National Security Information Resources

Bert Chapman
Purdue University, chapmanb@purdue.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://docs.lib.purdue.edu/lib_research
Part of the International Relations Commons, and the Other Political Science Commons

http://docs.lib.purdue.edu/lib_research/125

This document has been made available through Purdue e-Pubs, a service of the Purdue University Libraries. Please contact epubs@purdue.edu for additional information.
National Security Information Resources

Bert Chapman
Government Publications Coordinator
Purdue University Libraries
Indiana Library Federation Conference

- Indianapolis-March 23, 2005
U.S. Department of Defense
DoD Web Sites

DoD Web Sites is DefenseLINK's portal to the Department of Defense on the World Wide Web. This page offers direct links to some of the most important and most popular DoD Web Sites. For links to more DoD Sites, select any letter of the alphabet. Read about sites for information on the selection criteria used to build these lists of sites. Visit other sites for direct access to the database of all registered DoD Web Sites. Send suggestions for this page to sites@defenselink.mil.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Agencies
Annual Defense Report
Armed Forces
Base Realignmen and Closure (BRAC)
Biographies
Budget
Business Opportunities
Coalition Provisional Authority
Coast Guard
Defense Almanac
Deployment
Directives
DoD 101 (Introduction to DoD)
Employment / Jobs
Enduring Freedom
Environment
Facts and Statistics
Family
Field Activities

Iraq
Joint Chiefs of Staff
Joint Strike Fighter
Military Commissions
Missile Defense Agency (MDA)
Organization of DoD
Pay
Pentagon
Performance and Accountability Report (PAR)
Recruiting
Regulations
RSS/News Feeds
Secretary of Defense
Space
Support our Troops
Terrorism and Terrorists
Today in the Department of Defense
Today's Military
Transformation
United Combatant Commands
DoD Web Sites is DefenseLINK's portal to the Department of Defense on the World Wide Web. This page offers direct links to some of the most important and most popular DoD Web Sites. For links to more DoD Sites, select any letter of the alphabet. Read about sites for information on the selection criteria used to build these lists of sites. Visit other sites for direct access to the database of all registered DoD Web Sites. Send suggestions for this page to sites@defenselink.mil.

A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z

- Mail (10/06/2003)
- Marine Corps
- Marshall Center (George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies)
- Medical
  - Gulf War Medical Research Library (MedSearch) (06/18/2002)
  - Tricare
- Meteorology and Oceanography Center, Navy Fleet Numerical
- Military - see keyword
- Military Commissions
- Millennium (U.S. Naval Observatory)
- Missile Defense Agency (MDA)
- Moving and Relocation
  - Air Force Crossroads Relocation
  - Air Force Relocation Assistance
Annual Report
to the
President
and the
Congress
Future Challenges Risk

We are working to promote a culture that rewards unconventional thinking – a climate where people have freedom and flexibility to take risks and try new things…one that does not wait for threats to emerge and be "validated," but rather anticipates them before they emerge – and develops and deploys new capabilities quickly, to dissuade and deter those threats.

Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld
February 5, 2003

Drive Innovative Joint Operations

Develop More Effective Organizations

Define and Develop Transformational Capabilities

Define Skills and Competencies for the Future
About the DSB...

The Department of Defense is embarked on efforts to transform the nation's armed forces to meet the demands being placed on them by a changing world order. There is a growing threat of missiles, information warfare and biological, chemical, and nuclear weaponry, different than the cold war era threat, but equally troublesome. Similarly, there is the need to begin creating the military of the future - one that takes full advantage of revolutionary new technologies. Further, the Department must modernize and transform the business of defense, getting the best value for the taxpayer's money. As the Department develops new strategies and new concepts within the context of these objectives, the wise counsel and advice of the Defense Science Board will be critically important.

Over its 40 plus years, the Board has ably served the nation in numerous ways by providing innovative solutions to myriad technological, operational and managerial problems. In the transformation processes needed to ensure success in the military and national security endeavors, such wise counsel will be of even greater value to the Department. As a former member of the Board, I am confident that the record of the Defense Science Board accomplishments over the past four decades will continue in the future. I look forward to working with all of the members of the Board in the challenging days that lie ahead.

Michael W. Wynne
Acting Under Secretary of Defense
(Acquisition, Technology, & Logistics)
Reports

To View a list of Reports by year, follow the links below. The DTIC numbers are next to the Task Force names.


* *To Order DSB Reports**

Follow the Link Below
Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC)

Then type in a search for the Defense Science Board or Study Name. You will need the Report Title and DTIC order Number (located below each study name in the lists below).

2004

Interim Report of the DSB Task Force on SARS Quarantine

Summer Study 2004: Transition to and from Hostilities

Employment of the National Ignition Facility

Corrosion Control

Integrated Fire Support in the Battlespace

Strategic Communication

DoD Roles and Missions in Homeland Security (Volume II - B: Supporting Reports)

Enabling Joint Force Capabilities -- Phase II

Preventing and Defending Against Clandestine Nuclear Attack
Defense Science Board Task Force

on

Contributions of Space Based Radar to Missile Defense
Pre-launch location, monitoring, and tracking

Detection. Nominal SBR designs and constellations can search countries the size of North Korea or Iraq for moving targets of cross sections larger than about 10m² about every 10 minutes. This would include moving missile Transport-Erector-Launchers (TELS). However, there can be thousands of 10m² vehicles moving at any time in a country the size of Iraq. Targeted monitoring of specific areas based on the full set of intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities to include SBR SAR imaging will be required to direct the SMTI capability at areas of interest.

Access and Performance. Access depends primarily on constellation orbit and size. The maximum range for a SAR imaging from satellites in LEO at 1,000 km is 2,800 km. For a 9-satellite constellation at 53 degrees inclination, the distance between satellites is about 8,800 km, so the probability that a satellite is in position to cover a given target depends on the SMTI timelines and the degree of overlap.
New Publications

The U.S.-India Relationship: Strategic Partnership or Complementary Interests?
This monograph discusses the potential for U.S.-India security cooperation and the possible avenues such cooperation might take....
Published Feb 2005, Authored by Dr. Amit Gupta

Strategic Implications of Intercommunal Warfare in Iraq
This study considers the regional consequences of intercommunal warfare in Iraq by examining how such an eventuality may develop and how neighboring states might become involved in such a conflict. This work does not predict an Iraqi civil war but rather views it as a worst-case eventuality. The danger of an Iraqi civil war requires...

Published Feb 2005, Authored by Dr. W. Andrew Terrill

Recent Key Strategic Issues (KSIL) Research

A Military Strategy for Central Asia, by LTC Jon E. Chicky
The Rule of Law in Peace Keeping Operations, by COL Christine A. Stark
Information is Power: Using Information is Powerful: Components of a National Information Strategy, by LTC Wayne A. Parks

Upcoming Conferences

Mar 04-05, 2005 - The Rise and Fall of Empires
Chapel Hill, NC

Mar 09-11, 2005 - Building Regional Security in the Western Hemisphere
Miami, FL

Apr 12-14, 2005 - America's Irregular Enemies: Securing Interests in an Era of Persistent Conflict (USAWC Strategy Conference)
U.S. Army War College - Carlisle, PA

Monthly Op-Ed

The Problem with Fourth-Generation War, by Dr. Antulio J. Echevarria, II - February 2005
THE U.S.-INDIA RELATIONSHIP:
STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP
OR COMPLEMENTARY INTERESTS?
SUMMARY

Can India and the United States create a strategic partnership that will further the security and foreign policy interests of both countries? This monograph argues that given the divergent worldviews of the two countries, it would be difficult to develop a strategic partnership. Further, the two countries differ about India’s nuclear status, with the United States not in favor of making India into a de jure nuclear weapons state. Indian analysts also remain concerned about the reliability of the United States as a supplier of high technology, and continued U.S. support to Pakistan is also seen as slowing down the positive growth of the relationship.

The two countries do, however, have complementary interests, and it is in American interests to facilitate the development of a strong India that can play a role in ensuring strategic stability in Asia as well as promoting shared values of democracy and secularism. One needs to qualify this statement by saying that, given the self-imposed
Click a keyword to display publications:

Regional Studies

- Americas
- Asia
- Pacific
- Central Asia
- South Asia
- Europe
- Middle East
- North Africa
- Sub-Saharan Africa

Strategic Futures and Emerging Concepts
Terrorism
Leadership and the Military Profession
National Security Policy
Military Strategy
Strategic Theory
Click the title to view the publication's information and to download it:

**Strategic Implications of Intercommunal Warfare in Iraq**
This study considers the regional consequences of intercommunal warfare in Iraq by examining how such an eventuality may develop and how neighboring states might become involved in such a conflict. This work does not predict an Iraqi civil war but rather views it as a worst-case eventuality. The danger of an Iraqi civil war requires serious U.S. cooperation with those regional states that also have a stake in preventing this outcome.
Published Feb 2005, Authored by Dr. W. Andrew Terrill

**Insurgency in Iraq: An Historical Perspective**
This monograph considers the patterns of past insurgencies by way of establishing how much the conflict in Iraq conforms to previous experience. In particular, the author compares and contrasts Iraq with previous Middle Eastern insurgencies and suggests that there is much that can be learned from British, French, and Israeli experience.
Published Jan 2005, Authored by Dr. Ian F.W. Beckett

**Islamic Rulings on Warfare**
Why do Muslims claim that beheadings, hostage-taking, and suicide attacks are un-Islamic? If key Islamic texts argue for proper conduct in war, why are they being misinterpreted?
Published Nov 2004, Authored by Dr. Sherifa D. Zuhur, LTCDR Youssef H Aboul-Enein

**Female Suicide Bombers**
Female suicide bombers have been used in the past, but the spate of these type bombings in different venues, in different countries, and for different terrorist organizations encourages closer examination of this phenomenon. The author looks at the history, characteristics, and changes, and also provides within a strategic assessment the implications of change in future female suicide bombings.
Published Jun 2004, Authored by Ms Debra D Zedalis

**Countering Global Terrorism: Developing the Antiterrorist Capabilities of the Central Asian Militaries**
The author offers a framework for improving the antiterrorist capabilities of the Central Asian militaries, including increased and focused military training with a special emphasis on Special Forces units.
E-mail Scam Targets Families of Fallen U.S. Troops

February 22, 2005 -- U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), issued a warning to the public about two new Iraq-related Internet scams targeting Americans. One is directed at the relatives of fallen U.S. soldiers in Iraq and another claims to be an ICE agent in Iraq tracking Saddam Hussein’s assets.

ICE warns that the public should not respond or provide any personal or financial information to anyone who makes such an overture.

Read More >>

OTHER TOP STORIES

Michael Chertoff Sworn in as Secretary of Homeland Security

February 15, 2005 -- Judge Michael Chertoff was sworn in today as the second Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security. Chertoff formerly served as United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit Court of Appeals.

Secretary Chertoff was previously...

Budget Emphasizes Integration, Security

February 7, 2005 -- President George W. Bush’s FY 2006 budget request includes a total of $41.1 billion for the Department of Homeland Security. This is an increase of seven percent over the enacted FY 2005 funding, excluding Project BioShield.

NEWS & PRESS

Homeland Security Launches Regional Technology Integration Initiative in Seattle

Departments of Homeland Security and State Announce Improved Visa Processing for International Travelers

U.S. Pledges $1.6 Million for OAS Counter-Terrorism Efforts

Secretary of Homeland Security Michael Chertoff Announces Members of Senior Staff

Testimony by Deputy Secretary...
DHS Organization

Inspector General

Office of Inspector General

Purpose

The Inspector General is responsible for conducting and supervising audits, investigations, and inspections relating to the programs and operations of the Department. The OIG is to examine, evaluate and, where necessary, critique these operations and activities, recommending ways for the Department to carry out its responsibilities in the most effective, efficient, and economical manner possible.

Mission Statement
To serve as an independent and objective inspection, audit, and investigative body to promote effectiveness, efficiency, and economy in the Department of Homeland Security’s programs and operations, and to prevent and detect fraud, abuse, mismanagement, and waste in such programs and operations.
DHS Organization

Inspector General

Office of Inspector General Reports

Office of the Inspector General Main Page

OIG reports released to the public are available from this site. Contact our office to request a hard copy. See also Semiannual Report to the Congress.

Reports Released Fiscal Year 2005, (October 1, 2004 - September 30, 2005)

- OIG Fiscal Year 2005, Annual Performance Plan - New 02/17/2005
  Read Report (PDF, 80 pages - 591 KB)

- Review of the Port Security Grant Program, OIG-05-10, January 2005 - New 02/16/2005
  Read Report (PDF, 76 pages - 1.8 KB)

- DHS Requires Additional Processes and Controls Over Its National Security Systems OIG-05-09, January 2005
  Read Report (PDF, 1 page - 26 KB)
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of Inspector General

An Evaluation of the Transportation Security Administration’s Screener Training and Methods of Testing
Results in Brief

Since the initial deployment of federal screeners in 2002, TSA’s basic screener training program has been improved through multiple revisions and amendments. TSA’s December 2003 revisions to the passenger and checked baggage screener basic training aligned the course materials with TSA’s latest standard operating procedures, presented detailed and technically accurate information, and addressed most topics in sufficient depth without devoting excess class time to extraneous matter. These revisions, however, were not supported by a systematic or comprehensive instructional systems design process and, as a result, were incomplete.

For classroom courses, passenger checkpoint screeners received adequate instruction, practice, and testing to demonstrate that they learned how to perform screening functions described in the standard operating procedures, such as screening passengers with the hand-held metal detector. The same was not true, however, of checked baggage screeners, who received far less hands-on practice, partly because of insufficient access to practice equipment. In addition, some checked baggage screeners received training on a model of Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) machine different from the one on which they would be working. Furthermore, neither passenger nor checked baggage screeners received instruction, practice, or testing for some skills necessary to their functions, such as safety skills to handle deadly or dangerous weapons and objects. Although
Special Section: The War on Terrorism

What's New at the Central Intelligence Agency

February 23 - Posted Warehouseman position to the CIA Careers website.

February 23 - Posted updated Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments ... (more)

February 17 - Posted Statement by the Director of Central Intelligence Porter J. Goss on the Nominations of Director of National Intelligence and Deputy Director of National Intelligence.
Welcome to the Web site of the National Intelligence Council. The NIC is a center of strategic thinking within the US Government, reporting to the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) and providing the President and senior policymakers with analyses of foreign policy issues that have been reviewed and coordinated throughout the Intelligence Community.

Our work ranges from brief analyses of current issues to "over the horizon" Estimates of broader trends at work in the world. Although most of our work is for internal government use, we also produce or commission unclassified reports, many of which you will find on this Web site.

HIGHLIGHTS on our Web site include:


- Farewell to NIC Chairman Robert L. Hutchings

- Mapping the Global Future. Report of the National Intelligence Council's 2020 Project explores the forces that will shape the world of 2020 based on consultations with experts from around the world.

- Our declassified China NIEs: more than seventy National Intelligence Estimates on China under Mao (1948-76), the largest such declassification ever undertaken.
Mapping the Global Future: Report of the National Intelligence Council's 2020 Project

Mapping the Global Future is the third unclassified report prepared by the National Intelligence Council (NIC) in the past seven years that takes a long-term view of the future. The National Intelligence Council, as a center of strategic thinking and over-the-horizon analysis for the US Government, takes this as one of its key challenges. You may contact us with your comments.

As with the earlier NIC efforts—Global Trends 2010 and Global Trends 2015—the project’s primary goal is to provide US policymakers with a view of how the world developments could evolve, identifying opportunities and potentially negative developments that might warrant policy action. We also hope this paper stimulates a broader discussion of value to educational and policy institutions at home and abroad.

We consulted experts from around the world in a series of regional conferences to offer a truly global perspective. We organized conferences on...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Executive Summary</strong></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Methodology</strong></td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Introduction</strong></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Contradictions of Globalization</strong></td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Expanding and Integrating Global Economy</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Technology Revolution</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lingering Social Inequalities</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fictional Scenario: Davos World</strong></td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rising Powers: The Changing Geopolitical Landscape</strong></td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rising Asia</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Rising States?</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The &quot;Aging&quot; Powers</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growing Demands for Energy</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Unipolarity—How Long Can It Last?</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fictional Scenario: Pax Americana</strong></td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Challenges to Governance</strong></td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halting Progress on Democratization</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identity Politics</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rising Asia

China’s desire to gain "great power" status on the world stage will be reflected in its greater economic leverage over countries in the region and elsewhere as well as its steps to strengthen its military. East Asian states are adapting to the advent of a more powerful China by forging closer economic and political ties with Beijing, potentially accommodating themselves to its preferences, particularly on sensitive issues like Taiwan.

- Japan, Taiwan, and various Southeast Asian nations, however, also may try to appeal to each other and the United States to counterbalance China’s growing influence.

China will continue to strengthen its military through developing and acquiring modern weapons, including advanced fighter aircraft, sophisticated submarines, and increasing numbers of ballistic missiles. China will overtake Russia and others as the second largest defense spender after the United States over the next two decades and will be, by any measure, a first-rate military power.

Economic setbacks and crises of confidence could slow China’s emergence as a full-scale great power, however. Beijing’s failure to maintain its economic growth would itself have a global impact.

- Chinese Government failure to satisfy popular needs for job creation could trigger political unrest.

- Faced with a rapidly aging society beginning in the 2020s, China may be hard pressed to deal with all the issues linked to such serious demographic problems. It is unlikely to have developed by then the same coping mechanisms—such as sophisticated pension and health-care systems—characteristic of Western societies.
FULL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

REPUBLICANS

John Warner (Virginia)
Chairman

John McCain (Arizona)
James M. Inhofe (Oklahoma)
Pat Roberts (Kansas)
Jeff Sessions (Alabama)
Susan M. Collins (Maine)
John Ensign (Nevada)
James M. Talent (Missouri)
Saxby Chambliss (Georgia)
Lindsey O. Graham (South Carolina)
Elizabeth Dole (North Carolina)
John Cornyn (Texas)
John Thune (South Dakota)

DEMOCRATS

Carl Levin (Michigan)
Ranking Member

Edward M. Kennedy (Massachusetts)
Robert C. Byrd (West Virginia)
Joseph I. Lieberman (Connecticut)
Jack Reed (Rhode Island)
Daniel K. Akaka (Hawaii)
Bill Nelson (Florida)
E. Benjamin Nelson (Nebraska)
Mark Dayton (Minnesota)
Evan Bayh (Indiana)
Hillary Rodham Clinton (New York)
SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGING THREATS AND CAPABILITIES

Senator Cornyn
Subcommittee Chairman

Senator Reed
Ranking Member

Senator Roberts

Senator Collins

Senator Ensign

Senator Talent

Senator Graham

Senator Dole

Senator Thune

Senator Kennedy

Senator Byrd

Senator Bill Nelson

Senator Ben Nelson

Senator Bayh

Senator Clinton

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL

Senator Graham
Subcommittee Chairman

Senator Ben Nelson
Ranking Member

Senator McCain

Senator Collins

Senator Chambliss

Senator Dole

Senator Kennedy

Senator Lieberman

Senator Akaka

SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

Senator Ensign
Subcommittee Chairman

Senator Akaka
Ranking Member
February 1, 2005 - FULL COMMITTEE - To receive testimony on death benefits and services available to survivors of military personnel and legislative proposals to enhance these benefits.

February 3, 2005 - FULL COMMITTEE - To receive testimony on U.S. military operations and stabilization activities in Iraq and Afghanistan.


February 15, 2005 - FULL COMMITTEE - To receive testimony on the priorities and plans for the atomic energy defense activities of the Department of Energy and to review the Fiscal Year 2006 President’s Budget Request for atomic energy defense activities of the Department of Energy and the National Nuclear Security Administration.

February 15, 2005 - FULL COMMITTEE - To consider the following nominations:

UNITED STATES SENATE
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

There will be a meeting of the Committee on

ARMED SERVICES

Thursday, February 10, 2005

9:30 AM

Room SH-216, Hart Senate Office Building

OPEN


General Peter J. Schoomaker, USA
Chief of Staff, United States Army

Admiral Vernon E. Clark, USN
February 6, 2005

America remains a nation at war, fighting adversaries who threaten our civilization and way of life. The most significant aspect of our current strategic reality is that the Global War on Terror in which we are now engaged will be a protracted one.

The Army’s primary mission is to provide necessary forces and capabilities to the Combatant Commanders in support of the National Security and Defense Strategies. We have more than 300,000 Soldiers deployed or forward stationed today to support operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other theaters of war and to deter aggression, while securing the homeland. We are fighting today while simultaneously preparing for tomorrow.

To continue to accomplish our mission, we are aggressively restructuring the Army. We are transforming from a force designed for contingency operations in the post-Cold War era to a force designed for continuous operations in a new era that presents challenges to the Nation ranging from traditional to potentially catastrophic.

The Army is dependent upon the resources requested in the fiscal year 2006 President’s Budget, coupled with emergency supplemental appropriations, to support current operations. These funds will also enable the force to recover from the stress placed on equipment and Soldiers during combat and continually “reset” itself for future deployments. Moreover, these resources are required to continue efforts to strengthen the Army’s modernization and force structure.

We must build the Army for the future in order to remain a global and engaged Army, capable of swiftly responding to regional contingencies while maintaining sufficient strategic depth.
In the Spotlight

- New Members of Citizens’ Health Care Working Group
- 21st Century Challenges
- High Risk Series (Updated)
- Key Related GAO Products Issued Since 2003 P&A Series
- Strategic Plan 2004 - 2009, including GAO’s 2004 P&A Report and Highlights
- Government Auditing Standards (The Yellow Book)

Reports and Testimony
Help for difficulty viewing PDF files

Legal Products

Featured Issues

Especially For:

- The Congress
- The Press
- The Auditing and Accountability Community
- Newcomers

- From the Comptroller General
- About GAO
- Careers at GAO
- Subscribe to Updates
- FraudNET (Report Fraud, Waste and Abuse)
Reports and Testimony
Browse by agency

Results for: March 2, 2004 - March 2, 2005
Agency: "Department of Defense"
Sorted by: Date within each Agency

Showing 1 - 30 of 177

1 2 3 4 5 6 Next Show All

Department of Defense (93 items)

  Abstract  PDF

  Abstract  Highlights-PDF PDF

  Abstract  Highlights-PDF PDF Accessible Text

  Abstract  Highlights-PDF PDF Accessible Text
United States Government Accountability Office

GAO

Report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Tactical Air and Land Forces, Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives

November 2004

UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES

Changes in Global Hawk’s Acquisition Strategy Are Needed to Reduce Program
Results in Brief

The Global Hawk program has changed dramatically since the March 2001 decision to start both system development and low-rate production. The program has been restructured twice to add the requirement for a totally new and larger Global Hawk design to be developed and produced in less time. Program funding, which previously had been stretched relatively evenly across 20 years, is now compressed into roughly half the time, tripling Global Hawk’s budgetary requirements in some years. In fiscal year 2006, for example, the program now plans to request about $750 million from Congress, three times what was planned originally. The restructurings expanded the development period by 5 years and compressed production by 9 years, creating significant concurrency between development and production from fiscal year 2004 to 2010. Because of this concurrency, the Air Force plans to invest in almost half of the total fleet of the new larger Global Hawks before a production model is flight-tested and completed to show that the air vehicle design works as required. Likewise, full-rate production will begin before the airborne signals intelligence and multiplatform radar (the two required capabilities justifying the new, larger model) complete development and are flight-tested to prove the integrated system will work as intended. The primary reason for building the RQ-4B model was to integrate and carry the advanced sensors to provide added capability to the warfighter. The program’s total cost estimates have increased by nearly $900 million, driven by a threefold increase in development costs to pay for the development of a new and larger air vehicle. As a result, the program acquisition unit cost increased 44 percent.
Using Library of Congress Subject Headings

- United States Dept of Homeland Security
- United States Dept of Homeland Security Appropriations and Expenditures
Database Name: Purdue University West Lafayette

Search Request: Library of Congress Subject = united states dept of homeland security

Search Results: Displaying 1 through 50 of 50 entries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Titles</th>
<th>Headings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>38 United States. Dept. of Homeland Security</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>19 United States. Dept. of Homeland Security Appropriations and expenditures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 United States. Dept. of Homeland Security Appropriations and expenditures Evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3 United States. Dept. of Homeland Security Auditing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1 United States. Dept. of Homeland Security, Border and Transportation Security Directorate Officials and employees Selection and appointment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1 United States. Dept. of Homeland Security, Directorate for Management Officials and employees Selection and appointment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2 United States. Dept. of Homeland Security Evaluation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1 United States. Dept. of Homeland Security Finance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Title: Administrative law, adjudicatory issues, and privacy ramifications of creating a Department of Homeland Security: hearing before the Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, One Hundred Seventh Congress, second session, July 9, 2002.

Description: Book


Subject(s): United States. Dept. of Homeland Security.
              Administrative law--United States.
              Administrative procedure--United States.
              Privacy, Right of--United States.

Location: Humanities, Social Science & Education

Call Number: Y 4.J 89/1:107-96

Status: Available
Main Author: United States, Congress, House, Committee on Government Reform, Subcommittee on Government Efficiency and Financial Management.


Description: Book

Linked Resources: [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS47415](http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS47415)


DEVELOPING SOUND BUSINESS PRACTICES AT THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

HEARING

BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ONE HUNDRED EIGHTH CONGRESS
Doing Corporate Author Searches

- United States Dept of Defense
### Database Name: Purdue University West Lafayette

### Search Request: Author Browse = united states dept of defense

### Search Results: Displaying 1 through 50 of 50 entries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Titles</th>
<th>Headings Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>United States. Dept. of Defense.</td>
<td>corporate name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>United States. Dept. of Defense. 50th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration Committee</td>
<td>corporate name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>United States. Dept. of Defense. Advanced Research Projects Agency</td>
<td>corporate name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>United States. Dept. of Defense. Advisory Panel on Streamlining and Codifying the Acquisition Laws</td>
<td>corporate name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>United States. Dept. of Defense. Air Weather Service</td>
<td>corporate name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>United States. Dept. of Defense. Armed Forces Information and Education</td>
<td>corporate name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>United States. Dept. of Defense. Armed Forces Information and Education Division</td>
<td>corporate name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Search Request: Author Browse = united states dept of defense
Search Results: Displaying 3 of 262 entries

Inference Name: DOD/DOE Seismic Research Symposium (22nd : 2000 : New Orleans, La.)

Title: 22nd annual DOD/DOE Seismic Research Symposium [microform] : planning for verification of and compliance with the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) : proceedings.

Description: Book
Microform


Subject(s): Nuclear arms control--Verification--Congresses.
Nuclear weapons--Testing--Law and legislation--United States--Congresses.
Nuclear weapons (International law)--Congresses.
Advantages of National Security Research

• Gain greater understanding of governmental national security policy activities
• Gain enhanced understanding of U.S. military and intelligence oversight by congressional committees.
• Learn about educational and research programs of U.S. military and intelligence agencies
• Learn about how many national security programs are financed
• Gain enhanced understanding of the complexities and ambiguities involved in formulating and implementing national security policy
• Learn about national security policies of other countries.
Defence Investment Strategy

The Department’s plans for capital investment for the period covered by this document are described in greater detail in the Defence Investment Strategy (published in December 2002, and available at http://www.mod.uk). It describes the range of capital assets owned and operated by the Department, existing plans for additions to and disposals from the asset base, the contribution of Public-Private Partnerships, and the Department’s strategies in key areas such as equipment acquisition, logistic support, estate management and e-government.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing capital base (as at 31 March 2003)</th>
<th>£M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land and Buildings</td>
<td>15,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighting Equipment</td>
<td>26,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets in the course of construction</td>
<td>12,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Spares</td>
<td>6,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant, machinery and vehicles</td>
<td>4,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Technology and Communications Equipment</td>
<td>814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangible assets</td>
<td>19,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>86,312</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Defence Investment Strategy also sets out the systems and procedures used to scrutinise proposals for capital investment, and to manage and evaluate programmes. The creation in April 2002 of an Investment Approvals Board (replacing the Equipment Approvals Committee) expanded the role of the