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8725 JOHN J. KINGMAN ROAD
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MAY 5 2016

IN REPLY
REFER TO: DTIC-R (FOIA 2016-73)

This is in response to your email dated March 31, 2016, requesting information under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (enclosure 1). Under Department of Defense rules implementing the FOIA, published at 32 CFR 286, your request was categorized as "other."

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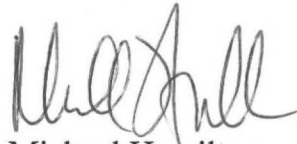
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MAY 5 2016

correspondence from the DoD about your request will be on official letterhead. Please contact me at (703) 767-9204 if you have any questions. Thank you for your interest in obtaining information from DTIC.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Hamilton". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Michael" and last name "Hamilton" clearly distinguishable.

Michael Hamilton
FOIA Program Manager

5 Enclosures

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FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE , 26
- NOT AVAILABLE IN MICROFICHE

Distribution Statement:Availability: Hard copy only.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) 2001 Annual Report, Defense POW/Missing Personnel

Accession Number: ADA407636

Corporate Author: ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR
PRISONER OF WAR AND MISSING PERSONNEL
AFFAIRS WASHINGTON DC

Report Date: Jan 2001

Abstract: (U) The Plans and Policy Directorate (PP) performs the core of DPMO's policy and oversight functions on all issues related to recovery and identification of servicemembers missing as a result of hostile action. The directorate accomplishes this mission through periodic coordination conferences and technical talks in each region, policy directives and memoranda of understanding. Much of the work of the Plans and Policy Directorate during this challenging year was focused on actions aimed at: Enhancing access to sites and archives in North Korea and China; Improving the safety and security of Recovery Teams operating in North Korea; Continuing emphasis on Fullest Possible Accounting in Southeast Asia: Ensuring adequate resources and support were provided for Department of Defense organizations performing missions relating to

accounting and personnel recovery of personnel; Increasing the coordination and flow of information throughout DoD on Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel issues.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Pages:63 Page(s)

Report Number: XD - ASD(DPMO) (*XDASDDPMO*)

Monitor Series: ASD(DPMO) (*ASDDPMO*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) DOD's POW/MIA Mission: Capability and Capacity to Account for Missing Persons Undermined by Leadership Weaknesses and Fragmented Organizational Structure

PDF URL: (pdf) - **293 KB** -

Accession Number: ADA581768

Personal Author(s): Farrell, Brenda S ; Best, Margaret ; Brown, Renee ; Richardson, Terry ; Sennette, Leigh Ann ; Weissman, Cheryl ; Westheimer, Allen ; Willems, Michael

Corporate Author: GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE
WASHINGTON DC

Report Date: 01 Aug 2013

Abstract: (U) Thank you for providing me with the opportunity to discuss GAO's findings and recommendations about the Department of Defense's (DoD) missing persons accounting mission from our recently issued report, DOD's POW/MIA Mission: Top-Level Leadership Attention Needed to Resolve Longstanding Challenges in Accounting for Missing Persons from Past Conflicts. DoD reports that more than 83,000 persons are missing from past conflicts in Vietnam, Korea, the Cold War, the Persian Gulf, and World War II. Since the early 1970s, DoD has identified the remains of and accounted for approximately 1,910 persons. Several DoD components and organizations, collectively known as the missing persons accounting community, have a role in accounting for missing persons. Between 2002 and 2012, DoD accounted for an average of 72 persons each year. In 2009, Congress established an accounting-for goal in Section 541 of the National Defense Authorization Act for

Fiscal Year 2010. This act required the Secretary of Defense to provide such funds, personnel, and resources as the Secretary considers appropriate to increase significantly the capability and capacity of DoD, the Armed Forces, and commanders of the combatant commands to account for missing persons, so that the accounting community has sufficient resources to ensure that at least 200 missing persons are accounted for annually, beginning in fiscal year 2015. The law also added all World War II losses to the list of conflicts for which DoD is responsible, thus increasing from about 10,000 to 83,000 the number of missing persons for whom DoD must account. In my statement today, I will focus on three key issues we identified in our report, specifically: (1) the accounting community's organizational structure, (2) the lack of clarity regarding community members' roles and responsibilities, and (3) DoD's planning to meet the statutory accounting-for goal.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Congressional testimony

Pages:18 Page(s)

Report Number: GAO-13-810T (*GAO13810T*) , XJ - GAO (*XJ*)

Monitor Series: GAO

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) DOD Controls Over Resources Used to Account for Missing U.S. Personnel

PDF URL: (pdf) - **1 MB** -

Accession Number: ADA369573

Corporate Author: INSPECTOR GENERAL DEPT OF DEFENSE
ARLINGTON VA

Report Date: 19 Feb 1997

Abstract: (U) We are providing this report for your information and use. This evaluation responds to two congressional requests to investigate allegations of DoD negligence in accounting for resources used to achieve full accounting for U.S. Service personnel identified as prisoners of war or missing in action (POW/MIA) as a result of the Vietnam war. Senator Barbara Boxer sent a letter to the Inspector

General, DoD, on April 29, 1996, requesting an investigation of allegations of DoD negligence that were based on an article in the San Jose Mercury News, April 28, 1996. On May 28, 1996, the Inspector General, DoD, also received a letter from Senator Robert Smith, Congressman Benjamin Gilman, and Congressman Robert Dornan. That letter requested an audit of the alleged misuse of U.S. funds; the basis for previously negotiated rates paid to Vietnamese and Laotian officials for research and joint field activities (JFAs); * and the total costs of U.S. services, supplies, and assistance provided to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Lao Peoples Democratic Republic. (Hereafter, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will be referred to as Vietnam and the Lao Peoples Democratic Republic will be referred to as Laos.)

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Evaluation rept

Pages:34 Page(s)

Report Number: IG/DOD-97-096 (*IGDOD97096*) , XD -
IG/DOD (*XDIGDOD*)

Monitor Series: IG/DOD (*IGDOD*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE , 26
- NOT AVAILABLE IN MICROFICHE

Distribution Statement:Availability: Hard copy only.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Improving Personnel Recovery in a Coalition
Environment

PDF URL: (pdf) - 6 MB -

Accession Number: ADA406322

Personal Author(s): Burlein, Mike ; Brett, Devol ; Mohan, Robert
B

Corporate Author: INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES
ALEXANDRIA VA

Report Date: May 2002

Abstract: (U) This paper provides an analysis to the Defense POW/MIA Office (DPMO) on policy to improve a Combatant Commander-in-Chiefs ability to conduct Personnel Recovery (PR) in a coalition environment. The report is based on

information collected through surveys and interviews of experts within the U.S. and Partner Nation PR communities. Key premises that focused the scope of the study include: a focus on coalition-unique issues to the exclusion of the common Joint and Service issues, such as manpower, funding, training, and Joint doctrine deficiencies; a hypothesis that interoperability is a key factor; and a hypothesis that Alliances and Coalitions are the same. The report finds that Allies and Coalition Partners are not yet ready to participate in combined PR operations, and that Coalition Partners rely on the U.S. for PR support. The lack of combined training exercises is the primary challenge to improving PR support to combined operations. The report also finds that current DoD PR policy is not perfectly aligned with today's coalition environment. The report includes recommendations that DoD increase and improve PR training in combined exercises, and DPMO update DoD PR policy to enable DoD to provide better PR support in a coalition environment.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Final rept. for 1999-2002

Pages:259 Page(s)

Report Number: IDA/HQ-P-3705 (*IDAHQP3705*) , IDA/HQ - 02-000207 ASD(DPMO) (*IDAHQ02000207 ASDDPMO*) , XD - 02-000207 ASD(DPMO) (*XD02000207 ASDDPMO*)

Monitor Series: 02-000207 (*02000207*) , ASD(DPMO) (*ASDDPMO*)

Contract/Grant/Transfer Number: DASW01-98-C-0067 (*DASW0198C0067*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) The Moral Obligation of the Government to Recover POWs

PDF URL: (pdf) - 477 KB -

Accession Number: ADA602723

Personal Author(s): Immel, August

Corporate Author: MARINE CORPS COMMAND AND STAFF
COLL QUANTICO VA

Report Date: 12 Mar 2012

Abstract: (U) By choosing to leave POWs in captivity after the cessation of hostilities, the U.S. Government is violating its moral covenant with its service members. Following World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War, U.S. servicemen remained as POWs, and despite the intelligence reports received by the government, they were not recovered. The U.S. Government knew it was abandoning its POW and MIA soldiers, but because of political, economic, and social reasons, it took no action to bring them home. The U.S. servicemember is compelled to follow a prescribed Code of Conduct, stating that if captured, he will remain loyal and keep faith in the United States. His moral responsibility is thus a legal one. The government's responsibility, however, is not codified in law, and as a result, in each of the aforementioned military operations, it has failed to fulfill its half of the moral covenant with its servicemembers. The government possesses extreme authority, the ability to deploy soldiers into combat to achieve a political objective unobtainable by diplomacy. As a corollary, it is also responsible to ensure the return of all soldiers and act to bring them home alive. The government, in that capacity, has failed. Current legislation only calls for investigations into POW/MIA accounting efforts, but it does not require action in the event of a military deployment. Recovering remains of MIA personnel years following the cessation of hostilities is a policy of settling for bones. If the government has the intelligence and capability to bring soldiers home alive, it must act. With no legal motivation to uphold its moral covenant with the military, the U.S. Government has repeatedly violated it, and live POWs have been abandoned. Action must be taken before a deployment is ordered, and governmental officials must acknowledge their obligation to bring home all those they send into combat.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Master's thesis

Pages:34 Page(s)

Report Number: XY - USMC/CSC (XYUSMCCSC)

Monitor Series: USMC/CSC (USMCCSC)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Report of the Defense Science Board Task Force on the Use of DNA Technology for Identification of Ancient Remains.

PDF URL: (pdf) - 6 MB -

Accession Number: ADA301521

Corporate Author: DEFENSE SCIENCE BOARD WASHINGTON
DC

Report Date: Jul 1995

Abstract: (U) Throughout United States history, the military services have to the best of their ability attempted to recover and identify it's deceased military personnel. In 1981, President Reagan placed the issue of accounting for American servicemembers from Southeast Asia as a matter of highest national priority. This position has been reaffirmed by all Presidents since. The Department of Defense has been tasked to investigate and account, to the greatest extent possible, for the unaccounted for Americans and repatriate, identify, and return the remains to their families. Today, there are over 2,200 servicemembers from Southeast Asia, 132 servicemembers from the Cold War era, and over 8,100 servicemembers from Korea, whose remains have not been recovered and/or identified (POW/MIA Fact Book, Department of Defense, October 1992)

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Final rept.

Pages:156 Page(s)

Report Number: XD - OUSD(A/T) (XDOUSDAT)

Monitor Series: OUSD(A/T) (OUSDAT)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Defense Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Office (DPMO)

PDF URL: (pdf) - 156 KB -

Accession Number: ADA276214
Corporate Author: DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION AND
MANAGEMENT WASHINGTON DC
Report Date: 16 Jul 1993
Pages:3 Page(s)
Report Number: DODD-5110.10 (*DODD511010*) , XD -
WHS/DD (*XDWHSDD*)
Monitor Series: WHS/DD (*WHSDD*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE
Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is
unlimited.
Report Classification: Unclassified
Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Inspection of the Defense Prisoner of War/Missing in
Action Office

PDF URL: (pdf) - 2 MB -

Accession Number: ADA372406

Personal Author(s): Gimble, Thomas F ; Guli, Salvatore D
; Turner, Timothy T ; Lawson, Altman L ; Blackman, Erica

Corporate Author: OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
(DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE) ARLINGTON VA

Report Date: 13 Nov 1995

Abstract: (U) The Inspector General, Department of Defense,
conducted an inspection of the Defense Prisoner of
War/Missing in Action Office (DPMO) during October and
November 1994. The inspection was a joint venture by the
Program Evaluation Directorate and the Inspections
Directorate, Office of the Assistant Inspector General for
Inspections, Office of the Inspector General, DoD. The goal
of the inspection was to evaluate the efficiency and
effectiveness of the administrative processes and
mechanisms used by the DPMO. The project was requested
by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for POW/MIA
Affairs. We are providing the Deputy Assistant Secretary two
reports, one of which is the August 1995 Program Evaluation
Directorate evaluation concerning the DPMO requirements
determination and planning efforts. This inspection report
contains our evaluation of civilian and military personnel
management, diversity management, contract management,

financial management, information resources management and information systems security. We also reviewed the DPMO internal management control program. The DPMO is a DoD Field Activity established under the authority, direction, and control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs. The DPMO goal is to attain the fullest possible accounting for those still missing, and repatriating all recovered remains of Americans who died serving our Nation. We found that the DPMO had taken some positive steps to respond to mission requirements such as a faster response to, and tracking of, congressional tasking on POW/MIA issues and Freedom of Information Act requests. However, we determined that certain internal administrative processes needed improvement in the following areas.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Audit rept.

Pages:50 Page(s)

Report Number: IG/DOD-96-023 (*IGDOD96023*) , XD -
IG/DOD (*XDIGDOD*)

Monitor Series: IG/DOD (*IGDOD*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) The Defense Information Systems Agency General
Ledger Military Equipment Account

PDF URL: (pdf) - **2 MB** -

Accession Number: ADA370857

Personal Author(s): Gimble, Thomas F ; Guli, Salvatore D
; Ugone, Mary L ; Donnelly, John ; Cherry, Hugh G

Corporate Author: INSPECTOR GENERAL DEPT OF DEFENSE
ARLINGTON VA

Report Date: 10 Jun 1996

Abstract: (U) The audit objective was to evaluate the accuracy of the DISA military equipment general ledger account balance. We also evaluated the management control procedures for recording military equipment transactions in DISA general ledger accounts.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Audit rept.,

Pages:56 Page(s)

Report Number: IG/DOD-96-155 (*IGDOD96155*) , XD -
IG/DOD (*XDIGDOD*)

Monitor Series: IG/DOD (*IGDOD*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Recovering and Accounting for Prisoners of War and
Missing Personnel

PDF URL: (pdf) - **445 KB** -

Accession Number: ADA426777

Personal Author(s): Erstfeld, Thomas E

Corporate Author: NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIV WASHINGTON
DC CENTER FOR COUNTERPROLIFERATION
RESEARCH

Report Date: Jan 2002

Abstract: (U) The United States expends great effort to account for members of the Armed Forces who were lost while serving the Nation. No other country has done as much. The Department of Defense is responsible for personnel recovery and accounting. Today, the Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO) develops and oversees national policies that facilitate this overall endeavor. In the aftermath of the Vietnam War, various commissions pursued information on the fate of missing service members. In 1991, the Senate established the Select Committee on Prisoner of War/Missing in Action (POW/MIA) Affairs, which thoroughly investigated the issue, including government attempts to resolve it. One committee recommended a single DoD office to oversee all matters relating to captive and missing Americans. DPMO was initiated by DoD Directive 5110.10 on July 16, 1993, under the authority of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs. This achieved centralized management of POW/MIA affairs within DoD. DPMO provides departmental participation in negotiations with foreign governments to achieve maximum accounting of missing service members; assembles and analyzes information and maintains data bases on military and civilian personnel who are, or were, prisoners of war or

missing in action; declassifies documents for disclosure and release according to public law and executive orders; and maintains channels of communication among Pentagon officials, members of Congress, POW/MIA families, and veterans organizations. DPMO's operational partners include the Joint Personnel Recovery Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Joint Task Force-Full Accounting activity, U.S. Army Central Identification Laboratory, Armed Forces Repository of Specimen Samples for the Identification of Remains, and Service casualty offices. These partners help DPMO with four broad activities: investigation, recovery, identification, and notification. (5 photographs)

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Journal article

Pages:8 Page(s)

Report Number: XD - JCS (XD)

Monitor Series: JCS

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) DOD's POW/MIA Mission: Top-Level Leadership Attention Needed to Resolve Longstanding Challenges in Accounting for Missing Persons from Past Conflicts

PDF URL: (pdf) - 2 MB -

Accession Number: ADA583587

Personal Author(s): Farrell, Brenda S ; Best, Margaret ; Brown, Renee ; Richardson, Terry ; Sennette, Leigh A ; Steele, Amie ; Weissman, Cheryl ; Westheimer, Allen ; Willems, Michael

Corporate Author: GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE
WASHINGTON DC

Report Date: Jul 2013

Abstract: (U) DOD reports that more than 83,000 persons are missing from past conflicts in Vietnam, Korea, the Cold War, the Persian Gulf, and World War II. Several DOD organizations, known as the accounting community, have a role in accounting for the missing. Between 2002 and 2012,

DOD accounted for an average of 72 persons each year. In 2009, Congress mandated DOD to increase its capability and capacity such that the community could account for at least 200 missing persons annually by 2015. The law also added all World War II losses to the list of conflicts for which DOD was responsible, thus increasing from about 10,000 to 83,000 the number of missing persons for whom DOD must account. A committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 mandated GAO to review DOD's efforts to address the accounting-for goal. GAO assessed DOD's capability and capacity to accomplish the missing persons accounting mission. In doing so, GAO analyzed guidance and requirements, discussed accounting efforts and the structure of the community with community members, and surveyed accounting community members and related entities. GAO is making nine recommendations to DOD, including for example: examining options to reorganize; clarifying responsibilities for the accounting community; improving planning, guidance, and criteria to prioritize cases; and sustaining communication. DOD generally concurred with these recommendations.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Congressional rept.

Pages:88 Page(s)

Report Number: GAO-13-619 (*GAO13619*) , XJ - GAO (*XJ*)

Monitor Series: GAO

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Assessment of DoD's Central Identification Lab and the Feasibility of Increasing Identification Rates

PDF URL: (pdf) - 1 MB -

Accession Number: ADA509539

Personal Author(s): Graham, David R ; Bybee, Ashley N ; Clark-Sestak, Susan L ; Finnin, Michael S

Corporate Author: INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES
ALEXANDRIA VA

Report Date: Jun 2009

Abstract: (U) This study was commissioned by the Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO) to address public and Congressional concerns over the pace and scope of work by the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC) to identify remains, including those already recovered but not yet identified. DPMO requested an independent assessment of viable alternatives for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the operations of JPAC's Central Identification Laboratory (CIL). Specifically, IDA was tasked to examine the actions needed to increase the number of identifications to 180 per year by 2014. This report (i) identifies possible improvements in efficiency and effectiveness within existing (or currently planned) resources; (ii) describes a pragmatic near-term initiative for expanding CIL identification activities by resolving a targeted set of pending cases already in the CIL accessions, and (iii) describes the relationship between the long-term priorities of the identification mission and the types and scale of capabilities that would be necessary to achieve an annual identification rate of 180 per year.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Final rept.

Pages:100 Page(s)

Report Number: IDA-P-4478 (*IDAP4478*) , IDA/HQ - 09-001094 OSD (*IDAHQ09001094*) , XD - 09-001094 OSD (*XD09001094*)

Monitor Series: 09-001094 (*09001094*) , OSD

Contract/Grant/Transfer Number: DASW01-04-C-0003 (*DASW0104C0003*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE , 26
- NOT AVAILABLE IN MICROFICHE

Distribution Statement:Availability: This document is not available from DTIC in microfiche.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Interim Report on Interagency National Personnel Recovery Architecture

PDF URL: (pdf) - 1 MB -

Accession Number: ADA420789

Personal Author(s): Joglekar, Anil ; Baratti, Dave ; Brett, Devol ; Doherty, Jim ; Feil, Scott

Corporate Author: INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES
ALEXANDRIA VA

Report Date: Jul 2003

Abstract: (U) In 2001, the House Appropriations Committee tasked the Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO) to conduct a government-wide, integrated National Personnel Recovery Architecture (NPRA). In April 2002, the DPMO tasked the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA) to conduct a two-year study to define the interagency national personnel recovery architecture. This report provides the interim status of this task.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Interim rept.

Pages:223 Page(s)

Report Number: IDA-P-3779 (IDAP3779) , XD - ASD(DPMO) (XDASDDPMO)

Monitor Series: ASD(DPMO) (ASDDPMO)

Contract/Grant/Transfer Number: DASW01-98-C-0067 (DASW0198C0067)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Interagency National Personnel Recovery Architecture

PDF URL: (pdf) - 4 MB -

Accession Number: ADA440780

Personal Author(s): Joglekar, Anil N ; Baratto, David J ; Benway, Kenneth J ; Brett, Devol ; Doherty, James T ; Mohan, Robert ; Packer, Samuel H ; Sizelove, J D ; Stahl, Joseph W

Corporate Author: INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES
ALEXANDRIA VA

Report Date: Jul 2004

Abstract: (U) The House Appropriations Committee recommended in 2001 that the Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO) conduct a

government wide interagency needs assessment in order to define the components of a fully integrated national personnel recovery architecture. The assessment should include a consideration of Service personnel, civilians and contract personnel, and examine possible consolidation of training programs. In April 2002, the DPMO tasked the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA) to conduct a 2-year study addressing the congressional tasking. In July 2003, IDA provided an interim report, IDA Paper P-3779; this paper is the final report of this effort. DPMO has asked IDA for continued support to implement the recommendations of this report. With increased requirements of peacekeeping operations, humanitarian assistance, counter-narcotics operations, Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom (OIF/OEF), and the global war on terrorism, numerous U.S. military, civilian, and contractor personnel have been deployed overseas in harm's way. The Department of Defense provides an implicit promise to Service personnel that they will be returned home in the event they are isolated or taken hostage. This study assesses increasing the scope of personnel recovery from military only to include Government civilians and Government contract personnel. This study assesses the policy and planning implications of broadening personnel recovery operations.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Final rept. Apr 2002-May 2004

Pages:272 Page(s)

Report Number: IDA-P-3890 (*IDAP3890*) , XD -
ODASD(DPMO) (*XDODASDDPMO*)

Monitor Series: ODASD(DPMO) (*ODASDDPMO*)

Contract/Grant/Transfer Number: DASW01-04-C-0003 (*DASW0104C0003*)

Highest Classification: Unclassified

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Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Assessment of the Department of Defense Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Accounting Community

PDF URL: (pdf) - 2 MB -

Accession Number: ADA610734

Corporate Author: INSPECTOR GENERAL DEPT OF DEFENSE
ARLINGTON VA

Report Date: 17 Oct 2014

Abstract: (U) The objective was to assess the Department s programs and practices concerning the identification and repatriation of the remains of the Nation s missing in action (MIA) from past armed conflicts. This included the overall accounting community organization and effectiveness, issues raised about possible inappropriate official travel, and allegations made by past and present personnel assigned to the mission concerning poor leadership and mismanagement. In addition, we were asked to identify any other deficiencies related to the administration of programs carried out by the Defense Prisoner of War (POW)/Missing Personnel Office, Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command

(JPAC), and other members of the accounting community that have impeded or could impede its ability to accomplish the identification and repatriation mission. We found the DoD personnel assigned to the accounting community to be fully cognizant of the importance of the mission and highly dedicated to its accomplishment. However, the community has not been able to reach its full potential to perform effectively and efficiently. Nor has it met the long-standing expectations of the surviving family members still hoping for closure on the loss of their loved ones.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Pages:109 Page(s)

Report Number: DODIG-2015-001 (*DODIG2015001*) , XD - IG/DOD (*XDIGDOD*)

Monitor Series: IG/DOD (*IGDOD*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) The Need for a Revised Joint Personnel Accounting Doctrine

PDF URL: (pdf) - 274 KB -

Accession Number: ADA546297

Personal Author(s): Mitroka, George A

Corporate Author: NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI JOINT MILITARY OPERATIONS DEPT

Report Date: 22 May 2011

Abstract: (U) The United States Congress recently altered the strategic direction of the Department of Defense's personnel accounting community. The Fiscal Year 2010 Budget contained a mandate that requires the yearly output rate of identifications per year to increase to 200 by 2015. In comparison, the personnel accounting community has only averaged 72 identifications per year for the last five years. The delta in the number of identifications presents a significant challenge to the accounting community and the Geographic Combatant Commanders to develop a comprehensive plan to meet future output requirements. As a preliminary undertaking, the accounting community should

revise Joint Publication 4-06 (Mortuary Affairs in Joint Operations) in order to accurately reflect the current political environment and the new strategic goals of the accounting community. This paper identifies how the current doctrine fails to tie the strategic personnel accounting goals mandated by Congress with the operational and tactical requirements of the operational commanders to accomplish the mission. Specifically, a revised doctrine should address the new strategic goals of the accounting community and align the roles and responsibilities of the Geographic Combatant Commanders, define the authorities for the accounting community and establish a baseline for unit training requirements in order to support the expanded personnel accounting mission.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Final rept.

Pages:25 Page(s)

Report Number: XB - NWC/JMO (*XBNWCJMO*)

Monitor Series: NWC/JMO (*NWCJMO*)

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Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Defense Forensic Enterprise: Assessment and Status Report Personnel Accounting Extract

PDF URL: (pdf) - **654 KB** -

Accession Number: ADA597573

Personal Author(s): Hughes, Christine A ; Chilton, Jeffrey E ; Clifford, John J ; Shelton, C C

Corporate Author: CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES
ALEXANDRIA VA

Report Date: Dec 2013

Abstract: (U) This document represents an excerpt of personnel accounting (PA) community-related sections from a CNA report titled, Defense Forensic Enterprise Assessment and Status Report [1]. The first section within this shortened document titled, Personnel Accounting: the Road to 200 details current issues that may prevent the PA community

from reaching a recent Congressional-mandate to increase its productivity. The second appendix section provides a detailed description of PA community stakeholders and operations. The original report was released in September 2013 and had a For Official Use Only handling caveat placed on it. The PA sections within this shortened report have been approved for public release by the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Final rept.

Pages:68 Page(s)

Report Number: CNA-DRM-2013-U-004878-FINAL2 (*CNADRM2013U004878FINAL2*) , XD - DOD/DBF/VA (*XDDODDBFVA*)

Monitor Series: DOD/DBF/VA (*DODDBFVA*)

Contract/Grant/Transfer Number: N00014-11-D-0323 (*N0001411D0323*)

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Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) An Osteobiography of a Remarkable Protohistoric Chamorro Man from Taga, Tinian

PDF URL: (pdf) - **3 MB** -

Accession Number: ADA574251

Personal Author(s): Heathcote, Gary M ; Diego, Vincent P ; Ishida, Hajime ; Sava, Vincent J

Corporate Author: JOINT POW-MIA ACCOUNTING COMMAND
HICKAM AFB HI CENTRAL IDENTIFICATION LAB

Report Date: Jan 2012

Abstract: (U) This work offers skeletal evidence-based interpretations of the life of a 16th-17th century Chamorro man, designated Taotao Tagga, who was buried on the island of Tinian. We focus on osteological changes that illuminate chapters of his life history, and additionally examine these changes in relation to his society and culture. An eventful, arduous, traumatic yet fortunate life is revealed by his physical remains. During the span of the late 17th

century Spanish-Chamorro Wars, or perhaps an earlier period of inter-village skirmishing, he suffered a serious penetrating wound to his face, but complete healing of this wound suggests that he benefitted from effective traditional medical interventions, of which we suggest a few. We advance the proposition that work activities, likely initiated at a young age and focusing on megalithic stone processing and building, produced many of the activity-related changes to his skeleton including the development of posterior cranial superstructures, adaptive remodeling and enthesopathic changes at tendon and ligament attachment sites on his appendicular skeleton, arthritic changes to his joints and the development of extremely robust long bones, especially those of the upper limb. An index of his humeral robusticity, and related musculoskeletal strength, is close the upper end of the range of known variation for modern and archaic humans. As Taotao Tagga was part of a cohort of other Chamorro strong men, we examine the quality of life and evolutionary underpinnings of their large body size and great strength. Additionally, we consider how and why Taotao Tagga's skeletal changes may bear the signature of a semi-specialist stoneworker and builder reflecting demographic and socio-political trends during his life, in his home district in Tinian.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Journal article

Pages:85 Page(s)

Report Number: XC - JPAC/CIL (XCJPACCIL)

Monitor Series: JPAC/CIL (JPACCIL)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) An Analysis of United States Prisoner of War-Missing In Action Accounting Operations and their Correlation to the Normalization of Relations Between the United States and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

PDF URL: (pdf) - 336 KB -

Accession Number: ADA437337

Personal Author(s): Steel, Jeffrey A

Corporate Author: ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF
COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

Report Date: Jan 2005

Abstract: (U) This study examines the relationship between the efforts of the United States to achieve the fullest possible accounting of its prisoners of war and missing in action (POW/MIA), which resulted from the conflict in Vietnam, and subsequent diplomatic initiatives and the normalization of relations between the governments of both countries. Evidence indicates that this issue provided valuable forum for engagement throughout the Cold War era and still provides a basis for dialogue into the present day and possibly future security cooperation. The Vietnamese government immediately realized the importance of the POW/MIA issue to the United States and attempted to use it to gain concessions in negotiations directed towards normalization. Whereas the United States eventually used it as a tool to underline the value of cooperation and purely humanitarian actions to the Vietnamese, while also employing it as a measure of such cooperation. A study of this case may provide useful lessons for the United States in diplomatically engaging and possibly developing cooperation with other current and former adversaries.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Master's thesis

Pages:79 Page(s)

Report Number: XA - USACGSC (XA)

Monitor Series: USACGSC

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Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Final Accounting and Closure for a Nation

PDF URL: (pdf) - 28 KB -

Accession Number: ADA498305

Personal Author(s): Reynolds, Patrick J

Corporate Author: MARINE CORPS COMMAND AND STAFF
COLL QUANTICO VA

Report Date: 08 Feb 2005

Abstract: (U) The United States is committed to the return of its prisoners of war (POWs) and missing in action (MIAs). The dark silhouette of a man with the words You Are Not Forgotten represents this effort. It is displayed prominently in every government building and Veteran of Foreign Wars Post as a symbol of our nation's determination, almost an obsession, to recover those service members listed as POWs or MIAs. Can the United States recover all its POWs and MIAs? Given the numbers, locations, and resources available to accomplish the task, it seems impractical. The current political, social, and economic policies that guide the recovery process are flawed and require a fairer distribution of worldwide recovery assets. Political links have created an unequal allocation of limited recovery resources to one conflict: Southeast Asia. As the recovery teams venture into more austere locations, the possibility of losing another service member's life to recover a service member's remains increases. In the future, the United States will have to determine when the social and economic costs outweigh the recovery of every service member who is missing.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Research paper

Pages:12 Page(s)

Report Number: XY - USMC/CSC (XYUSMCCSC)

Monitor Series: USMC/CSC (USMCCSC)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) The Search for, Recovery, and Positive Identification of a Vietnam-Era U.S. Army Soldier

PDF URL: (pdf) - 2 MB -

Accession Number: ADA515244

Personal Author(s): Bunch, Ann W ; Shiroma, Calvin Y

Corporate Author: JOINT POW-MIA ACCOUNTING COMMAND
HICKAM AFB HI CENTRAL IDENTIFICATION LAB

Report Date: Feb 2010

Abstract: (U) In Quang Nam Province, then South Vietnam, on August 26, 1971, a convoy of United States Army armored patrol cars was returning to base at the end of the day. A rocket-propelled grenade struck one of the vehicles, and subsequently five of the soldiers were killed in action (KIA) while one was missing in action (MIA). After-action reports from eyewitnesses to the event described the MIA soldier as vaporized and his remains as completely destroyed since he had been seated on boxes of claymore mines, and the vehicle was said to contain white phosphorous as well. Search efforts nonetheless ensued for the MIA beginning 2 days after the attack and finally ending 29 years later when a U.S. Army search and recovery element (RE) discovered dental remains and a dental prosthesis which were used to positively identify the soldier. This article describes the background to search operations, including Investigative Elements interviews with local witnesses as to the location of the remains; initial excavation operations; reinterview of witness 1; revision of the excavation plan and subsequent excavations; wet screening of all soil; recovery of dental remains, a dental prosthesis, and other material evidence; and laboratory analysis of the dental remains (i.e., a comparison of antemortem panoramic films of the MIA's teeth with postmortem digital radiographs of the dental remains).

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Journal article

Pages:8 Page(s)

Report Number: XC - JPAC/CIL (*XCJPACCIL*)

Monitor Series: JPAC/CIL (*JPACCIL*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) POWs and MIAs: Status and Accounting Issues

PDF URL: (pdf) - **85 KB** -

Accession Number: ADA458357

Personal Author(s): Henning, Charles A

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 01 Jun 2006

Abstract: (U) This report summarizes numbers of U.S. prisoners of war (POWs) and service members missing in action (MIAs) lost during the Vietnam War (1961-1973) and the Korean War (1950-1953), compares these losses to other 20th century American wars, and describes the POW/MIA investigation and policy process. It discusses reports asserting that some POWs from these wars were not returned to U.S. control when the wars ended, and that some of these individuals may still be alive. Further, it discusses Americans possibly captured by communist countries during Cold War incidents, or after being liberated from German POW camps at the end of World War II, and whether any such Americans could still be alive. It also summarizes POW/MIA matters and controversies related to post-Cold War U.S. military operations, particularly the 1991 Persian Gulf War; the ongoing Operation Enduring Freedom that began on October 7, 2001, when the United States began combat operations against the Taliban regime in Afghanistan; and Operation Iraqi Freedom that began on March 19, 2003. Finally, the report describes legislation and congressional oversight concerning the POW/MIA issue.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Research rept.

Pages:17 Page(s)

Report Number: RL33452 (*RL33452*) , XJ - CRS/DC (*XJCRSDC*)

Monitor Series: CRS/DC (*CRSDC*)

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Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) POWs and MIAs: Status and Accounting Issues

PDF URL: (pdf) - **92 KB** -

Accession Number: ADA458266

Personal Author(s): Goldich, Robert L

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 08 Jun 2005

Abstract: (U) There has been great controversy about U.S. prisoners of war (POWs) and those missing in action (MIAs) during (and in one case after) the Cold War. While few people familiar with the issue feel that any Americans are still being held against their will in the remaining communist countries, more feel that some may have been so held in the past in the Soviet Union, China, North Korea, or North Vietnam. Similarly, few believe there was a conspiracy to cover up live POWs, but few would disagree with the statement that there was, at least during the 1970s and 1980s, U.S. government mismanagement of the issue. Normalization of relations with Vietnam exacerbated this longstanding debate. Normalization's supporters contend that Vietnamese cooperation on the POW/MIA issue has greatly increased. Opponents argue that cooperation has in fact been much less than supporters say, and that the Vietnamese can only be induced to cooperate by firmness rather than conciliation. Those who believe Americans are now held, or were after the war ended, feel that even if no specific report of live Americans has thus far met rigorous proofs, the mass of information about live Americans is compelling. Those who doubt live Americans are still held, or were after the war ended, argue that despite vast efforts, only one live American military prisoner remained in Indochina after the war (a defector who returned in 1979). The U.S. government says the possibility of Americans still being held in Indochina cannot be ruled out. Some say Americans may have been kept by the Vietnamese after the war but killed later. Increased U.S. access to Vietnam has not yet led to a large reduction en masse in the number of Americans still listed as unaccounted for, although this may be due to some U.S. policies as well as Vietnamese non-cooperation.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: CRS issue brief for Congress

Pages:17 Page(s)

Report Number: XJ - CRS/DC (XJCRSDC)

Monitor Series: CRS/DC (CRSDC)

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Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) U.S.-China Military Contacts: Issues for Congress

PDF URL: (pdf) - **598 KB** -

Accession Number: ADA496786

Personal Author(s): Kan, Shirley A

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 19 Mar 2009

Abstract: (U) This CRS Report discusses policy issues regarding military-to-military (mil-to-mil) contacts with the People's Republic of China (PRC) and provides a record of major contacts since 1993. The United States suspended military contacts with China and imposed sanctions on arms sales in response to the Tiananmen Crackdown in 1989. In 1993, the Clinton Administration began to reengage the PRC leadership up to the highest level and including China's military, the People's Liberation Army (PLA). Renewed military exchanges with the PLA have not regained the closeness reached in the 1980s, when U.S.-PRC strategic cooperation against the Soviet Union included U.S. arms sales to China. Improvements and deteriorations in overall bilateral relations have affected military contacts, which were close in 1997-1998 and 2000, but marred by the 1995-1996 Taiwan Strait crisis, mistaken NATO bombing of a PRC embassy in 1999, and the EP- 3 aircraft collision crisis in 2001 as well as the naval confrontations in March 2009.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Congressional rept.

Pages:59 Page(s)

Report Number: CRS-RL32496 (*CRSRL32496*) , XJ -
CRS/DC (*XJCRSDC*)

Monitor Series: CRS/DC (*CRSDC*)

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Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) U.S.-China Military Contacts: Issues for Congress

PDF URL: (pdf) - 412 KB -

Accession Number: ADA478807

Personal Author(s): Kan, Shirley A

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 01 Feb 2008

Abstract: (U) This CRS Report discusses policy issues regarding military-to-military (mil-to-mil) contacts with the People's Republic of China (PRC) and provides a record of major contacts since 1993. The United States suspended military contacts with China and imposed sanctions on arms sales in response to the Tiananmen Crackdown in 1989. In 1993, the Clinton Administration began to re-engage the PRC leadership up to the highest level and including China's military, the People's Liberation Army (PLA). Renewed military exchanges with the PLA have not regained the closeness reached in the 1980s, when U.S.-PRC strategic cooperation against the Soviet Union included U.S. arms sales to China. Improvements and deteriorations in overall bilateral relations have affected military contacts, which were close in 1997-1998 and 2000, but marred by the 1995-1996 Taiwan Strait crisis, mistaken NATO bombing of a PRC embassy in 1999, and the EP-3 aircraft collision crisis in 2001.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Congressional rept.

Pages:66 Page(s)

Report Number: XJ - CRS/DC (XJCRSDC)

Monitor Series: CRS/DC (CRSDC)

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Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) U.S.-China Military Contacts: Issues for Congress

PDF URL: (pdf) - 604 KB -

Accession Number: ADA500335

Personal Author(s): Kan, Shirley A

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 15 Apr 2009

Abstract: (U) This CRS Report, updated as warranted, discusses policy issues regarding military-to-military (mil-to-mil) contacts with the People's Republic of China (PRC) and provides a record of major contacts and crises since 1993. The United States suspended military contacts with China and imposed sanctions on arms sales in response to the Tiananmen Crackdown in 1989. In 1993, the Clinton Administration re-engaged with the top PRC leadership, including China's military, the People's Liberation Army (PLA). Renewed military exchanges with the PLA have not regained the closeness reached in the 1980s, when U.S.-PRC strategic cooperation against the Soviet Union included U.S. arms sales to China. Improvements and deteriorations in overall bilateral relations have affected military contacts, which were close in 1997-1998 and 2000, but marred by the 1995-1996 Taiwan Strait crisis, mistaken NATO bombing of a PRC embassy in 1999, the EP- 3 aircraft collision crisis in 2001, and aggressive naval confrontations (including in March 2009).

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Congressional rept.

Pages:59 Page(s)

Report Number: CRS-RL32496 (*CRSRL32496*) , XJ -
CRS/DC (*XJCRSDC*)

Monitor Series: CRS/DC (*CRSDC*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) U.S.-China Military Contacts: Issues for Congress

PDF URL: (pdf) - 415 KB -

Accession Number: ADA474964

Personal Author(s): Kan, Shirley A

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 12 Dec 2007

Abstract: (U) This CRS Report discusses policy issues regarding military-to-military (mil-to-mil) contacts with the People's Republic of China (PRC) and provides a record of major contacts since 1993. The United States suspended military contacts with China and imposed sanctions on arms sales in response to the Tiananmen Crackdown in 1989. In 1993, the Clinton Administration began to re-engage the PRC leadership up to the highest level and including China's military, the People's Liberation Army (PLA). Renewed military exchanges with the PLA have not regained the closeness reached in the 1980s, when U.S.-PRC strategic cooperation against the Soviet Union included U.S. arms sales to China. Improvements and deteriorations in overall bilateral relations have affected military contacts, which were close in 1997-1998 and 2000, but marred by the 1995-1996 Taiwan Strait crisis, mistaken NATO bombing of a PRC embassy in 1999, and the EP-3 aircraft collision crisis in 2001. Since 2001, the Bush Administration has continued the policy of engagement with China, while the Pentagon has skeptically reviewed and cautiously resumed a program of mil-to-mil exchanges. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, in 2002, resumed the Defense Consultative Talks with the PLA and, in 2003, hosted General Cao Gangchuan, a Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission and Defense Minister. General Richard Myers (USAF), Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, visited China in Jan 2004, as the highest ranking U.S. military officer to do so since Nov 2000. In Sep 2005, Admiral William Fallon sought to advance mil-to-mil contacts, including combined exercises. In June 2006, Fallon invited PLA observers to the U.S. Valiant Shield exercise that brought three aircraft carriers to waters off Guam. Issues for the 110th Congress include whether the Administration has complied with legislation overseeing dealings with the PLA and has determined a program of contacts with the PLA that advances U.S. security interests.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Congressional rept.

Pages:71 Page(s)

Report Number: CRS-RL32496 (*CRSRL32496*) , XJ -
CRS/DC (*XJCRSDC*)

Monitor Series: CRS/DC (*CRSDC*)

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Assessment of DoD's Central Identification Lab and the Feasibility of Increasing Identification Rates

PDF URL: (pdf) - 1 MB -

Accession Number: ADA509539

Personal Author(s): Graham, David R ; Bybee, Ashley N ; Clark-Sestak, Susan L ; Finnin, Michael S

Corporate Author: INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES
ALEXANDRIA VA

Report Date: Jun 2009

Abstract: (U) This study was commissioned by the Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO) to address public and Congressional concerns over the pace and scope of work by the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC) to identify remains, including those already recovered but not yet identified. DPMO requested an independent assessment of viable alternatives for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the operations of JPAC's Central Identification Laboratory (CIL). Specifically, IDA was tasked to examine the actions needed to increase the number of identifications to 180 per year by 2014. This report (i) identifies possible improvements in efficiency and effectiveness within existing (or currently planned) resources; (ii) describes a pragmatic near-term initiative for expanding CIL identification activities by resolving a targeted set of pending cases already in the CIL accessions, and (iii) describes the relationship between the long-term priorities of the identification mission and the types and scale of capabilities that would be necessary to achieve an annual identification rate of 180 per year.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Final rept.

Pages:100 Page(s)

Report Number: IDA-P-4478 (IDAP4478) , IDA/HQ - 09-001094 OSD (IDAHQ09001094) , XD - 09-001094 OSD (XD09001094)

Monitor Series: 09-001094 (09001094) , OSD
Contract/Grant/Transfer Number: DASW01-04-C-0003 (DASW0104C0003)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) U.S.-China Military Contacts: Issues for Congress

PDF URL: (pdf) - **837 KB** -

Accession Number: ADA584874

Personal Author(s): Kan, Shirley A

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 25 Oct 2012

Abstract: (U) This CRS report, updated as warranted, discusses policy issues regarding military-to-military (mil-to-mil) contacts with the Peoples Republic of China (PRC) and provides a record of major contacts and crises since 1993. The United States suspended military contacts with China and imposed sanctions on arms sales in response to the Tiananmen Crackdown in 1989. In 1993, the Clinton Administration re-engaged with the top PRC leadership, including China s military, the People s Liberation Army (PLA). Renewed military exchanges with the PLA have not regained the closeness reached in the 1980s, when U.S.-PRC strategic cooperation against the Soviet Union included U.S. arms sales to China. Improvements and deteriorations in overall bilateral relations have affected military contacts, which were close in 1997-1998 and 2000, but marred by the 1995-1996 Taiwan Strait crisis, mistaken NATO bombing of a PRC embassy in 1999, the EP-3 aircraft collision crisis in 2001, and aggressive maritime confrontations (including in 2009). Issues for Congress include whether the Obama Administration has complied with legislation overseeing dealings with the PLA and pursued contacts with the PLA that advance a prioritized set of U.S. security interests, especially the operational safety of U.S. military personnel. Skeptics and proponents of military exchanges with the PRC have debated whether the contacts have achieved results for

U.S. objectives and whether the contacts have contributed to the PLA's warfighting capabilities that might harm U.S. security interests. Some have argued about whether the value that U.S. officials place on the contacts overly extends leverage to the PLA. U.S. security interests include conflict avoidance/crisis management; military-civilian coordination; transparency and reciprocity; tension reduction over Taiwan; weapons nonproliferation; nuclear, missile, space, and cyber security; counterterrorism; and POW/MIA accounting.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Congressional rept.

Pages:77 Page(s)

Report Number: RL32496 (*RL32496*) , XJ - CRS/DC (*XJCRSDC*)

Monitor Series: CRS/DC (*CRSDC*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) U.S.-China Military Contacts: Issues for Congress

PDF URL: (pdf) - **683 KB** -

Accession Number: ADA525889

Personal Author(s): Kan, Shirley A

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 22 Jul 2010

Abstract: (U) This CRS report, updated as warranted, discusses policy issues regarding military-to-military (mil-to-mil) contacts with the People's Republic of China (PRC) and provides a record of major contacts and crises since 1993. The United States suspended military contacts with China and imposed sanctions on arms sales in response to the Tiananmen Crackdown in 1989. In 1993, the Clinton Administration re-engaged with the top PRC leadership, including China's military, the People's Liberation Army (PLA). Renewed military exchanges with the PLA have not regained the closeness reached in the 1980s, when U.S.-PRC strategic cooperation against the Soviet Union included

U.S. arms sales to China. Improvements and deteriorations in overall bilateral relations have affected military contacts, which were close in 1997-1998 and 2000, but marred by the 1995-1996 Taiwan Strait crisis, mistaken NATO bombing of a PRC embassy in 1999, the EP-3 aircraft collision crisis in 2001, and aggressive naval confrontations (including in 2009).

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Congressional rept.

Pages:65 Page(s)

Report Number: CRS-RL32496 (*CRSRL32496*) , XJ -
CRS/DC (*XJCRSDC*)

Monitor Series: CRS/DC (*CRSDC*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) U.S.-China Military Contacts: Issues for Congress

PDF URL: (pdf) - **656 KB** -

Accession Number: ADA524188

Personal Author(s): Kan, Shirley A

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 06 Jul 2010

Abstract: (U) This CRS report, updated as warranted, discusses policy issues regarding military-to-military (mil-to-mil) contacts with the People's Republic of China (PRC) and provides a record of major contacts and crises since 1993. The United States suspended military contacts with China and imposed sanctions on arms sales in response to the Tiananmen Crackdown in 1989. In 1993, the Clinton Administration re-engaged with the top PRC leadership, including China's military, the People's Liberation Army (PLA). Renewed military exchanges with the PLA have not regained the closeness reached in the 1980s, when U.S.-PRC strategic cooperation against the Soviet Union included U.S. arms sales to China. Improvements and deteriorations in overall bilateral relations have affected military contacts,

which were close in 1997-1998 and 2000, but marred by the 1995-1996 Taiwan Strait crisis, mistaken NATO bombing of a PRC embassy in 1999, the EP-3 aircraft collision crisis in 2001, and aggressive naval confrontations (including in 2009). In 2001, President Bush continued the policy of engagement with China, but the Pentagon skeptically reviewed and cautiously resumed mil-to-mil contacts. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, in 2002, resumed the Defense Consultative Talks (DCT) with the PLA (first held in 1997) and, in 2003, hosted General Cao Gangchuan, a Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission (CMC) and Defense Minister. General Richard Myers, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, visited China in January 2004, as the highest ranking U.S. military officer to do so since November 2000. Rumsfeld visited China in 2005, the first visit by a defense secretary since William Cohen's visit in 2000. In 2006, a CMC Vice Chairman, General Guo Boxiong, made the first visit to the United States by the highest ranking PLA commander after 1998.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Congressional rept.

Pages:65 Page(s)

Report Number: CRS-7-5700 (*CRS75700*) , CRS-RL32496 (*CRSRL32496*) , XJ - CRS/DC (*XJCRSDC*)

Monitor Series: CRS/DC (*CRSDC*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) U.S.-China Military Contacts: Issues for Congress

PDF URL: (pdf) - **812 KB** -

Accession Number: ADA559408

Personal Author(s): Kan, Shirley A

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 01 Mar 2012

Abstract: (U) This CRS report, updated as warranted, discusses policy issues regarding military-to-military (mil-to-mil)

contacts with the People's Republic of China (PRC) and provides a record of major contacts and crises since 1993. The United States suspended military contacts with China and imposed sanctions on arms sales in response to the Tiananmen Crackdown in 1989. In 1993, the Clinton Administration re-engaged with the top PRC leadership, including China's military, the People's Liberation Army (PLA). Renewed military exchanges with the PLA have not regained the closeness reached in the 1980s, when U.S.-PRC strategic cooperation against the Soviet Union included U.S. arms sales to China. Improvements and deteriorations in overall bilateral relations have affected military contacts, which were close in 1997-1998 and 2000, but marred by the 1995-1996 Taiwan Strait crisis, mistaken NATO bombing of a PRC embassy in 1999, the EP-3 aircraft collision crisis in 2001, and aggressive maritime confrontations (including in 2009). Issues for Congress include whether the Obama Administration has complied with legislation overseeing dealings with the PLA and pursued contacts with the PLA that advance a prioritized set of U.S. security interests, especially the operational safety of U.S. military personnel. Skeptics and proponents of military exchanges with the PRC have debated whether the contacts have achieved results in U.S. objectives and whether the contacts have contributed to the PLA's warfighting capabilities that might harm U.S. security interests. Some have argued about whether the value that U.S. officials place on the contacts overly extends leverage to the PLA. Some believe talks can serve U.S. interests that include conflict avoidance/crisis management; military-civilian coordination; transparency and reciprocity; tension reduction over Taiwan; weapons nonproliferation; nuclear/missile/space/cyber talks; counterterrorism; and POW/MIA accounting.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Congressional rept.

Pages:75 Page(s)

Report Number: RL32496 (*RL32496*) , XJ - CRS/DC (*XJCRSDC*)

Monitor Series: CRS/DC (*CRSDC*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) U.S.-China Military Contacts: Issues for Congress. CRS Report for Congress

PDF URL: (pdf) - 331 KB -

Accession Number: ADA436199

Personal Author(s): Kan, Shirley

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 10 May 2005

Abstract: (U) This CRS Report discusses policy issues regarding military-to-military contacts with the People's Republic of China (PRC), and provides a chronology of contacts from 1993 to 2005. The United States suspended military contacts with China and imposed sanctions on arms sales in response to the Tiananmen Crackdown in 1989. In 1993, the Clinton Administration began to re-engage the PRC leadership up to the highest level and including China's military, the People's Liberation Army (PLA). Renewed military exchanges with the PLA have not regained the closeness reached in the 1980s, when the United States and China cooperated strategically against the Soviet Union and the United States sold arms to China. Improvements and deterioration in overall bilateral relations have affected military contacts, which were close in 1997, 1998 and 2000, but marred by the 1995-1996 Taiwan Strait crisis, mistaken NATO bombing of a PRC embassy in 1999, and the EP-3 aircraft collision incident in 2001. Since 2001, the Bush Administration has continued the policy of engagement with China, while the Pentagon has skeptically reviewed and cautiously resumed a program of military-to-military (mil-to-mil) exchanges. Issues for Congress include whether the Administration has complied with legislation overseeing dealings with the PLA and has determined a program of contacts with the PLA that advances a prioritized list of U.S. security interests. Skeptics and proponents of military exchanges with the PRC have debated whether the contacts have had significant value for achieving U.S. objectives, and whether the contacts have contributed to the PLA's warfighting capabilities and might harm U.S. security interests. U.S. security interests in mil-to-mil contacts with China might include communication, conflict prevention, and crisis management; information gathering; tension reduction

over Taiwan; weapons nonproliferation; counterterrorism;
and accounting for American POW/MIAs.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Research rept.

Pages:63 Page(s)

Report Number: RL32496 (*RL32496*) , XJ - CRS/DC (*XJCRSDC*)

Monitor Series: CRS/DC (*CRSDC*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) U.S.-China Military Contacts: Issues for Congress

PDF URL: (pdf) - **702 KB** -

Accession Number: ADA535932

Personal Author(s): Kan, Shirley A

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 14 Dec 2010

Abstract: (U) This CRS report, updated as warranted, discusses policy issues regarding military-to-military (mil-to-mil) contacts with the People's Republic of China (PRC) and provides a record of major contacts and crises since 1993. The United States suspended military contacts with China and imposed sanctions on arms sales in response to the Tiananmen Crackdown in 1989. In 1993, the Clinton Administration re-engaged with the top PRC leadership, including China's military, the People's Liberation Army (PLA). Renewed military exchanges with the PLA have not regained the closeness reached in the 1980s, when U.S.-PRC strategic cooperation against the Soviet Union included U.S. arms sales to China. Improvements and deteriorations in overall bilateral relations have affected military contacts, which were close in 1997-1998 and 2000, but marred by the 1995-1996 Taiwan Strait crisis, mistaken NATO bombing of a PRC embassy in 1999, the EP-3 aircraft collision crisis in 2001, and aggressive naval confrontations (including in 2009). In 2001, President Bush continued the policy of

engagement with China, but the Pentagon skeptically reviewed and cautiously resumed mil-to-mil contacts. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, in 2002, resumed the Defense Consultative Talks (DCT) with the PLA (first held in 1997) and, in 2003, hosted General Cao Gangchuan, a Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission (CMC) and Defense Minister. General Richard Myers, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, visited China in January 2004, as the highest ranking U.S. military officer to do so since November 2000. Rumsfeld visited China in 2005, the first visit by a defense secretary since William Cohen's visit in 2000. In 2006, a CMC Vice Chairman, General Guo Boxiong, made the first visit to the United States by the highest ranking PLA commander after 1998.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Congressional rept.

Pages:70 Page(s)

Report Number: CRS-RL32496 (*CRSRL32496*) , XJ -
CRS/DC (*XJCRSDC*)

Monitor Series: CRS/DC (*CRSDC*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) U.S.-China Military Contacts: Issues for Congress

PDF URL: (pdf) - **817 KB** -

Accession Number: ADA584311

Personal Author(s): Kan, Shirley A

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 19 Jun 2012

Abstract: (U) This CRS report, updated as warranted, discusses policy issues regarding military-to-military (mil-to-mil) contacts with the People s Republic of China (PRC) and provides a record of major contacts and crises since 1993. The United States suspended military contacts with China and imposed sanctions on arms sales in response to the Tiananmen Crackdown in 1989. In 1993, the Clinton

Administration re-engaged with the top PRC leadership, including China's military, the People's Liberation Army (PLA). Renewed military exchanges with the PLA have not regained the closeness reached in the 1980s, when U.S.-PRC strategic cooperation against the Soviet Union included U.S. arms sales to China. Improvements and deteriorations in overall bilateral relations have affected military contacts, which were close in 1997-1998 and 2000, but marred by the 1995-1996 Taiwan Strait crisis, mistaken NATO bombing of a PRC embassy in 1999, the EP-3 aircraft collision crisis in 2001, and aggressive maritime confrontations (including in 2009).

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Congressional rept.

Pages:76 Page(s)

Report Number: CRS-RL32496 (*CRSRL32496*) , XJ -
CRS/DC (*XJCRSDC*)

Monitor Series: CRS/DC (*CRSDC*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) U.S.-China Military Contacts: Issues for Congress

PDF URL: (pdf) - **806 KB** -

Accession Number: ADA559790

Personal Author(s): Kan, Shirley A

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 10 Feb 2012

Abstract: (U) This CRS report, updated as warranted, discusses policy issues regarding military-to-military (mil-to-mil) contacts with the People's Republic of China (PRC) and provides a record of major contacts and crises since 1993. The United States suspended military contacts with China and imposed sanctions on arms sales in response to the Tiananmen Crackdown in 1989. In 1993, the Clinton Administration re-engaged with the top PRC leadership, including China's military, the People's Liberation Army

(PLA). Renewed military exchanges with the PLA have not regained the closeness reached in the 1980s, when U.S.-PRC strategic cooperation against the Soviet Union included U.S. arms sales to China. Improvements and deteriorations in overall bilateral relations have affected military contacts, which were close in 1997-1998 and 2000, but marred by the 1995-1996 Taiwan Strait crisis, mistaken NATO bombing of a PRC embassy in 1999, the EP-3 aircraft collision crisis in 2001, and aggressive maritime confrontations (including in 2009).

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Congressional rept.

Pages:74 Page(s)

Report Number: CRS-RL32496 (*CRSRL32496*) , XJ -
CRS/DC (*XJCRSDC*)

Monitor Series: CRS/DC (*CRSDC*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) U.S.-China Military Contacts: Issues for Congress

PDF URL: (pdf) - **831 KB** -

Accession Number: ADA577941

Personal Author(s): Kan, Shirley A

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 27 Nov 2012

Abstract: (U) This CRS report discusses policy issues regarding military-to-military (mil-to-mil) contacts with the People's Republic of China (PRC) and provides a record of major contacts and crises since 1993. The United States suspended military contacts with China and imposed sanctions on arms sales in response to the Tiananmen Crackdown in 1989. In 1993, the Clinton Administration re-engaged with the top PRC leadership, including China's military, the People's Liberation Army (PLA). Renewed military exchanges with the PLA have not regained the closeness they reached in the 1980s, when U.S.-PRC

strategic cooperation against the Soviet Union included U.S. arms sales to China. Improvements and deteriorations in overall bilateral relations have affected military contacts, which were close in 1997-1998 and 2000, but marred by the 1995-1996 Taiwan Strait crisis, mistaken NATO bombing of a PRC embassy in 1999, the EP-3 aircraft collision crisis in 2001, and aggressive maritime confrontations (including in 2009). Issues for Congress include whether the Obama Administration has complied with legislation overseeing dealings with the PLA and pursued contacts with the PLA that advance a prioritized set of U.S. security interests, especially the operational safety of U.S. military personnel. Oversight legislation includes the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for FY1990-FY1991 and National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY2000. Skeptics and proponents of military exchanges with the PRC have debated whether the contacts have achieved results for U.S. objectives and whether the contacts have contributed to the PLA's warfighting capabilities that might harm U.S. security interests. Some have argued about whether the value that U.S. officials place on the contacts overly extends leverage to the PLA.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Congressional rept.

Pages:78 Page(s)

Report Number: RL32496 (*RL32496*) , XJ - CRS/DC (*XJCRSDC*)

Monitor Series: CRS/DC (*CRSDC*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) U.S.-China Military Contacts: Issues for Congress

PDF URL: (pdf) - **860 KB** -

Accession Number: ADA576310

Personal Author(s): Kan, Shirley A

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 19 Mar 2013

Abstract: (U) This CRS report, updated as warranted, discusses policy issues regarding military-to-military (mil-to-mil) contacts with the People s Republic of China (PRC) and provides a record of major contacts and crises since 1993. The United States suspended military contacts with China and imposed sanctions on arms sales in response to the Tiananmen Crackdown in 1989. In 1993, the Clinton Administration re-engaged with the top PRC leadership, including China s military, the People s Liberation Army (PLA). Renewed military exchanges with the PLA have not regained the closeness reached in the 1980s, when U.S.-PRC strategic cooperation against the Soviet Union included U.S. arms sales to China. Improvements and deteriorations in overall bilateral relations have affected military contacts, which were close in 1997-1998 and 2000, but marred by the 1995-1996 Taiwan Strait crisis, mistaken NATO bombing of a PRC embassy in 1999, the EP- 3 aircraft collision crisis in 2001, and aggressive maritime confrontations (including in 2009). Issues for Congress include whether the Obama Administration has complied with legislation overseeing dealings with the PLA and pursued contacts with the PLA that advance a prioritized set of U.S. security interests, especially the operational safety of U.S. military personnel. Oversight legislation includes the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for FY1990-FY1991 (P.L. 101-246) and National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY2000 (P.L. 106-65). Skeptics and proponents of military exchanges with the PRC have debated whether the contacts have achieved results in U.S. objectives and whether the contacts have contributed to the PLA s warfighting capabilities that might harm U.S. security interests. Some have argued about whether the value that U.S. officials place on the contacts overly extends leverage to the PLA.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Congressional rept.

Pages:81 Page(s)

Report Number: CRS-RL32496 (*CRSRL32496*) , XJ -
CRS/DC (*XJCRSDC*)

Monitor Series: CRS/DC (*CRSDC*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) U.S.-China Military Contacts: Issues for Congress

PDF URL: (pdf) - 885 KB -

Accession Number: ADA585310

Personal Author(s): Kan, Shirley A

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 25 Jul 2013

Abstract: (U) This CRS report, updated as warranted, discusses policy issues regarding military-to-military (mil-to-mil) contacts with the People's Republic of China (PRC) and provides a record of major contacts and crises since 1993. The United States suspended military contacts with China and imposed sanctions on arms sales in response to the Tiananmen Crackdown in 1989. In 1993, the Clinton Administration re-engaged with the top PRC leadership, including China's military, the People's Liberation Army (PLA). Renewed military exchanges with the PLA have not regained the closeness reached in the 1980s, when U.S.-PRC strategic cooperation against the Soviet Union included U.S. arms sales to China. Improvements and deteriorations in overall bilateral relations have affected military contacts, which were close in 1997-1998 and 2000, but marred by the 1995-1996 Taiwan Strait crisis, mistaken NATO bombing of a PRC embassy in 1999, the EP-3 aircraft collision crisis in 2001, and aggressive maritime confrontations (including in 2009). Issues for Congress include whether the Obama Administration has complied with legislation overseeing dealings with the PLA and pursued contacts with the PLA that advance a prioritized set of U.S. security interests, especially the operational safety of U.S. military personnel. Oversight legislation includes the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for FY1990-FY1991 (P.L. 101-246) and National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY2000 (P.L. 106-65).

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Congressional rept.

Pages:83 Page(s)

Report Number: CRS-RL32496 (*CRSRL32496*) , XJ -
CRS/DC (*XJCRSDC*)

Monitor Series: CRS/DC (*CRSDC*)

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) U.S.-Vietnam Relations: Background and Issues for Congress

PDF URL: (pdf) - 269 KB -

Accession Number: ADA475476

Personal Author(s): Manyin, Mark E

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 03 Jan 2008

Abstract: (U) After communist North Vietnam's victory over U.S.-backed South Vietnam in 1975, U.S.-Vietnam relations remained essentially frozen until the mid-1990s. Since then, bilateral ties have expanded remarkably, to the point where the relationship has been virtually normalized. Indeed, since 2002, overlapping strategic and economic interests have compelled the United States and Vietnam to improve relations across a wide spectrum of issues. Economic ties are the most mature aspect of the bilateral relationship. Since the United States extended conditional normal trade relations (NTR) to Vietnam in 2001, bilateral trade -- primarily imports from Vietnam -- has increased more than sixfold, to the point where the United States is now Vietnam's largest export market. The final step toward full economic normalization was accomplished in December 2006, when Congress passed and President Bush signed H.R. 6111 (P.L. 109-432), extending permanent normal trade relations (PNTR) status to Vietnam. For years, the United States has supported Vietnam's market-oriented economic reforms. Since 2002, the United States and Vietnam have expanded political and security ties, symbolized by reciprocal summits that have been held annually since 2005. Vietnam is one of the largest recipients of U.S. assistance in East Asia; estimated U.S. aid in FY2007 surpassed \$90 million, much of it for health-related activities. In September 2007, the House passed the Vietnam Human Rights Act, H.R. 3096, which would freeze some non-humanitarian U.S. assistance programs at

existing levels if Vietnam does not improve its human rights situation. A wave of arrests of dissidents in 2006 and 2007 heightened U.S. concerns about human rights in Vietnam.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Congressional rept.

Pages:30 Page(s)

Report Number: CRS-RL33316 (*CRSRL33316*) , XJ -
CRS/DC (*XJCRSDC*)

Monitor Series: CRS/DC (*CRSDC*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) U.S.-Vietnam Relations: Background and Issues for Congress

PDF URL: (pdf) - 229 KB -

Accession Number: ADA461404

Personal Author(s): Manyin, Mark E

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 28 Nov 2006

Abstract: (U) After communist North Vietnam s victory over U.S.-backed South Vietnam in 1975, U.S.-Vietnam relations remained essentially frozen for over 15 years. Since then, bilateral ties have expanded remarkably, to the point where the relationship in many ways has been virtually normalized. Congress has played a significant role in this process. Each step in improving bilateral ties has brought controversy, albeit at diminishing levels. Some argue that improvements in bilateral relations should be conditioned upon Hanoi improving its record on human and religious rights, particularly in the Central Highlands region. Opposition to the pace and scope of normalization also has come from groups arguing that Vietnam has not done enough to account for U.S. Prisoners of War/Missing in Action from the Vietnam War, though this argument has diminished markedly in recent years. Interests favoring normalization have included those reflecting a strong U.S. business interest in Vietnam s

reforming economy and American strategic interests in integrating Vietnam more fully into East Asia and in expanding cooperation with a country that has an ambivalent relationship with China.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Congressional rept.

Pages:32 Page(s)

Report Number: CRS-RL33316 (*CRSRL33316*) , XJ -
CRS/DC (*XJCRSDC*)

Monitor Series: CRS/DC (*CRSDC*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) The FY2008 National Defense Authorization Act:
Selected Military Personnel Policy Issues

PDF URL: (pdf) - **130 KB** -

Accession Number: ADA471822

Personal Author(s): Burrelli, David F ; Best, Jr , Richard A
; Henning, Charles A ; Kapp, Lawrence

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 07 Sep 2007

Abstract: (U) Each year the Senate and House Armed Services Committees report their respective versions of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). They contain numerous provisions that affect military personnel retirees and their family members. Provisions in one version are often not included in another, treated differently, or, in certain cases, they are identical. Following passage of each by the respective legislative body, a Conference Committee is typically convened to resolve the various differences between the House and Senate versions. If a Conference Committee reports its final version of the Authorization Act, the bill is returned to the House and Senate for their consideration. Upon final passage the act is sent to the President for approval.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Pages:26 Page(s)
Report Number: XJ - CRS/DC (XJCRSDC)
Monitor Series: CRS/DC (CRSDC)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) U.S.-Vietnam Relations: Background and Issues for Congress

PDF URL: (pdf) - 1 MB -

Accession Number: ADA490089

Personal Author(s): Manyin, Mark E

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 31 Oct 2008

Abstract: (U) After communist North Vietnam's victory over U.S.-backed South Vietnam in 1975, U.S.-Vietnam relations remained essentially frozen until the mid-1990s. Since then, bilateral ties have expanded remarkably, to the point where the relationship has been virtually normalized. Indeed, since 2002, overlapping strategic and economic interests have compelled the United States and Vietnam to improve relations across a wide spectrum of issues. Congress played a significant role in the normalization process and continues to influence the state of bilateral relations. Voices favoring improved relations have included those reflecting U.S. business interests in Vietnam's reforming economy and U.S. strategic interests in expanding cooperation with a populous country Vietnam has over 85 million people that has an ambivalent relationship with China. Others argue that improvements in bilateral relations should be conditioned upon Vietnam's authoritarian government improving its record on human rights. The population of over 1 million Vietnamese Americans, as well as legacies of the Vietnam War, also drive continued U.S. interest. Economic ties are the most mature aspect of the bilateral relationship. The United States is Vietnam's largest export market. The final step toward full economic normalization was accomplished in December 2006, when Congress passed and President

Bush signed H.R. 6111 (P.L. 109-432), extending permanent normal trade relations (PNTR) status to Vietnam. For years, the United States has supported Vietnam's market-oriented economic reforms, which many credit with Vietnam's extraordinary economic performance; from 1987-2007, annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth has averaged over 7%. Since the early 1990s, poverty levels have been halved, to less than 30%.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Congressional rept.

Pages:36 Page(s)

Report Number: CRS-RL33316 (*CRSRL33316*) , XJ -
CRS/DC (*XJCRSDC*)

Monitor Series: CRS/DC (*CRSDC*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) The FY2008 National Defense Authorization Act:
Selected Military Personnel Policy Issues

PDF URL: (pdf) - **139 KB** -

Accession Number: ADA475238

Personal Author(s): Burrelli, David F ; Best, Jr , , Richard A
; Henning, Charles A ; Kapp, Lawrence

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 17 Sep 2007

Abstract: (U) Military personnel issues typically generate significant interest from many Members of Congress and their staffs. Ongoing military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan in support of what the Bush Administration terms the Global War on Terror, along with the emerging operational role of the Reserve Components, further heightened interest and support for a wide range of military personnel policies and issues. CRS selected a number of issues considered by Congress as it considers the FY2008 National Defense Authorization Act. In each case, a brief synopsis is provided that includes background information, a

comparison of the House-passed provisions and the provisions reported by the Senate Armed Services Committee, if any, and a brief discussion of the issue. Where appropriate, other CRS products are identified to provide more detailed background information and analysis of the issue. For each issue, a CRS analyst is identified and contact information is provided. Note: some issues were addressed in last year's National Defense Authorization Act and discussed in CRS Report RL33571, The FY2007 National Defense Authorization Act: Selected Military Personnel Policy Issues, concerning that legislation.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Congressional rept.

Pages:29 Page(s)

Report Number: CRS-RL34169 (*CRSRL34169*) , XJ -
CRS/DC (*XJCRSDC*)

Monitor Series: CRS/DC (*CRSDC*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) InfoDOMAIN. Fall 2011

PDF URL: (pdf) - **16 MB** -

Accession Number: ADA552390

Personal Author(s): Bieber, George D ; Wahl, Joshua J

Corporate Author: NAVY CYBER FORCES VIRGINIA BEACH VA

Report Date: Sep 2011

Abstract: (U) Contents include: My Domain; CIO's Network Tips; Meet Your Naval OPSEC Support Team; Herbert Relieves Meek at NAVCYBERFOR; NETWARCOM Commander Retires; Learning to Operate in Cyberspace; Marines Create Island for Network Defense; CANES Program Achieves Critical Design Review; Joint IO Range - Cyber Range in a Box; ONR Celebrates 65 Years of Milestones.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Journal

Pages:52 Page(s)

Report Number: XB - CYBERFOR (*XB*)

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) The Missing Element: How to Integrate Existing Regional and Cultural Understanding at the GCC Level Effectively

PDF URL: (pdf) - 744 KB -

Accession Number: ADA581079

Personal Author(s): Anderson, II, Curtis T

Corporate Author: NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIV NORFOLK VA
JOINT ADVANCED WARFIGHTING SCHOOL

Report Date: May 2013

Abstract: (U) The recently published Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO) suggests that the future security environment will consist of several persistent trends, including the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; the rise of modern competitor states; and an increase in violent extremism, regional instability, transnational criminal activity, and competition for resources. To address these trends, the joint force must develop and maintain deep regional expertise. The ability to understand political and cultural differences, especially when it comes to cooperative security operations, counterinsurgency, and unconventional warfare, will provide the foundations for flexible planning and operational execution. Unfortunately, the Military Departments view regional expertise not as a core function, but as additional training at the tactical and operational levels. To understand the strategic environment, the combatant command staff needs to understand the region and culture to develop approaches that effectively shape the environment within the context of that region. This paper will discuss the importance of regional and cultural competency as they relate to planning strategy. It will show how regional and cultural competency at the combatant command headquarters remains a critical weakness for the United States. The geographic combatant commands all identify the importance of having the right person at the right place, and

their manning documents have identified the need for regional and cultural experts within their J5 and J3 directorates. However, it remains the job of the individual Services to place the correct person in the appropriate position. To fix this weakness, the Joint Staff must direct Services to assign regional and cultural experts to existing identified billets. Combatant commands must change some active component Branch-immaterial positions into the SOF specialty of Civil Affairs.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Master's thesis

Pages:94 Page(s)

Report Number: XD - NDU/JAWS (XDNDUJAWS)

Monitor Series: NDU/JAWS (NDUJAWS)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Journal of Special Operations Medicine, Volume 7, Edition 1

PDF URL: (pdf) - 4 MB -

Accession Number: ADA498077

Corporate Author: UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS
COMMAND MACDILL AFB FL

Report Date: Jan 2007

Abstract: (U) FEATURE ARTICLES: Hazards of Dietary Supplement Use by Anthony E. Johnson, MD; Chad A. Haley, MD; John A. Ward, PhD. Medical Civilian Assistance Programs (MEDCAP) in Direct Support of Kinetic Operations: A Template for Integration of Civil Medical Operations as a Force Multiplier During Combat Operations by Robert F. Malsby III, DO, FS, DMO; Bart M. Territo, PA-C. Hypertension and the SOF Warrior by George W. Horsley, NREMT-P, PA-C. Role of Medicine in Supporting Special Forces Counter-Insurgency Operations in Southern Afghanistan by Sean Keenan, MD. Running a Local National Medical Clinic for Special Forces/Special Operations Medical Personnel by Samuel J. Blazier, 18Z; Ronald A. Leach, PA-

C; George Perez, 18D; Bruce W. Holmes, 18D; Robert S. Blough, 18D; Sean Keenan, MD.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Journal

Pages:109 Page(s)

Report Number: XD - USSOCOM (XD)

Monitor Series: USSOCOM

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) The FY2008 National Defense Authorization Act:
Selected Military Personnel Policy Issues

PDF URL: (pdf) - 175 KB -

Accession Number: ADA479029

Personal Author(s): Burrelli, David F ; Best, Jr ,, Richard A
; Henning, Charles A ; Kapp, Lawrence

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 06 Feb 2008

Abstract: (U) Military personnel issues typically generate significant interest from many Members of Congress and their staffs. Ongoing military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan in support of what the Bush Administration terms the Global War on Terror, along with the emerging operational role of the Reserve Components, have further heightened interest and support for a wide range of military personnel policies and issues. CRS selected a number of issues addressed by Congress as it considered the FY2008 National Defense Authorization Act (H.R. 1585/S. 1547/H.R. 4986). In each case, a brief synopsis is provided that includes background information, a comparison of the House-passed, Senate-passed, and public law provisions, and a brief discussion of the issue. This update reflects the actions taken on the various House and Senate provisions in H.Rept 110-477, the conference report to accompany H.R. 1585, which was filed on December 6, 2007. Note: due to objections by the Administration to language that might have

led to a freeze on Iraqi assets in U.S. banks contained in H.R. 1585, President Bush vetoed the bill. The bill was reconsidered by the House and Senate, and reissued (without the Iraqi language) as H.R. 4986. H.R. 4986 became P.L. 110-181.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Congressional rept.

Pages:39 Page(s)

Report Number: CRS-RL34169 (*CRSRL34169*) , XJ -
CRS/DC (*XJCRSDC*)

Monitor Series: CRS/DC (*CRSDC*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) The DISAM Journal of International Security Assistance Management. Volume 31, Number 2, August 2009

PDF URL: (pdf) - **556 KB** -

Accession Number: ADA506695

Corporate Author: DEFENSE INST OF SECURITY ASSISTANCE
MANAGEMENT WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

Report Date: Aug 2009

Abstract: (U) Our featured organization in this edition is the Security Assistance Accounting Office of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service-Indianapolis Center (DFAS-IN). Topics of interest include U.S. concerns regarding Iran and the DoD's role in Foreign Assistance, a theme that carries through indirectly, if not directly in other articles. Several articles deal with exports, U.S. and those of other countries. Other articles deal with technology transfer issues, including one by the Acting Director of the Defense Technology Security Administration, Mr. James Hursch. Ken Martin's compilation of Fiscal Year 2009 Security Cooperation Legislation, the Journal edition, has a brief introduction - the entire article can be found on the DISAM web site. Growing partnerships and the capacities of our partners cross boundaries of the sections of the Journal and in our efforts to capture best practices, we have included Lean Six Sigma efforts within our Education and Training

Section along with the SAMM tips and lessons learned via DISAM's Ask an Instructor venue.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified
Descriptive Note: Journal
Pages:153 Page(s)
Report Number: XD - DISAM/OH (XDDISAMOH)
Monitor Series: DISAM/OH (DISAMOH)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE , 26
- NOT AVAILABLE IN MICROFICHE
Distribution Statement:Availability: This document is not available from DTIC in microfiche.
Report Classification: Unclassified
Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) United States Culture and Its Effects on Military Policy Regarding Mortuary Affairs

PDF URL: (pdf) - 292 KB -

Accession Number: ADA428539

Personal Author(s): Becker, James R

Corporate Author: ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF
COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

Report Date: Jan 2004

Abstract: (U) The U.S. Army mortuary affairs military specialty has continually evolved since its initial creation. Military requirements, politics, and the generally accepted United States culture have all played significant roles in this evolution. How these factors have affected the U.S. military policy regarding mortuary affairs is the heart of this thesis. Specifically, this thesis focuses on the cultural impact of U.S. military policy regarding mortuary affairs. It also addresses mortuary affairs related topics to better anticipate and meet the projected needs and demands of the U.S. Army from a cultural aspect.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified
Descriptive Note: Master's thesis
Pages:111 Page(s)
Report Number: USACGSC-ATZL-SWD-GD (USACGSCATZLSWDGD) , XA - USACGSC (XA)
Monitor Series: USACGSC

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Building a Capabilities Network to Improve Disaster Preparation Efforts in the Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) Area of Responsibility (AOR)

PDF URL: (pdf) - 1 MB -

Accession Number: ADA612660

Personal Author(s): Fitz-Gerald, Jr, Timothy ; Harper, III, Terry D ; Koelkebeck, Lance

Corporate Author: NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
MONTEREY CA GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
AND PUBLIC POLICY

Report Date: 14 Nov 2013

Abstract: (U) The U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) area of responsibility (AOR) encompasses 31 countries and 15 areas of special sovereignty, and represents about one-sixth of the landmass of the world assigned to regional unified commands. To provide rapid and effective disaster relief in an area this large, a commander requires identification of available resources and effective coordination with those who can provide these resources. This research analyzes the capabilities of various in-theater nongovernmental organizations and the interactive efforts between them and the U.S. military. This project will provide guidance to decisionmakers in the SOUTHCOM AOR to avoid redundancy in efforts and more effectively distribute essential resources during humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Pages:112 Page(s)

Report Number: NPS-LM-13-114 (*NPSLM13114*) , XB - NPS-GSBPP (*XBNPSGSBPP*)

Monitor Series: NPS-GSBPP (*NPSGSBPP*)

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Pathfinder. Volume 8, Number 4, July/August 2010

PDF URL: (pdf) - 2 MB -

Accession Number: ADA528445

Corporate Author: NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (NGA) BETHESDA MD

Report Date: Aug 2010

Abstract: (U) One of NGA's principal missions is to provide geospatial intelligence to the members of this nation's armed services -- the men and women who protect the United States and its interests -- and our international military allies who join the fight. NGA's maps, charts, aeronautical navigation products, force-protection graphics and other resources enable a diverse military mission set, and we take pride in that. But we bring something more to our service members. NGA officers deploy forward, in theater and at crisis locations, where they participate fully in the daily ops tempo. At any given time, NGA has more than 200 volunteer forward-based deployers engaged in military support activities. Supporting Combat Forces and the Combatant Commands In Iraq we support security operations and assist local authorities as they work to build strong institutions that will sustain the country as the international presence winds down. In Afghanistan, NGA delivers actionable GEOINT to U.S. and coalition troops in the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force. We are also helping the Afghan government build its own GEOINT capacity. Equally important, we support the international multidisciplinary military teams now applying their collective expertise to create long-term strategies to promote stability and development. In addition, NGA Support Team personnel assigned to the Combatant Commands provide on-site analysis and resources to servicemembers to help them meet the GEOINT mission requirements of their respective areas of responsibility. Supporting Military Humanitarian Missions Humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations are increasingly part of the mission of our armed services. Our warfighters rely on NGA and the power of GEOINT as they battle to save lives and alleviate suffering. Earlier this year, Haiti was struck by a magnitude-7 earthquake.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified
Descriptive Note: Journal
Pages:21 Page(s)
Report Number: XD - NGA (XD)
Monitor Series: NGA

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE
Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.
Report Classification: Unclassified
Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Defense Biometric and Forensic Office Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Strategy

PDF URL: (pdf) - 1 MB -

Accession Number: ADA616078

Personal Author(s): Boyd, John ; Kroupa, Ken ; Lazar, Jon ; Wagner, Dennis ; Look, Timothy ; Castleman, Erin ; Hughes, Christine

Corporate Author: DEFENSE BIOMETRICS AND FORENSICS OFFICE VIENNA VA

Report Date: 06 Jan 2015

Abstract: (U) This document describes the strategy the Defense Biometric and Forensic Office (DBFO) will pursue to identify and assess research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) projects. The DBFO created this strategy from guidance published in the Department of Defense (DoD) Research and Engineering Strategy and the realignment of its higher headquarters from Rapid Fielding to Emerging Capability & Prototyping (EC&P). The goal of this strategy is to guide the development and promulgation of a forthcoming biometric and forensic RDT&E project plan and investment strategy that this office will use to inform its investment decisions in the future. This strategy will also serve as one of the DBFO s mechanisms to inform the DoD biometric and forensic communities on this office s shift from addressing current threats to responding to emerging threats.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified
Pages:26 Page(s)
Report Number: XD - DBF (XD)
Monitor Series: DBF

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Personnel Recovery is not CSAR

PDF URL: (pdf) - 187 KB -

Accession Number: ADA521777

Personal Author(s): Seaton, M Scot

Corporate Author: NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI JOINT
MILITARY OPERATIONS DEPT

Report Date: 23 Oct 2009

Abstract: (U) Personnel recovery (PR) and combat search and rescue (CSAR) are sometimes thought to be synonymous. This view evolved due to a historical association with aircrew, but these conditions are no longer valid in a modern asymmetric environment. The capture and subsequent execution of hostages by insurgents and criminal elements in Iraq demonstrates that U.S. and coalition forces cannot afford to consider this form of terrorism an aberration. Kidnapping and hostage-taking are on the rise in many areas of potential interest to U.S. forces. Once isolated personnel are captured, intelligence is the only practical means of determining their location. This paper identifies the lineage that personnel recovery shares with CSAR and the influence it continues to have on current PR doctrine; demonstrates that the current, largely CSAR-based doctrine is of limited utility in hostage situations, and demonstrates that current PR doctrine does not adequately address the location of isolated personnel through intelligence means. Finally, this paper draws conclusions and offers recommendations to make joint personnel recovery doctrine more applicable across the full range of personnel recovery situations.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Final rept.

Pages:27 Page(s)

Report Number: XB - NWC/JMO (XBNWCJMO)

Monitor Series: NWC/JMO (NWCJMO)

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Annual Report to Congress: Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China

PDF URL: (pdf) - 4 MB -

Accession Number: ADA526350

Corporate Author: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON DC

Report Date: Jan 2010

Abstract: (U) Over the past 30 years, China has made great progress in its pursuit of economic growth and development, which has allowed China to achieve higher living standards for the Chinese people and has increased China's international profile. These economic achievements, combined with progress in science and technology, have also enabled China to embark on a comprehensive transformation of its military. The pace and scope of China's military modernization have increased over the past decade, enabling China's armed forces to develop capabilities to contribute to the delivery of international public goods, as well as increase China's options for using military force to gain diplomatic advantage or resolve disputes in its favor. Earlier this decade, China began a new phase of military development by articulating roles and missions for the People's Liberation Army (PLA) that go beyond China's immediate territorial interests. Some of these missions and associated capabilities have allowed the PLA to contribute to international peacekeeping efforts, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, and counterpiracy operations. The United States recognizes and welcomes these contributions. Other investments have allowed the PLA to pursue anti-access and area-denial strategies. Still others appear designed to improve the PLA's ability for extended-range power projection, although China's ability to sustain military power at a distance, today, remains limited. As the 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review Report notes, China is developing and fielding large numbers of advanced medium-

range ballistic and cruise missiles, new attack submarines equipped with advanced weapons, increasingly capable long-range air defense systems, electronic warfare and computer network attack capabilities, advanced fighter aircraft, and counter-space systems.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Annual rept.

Pages:84 Page(s)

Report Number: XD - DOD (XD)

Monitor Series: DOD

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China

PDF URL: (pdf) - 4 MB -

Accession Number: ADA526678

Corporate Author: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON DC

Report Date: Jan 2010

Abstract: (U) Over the past 30 years, China has made great progress in its pursuit of economic growth and development, which has allowed China to achieve higher living standards for the Chinese people and has increased China's international profile. These economic achievements, combined with progress in science and technology, have also enabled China to embark on a comprehensive transformation of its military. The pace and scope of China's military modernization have increased over the past decade, enabling China's armed forces to develop capabilities to contribute to the delivery of international public goods, as well as increase China's options for using military force to gain diplomatic advantage or resolve disputes in its favor. Earlier this decade, China began a new phase of military development by articulating roles and missions for the People's Liberation Army (PLA) that go beyond China's immediate territorial interests. Some of these missions and associated capabilities have allowed the PLA to contribute to

international peacekeeping efforts, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, and counterpiracy operations. The United States recognizes and welcomes these contributions. Other investments have allowed the PLA to pursue anti-access and area-denial strategies. Still others appear designed to improve the PLA's ability for extended-range power projection, although China's ability to sustain military power at a distance, today, remains limited. As the 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review Report notes, China is developing and fielding large numbers of advanced medium-range ballistic and cruise missiles, new attack submarines equipped with advanced weapons, increasingly capable long-range air defense systems, electronic warfare and computer network attack capabilities, advanced fighter aircraft, and counter-space systems.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Pages:84 Page(s)

Report Number: XD - OSD (XD)

Monitor Series: OSD

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Isotopic Determination of Region of Origin in Modern Peoples: Applications for Identification of U.S. War-Dead From the Vietnam Conflict

PDF URL: (pdf) - 12 MB -

Accession Number: ADA455844

Personal Author(s): Regan, Laura A

Corporate Author: FLORIDA UNIV GAINESVILLE

Report Date: Aug 2006

Abstract: (U) This study is novel in that it is the first of its kind to compile a reference sample of isotopic values associated with known natal regions to be utilized in forensic work. Stable isotopes of carbon, oxygen, strontium, and lead were examined to determine if natal origins could be assessed isotopically between Southeast Asian and American dental remains as well as regionally within the United States. Teeth believed to be of East Asian origin were compared to the

extracted third molars of recent American dental patients. Living subjects completed surveys detailing physiological, behavioral, and residential information that affect isotope values. The least squares means for all isotope values examined exhibited significant differences between the East Asian and American cohorts. Based on this information, a discriminant function was created that correctly classified individuals, through resubstitution and cross-validation, as belonging to one of these two groups by 95% or better. American strontium values displayed a distinct trend toward homogenization, with the mean value for Sr87/Sr86 varying only slightly from that of seawater. In order to identify natal origin among Americans, nine regions were created within the United States based on O18 values. Good discrimination was noted between the mountain states and the southern states. A discriminant function analysis proved disappointing though, and additional sampling from most states is needed to improve the statistical robusticity of the model. The results of this study will have wide-reaching effects across the medico-legal spectrum. This body of research will serve as the foundation for a database of modern, human, geolocational isotope values that will assist not only in the identification of fallen servicemen and women, but in the identification of victims of mass fatality incidents, undocumented aliens who perish attempting entry into the U.S., and local skeletal Jane and John Doe cases.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Doctoral thesis

Pages:295 Page(s)

Report Number: XC - USAF (XC)

Monitor Series: USAF

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Rescuing Downed Aircrews: The Value of Time

PDF URL: (pdf) - 4 MB -

Accession Number: ADA627408

Personal Author(s): Mouton, Christopher A ; Xu, Jia ; Daehner, Endy M ; Miyake, Hirokazu ; Anderegg, Clarence R ; Pollak, Julia ; Orletsky, David T ; Sollinger, Jerry M

Corporate Author: RAND PROJECT AIR FORCE SANTA MONICA CA

Report Date: Jan 2015

Abstract: (U) U.S. air power has been a major contributor to the success of military operations. Yet that success has not come without losses of aircraft and personnel. An important aspect of U.S. Air Force (USAF) operations is its ability to rescue pilots, crews, and passengers whose aircraft have been brought down by enemy action, weather, or mechanical failure. Operations to rescue downed aircrews and passengers are often joint operations involving military, diplomatic and civilian organizations. The USAF has dedicated units specially trained and equipped for such missions. Given the drawdown in military operations, declining defense budgets, and the aging of key pieces of equipment, it would be useful if the Air Force had a robust metric by which it could assess the cost-effectiveness of various components of the personnel recovery (PR) process. While it is obvious that getting to downed aircrews faster or improving their survivability is good, the degree to which these improve the rescuability of downed personnel has not been previously quantified. We define a downed aircrew as rescuable if they have not been killed or captured. Absent information relating rescuability and time, it is not possible to quantify the effectiveness of changes to the way PR is currently conducted. Therefore, the current research seeks to quantify the relationship between rescuability and time so that the most cost-effective options for increasing the rescuability of downed personnel can be pursued.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Research rept.

Pages:104 Page(s)

Report Number: RR-1106-AF (*RR1106AF*) , XD - XD (*XD*)

Monitor Series: XD

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Laos: Background and U.S. Relations

PDF URL: (pdf) - **310 KB** -

Accession Number: ADA513330

Personal Author(s): Lum, Thomas

Corporate Author: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON DC
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Report Date: 04 Jan 2010

Abstract: (U) The United States and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) cooperate in important areas despite ideological differences and U.S. concerns about alleged human rights abuses against the ethnic Hmong minority. The U.S. Government has gradually upgraded its relations with the communist state, which has strong ties to Vietnam and growing economic linkages with China. Major areas of U.S. assistance and bilateral cooperation include demining and counternarcotics programs, strengthening the country's regulatory framework and trade capacity, HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, the recovery of Americans missing in action during the Vietnam War, and military education and training. In 2008, the United States and Laos exchanged defense attaches for the first time in over 30 years. The U.S. Government has embarked upon a policy of economic engagement with the LPDR as a means of influencing the future direction of Lao policy. Major U.S. policy considerations include urging the Lao government to accept independent, international monitoring of the resettlement of former Lao-Hmong insurgents and Hmong returnees from Thailand; urging the Thai government not to forcibly repatriate Hmong determined to be political refugees; increasing assistance for demining activities in Laos; granting trade preferences or tariff relief for Lao products, particularly garments; and developing programs for sustainable management of the Mekong River.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Congressional rept.

Pages:13 Page(s)

Report Number: CRS-RL34320 (*CRSRL34320*) , XJ -
CRS/DC (*XJCRSDC*)

Monitor Series: CRS/DC (*CRSDC*)

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Mortuary Affairs in Joint Operations

PDF URL: (pdf) - 2 MB -

Accession Number: ADA451097

Corporate Author: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WASHINGTON DC

Report Date: 05 Jun 2006

Abstract: (U) This publication provides joint doctrine for mortuary affairs support in joint operations. It outlines procedures for the search, recovery evacuation (to include tracking of human remains), tentative identification, processing, and/or temporary interment of remains. This publication addresses both the Department of Defense's mortuary affairs responsibilities in regards to civil support duties under United States Northern Command, and to the other geographic combatant commanders. It further addresses decontamination procedures for handling contaminated human remains and provides for the handling of personal effects of deceased and missing personnel.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Pages:195 Page(s)

Report Number: JOINT PUBLICATION4-06 (JOINTPUBLICATION406) , XD - JCS (XD)

Monitor Series: JCS

FOIA U2 Display

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) DoD Global Emerging Infections System -- Partnering in the Fight Against Emerging Infections, Fiscal Year 2005

PDF URL: (pdf) - 4 MB -

Accession Number: ADA508323

Corporate Author: ARMED FORCES HEALTH SURVEILLANCE
CENTER SILVER SPRING MD

Report Date: Mar 2005

Abstract: (U) The Department of Defense Global Emerging Infections Surveillance and Response System (DoD-GEIS) activities and accomplishments for FY 2005 are detailed by DoD-GEIS supported partners throughout the remainder of this annual report. The DoD-GEIS mission is to support and coordinate DoD global surveillance, training, public health research and outbreak response capabilities for microbial threats impacting force health protection and national security. Specifically, DoD-GEIS projects support outbreak response preparation, detection, clinical investigation, microbial agent identification, and communicable disease control and prevention. The DoD-GEIS has four goals outlined in Appendix A: 1) surveillance, 2) outbreak response, 3) integration and innovation activities, and 4) capacity building and training. The surveillance priorities for DoD-GEIS are for microbial agents capable of causing serious outbreaks in military populations. These are: a) respiratory illnesses (especially influenza and pandemic influenza); b) febrile illnesses (especially malaria, dengue and viral hemorrhagic fevers); c) diarrheal illnesses; d) sexually transmitted infections, and e) agents with antimicrobial resistance. In FY 2005, DoD-GEIS partnered with hundreds of Army, Navy and Air Force medical professionals working in fourteen military medical research laboratories and medical treatment facilities on many cooperative projects in over thirty countries (Appendices B, C, and D). The most important activities of DoD-GEIS were influenza surveillance and pandemic response preparation, and the most important products in FY 2005 were timely medical information and medical expertise that were provided for the military medical leadership. DoD-GEIS built surge capacities into the planning, budgeting, and project execution of its global systems in FY 2005, and optimized flexibility and emergency response of DoD-GEIS partners in public health emergencies.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Annual rept.

Pages:78 Page(s)

Report Number: XD - AFHSC (XD)

Monitor Series: AFHSC

Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) The Role of Political and Economic Factors in Thailand's Last Two Coups D' Etat

PDF URL: (pdf) - 909 KB -

Accession Number: ADA474339

Personal Author(s): Vrooman, Roger

Corporate Author: NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
MONTEREY CA

Report Date: Sep 2007

Abstract: (U) Thailand has experienced numerous coups. The last two Thai coups (1991 and 2006) were against popularly elected prime ministers. This thesis proposes and tests six hypotheses as the basis for each coup. The six hypotheses are split evenly between three political and three economic hypotheses. After the case study of each coup, the last chapter examines similarities and differences between the two coups. In the case of this thesis, the trend of the political factors to cause political instability was supported. Although economic factors fluctuated, or in the case of income inequality remained relatively constant, the three economic factors were not found as contributing to Thailand's political instability. Therefore, no combination of any of the six hypotheses tested was substantial enough to be labeled as the cause of either coup.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Master's thesis

Pages:99 Page(s)

Report Number: XB - NPS (XB)

Monitor Series: NPS

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Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:01 - APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

Distribution Statement:Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Research and Operational Support for the Study of Military Relevant Infectious Diseases of Interest to United States and Royal Thai Government

PDF URL: (pdf) - 267 KB -

Accession Number: ADA453388

Personal Author(s): Sangkharomaya, Suebpong ; Nitayaphan, Sorachai

Corporate Author: ARMED FORCES RESEARCH INST OF MEDICAL SCIENCES/ROYAL THAI ARMY MEDICAL COMPONENT BANGKOK

Report Date: Jan 2006

Abstract: (U) Cooperative agreement # DAMD17-01-2-0005 was implemented January 1, 2001 to provide funding support for Royal Thai Army at Armed Forces Research Institute of medical Sciences (AFRIMS) engaged in research activities in collaboration with US Army. Administrative logistical and scientific personnel required to support the ongoing US Army AFRIMS research efforts and utilities and maintenance required to support the US Army AFRIMS research effort.

Abstract Classification:Unclassified

Descriptive Note: Final rept. 1 Jan 2001-31 Dec 2005

Pages:90 Page(s)

Report Number: XA - USAMRMC (XA)

Monitor Series: USAMRMC

Contract/Grant/Transfer Number: DAMD17-01-2-0005 (DAMD170120005)

Highest Classification: Unclassified

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Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Accounting Mission Organization Study

Accession Number: ADB319967

Personal Author(s): Joglekar, Anil N ; Freitas, Marc E ; Bybee, Ashley N ; Clark-Sestak, Susan L ; Good, Jeffrey R ; Johnson, Judith W ; Smith, Jr, Edward F ; Tyson, Karen W

Corporate Author: INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES
ALEXANDRIA VA

Report Date: May 2006

Descriptive Note: Final rept., Jul 2005-Apr 2006

Pages:51 Page(s)

Report Number: IDA-D-3267 (IDAD3267) , IDA/HQ - 06-000564 DOD (IDAHQ06000564) , XD - 06-000564 DOD (XD06000564)

Monitor Series: 06-000564 (06000564) , DOD

Contract/Grant/Transfer Number: DASW01-04-C-0003 (
DASW0104C0003) , W74V8H-05-C-0042 (
W74V8H05C0042)

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Distribution Code:05 - CONTROLLED; DOD CONTROLLED

Distribution Statement:Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Prisoner of War and Missing Personnel Affairs, 241 18th St. South, Suite 800, Arlington, VA 22202, 11 AUG 2006, or higher DoD authority.

Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Interagency National Personnel Recovery Architecture Contractor Issues and Remedies

Accession Number: ADB319745

Personal Author(s): Joglekar, Anil N ; Sizelove, J D ; Baratto, David J ; Benway, Kenneth J ; Packer, Samuel H

Corporate Author: INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES
ALEXANDRIA VA

Report Date: Aug 2006

Descriptive Note: Final rept. Jul 2004-Jul 2005

Pages:161 Page(s)

Report Number: IDA-P-4001 (*IDAP4001*) , IDA/HQ - H-05-000566 ODASD(DPMO) (*IDAHQH05000566 ODASDDPMO*) , XD - H-05-000566 ODASD(DPMO) (*XDH05000566 ODASDDPMO*)

Monitor Series: H-05-000566 (*H05000566*) , ODASD(DPMO) (*ODASDDPMO*)

Contract/Grant/Transfer Number: DASW01-04-C-0003 (
DASW0104C0003) , W74V8H-05-C-0042 (
W74V8H05C0042)

Highest Classification: Unclassified

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Report Classification: Unclassified

Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Life Sciences Equipment Laboratory (LSEL) and Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC) Relationship Study

PDF URL: (pdf) - **247 KB** -

Accession Number: ADB311036

Personal Author(s): Joglekar, Anil ; Freitas, Marc E ; Pianka, Michael P

Corporate Author: INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES
ALEXANDRIA VA

Report Date: Jul 2005

Descriptive Note: Final rept. Aug 2004-Jun 2005

Pages:64 Page(s)

Report Number: IDA-P-4007 (IDAP4007) , XD - ASD(DPMO) (XDASDDPMO)

Monitor Series: ASD(DPMO) (ASDDPMO)
Contract/Grant/Transfer Number: DASW01-04-C-0003 (DASW0104C0003)

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Distribution Code:03 - U.S. GOVT. ONLY; DOD CONTROLLED
Distribution Statement:Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 15 MAR 2006. Other requests shall be referred to U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, PA 17013-5050.
Report Classification: Unclassified
Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) U.S. Pacific Command Theater Security Cooperation: An Assessment
PDF URL: (pdf) - **61 KB** -
Accession Number: ADB317955
Personal Author(s): Aycock, Mark T
Corporate Author: ARMY WAR COLL STRATEGIC STUDIES INST CARLISLE BARRACKS PA
Report Date: 19 Feb 2006
Descriptive Note: Master's thesis
Pages:22 Page(s)
Report Number: XA - USAWC (XA)
Monitor Series: USAWC

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Distribution/Classification

Distribution Code:02 - U.S. GOVT. AND THEIR CONTRACTORS
Distribution Statement:Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific Authority; SEP 2013. Other requests shall be referred to Director, Defense Forensics, 2231 Crystal Drive, Suite 900, Arlington, VA 22202.
Report Classification: Unclassified
Collection: Technical Reports

Title: (U) Defense Forensic Enterprise: Assessment and Status Report
PDF URL: (pdf) - **2 MB** -
Accession Number: ADB395095

Personal Author(s): Hughes, Christine A ; Chilton, Jeffrey E
; Clifford, John J ; Shelton, C C

Corporate Author: CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES
ALEXANDRIA VA

Report Date: Sep 2013

Descriptive Note: Final rept.

Pages:430 Page(s)

Report Number: CNA-DRM-2013-U-004878-FINAL (
CNADRM2013U004878FINAL) , XD - DOD/DBF/VA (
XDDODDBFVA)

Monitor Series: DOD/DBF/VA (*DODDBFVA*)

Contract/Grant/Transfer Number: N00014-11-D-0323 (
N0001411D0323)

Highest Classification: Unclassified