35)

H.R. 3322

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for civilian science activities of the Federal Government, and for other purposes

The Committee on National Security was officially discharged from consideration of H.R. 3322 on May 6, 1996. The bill passed the House, as amended, on May 30, 1996. No further action was taken on H.R. 3322 prior to adjournment.

H.R. 4282

To amend the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 to make a technical correction relating to the provision of Department of Defense Assistance to local education agencies.

Referred jointly to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities and to the Committee on National Security, both committees were officially discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4282. The bill passed the House, as amended, on September 30, 1996. No further action was taken in the Senate on this measure.

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 DOD's roughly $265 billion annual budget involves millions of military and civilian personnel, thousands of facilities, and hundreds of agencies, departments, and commands located throughout the world.

Additionally, H. Res. 5, adopted by the House on January 4, 1995, granted the Committee on National Security additional legislative and oversight authority over merchant marine academies, national security aspects of 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. These additional oversight matters were similarly covered during the course of the committee's authorization and legislative activities.

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 104th Congress, the committee received classified and unclassified briefings on the international threat environment. In consideration of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 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 104th Congress:

READINESS AND QUALITY OF LIFE

A primary focus of the committee during the 104th Congress was the readiness of the armed services and the adequacy of the Ad-

ministration's defense spending priorities to support sustained readiness and modernization of our military forces. The committee took a comprehensive approach to begin addressing both short and long-term readiness problems by applying additional funds to key readiness accounts while protecting core readiness accounts from the diversion of funds to pay for unbudgeted contingency operations. Particular attention was paid to quality of life programs supporting military personnel and their families and the effect of those programs on military readiness.

Additional attention was given to the following: an examination of the current state of readiness and training of the armed services; readiness of military forces from a joint perspective and the readiness of commanders-in-chief charged with warfighting missions; an assessment of the utility of current methods of measuring the readiness of military units; a continuing examination of the training required for the maintenance of a high state of readiness and whether training requirements are properly funded; integration of active and reserve components; examination of the impact of the high pace of deployments on service personnel and their families; 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 nonappropriated fund construction programs and other nonappropriated fund instrumentalities. This active oversight resulted in a number of initiatives contained in National Defense Authorization Acts for Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997 (Public Laws 104–106 and 104–210). These included allowing commissaries, exchanges and MWR activities to contract with each other to achieve efficiencies; allowing commissaries and exchanges to negotiate directly with private carriers for more efficient transportation services; and conducting pilot projects to achieve economies of scale by merging MWR appropriated fund functions with the nonappropriated fund function.

MILITARY MODERNIZATION

Recognizing that the 1991 Persian Gulf War clearly demonstrated that maintaining technological superiority on the battlefield depends upon a steady investment in research, development, and procurement of weapons and equipment, the committee devoted particular attention to modernization shortfalls in three areas: modernization needs for which there were both unfulfilled service requirements and industrial base concerns; modernization programs which enhanced the military services' ability to field sufficient forces to carry out the national military strategy of fighting and winning two nearly simultaneous major regional conflicts; and,

finally, ensuring that future military forces will have the technologically advanced capabilities of new weapons systems. Specifically, attention was given to the following: examination of projected military equipment modernization on military capability; evaluation of modernization shortfalls and the effect of not funding these shortfalls on warfighting requirements and the industrial base; nuclear attack submarine procurement strategy; strategic airlift and sealift programs; heavy bomber forces and the contribution of additional B–2 bombers to these forces; National Guard and Reserve equipment; precision guided munitions, ammunition; the chemical stockpile demilitarization program; the landmine threat in Bosnia; and fighter and attack aircraft as well as the modernization implications stemming from Navy F–14/Marine Corps AV–8B aircraft accidents.

FORCE STRUCTURE

The end of the Cold War brought an assumption that the demands on U.S. military forces would decline, which accelerated ongoing reductions in both military spending and personnel, to the point where active duty personnel have been reduced by at least one third. The result has been a force stretched to the breaking point. To adequately address these issues, the committee focused particular attention on the following: continuing oversight and examination of the Bottom Up Review (BUR), including the strategic and tactical assumptions supporting the BUR and the force structure designed to support the ability of the United States to fight and win two major regional contingencies nearly simultaneously; review of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff-Commander-in Chief (CJCS–CINC) military requirements, examination of roles and missions of the armed services, and their implications for modernization requirements and the development of major weapons systems.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE

The committee placed the highest priority on ensuring that the U.S. Ballistic Missile Defense 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 104th Congress the committee conducted 11 hearings, devoting particular oversight attention to current plans for conducting research and development on missile defense systems; plans for deployment of national missile defenses (NMD) and advanced theater missile defenses (TMD) for forward deployed U.S. military forces and friendly forces and allies; examining the long-range ballistic missile threat to the United States—including the controversial National Intelligence Estimate on this topic (NIE 95–19)—and the requirement for a national missile defense system; ballistic missile threats to the United States, specifically related to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, including its continued relevance and utility in the post-Cold War world and its present and projected impact on national and theater missile defense programs.

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. Specifically, through hearings, member and staff work, the committee undertook a thorough examination of the impact of base realignment and closure actions on affected local communities, including the effects of Administration policy and statutory requirements concerning base reuse, disposal, and community adjustment assistance. These efforts resulted in a number of modifications to the statutes governing BRAC, especially in the area of base reuse and redevelopment (asset and property disposal, claimancy by organizations representing the homeless, environmental remediation and restoration, etc.).

INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL BASE

Particular attention was given to the following: assessment of current budget and policy priorities on the maintenance of the defense industrial and technology base; termination of the Technology Reinvestment Project; examination of the current defense laboratory system, including an assessment of redundancies with private sector laboratories; assessment of the role of defense funding for university research in the maintenance of the technology base. While the committee recognized that many such dual-use programs are worthy of federal funding, the committee believed that most would be more appropriately funded in other functions of the federal budget. These decisions were consistent with the committee's attempt to focus DOD's resources on identified shortfalls in traditional defense accounts.

MILITARY APPLICATIONS OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

Particular attention was given to the following: continuing modernization and maintenance of U.S. defense nuclear structure in support of national security requirements; assessment of possible effects of a nuclear test ban, in whole or in part, on the safety and security of the U.S. nuclear deterrent; examination of the restructuring of the nuclear facility workforce; and oversight of organizational issues affecting the Department of Energy. The committee released a detailed paper, "The Clinton Administration and Stockpile Stewardship: Erosion by Design", that was highly critical of the Clinton Administration for not taking the necessary steps to ensure the safety and reliability of the nuclear stockpile and long-term viability of the U.S. nuclear deterrent. The paper included an update on the status of the U.S. scientific and industrial infrastructure for maintaining the safety and reliability of U.S. nuclear weapons, and Administration plans for future nuclear stockpile stewardship in the absence of nuclear testing.

ACQUISITION REFORM

Public Law 103–355, the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994, provided for comprehensive, government-wide reform of the

federal acquisition process. The Committee on National Security, which shares oversight of the defense procurement process with the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, gave considerable attention to the implementation of Public Law 103–355 and conducted an assessment of possible further reforms in the defense procurement system. The result of this assessment led to a second round of comprehensive reforms of the federal acquisition system enacted as part of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 defense authorization bills. These reforms included: cutting costs and paperwork burdens and improving business relationships between government and industry; revising the current "Procurement Integrity" statutes to focus on behavior rather than categories of individuals, thereby protecting confidential procurement information by prohibiting both the disclosure and receipt of such information; eliminating the federal information technology procurement authority under the General Services Administration; doubling the existing Simplified Acquisition Threshold (SAT) for overseas non-combat operations; granting expanded authorities to waive or modify certain acquisition laws in executing programs designated under the defense acquisition pilot program; extending the streamlined acquisition and prototyping authority currently available to the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) to the military services; eliminating and modifying defense "plant closings" laws; and eliminating of government audit duplication.

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The committee undertook an 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, despite declining budgets and shrinking forces, the Pentagon has maintained unnecessarily high overhead, antiquated training and organizational techniques, and outdated business practices. Highlights of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 Defense authorization bills organizational and managerial reforms included: mandated reductions in the acquisition workforce; reductions in the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD); a reporting requirement on consolidation, streamlining, and downsizing options for each military department's military headquarters organization (both uniformed and civilian staff); and the establishment of the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA), which will allow DOD to harness, leverage, and focus rapid technological developments to serve imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial information customers.

ADDITIONAL OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

SAUDI ARABIA BOMBING

In the wake of the devastating terrorist bombing of the Khobar Towers complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia that resulted in the deaths of 19 American servicemen deployed in support of Operation Southern Watch, the committee undertook a detailed investigation of the incident, an effort that included the dispatch of a staff delegation to the bombing site, a series of briefings by DOD and intelligence personnel, a comprehensive review of hundreds of docu-

ments related to the bombing, and other inquiries. As a result of these findings, the committee issued a report on the bombing concluding that intelligence, organizational, and operational shortcomings contributed to the unpreparedness for the tragedy. These activities culminated in a hearing to assess the security situation leading up to and subsequent to the bombing and exploring the findings of the DOD's investigation of the bombing, many of which paralleled the findings of the committee. The hearing also reviewed the overall security situation within Saudi Arabia and issues related to the redeployment of U.S. forces to a more remote part of the country. The committee received testimony from the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and retired Army General Wayne Downing, the Director of the Downing Assessment Task Force. This initial investigation has raised additional questions about the chain of command, its responsibilities, and the adequacy of the legal authority granted to operational commanders and is expected to result in further oversight activity.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD BOSNIA

During the Second Session of the 104th Congress, the full committee held 10 hearings exploring the evolution of U.S. policy toward Bosnia and the former Yugoslavia. In addition, a number of classified intelligence and operations briefings were held as the crisis developed and as U.S. ground forces were deployed to Bosnia. 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. These activities covered every aspect of that policy; among the topics addressed were: the Administration's plans to deploy U.S. forces to Bosnia in support of NATO peace enforcement operations in the former Yugoslavia; the circumstances surrounding the shootdown of an American F–16 fighter over Bosnia; a review of the military and political situation on the ground in Bosnia, including intelligence assessments of the military capabilities and deployments of the belligerent parties; military operational issues connected to the U.S. force deployment, operations within Bosnia, and overall readiness implications of the U.S. deployment; the Clinton Administration's main arguments for supporting the deployment; the provisions of the Dayton agreement and progress in its implementation; the post-election prospects for stability in Bosnia; the prospects of "mission creep"; the Administration's exit strategy; and the likelihood of U.S. participation in a follow-on multinational peacekeeping force.

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 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; former U.S. Ambassadors to Yugoslavia and to the United Nations; active and retired U.S. military commanders; the former United Nations commander of peacekeeping forces in Sarajevo; and other former government officials and non-governmental experts.

These hearings, briefings, reports and staff activities formed the basis of Congressional legislative activities with regard to Bosnia and are expected to lead to additional oversight of budgeting, readiness, operational and strategic issues related to the continuing deployment of U.S. forces in Bosnia and the Balkans.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE ON THE BALLISTIC MISSILE THREAT

In response to widespread concerns regarding the analytical rigor which was employed in compiling the Administration's 1995 National Intelligence Estimate (NIE), the committee tasked the General Accounting Office (GAO) to research and report on the matter. The report, "Foreign Missile Threats: Analytic Soundness of Certain National Intelligence Estimates" (August 1996, GAO/NSIAD–96–225), provided a useful contribution to the on-going debate by raising legitimate questions about the assumptions, methodology, evidence and treatment of alternative views in the 1995 NIE. In addition to the GAO report, the committee included two provisions in the fiscal year 1997 Defense authorization bill to address this issue. The first, section 1311, directs the Director of Central Intelligence to convene a panel of independent, non-government experts to review the 1995 NIE. The second, subtitle B of title 13, directs the establishment of a commission to report on the existing and emerging ballistic missile threat to the United States.

CHINA

As one of several broad policy issues, the committee focused on the emergence of China as a rising power and the potential security challenge it poses to the United States and its interests. Through hearings, staff and member briefings, the committee gained a fuller understanding of China's national military strategy, the direction of the force modernization efforts of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and the overall implications of China's military modernization which began in the mid-1980s. In a hearing on China the committee received testimony from a panel of leading outside experts on these subjects, who underscored China's ascendancy to great power status, its continuing development of military power projection capabilities, and the likely impacts upon U.S. national security interests. As part of the committee's comprehensive examination of China's military modernization efforts, the committee introduced legislation in 1996 mandating that the Department of Defense submit a report to the Congress on Chinese military capabilities and non-traditional, non-linear modernization efforts. The committee also requested three investigative reports from the General Accounting Office to respectively review the potential national security implications arising from DOD initiatives to enhance U.S.-PRC military to military relations and cooperation, the sale of U.S.-origin dual-use machine tools, and the transfer of state-of-the-art telecommunications equipment that has both civil and military applications. To augment the reports provided by the General Accounting Office, and to illustrate China's efforts to integrate its civilian and military economic sectors, the committee requested that the Congressional Research Service produce a report providing a comprehensive examination of COSTIND, one of China's main

military research and development organs, and commission directly responsible to facilitating the diversification the output of China's defense-industrial sector's production lines. (These initiatives are discussed in greater detail in the following section on technology transfer). As a follow-up to China's March 1996 ballistic missile firings into the Taiwan Strait, and China's 9601 military exercise which rehearsed an attack on the island of Taiwan, the committee co-sponsored a seminar with the Congressional Research Service, hosted by the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations to consider "Alternative U.S. National Security Strategies for China." Also in response to these developments, committee members and staff were briefed by an outside expert on the status of China's missile development programs, air force modernization efforts, and current dependency upon foreign technology for military modernization goals. Throughout 1996, the committee continually protested China's illicit weapons proliferation and repeated violation of international obligations, and also repeatedly petitioned the Clinton Administration to properly address Chinese policies and actions that violated U.S. and international law.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

The committee is concerned that the Administration's technology transfer policy has the potential to jeopardize U.S. superiority in military technology. In response to committee and increasing Congressional interest, the committee addressed three specific technology transfer issues: the Administration's technology transfer policy toward China, the Export Administration Act (EAA), and the proposed sale of supercomputers to Russia.

The committee requested the General Accounting Office and the Congressional Research Service to research whether China's military is exploiting the existing international technology transfer rules or breaking specific agreements and U.S. laws on order to modernize more rapidly. The reports (three prepared by the General Accounting Office and one by the Congressional Research Service) concluded that China has been importing dual-use technologies from the United States and using them for military purposes. The GAO reports found that the Administration has not properly enforced U.S. export control law, that China's military has exploited vulnerabilities in the U.S. export control process and using transferred technologies in violation of U.S. export restrictions.

In accordance with its special oversight obligations with respect to international arms control, the committee once again acted to ensure that legislative re-writes of the Export Administration Act (EAA) appropriately addressed national security issues. During the 104th Congress the committee worked with the House International Relations Committee in their attempt to write a new EAA. While recognizing that the world has changed since the original EAA was written, the resulting bill contained protections sought by the committee for dual-use technologies useful in the production of weapons of mass destruction and advanced conventional weaponry. The bill crafted by the committee and House International Relations passed on the House floor by voice vote.

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 began a monitoring effort in this area during the 104th Congress. The committee tasked the Administration to report on the potential increase in proliferation resulting from the decontrol effort. The committee also tasked GAO to review planned exports of supercomputers to Russian nuclear weapons labs. GAO found that in at least one case, the Russians sought a top-end supercomputer to maintain their stockpile of nuclear weapons. The committee will continue such monitoring in the 105th Congress.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD IRAQ

As developments in the Persian Gulf accelerated following Iraq's invasion of the Kurdish stronghold of Irbil in northern Iraq and the Administration's military retaliatory strike against targets south of Baghdad, the committee conducted a series of operational and intelligence briefings on the evolving political and military situation in Iraq and U.S. military activities in the region, followed by hearing on the overall situation in Iraq and the Persian Gulf. The hearing reviewed the impact of military developments on U.S. operations and security goals, including the continued viability of the Gulf War coalition to contain Iraq. The committee also focused on Iraqi military activities in Kurdistan and southern Iraq and the U.S. response.

EXTREMIST ACTIVITY IN THE MILITARY

In the wake of the tragic killings of a black civilian couple by three white soldiers from the Army's 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, committee staff conducted two separate fact finding trips to determine the extent to which extremist behavior is present in the military. In addition to the staff delegations, the committee conducted a full committee hearing that focused on the extent to which extremist activity directed at racial, ethnic, and religious minorities is occurring in the military services; current initiatives designed to combat the problem; and DOD initiatives to monitor extremist activity in the military and to perform oversight of each of the services' actions to prevent. The committee received testimony from each of the military services Secretaries, the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), and non-governmental experts.

SHOOTDOWN OF TWO BLACKHAWK HELICOPTERS OVER IRAQ

The committee conducted an in-depth review of the April 14, 1994, downing of two Army UH–60 Black Hawk helicopters by Air Force F–15 fighters over Northern Iraq. Following the review, a hearing was conducted to: examine the causes of the accident and assess the effectiveness of the corrective actions with a view toward preventing similar accidents in the future; and to examine the accident investigation and the judicial and punitive actions that followed with a view toward assessing the thoroughness of the investigation, the credibility of the military legal system, and the suffi-

ciency of the disciplinary actions administered. Witnesses included family members of those killed in the incident and Air Force officials. During the hearing, the Air Force confirmed that a series of new actions would be taken against the personnel responsible for the incident to ensure that full accountability was achieved. Following the hearing, the committee requested that the General Accounting Office conduct a review of the incident and the judicial and disciplinary actions that followed.

PERSIAN GULF ILLNESS

In the 104th Congress, committee members became increasingly concerned about the possible harmful effects that exposure to chemical warfare agents may have caused Persian Gulf War veterans, particularly in light of the Department of Defense's disclosure in May 1996 that some Persian Gulf War veterans may have been exposed to chemical agents during the war. As a result, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 directs the Secretary of Defense to arrange for independent research to determine whether exposure to low levels of chemical warfare agents could have caused the wide range of symptoms collectively referred to as "gulf war syndrome." Furthermore, the act directs the department to study the possible health implications of administering a "cocktail mix" of inoculations and using investigational new drugs, as was done during the Persian Gulf deployment. In including these requirements into the bill, committee members expressed their beliefs that the Department of Defense has a responsibility to both current military members and former members to fully investigate any possible links between exposure to chemical agents or the use of combined inoculations and illnesses suffered by these members or their offspring.

POW-MIA

The committee conducted a series of eight hearings on accounting for prisoners of war/missing in action (POWs/MIAs) in Southeast Asia and Korea. The committee was concerned that DOD procedures for processing of POW/MIA cases were flawed. The hearings included analysis of individual POW/MIA cases to assess the effectiveness of current and past policy and procedures. The four hearings in the first session of the 104th Congress led to a comprehensive package of reform measures to ensure the accountability of POWs/MIAs that was included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996. Following an additional four hearings in the second session, those procedures were amended in the Fiscal Year 1997 Act.

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

BUDGET ACTIVITY

On February 24, 1995, the committee forwarded its views and estimates regarding the budget for National Defense (function 050) for fiscal year 1996 to the Committee on the Budget. The committee noted that spending constraints associated with aggressive deficit reduction efforts would necessarily lead to reductions in many discretionary programs, but that spending for National Defense should be increased over the amount requested by the President. The committee indicated that it would focus its budgetary actions on the four primary areas of military readiness, force modernization, quality of life for service personnel, and streamlining inefficient Department of Defense bureaucracies and processes.

On March 18, 1996, the committee forwarded its views and estimates regarding the budget for National Defense (function 050) for fiscal year 1997 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 six percent from fiscal year 1996 funding levels. The committee reemphasized that its priorities would build upon the preceding year's efforts in the areas of military readiness, force modernization, quality of life for service personnel, and streamlining inefficient Department of Defense bureaucracies and processes. The committee further recommended National Defense (function 050) authorization levels of $267.3 billion in budget authority and $265.0 billion in outlays.

FULL COMMITTEE HEARINGS

The Committee on National Security held numerous hearings through the course of the 104th Congress consistent with its legislative and oversight roles. Though the clarity of the historical threat from the Soviet Union had ceased to exist, worldwide power balances, geopolitical structures and the role of the United States and its armed forces remained a matter of debate and concern to many Americans. Through its hearings, actions and oversight, the committee attempted to outline proper strategic priorities for the nation and to establish benchmarks for assessing the adequacy of U.S. military resources to protect and advance American security interests in the post-Cold-War world.

The end of Soviet communism did not bring about the end of political conflict or military competition; rather, the post-Cold-War world has been characterized by regional wars, tribal and ethnic conflict, terrorism, the use of weapons of mass destruction, as well as the outlines of potential new great power conflicts that might directly threaten the United States and its interests. Even as the Department of Defense continued to have its budget reduced, Amer-

ican troops found themselves increasingly employed in a lengthening list of contingency peace-keeping, -making, and -enforcing missions around the globe. The full committee's hearings addressed these threats, trends, and conflicts and assessed the Administration's program to meet the challenges they posed. In general, these hearings fell into three categories: (1) hearings related directly to the annual Defense Authorization process, (2) hearings related to ongoing conflicts; (3) hearings focusing on the ability of current and emerging great powers to confront U.S. national security interests. In addition, the full committee held hearings to examine potential Defense Department reforms, social forces tearing at the fabric of the armed forces, and to honor long-serving members of the National Security Committee who retired at the end of the 104th Congress.

The full committee's overall work was guided by the precepts laid out in H.R. 7, the National Security Revitalization Act. On January 19, 1995, the committee received testimony from the Administration on its defense budget request for Fiscal Year 1996. On January 25, 1995, the committee heard testimony from outside witnesses with regards to ballistic missile defense provisions of H.R. 7. The committee met on January 27, 1995, to mark up and report the bill to the House.

POSTURE HEARINGS

Early in each session of the 104th Congress, the committee sought and received testimony from Secretary of Defense William J. Perry, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General John M. Shalikashvili, on the Administration's overall budget plan and national security policy. They presented their recommendations for the fiscal year. In each of the two sessions, the committee also sought and received posture statements from all of the service secretaries and chiefs of staff.

In the first session, during deliberations on the Fiscal Year 1996 Defense Authorization Bill (H.R. 1530), the committee initially heard from Secretary Perry and General Shalikashvili on February 8, 1995. They were followed by the uniformed service chiefs on February 22, 1995 and the service secretaries on May 3, 1995. During the second session, the committee began its consideration of the Fiscal Year 1997 National Defense Authorization Bill (H.R. 3230) with its first posture hearing on March 6, 1996, taking testimony from Secretary Perry and General Shalikashvili. On March 8, 1996 the committee received posture statements from the service secretaries, followed by a hearing March 13, 1996 with the service chiefs. The committee concluded the posture hearings on March 27 and 28, 1996, hearing from the Joint Requirements Oversight Council regarding the Chairman's Program Assessment. This assessment identified an annual shortfall in military procurement of approximately $20 billion.

In addition to the views of leaders in the Pentagon, the committee also sought during both sessions the perspectives of regional commanders-in-chief. On February 23, 1995, the committee met to receive testimony from General J.H. Binford Peay, commander of United States Central Command (CENTCOM); on February 28, 1995, from General Gary Luck, commander of United States Forces

Korea (USFK) and from Admiral Richard C. Macke, commander of United States Pacific Command (PACOM); and on March 2, 1995 from General George A. Joulwan, commander of United Stated European Command (EUCOM). Finally, on March 8, 1995, the committee heard from the commander of United States Atlantic Command (ACOM), General John Sheehan and United States Southern Command (SOCOM), General Barry R. McCaffrey. In addition, the committee also heard from retired four-star generals and admirals on March 22, 1995, who supplied independent assessments of military capabilities and readiness of the U.S. armed forces. In the second session, the committee heard from the regional commanders-in-chief on March 28, 1996, receiving testimony from General Joulwan; General Peay; General Luck; Admiral Joseph W. Prueher, the new commander-in-chief of PACOM; and Vice Admiral Harold Gehman, deputy commander-in-chief of ACOM.

U.S. TROOP DEPLOYMENTS

In addition to this first set of hearings directly linked to each year's budgets, the committee conducted repeated policy, investigation and oversight hearings on potential and ongoing United States' troop deployments. Throughout the first session of the 104th Congress, the committee held nine open-session hearings and several closed briefings on the former Yugoslavia, principally with regard to Bosnia-Herzegovina. It explored the evolution of U.S. policy toward Bosnia and the former Yugoslavia, including the Administration's plans to deploy U.S. forces to Bosnia in support of NATO peace enforcement operations in the former Yugoslavia; the circumstances surrounding the shootdown of an American F-16 fighter over Bosnia; a review of the military and political situation on the ground in Bosnia, including intelligence assessments of the military capabilities and deployments of the warring parties; military operational issues connected to the U.S. force deployment, operations within Bosnia, and overall readiness implications of the U.S. deployment; the Administration's main arguments for supporting the deployment; the provisions of the Dayton agreement and progress in its implementation; the post-election prospects for stability in Bosnia; the prospects of "mission creep;" the Administration's exit strategy; and the likelihood of U.S. participation in a follow-on multinational peacekeeping force.

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 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, former U.S. Ambassadors to Yugoslavia and to the United Nations, active and retired U.S. military commanders, the former United Nations commander of peacekeeping forces in Sarajevo, and other former government officials and outside experts.

The committee concluded hearings on the former Yugoslavia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, stemming from the first session, on September 25, 1996. The focus was on current and future United States policy for Bosnia. It covered the progress of the Dayton peace agreement, the status of opposing military forces and the political situation

within Bosnia. Additional focus was on the presidential and parliamentary elections, the prospects of "mission creep", the Administrations exit strategy, and the likelihood of participation in a follow-on multinational peacekeeping force. Testimony was received by John P. White, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, and General Joseph W. Ralston, the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Late in the second session, the full committee convened to focus on U.S. policy toward Iraq. In the fall of 1996, Iraqi army forces moved against the Kurdish city of Irbil in northern Iraq, which had been a semi-official "safe haven" for the Kurds since the end of the 1990 Persian Gulf War. This action resulted in the Administration's launching of retaliatory missile strikes against targets south of Baghdad. In a September 26, 1996, hearing, the committee met to discuss the situation in Iraq and the Persian Gulf. It reviewed the impact of military developments on U.S. operations and security goals, including the continued viability of the Gulf War coalition to contain Iraq. It also focused on Iraqi military activities in Kurdistan and southern Iraq and the U.S. response. The committee received testimony from a panel of outside experts and a panel of Administration witnesses.

The committee had previously considered Gulf security in the wake of the devastating terrorist bombing of the Khobar Towers complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia that resulted in the deaths of 19 American servicemen deployed in support of Operation Southern Watch. On September 18, 1996, the committee held a hearing to assess the security situation leading up to and since the bombing. In light of a committee staff report, which concluded that intelligence, organizational, and operational shortcomings contributed to the unpreparedness for the tragedy, the hearing explored the findings of the Department of Defense's investigation of the bombing, many of which paralleled the committee's findings. The hearing also reviewed the overall security situation within Saudi Arabia, and issues related to the redeployment of U.S. forces to a more remote part of the country. The committee received testimony from Secretary Perry, General Shalikashvili, and retired Army General Wayne Downing, the director of the Downing Assessment Task Force, appointed by Secretary Perry to conduct the department's investigation.

BALLISTIC MISSILE THREAT

In addition to examining ongoing crises, the committee devoted considerable effort to understanding the larger, longer-range threats to U.S. national security interests. Primary among these was the threat posed to the American homeland, U.S allies and military expeditionary forces by ballistic missiles. Early in the second session, the committee conducted two hearings on the U.S. ballistic missile defense program. The first hearing, on February 28, 1996, examined the long-range ballistic missile threat to the United States—including the recent controversial National Intelligence Estimate on this topic (NIE 95–19)—and the requirement for a national missile defense system. The second hearing, on March 14, 1996, also dealt with ballistic missile threats to the United States and focused on issues related to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, including its continued relevance and utility in the post-

Cold War world and its present and projected impact on national and theater missile defense programs. Witnesses testifying before the Committee included current and former intelligence officials and outside experts.

EMERGING AND FUTURE THREATS

In a June 6, 1996, hearing, the committee directly focused on the issue of U.S. security interests in the post-Cold War world. This session explored issues related to the changed security environment since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the emergence of China as a rising power, the changing geopolitical structure in the Persian Gulf and elsewhere in the oil-exporting regions of Central Asia, and addressed the inherent dangers associated with international stability from failed states, ethnic conflicts, and terrorism.

This broad strategic view also was framed by more focused looks at other regional great powers. On March 20, 1996, the committee held a hearing on the potential security challenge posed to the United States and its interests by China. At a time when the Chinese army was conducting exercises designed to demonstrate its growing power projection capabilities, the committee attempted to gain a fuller understanding of China's national military strategy, the direction of the force modernization efforts of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and the implications of China's military modernization. The committee received testimony from a panel of leading outside experts on these subjects, who underscored China's ascendancy to great power status, its continuing development of military power projection capabilities, and the likely impacts upon U.S. national security interests.

On June 13, 1996, the eve of Russia's closely contended presidential elections, the committee held a hearing on whether Russia is now or may in the future become a threat to the United States and its allies. The committee explored Russia's domestic and foreign policy goals and its strategy for achieving those goals. A panel of high-ranking former intelligence officials and outside experts examined Russian threat perceptions, Russian military doctrine and capabilities, and the stability of Russian political and military institutions.

DOD REFORM

The full committee also conducted hearings to examine various options for making the operations of the Department of Defense more efficient and effective. On May 25, 1995, the full committee joined with the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight to receive testimony on H.R. 1670, The Federal Acquisition Reform Act of 1995. The bill was introduced by Chairman Floyd Spence of the Committee on National Security and Chairman William Clinger of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight. The intent of H.R. 1670 was to initiate fundamental government-wide reform of the Federal acquisition system. On August 2, 1995, the committee continued its revision of Federal Acquisition Policy by receiving additional testimony from outside experts, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition Reform. The committee's reform efforts also

included consideration of H.R. 3237, a bill to reorganize the U.S. intelligence community.

OTHER MATTERS

On June 25, 1996, the committee held a hearing to learn more about extremist activity and race relations in the military. Testifying were each of the service secretaries and outside experts. Each secretary discussed their efforts in determining the extent to which extremist activity directed at racial, ethnic and religious minorities is occurring within the military services. Additional discussions focused on current initiatives designated to combat the problem. The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness also provided a general overview of the department's efforts to monitor extremist activity in the military and what oversight each of the services possessed in taking action to prevent it.

Finally, on September 25, 1996, the committee met to honor Members leaving the House of Representatives at the end of the 104th Congress.

(H.N.S.C.104–1; H.N.S.C. 104–3; H.N.S.C. 104–9; H.N.S.C. 104–17; H.N.S.C. 104–23; H.N.S.C. 104–33; H.N.S.C. 104–35; H.N.S.C. 104–36; H.N.S.C. 104–37; H.N.S.C. 104–38; H.N.S.C. 104–39; H.N.S.C. 104–40; H.N.S.C. 104–43; H.N.S.C. 104–44; H.N.S.C. 104–45)

SPECIAL OVERSIGHT PANEL ON MORALE, WELFARE AND RECREATION

The Special Oversight Panel On Morale, Welfare And Recreation was appointed for the 104th Congress on February 13, 1995, and most recently was reappointed on June 17, 1996.

The panel conducted three hearings under its jurisdiction during the 104th Congress. Reviews of the fiscal year 1996 and 1997 budgets requests for morale, welfare and recreation (MWR) programs were conducted on March 29, 1995 and March 27, 1996, respectively. 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 effects of the military drawdown on the morale and welfare of our military personnel and the extent to which MWR programs served to mitigate drawdown stresses; the impact of the drawdown on commissaries and exchanges; the nomination of DeCA by the Secretary of Defense to be a performance-based organization; and efforts and options for improving efficiencies in the operation of commissaries, exchanges and MWR activities.

This active oversight resulted in a number of initiatives contained in National Defense Authorization Acts for Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997 (Public Laws 104–106 and 104–210). These included allowing commissaries, exchanges and MWR activities to contract with each other to achieve efficiencies; allowing commissaries and exchanges to negotiate directly with private carriers for more efficient transportation services; and conducting pilot projects to achieve economies of scale by merging MWR appropriated fund functions with nonappropriated fund function.

The panel also continued its annual review of the commissary surcharge and nonappropriated funded construction program.

(H.N.S.C. 104–10; H.N.S.C. 104–30)

SPECIAL OVERSIGHT PANEL ON THE MERCHANT MARINE

The Special Oversight Panel on the Merchant Marine was established on February 13, 1995, and was reappointed on July 17, 1996. Jurisdiction over the national security aspects of the 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 seaman were transferred from the former Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to the Committee on National Security at the beginning of the 104th Congress. The Committee on National Security also assumed jurisdiction over the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy and the six maritime training academies as well as annual authorization responsibility for the Panama Canal Commission. Matters within the above subjects were assigned to the panel for appropriate consideration.

On March 28, 1995 and April 6, 1995, the panel held two days of hearings to address the continuing decline of the U.S. flag merchant fleet and its role in the Department of Defense's sustainment sealift plans. On the first day of hearings, the panel received testimony from the U.S. Maritime Administrator and the Commander of the Military Sealift Command. On April 6, 1995, the panel received testimony from the maritime industry and shipboard labor.

On March 29, 1995, H.R. 1350, the Maritime Security Act was introduced and on May 17, 1995, the panel recommended by voice vote that a substitute to H.R. 1350 be forwarded to the full committee for further consideration. On May 24, 1995, the substitute was ordered favorably reported by the House Committee on National Security by unanimous voice vote (H. Rept. 104–229). On December 6, 1995, H.R. 1350 was passed by the House of Representatives after the adoption of an amendment offered by the panel's Chairman. On September 24, 1996, the Senate passed H.R. 1350 without amendment. H.R. 1350 was signed into law by the President on October 8, 1996 (Public Law 104–239).

During the March 28, 1995 hearing, the panel also received testimony on the budget request for fiscal year 1996 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 and the Departments of Defense and State testified on these matters. On May 17, 1995, the panel recommended authorization levels for the Panama Canal Commission for fiscal year 1996 as well as changes to the Canal Commission organic statute. These recommendations were adopted by the Committee on National Security on May 24, 1995, and were subsequently included in title XXXV of Division C of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104–106).

On March 5, 1996, the panel held a hearing on the budget request for the Maritime Administration and the Panama Canal Commission for the fiscal year 1997. On April 24, 1996, the panel provided recommendations to the committee on authorization levels

for the Maritime Administration and for the Panama Canal Commission. The panel also provided recommendations for additional changes to the Commission's organic statute to ease the transition. These recommendations were adopted by the House Committee on National Security on May 1, 1996, by unanimous voice vote. The recommendations with respect to the Panama Canal Commission were contained in title XXXV of Division C of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (Public Law 104–201).

On May 22, 1996, the Special Oversight Panel on the Merchant Marine held a hearing to examine the impact of H.R. 2754, legislation to implement the OECD shipbuilding trade agreement which had been introduced on December 11, 1995. The Committee on National Security received sequential referral of H.R. 2754 and the panel received testimony at a May 22, 1996, hearing from members of Congress, the United States Trade Representative, a number of large and small U.S. based shipbuilders, and U.S. flag vessel operators. On May, 29, 1996, the committee agreed to an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 2754 and ordered the bill favorably reported to the House (Rept. 104–524, Part 2). On June 6, 1996, the Committee on Rules met and agreed to make the amendment in the nature of a substitute as recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means as the original bill for the purpose of amendment. The Committee on National Security substitute was made in order as an amendment to the Ways and Means substitute. The House agreed to adopt H.R. 2754, as amended, but the Congress did not act further on H.R. 2754.

(H.N.S.C. 104–13; H.N.S.C. 104–31; H.N.S.C. 104–52)

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 1996 and fiscal year 1997 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 104th Congress which was included in division B of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104–106) and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (Public Law 104–201). In both instances, the legislation included alterations to the management of the military construction program and the military family housing program, modifications to 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 also reported legislation to establish the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie, to reauthorize the Sikes Act, and to provide for military land withdrawals at Fort Carson and the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Range in the State of Colorado and at El Centro Naval Air Facility in the State of California

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 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. 104–8; H.N.S.C. 104–28)

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The subcommittee met jointly with the Readiness Subcommittee on March 24, 1996 to conduct an oversight hearing on the management of environmental remediation and restoration by the Department of Defense. The subcommittee took testimony from senior officials of the Department of Defense, the military departments, the General Accounting Office, and the Congressional Budget Office.

(H.N.S.C. 104–6)

BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT

The subcommittee met on February 23, 1995 to conduct an oversight hearing on the management of the drawdown in defense in-

frastructure under the base closure and realignment process and to assess the adequacy of estimates provided to Congress on the costs and savings associated with base closure and realignment. The subcommittee took testimony from senior officials of the Department of Defense and the General Accounting Office.

(H.N.S.C. 104–2)

FUTURE MILITARY HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

The subcommittee met on April 12, 1995, in Aurora, Colorado, at the Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, to conduct an oversight hearing on future military construction requirements to support the health care needs of military personnel and their families and the military retiree community which may be required as a result of the closure of the Fitzsimons Army Medical Center. The subcommittee took testimony from senior officials of the Department of Defense, the Commander of Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, elected officials of the City of Aurora and the City of Denver, and representatives of the Future of Fitzsimons Initiative, the Retired Officers Associations, and the Retired Enlisted Association.

(H.N.S.C. 104–14)

PRIVATIZATION OF MILITARY HOUSING

The subcommittee met on March 7, 1996 to conduct an oversight hearing on the implementation by the Department of Defense of the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (section 2801 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104–106)). The subcommittee took testimony from senior officials of the Department of Defense and the military departments.

(H.N.S.C. 104–28)

RECAPITALIZATION AND MODERNIZATION OF FACILITIES

During the 104th Congress, the subcommittee conducted a series of hearings on the recapitalization and modernization of military installations, including the condition of military housing for unaccompanied personnel and military families, the condition of facilities supporting the operational mission of the military services, and the state of basic infrastructure such as electrical systems, water, sewage and sanitation, and roads. The subcommittee took testimony from senior officials of the Department of Defense, senior officials and officers, including the senior enlisted officers, of the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, including the Marine Corps, the Department of the Air Force, a panel of military spouses, and the National Military Family Association.

(H.N.S.C. 104–8; H.N.S.C. 104–32)

ARMY STRATEGIC MOBILITY PROGRAM

The subcommittee met on September 12, 1996 to conduct an oversight hearing on the adequacy of current defense planning to support infrastructure requirements related to the Army Strategic Mobility Program. The subcommittee took testimony from senior officers of the Department of the Army.

(H.N.S.C. 104–42)

MILITARY PERSONNEL SUBCOMMITTEE

The Military Personnel Subcommittee held a series of hearings to review the manpower portion of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 defense budget requests: March 7, 1995, (joint hearing with Military Readiness Subcommittee) readiness and personnel issues related to high pace of operations; March 14, 1995, personnel OPTEMPO; March 16, 1995, quality of life issues; March 23, 1995, reserve component issues; March 28, 1995, TRICARE managed health care program; March 30, 1995, wartime vs. peacetime medical requirements; April 4, 1995, manning the force; March 7, 1996, Department of Defense TRICARE and alternatives for retiree health care; March 12, 1996, quality of life issues; March 15, 1996 (field hearing), use of military personnel to increase security at U.S. borders; March 21, 1996, Reserve Forces Revitalization Act of 1995; medicare subvention, September 11, 1996; and National Guard Youth Challenge Program, September 24, 1996. The subcommittee also held a series of eight hearings on accounting for prisoners of war/missing in action (POW/MIAs) in Southeast Asia and Korea, and one on August 3, 1995, friendly fire shootdown of Army helicopters over northern Iraq. Four member briefings were held: April 6, 1995, ranger training deaths; February 29, 1996, gender performance standards; September 10 and October 1, 1996, POW/MIA issues.

(H.N.S.C. 104–7; H.N.S.C. 104–11; H.N.S.C. 104–12; H.N.S.C. 104–18; H.N.S.C. 104–19; H.N.S.C. 104–22; H.N.S.C. 104–27; H.N.S.C. 104–46; H.N.S.C. 104–47; H.N.S.C. 104–50; H.N.S.C. 104–51)

MILITARY PROCUREMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

The Subcommittee on Military Procurement conducted numerous oversight hearings during the 104th Congress in its deliberations of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 Department of Defense (DOD) and Department of Energy (DOE) budget requests. Many of these hearings were held jointly, either with the Subcommittee on Military Research and Development or with the Subcommittee on Military Readiness.

Topics for DOD hearings included: modernization shortfalls and the effect of not funding these shortfalls on warfighting requirements and the industrial base; nuclear attack submarine procurement strategy (two hearings); strategic airlift and sealift programs; heavy bomber forces and the contribution of additional B–2 bombers to these forces (two hearings); the chemical stockpile demilitarization program; the landmine threat in Bosnia; and modernization implications stemming from Navy F–14/Marine Corps AV–8B aircraft accidents.

Topics for DOE hearings included: an overview of the department's budget requests for atomic energy activities (two hearings); a review of future plans, programs, and policies for nuclear testing, tritium production, and infrastructure consolidation/modernization; and a review of environmental remediation/management issues.

(H.N.S.C. 104–4; H.N.S.C. 104–15; H.N.S.C. 104–16; H.N.S.C. 104–20; H.N.S.C. 104–24; H.N.S.C. 104–29; H.N.S.C. 104–48; H.N.S.C. 104–49; H.N.S.C. 104–53; H.N.S.C. 104–54)

MILITARY READINESS SUBCOMMITTEE

In addition to its review of the operations and maintenance portion of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 Department of Defense authorization requests, the subcommittee held a series of hearings within its jurisdiction. Major areas of the subcommittee's examinations included: readiness and training for the armed forces; readiness of military forces from a joint perspective and the readiness of commanders in chief charged with warfighting missions; efforts to accurately measure, assess, and monitor readiness; shortfalls in military readiness and their causes; military contingency operations and their effect on military readiness; infrastructure reductions and other cost reduction issues; civilian personnel management within the Department of Defense; financial management and improvement shortcomings within the DOD; logistics management and computer information management reforms and improvements; environmental restoration activities of the DOD; and issues concerning the National Defense Stockpile of critical and strategic materials.

In addition, the subcommittee undertook a detailed and extensive examination of issues concerning the military depot maintenance functions and infrastructure of the Department of Defense. In the first session of the 104th Congress, a major legislative initiative was developed by the subcommittee to permanently change DOD policy for the accomplishment of depot maintenance. In the succeeding session, the subcommittee held extensive hearings on DOD's response to these policy changes.

The subcommittee held hearings on the administration's proposal to change the operation of Naval Petroleum Reserve number 1 located at Elk Hills, California to a public corporation. A legislative package was developed by the subcommittee for the public sale of this reserve.

(H.N.S.C. 104–6; H.N.S.C. 104–24; H.N.S.C. 104–26)

MILITARY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

In addition to the traditional oversight hearings held to review the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 research and development budget request for the Department of Defense during the 104th Congress, the Subcommittee on Military Research and Development (R&D) participated in series of joint hearings on Ballistic Missile Defense with the Military Procurement Subcommittee. The subcommittees also examined the recent developments in proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles, near term national missile defense, and tactical aviation modernization.

During the 104th Congress, the R&D subcommittee also held joint hearings on oceanographic capabilities and the disposal of radioactive material and other toxic waste in the world's oceans and tributaries with the House Science Committee, Subcommittee on Energy and Environment.

The R&D subcommittee also received testimony on detection of terrorist threats, safety and survivability, federally funded research and development centers, and the chemical-biological defense program and response to urban terrorism.

(H.N.S.C. 104–4; H.N.S.C. 104–5; H.N.S.C. 104–21; H.N.S.C. 104–24; H.N.S.C. 104–25; H.N.S.C. 104–34; H.N.S.C. 104–41; H.N.S.C. 104–49; H.N.S.C. 104–54)

PUBLICATIONS

COMMITTEE PRINTS OF LAWS RELATING TO NATIONAL DEFENSE

To assist individuals in referencing statutes that are frequently under consideration by the Committee on National Security and the Department of Defense and others in looking for statutory guidance, the committee printed three volumes pertaining to current law during the 104th Congress.

Title 10, United States Code—Armed Forces (as amended through December 31, 1996).

Compilation of Defense-Related Federal Laws (other than title 10, United States Code) (as amended through December 31, 1996).

Laws Relating to Federal Procurement (as amended through December 31, 1996).

(Committee Prints 5, 6 and 7)

COMMITTEE PRINTS

1. Committee rules, adopted January 10, 1995.
2. Title 10, United States Code, Armed Forces (as amended through December 31, 1994). March 1995.
3. Laws relating to federal procurement (as amended through December 31, 1994). March 1995.
4. A ceremony unveiling the portrait of the Honorable Les Aspin. July 17, 1996.
5. Title 10, United States Code, Armed Forces (as amended through December 31, 1996). January 1997.
6. Compilation of Defense-Related Federal Laws (other than Title 10, United States Code) (as amended through December 31, 1996). January 1997.
7. Laws relating to federal procurement (as amended through December 31, 1996). January 1997.

PUBLISHED PROCEEDINGS

H.N.S.C. 104–1—Full committee organization and oversight. January 10 and February 14, 1995.

H.N.S.C. 104–2—Military Installations and Facilities Subcommittee oversight hearing on base closure and realignment process. February 23, 1995.

H.N.S.C. 104–3—Full committee hearing on H.R. 1530, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes. February 8, 22, 23, 28; March 2, 8, 22; May 3 and July 2.

H.N.S.C. 104–4—Military Procurement Subcommittee hearings on Title I—Procurement of H.R. 1530, to authorize appropriations

for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes. March 7, 9, 15, 16, 29, 30 and April 6, 1995. [March 7, 9 and 15 hearings joint sessions with Military Research and Development Subcommittee.]

H.N.S.C. 104–5—Military Research and Development Subcommittee hearing on Title II—Research and Development of H.R. 1530, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes. March 28, 1995.

H.N.S.C. 104–6—Military Readiness Subcommittee hearings on Title III—Operation and Maintenance of H.R. 1530, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes. March 7, 9, 16, 22, 23 and 24, 1995. [March 24 hearing joint session with Military Installations and Facilities Subcommittee.]

H.N.S.C. 104–7—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. 1530, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes. March 7, 14, 16, 23, 28, 30; April 4 and May 18, 1995. [March 7 hearing joint session with Military Readiness Subcommittee.]

H.N.S.C. 104–8—Military Installations and Facilities Subcommittee hearings on Division B—Military Construction Authorizations (H.R. 1529) of H.R. 1530, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes. March 14, 24, 28 and April 4, 1995. [March 24 hearing joint session with Readiness Subcommittee and published with Readiness Subcommittee volume, H.N.S.C. 104–6.]

H.N.S.C. 104–9—Full committee hearing on H.R. 3237, intelligence reorganization. July 11, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–10—Morale, Welfare and Recreation Special Oversight Panel hearings on morale, welfare and recreation and commissary issues. March 29 and April 6, 1995.

H.N.S.C. 104–11—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on friendly fire shootdown of Army helicopters over Northern Iraq in April 1994. August 3, 1995.

H.N.S.C. 104–12—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on accounting for U.S. POW/MIA's in Southeast Asia. June 28, 1995.

H.N.S.C. 104–13—Special Oversight Panel on the Merchant Marine hearings on annual authorization of the Panama Canal Commission and annual authorization for the United States Maritime Administration. March 28 and April 6, 1995.

H.N.S.C. 104–14—Military Installations and Facilities Subcommittee field hearing in Aurora, Colorado, on future military health infrastructure requirements in the Rocky Mountain region. April 12, 1995.

H.N.S.C. 104–15—Military Procurement Subcommittee hearing on B–2 bomber. September 12, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–16—Military Procurement Subcommittee hearing on the new attack submarine. September 7, 1995.

H.N.S.C. 104–17—Full committee hearing on United States security interests in the Post-Cold-War world. June 6, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–18—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on U.S. and Vietnamese Government knowledge and accountability for U.S. POW/MIA's. November 14, 1995.

H.N.S.C. 104–19—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on Department of Defense's comprehensive review of POW/MIA cases. November 20 and 30, 1995.

H.N.S.C. 104–20—Military Procurement Subcommittee hearing on chemical stockpile demilitarization program. July 13, 1995.

H.N.S.C. 104–21—Military Research and Development Subcommittee and Military Procurement Subcommittee joint hearing on response to the landmine threat in Bosnia. January 24, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–22—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on Department of Defense's comprehensive review of Indochina POW/MIA cases. December 14, 1995.

H.N.S.C. 104–23—Full committee hearings on H.R. 3230, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1997, and for other purposes. March 6, 8, 13, 27, and 28, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–24—Military Procurement Subcommittee, Military Readiness Subcommittee and Military Research and Development Subcommittee hearings on Titles I, II and III—Procurement, Operations and Maintenance, and Research and Development of H.R. 3230, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1997, and for other purposes. March 19, 21, 22 and 29, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–25—Military Research and Development Subcommittee hearings on Title II—Research and Development of H.R. 3230, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1997, and for other purposes. March 5 and 12, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–26—Military Readiness Subcommittee hearings on Title III—Operation and Maintenance of H.R. 3230, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1997, and for other purposes. March 19 and April 16, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–27—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. 3230, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1997, and for other purposes. March 7, 12, 15, 21; September 11 and 24, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–28—Military Installations and Facilities Subcommittee hearings on Division B—Military Construction Authorizations (H.R. 3231) of H.R. 3230, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1997, and for other purposes. March 7, 13, 19, 21 and April 16, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–29—Military Procurement Subcommittee hearing on Title I—(DOE) Procurement of H.R. 3230, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1997, and for other purposes. March 12, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–30—Morale, Welfare and Recreation Special Oversight Panel hearing on morale, welfare and recreation and commissary issues. March 27, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–31—Special Oversight Panel on the Merchant Marine hearings on annual authorization of the Panama Canal Commission and annual authorization for the United States Maritime Administration. March 5, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–32—Military Installations and Facilities Subcommittee hearing on military housing and other quality of life infrastructure. July 30, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–33—Full committee hearings on H.R. 7, to revitalize the national security of the United States. January 19, 25 and 27, 1995.

H.N.S.C. 104–34—Subcommittee on Military Research and Development joint hearing with Subcommittee on Energy and Environment and Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Oceans on leveraging national oceanographic capabilities. January 25, 1996. [Printed by Committee on Science]

H.N.S.C. 104–35—Full committee joint hearing with Committee on Government Reform and Oversight on H.R. 1670, to revise and streamline the acquisition laws of the Federal Government, to reorganize the mechanisms for resolving Federal procurement disputes, and for other purposes. May 25, 1995. [Printed by Committee on Government Reform and Oversight]

H.N.S.C. 104–36—Full committee hearings on the United States policy towards the former Yugoslavia. June 7; July 11; October 17, 18; November 2, 8, 15, 30 and December 6, 1995; September 25, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–37—Full committee hearings on ballistic missile defense. February 28 and March 14, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–38—Full committee hearing on United States policy toward Iraq. September 26, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–39—Full committee hearing on United States security challenges posed by China. March 20, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–40—Full committee hearing on challenges posed by Russia to United States national security interests. June 13, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–41—Subcommittee on Military Research and Development joint hearing with Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Oceans on oceanography. December 6, 1995.

H.N.S.C. 104–42—Military Installations and Facilities Subcommittee hearing on infrastructure requirements to support the Army strategic mobility program. September 12, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–43—Full committee hearing on the June 25, 1996, terrorist attack against United States military forces in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. September 18, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–44—Full committee hearing to honor retiring members. September 25, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–45—Full committee hearing on extremist activity in the military. June 25, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–46—Military Personnel Subcommittee on H.R. 4000, restoration of missing persons act. September 10, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–47—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on the status of POW/MIA negotiations with North Korea. June 20, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–48—Military Procurement Subcommittee hearing on accident investigations of recent F–14 and AV–8B mishaps. April 16, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–49—Military Research and Development Subcommittee and Military Procurement Subcommittee joint hearings on proliferation threats and missile defense responses. April 4, 1995; February 29; March 7, 21; June 18, 20; September 27, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–50—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on the presidential determination of "full faith cooperation" by Vietnam on POW/MIA matters. June 19, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–51—Military Personnel Subcommittee hearing on POW/MIA matters. September 17, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–52—Merchant Marine Special Oversight Panel hearing on H.R. 2754, OECD Shipbuilding Trade Agreement. April 22, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–53—Military Procurement Subcommittee hearing on Department of Energy oversight. September 19, 1996.

H.N.S.C. 104–54—Military Research and Development Subcommittee and Military Procurement Subcommittee joint hearing on TACAIR. June 27, 1996.

HOUSE REPORTS

Report number	Date filed	Bill number	Title
104–18, part 1	Feb. 6, 1995	H.R. 7	To revitalize the national security of the United States.
104–28, part 2	Feb. 14, 1995	H.R. 256	To withdraw and reserve certain public lands and minerals within the State of Colorado for military uses, and for other purposes.
104–107, part 2	June 1, 1995	H.R. 1141	To amend the Act popularly known as the ''Sikes Act'' to enhance fish and wildlife conservation, and natural resources management programs.
104–131	June 1, 1995	H.R. 1530	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes.
104–220	Aug. 1, 1995	H.J. Res. 102	Disapproving the recommendations of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.
104–229	Aug. 3, 1995	H.R. 1350	To amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 to revitalize the United States-flag merchant marine, and for other purposes.
104–280, Volumes I and II.	Oct. 17, 1995	H.R. 2491	To provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 105 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996. [Volume I contains Titles I–XII; Volume II contains Titles XIII–XX. Title VIII is National Security Committee title.]

HOUSE REPORTS—Continued

Report number	Date filed	Bill number	Title
104–350, parts 1 and 2.	Nov. 16, 1995	H.R. 2491, conference report.	To provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 105 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996. [Part 1 contains conference report; Part 2 contains statement of managers.]
104–406	Dec. 13, 1995	H.R. 1530, conference report.	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.
104–427	Dec. 20, 1995	H.R. 1655, conference report.	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 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.
104–450	Jan. 22, 1996	S. 1124 (H.R. 1530), conference report.	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.
104–524, part 2	May 30, 1996	H.R. 2754	To approve and implement the OECD Shipbuilding Trade Agreement.
104–563	May 7, 1996	H.R. 3230	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1997, and for other purposes.
104–583, part 1	May 16, 1996	H.R. 3144	To establish a United States policy for the deployment of a national missile defense system, and for other purposes.
104–620, part 2	July 23, 1996	H.R. 3237	To provide for improved management and operation of intelligence activities of the Government by providing for a more corporate approach to intelligence, to reorganize the agencies of the Government engaged in intelligence activities so as to provide an improved Intelligence Community for the 21st century, and for other purposes.
104–642, part 1	June 27, 1996	H.R. 3308	To amend title 10, United States Code, to limit the placement of United States forces under United Nations operational or tactical control, and for other purposes.
104–724	July 30, 1996	H.R. 3230, conference report.	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.
104–804, part 1	Sept. 17, 1996	H. Con. Res. 180 ..	Commending the Americans who served the United States during the period known as the Cold War.
104–805	Sept. 17, 1996	H. Con. Res. 200 ..	Expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the bombing in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.
104–806	Sept. 17, 1996	H.R. 4000	To amend title 10, United States Code, to restore the provisions of chapter 76 of that title (relating to missing persons) as in effect before the amendments made by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997.
104–832	Sept. 24, 1996	H.R. 3259, conference report.	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 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.

HOUSE REPORTS—Continued

Report number	Date filed	Bill number	Title
104–837, part 1	Sept. 25, 1996	H.R. 3142	To establish a demonstration project to provide that the Department of Defense may receive Medicare reimbursement for health care services provided to certain Medicare-eligible covered military beneficiaries.

PUBLIC LAWS

Law number	Date approved	Bill number	Title
104–93	Jan. 6, 1996	H.R. 1655	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 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.
104–106	Feb. 10, 1996	S. 1124	To authorize appropriations for (H.R. 1530) fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, to reform acquisition laws and information technology management of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.
104–201	Sept. 23, 1996	H.R. 3230	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.
104–239	Oct. 8, 1996	H.R. 1350	To amend the merchant Marine Act, 1936 to revitalize the United States-flag merchant marine, and for other purposes.
104–293	Oct. 11, 1996	H.R. 3259	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for 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.

VETOES

Document number	Date transmitted	Bill number	Title
104–155	Dec. 28, 1995	H.R. 1530	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

HOUSE NATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE PRESS RELEASES, 104TH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

January 5, 1995—Spence Announces Leadership of House National Security Committee.

January 10, 1995—Statement of Floyd Spence, Chairman, House Committee on National Security, on CBO's Analysis of the Defense Budget Shortfall.

January 24, 1995—Spence Announces Additional National Security Committee Assignments.

February 1, 1995—National Security Committee Adopts H.R. 7 on Bipartisan Vote, Statement of Chairman Floyd Spence.

February 13, 1995—Chairman Spence Announces Panel Assignments.

February 17, 1995—Spence Statement on House Passage of the National Security Revitalization Act.

February 22, 1995—Spence Asks Hunter and Weldon to Lead Missile Defense Efforts.

February 24, 1995—Chairmen Clinger and Spence Announce Acquisition Reform Effort.

March 16, 1995—Congressional Leadership to Clinton: Suspend Intelligence Sharing with UN.

March 29, 1995—Army Concludes Investigation of Ranger Training Fatalities.

April 4, 1995—Spence Outlines "Second Hundred Days" Defense Agenda: Pentagon Reform, Weapons Modernization Top Priorities.

April 7, 1995—National Security Committee Delegation Departs for Asia, Persian Gulf.

April 25, 1995—National Security Committee Delegation to Visit Guantanamo, Central America.

May 3, 1995—Spence on Bomber Study: An Endorsement of the Status Quo.

May 4, 1995—House Chairman to Clinton: Don't Limit Theater Defense in ABM Treaty.

May 10, 1995—Spence Supports Budget Committee Defense Plan.

May 15, 1995—House Chairmen Oppose Limits on Missile Defenses.

May 17, 1995—National Security Subcommittees Advance Quality of Life Initiatives.

May 18. 1995—Readiness, Reform, Quality of Life Initiatives Approved in National Security Subcommittees.

May 19, 1995—Federal Acquisition Reform Act of 1995 Cuts Red Tape, Will Cut Cost of Federal Purchasing.

May 25, 1995—Statement of Chairman Floyd Spence: At the Conclusion of the House National Security Committee Markup of the Fiscal 1996 National Defense Authorization Act (H.R. 1530).

May 26, 1995—1996 Defense Bill Funds South Carolina Projects.

May 26, 1995—FY 1996 National Defense Authorization Act in Brief Restoring Our National Defense.

June 7, 1995—Spence to Administration: Stop Conducting Bosnia Policy "On the Fly".

June 13, 1995—Spence Applauds House B–2 Decision.

June 14, 1995—Spence Applauds House Action on Missile Defense.

June 15, 1995—House Endorses National Security Committee Defense Priorities.

June 23, 1995—Statement by Chairman Floyd D. Spence on Defense Budget Compromise.

June 29, 1995—Armey, Spence Urge President to Keep Politics Out of BRAC Process.

June 30, 1995—National Security Committee Hearing to Examine Blackhawk Shootdown.

July 13, 1995—Spence Letter: Defense Bills Improve Quality of Service Life.

August 1, 1995—Fact Sheet: Budget Reconciliation Actions in National Security Committee, Markup of H. Con. Res. 67.

August 1, 1995—National Security Committee Completes FY96 Budget Reconciliation Action.

September 14, 1995—Spence Works Out Alternative to "High One" Military Retirement Problem.

September 20, 1995—National Security Committee Votes to Kill "High One".

October 6, 1995—Statement by Floyd D. Spence on the Decision to Relax Supercomputer Export Restriction.

October 16, 1995—National Security Committee to Hold Hearings on Bosnia.

November 27, 1995—Spence: "Unconvinced" by President's Bosnia Speech.

December 13, 1995—Statement of Chairman Floyd Spence at the Conclusion of the House-Senate Conference on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996.

December 13, 1995—National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996: Summary of Conference Report.

December 15, 1995—1996 Defense Bill Funds South Carolina Projects.

December 15, 1995—1996 Defense Bill Conference Report Clears House.

December 22, 1995—Speaker, Majority Leader to President: Sign Defense Authorization Bill.

December 28, 1995—Spence Response to Clinton Veto.

SECOND SESSION

January 3, 1996—House Votes on Clinton Veto on Defense Bill.

January 19, 1996—Statement of Chairman Floyd Spence at the Conclusion of the House-Senate Conference on S. 1124, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996.

February 16, 1996—Spence Statement on Administration BMD Announcement.

March 1, 1996—Chairman Spence Responds to Pentagon Budget Request.

March 7, 1996—Statement by U.S. Rep. Floyd Spence, Chairman of the House National Security Committee, on the Firing of Chinese Missiles Against the Coast of Taiwan.

March 14, 1996—Statement of Honorable Floyd D. Spence, Full Committee Hearing on BMD.

March 21, 1996—Spence Responds to the Secretary of the Army's Task Force on Extremist Activities.

March 21, 1996—Spence Cosponsors "Defend America Act of 1996".

March 28, 1996—Spence Statement on DIA Report on North Korea.

April 18, 1996—Spence Appoints Submarine Panel Members.

May 1, 1996—Summary of Major Provisions: National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 as Reported by the House Committee on National Security.

May 1, 1996—Statement of Chairman Floyd D. Spence at the Conclusion of the Mark-up for the Fiscal Year 1997 National Defense Authorization Act.

May 1, 1996—Statement of Chairman Floyd D. Spence Upon the Mark-up of H.R. 3144, the Defend America Act of 1996, and H.R. 3308, the United States Armed Forces Protection Act of 1996.

May 14, 1996—Opening Remarks by the Honorable Floyd Spence, Chairman, House National Security Committee, on H.R. 3230, FY 97 DOD Authorization Bill.

May 15, 1996—House Votes to Revitalize National Defense.

June 6, 1996—CBO Scores Limited NMD Systems.

June 6, 1996—Opening Statement, Chairman Floyd D. Spence, Full Committee Hearing on Post-Cold War/ National Strategy.

June 12, 1996—Spence Responds to Second Bosnia Mission.

June 13, 1996—Statement by Chairman Floyd Spence, Full Committee Hearing, Challenges Posed by Russia to U.S. National Security Interests.

June 25, 1996—Chairman Spence Opening Statement Hearing on extremist Activity in the Military.

July 30, 1996—H.R. 3230, Fiscal Year 1997 National Defense Authorization Act, Conference Report, Summary of Major Provisions.

July 31, 1996—National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997: South Carolina Projects.

August 14, 1996—Statement of Floyd D. Spence on the Report on the Bombing of Khobar Towers.

September 3, 1996—Statement by Chairman Floyd D. Spence on the U.S. Attack on Iraq.

September 5, 1996—House Votes to Protect U.S. Armed Forces.

September 12, 1996—Statement of Chairman Floyd D. Spence upon the Mark-up of H.R. 4000, Amending Current Law to Restore Certain Provisions of U.S. Code Relating to Missing Persons.

September 12, 1996—Statement of Chairman Floyd D. Spence upon the Mark-up of H.R. 3142, the Uniformed Services Medicare Subvention Demonstration Project Act.

September 12, 1996—GAO Report Validates GOP Concerns on Foreign Missile Threats.

September 16, 1996—Statement of Chairman Floyd D. Spence, Reaction to Release of Downing Report on Saudi Bombing.

September 18, 1996—Statement of Chairman Floyd Spence, Full Committee Hearing on Khobar Towers Bombing.

September 24, 1996—Statement of Chairman Floyd Spence as Delivered for Floor Consideration of H. Con. Res. 200.

September 25, 1996—Spence Calls for Clinton Administration to Come Clean on Bosnia Policy.

September 25, 1996—Statement by Floyd Spence, Chairman, House National Security Committee, Hearing on Future of U.S. Policy in Bosnia.

September 26, 1996—Spence Calls Administration's Iraq Policy a Failure.

September 26, 1996—Opening Statement of Chairman Floyd Spence, Hearing on Iraq.

October 30, 1996—Spence Blasts Administration's Management of Nuclear Stockpile.

November 14, 1996—Statement by U.S. Rep. Floyd D. Spence, Chairman, House National Security Committee, on the Continued Commitment of U.S. Ground Forces to Bosnia.

November 19, 1996—Chairman Spence Responds to Allegations of Sexual Misconduct in the U.S. Army.

November 21, 1996—Administration China Export Policy Jeopardizes U.S. National Security.

November 21, 1996—Press Availability on Oversight into Allegations of Sexual Misconduct in the U.S. Army.

December 5, 1996—Statement of Chairman Floyd Spence on the White House Nomination of Senator Bill Cohen as Secretary of Defense.

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