

1034

DOCUMENTS

Y4  
.Ar 5/3:  
AC 8/  
979

96th CONGRESS }  
1st Session }

COMMITTEE PRINT

OCT 9 1980

GOVERNMENT

FARRELL LIBRARY  
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Storage

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES DURING 1979

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES  
UNITED STATES SENATE  
96th CONGRESS  
FIRST SESSION



SEPTEMBER 1980

Printed for the use of the Committee on Armed Services

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1980

65-780 O

KSU LIBRARIES  
A 11900 222391  
006174

DOCUMENTS

OCT 9 1950

FARRRELL LIBRARY  
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Handwritten notes and markings in the top right corner, including a vertical line and some illegible characters.

**COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES**

(96th Congress, 1st and 2d Sessions)

**JOHN C. STENNIS**, Mississippi, *Chairman*

**HENRY M. JACKSON**, Washington  
**HOWARD W. CANNON**, Nevada  
**HARRY F. BYRD, JR.**, Virginia  
**SAM NUNN**, Georgia  
**JOHN C. CULVER**, Iowa  
**GARY HART**, Colorado  
**ROBERT MORGAN**, North Carolina  
**J. JAMES EXON**, Nebraska  
**CARL LEVIN**, Michigan

**JOHN TOWER**, Texas  
**STROM THURMOND**, South Carolina  
**BARRY GOLDWATER**, Arizona  
**JOHN W. WARNER**, Virginia  
**GORDON J. HUMPHREY**, New Hampshire  
**WILLIAM S. COHEN**, Maine  
**ROGER W. JEPSEN**, Iowa

**FRANCIS J. SULLIVAN**, *Staff Director*  
**JOHN T. TICER**, *Chief Clerk*

## CONTENTS

---

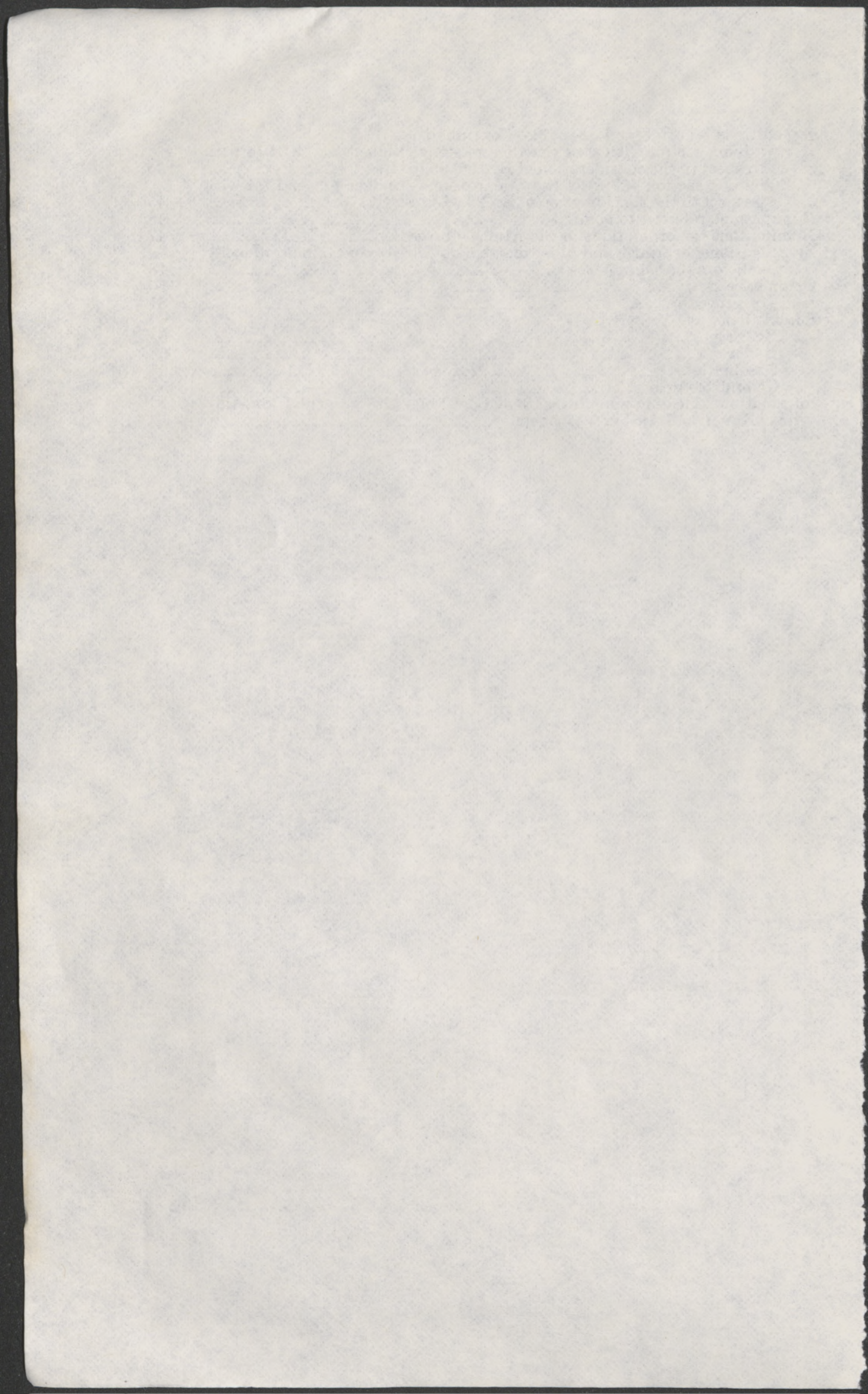
	Page
Introduction-----	1
Jurisdiction-----	5
Membership of the committee-----	6
Subcommittee appointments-----	7
Relationship of annual authorization to Department of Defense appropriations-----	8
Legislation reported and enacted into public law:	
To authorize supplemental appropriations during fiscal year 1979 in addition to amounts previously authorized for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes (Public Law 96-29, 96th Congress, S. 429, June 27, 1979)-----	11
To authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1980, for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces and of civilian personnel of the Department of Defense, to authorize the military training student loads, and to authorize appropriations for civil defense and for other purposes (Public Law 96-107, 96th Congress, S. 428, Nov. 9, 1979)-----	13
To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes (Public Law 96-125, 96th Congress, S. 1319, Nov. 26, 1979)-----	26
Department of Energy National Security and Military Applications of Nuclear Energy Authorization Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-164, 96th Congress, S. 673, Dec. 29, 1979)-----	28
To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1980 for intelligence activities of the U.S. Government, the intelligence community staff, the Central Intelligence Agency retirement and disability system, and for other purposes (Public Law 96-100, 96th Congress, S. 975, Nov. 2, 1979)-----	31
To authorize certain transactions involving the acquisition and disposal of strategic and critical materials from the National Defense Stockpile (Public Law 96-175, 96th Congress, H.R. 595, Dec. 29, 1979)-----	32
To provide for the operation and maintenance of the Panama Canal under the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977, and for other purposes (Public Law 96-70, 96th Congress, H.R. 111, Sept. 27, 1979)-----	33
To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1980 for conservation, exploration, development, and use of naval petroleum reserves and naval oil shale reserves, and for other purposes (Public Law 96-137, 96th Congress, H.R. 3354, Dec. 12, 1979)-----	35

IV

Legislation reported and enacted into public law;—Continued

To revise the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, to require that appropriations for acquisition of strategic and critical materials be authorized by law, to establish a National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund, and for other purposes (Public Law 96-41, 96th Congress, H.R. 2154, July 30, 1979)-----	Page 36
To authorize the sale to certain foreign countries of certain excess naval vessels (Public Law 96-150, 96th Congress, H.R. 5163, Dec. 20, 1979)-----	37
To waive the time limitation on the award of certain military decorations to members of the Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon of the 394th Regiment, 99th Infantry Division, for acts of valor performed during the Battle of the Bulge (Public Law 96-145, 96th Congress, H.R. 3407, Dec. 14, 1979)-----	38
To amend title 10, United States Code, to provide that any person eligible for medical care under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) who is a veteran with a service-connected disability may not be denied care and treatment for such a disability under CHAMPUS solely because such person is eligible for care and treatment for such disability in Veterans' Administration facilities (Public Law 96-173, 96th Congress, H.R. 5025, Dec. 29, 1979)-----	39
Legislation reported but not enacted into public law:	
To require the reinstatement of procedures for the registration of certain persons under the Military Selective Service Act, and for other purposes (S. 109, 96th Congress)-----	41
To amend chapter 5 of title 37, United States Code, to revise the special pay provisions of certain health professionals in the uniformed services (S. 523, 96th Congress)-----	41
To amend chapter 5 of title 37, United States Code, to revise the special pay provisions for certain health professionals in the uniformed services (H.R. 5235, 96th Congress)-----	41
To amend title 10, United States Code, to revise and make uniform the provisions of law relating to appointment, promotion, separation, and retirement of regular commissioned officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, to establish the grade of commodore admiral in the Navy, to equalize the treatment of male and female commissioned officers, and for other purposes (S. 1918, 96th Congress)-----	42
To extend certain expiring provisions of law relating to personnel management of the Armed Forces (H.R. 5168, 96th Congress)-----	42
To authorize appropriations for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1979, for the maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, and for other purposes (H.R. 5269, 96th Congress)-----	42
Resolutions reported and adopted:	
Authorizing additional expenditures by the Committee on Armed Services for inquiries and investigations (S. Res. 81)-----	43
Authorizing additional expenditures by the Committee on Armed Services for routine expenses (S. Res. 82)-----	43
Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 429 (S. Res. 128)-----	43
Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 673 (S. Res. 166)-----	43
Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 428 (S. Res. 174)-----	44
Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 1319 (S. Res. 182)-----	44
Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 111 (S. Res. 202)-----	44
Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 3354 (S. Res. 240)-----	44
Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 595 (S. Res. 250)-----	44
Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 1918 (S. Res. 262)-----	45
Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 5269 (S. Res. 282)-----	45

Resolutions reported and adopted—Continued	
Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 5168 (S. Res. 284)-----	Page 45
Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 523 (S. Res. 317)-----	45
Nominations referred to committee-----	46
Nominations for promotions in the Armed Forces-----	47
Investigations, hearings, and other matters not directly pertaining to legislation before the committee-----	48
Committee staff-----	50
Rules of procedure-----	51
Publications:	
Hearings-----	53
Reports-----	54
Nominations-----	55
Committee prints-----	55
Information regarding appointments of Board of Visitors to the U.S. Military, Naval, and Air Force Academies-----	56



## INTRODUCTION

Since 1969, the Senate Armed Services Committee has published annually a summary of its activities in order to provide a concise historical record for the members of the committee and the Senate. In 1970, the Legislative Reorganization Act was passed, requiring that similar activity reports be filed by each committee every Congress. Specifically, the Act requires that:

Each committee of the Senate shall submit \* \* \* a report on the activities of that committee (with regard to) review and study, on a continuing basis, (of) the application, administration, and execution of those, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of that committee.

This report presents a summary of the legislative and oversight activities of the Senate Armed Services Committee during 1979.

### **The Annual Authorization Process—Historical Development**

The committee's primary responsibility is for matters relating to the common defense. The annual authorization process is the principal method by which the committee reviews the policies, programs, and budget of the Department of Defense.

Authority in this area has developed significantly since 1959. Section 412(b) of the military construction bill of that year proposed an authorization requirement for the procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels. The committee report on that bill reflected the consensus of the committee that "a thorough examination of this area of activity may serve to reduce the enormous cost of defense and should assist the Committee on Appropriations in their consideration of the mammoth defense budget."<sup>1</sup>

Public Law 86-146 (section 412(b)) was the first of a number of laws which significantly widened the committee's annual authority over specific parts of the defense budget. In 1962 and 1963, section 412(b) was amended to include authorization requirements for research, development, test, and evaluation. The relationship between the development and procurement of weapons is very close and the committee found that adequate consideration of procurement programs required parallel consideration of related research and development. Further amendments to section 412(b) were added in 1965, 1969, and 1970, extending the authorization review to the procurement of tracked vehicles, small arms and artillery, and torpedoes.

In 1967, the committee expanded the annual authorization process to include the area of defense manpower. From 1967 through 1973, section 412(b) was amended to require committee authorization of the Selected Reserve, active duty military and civilian manpower levels

---

<sup>1</sup> Senate Report 86-296, 86th Congress, 1st Session, May 19, 1959, page 16.

for the Department of Defense, as well as the average military student training loads.

All of the provisions of section 412(b) were codified into section 138 of title 10, United States Code, in 1973. The expanded scope of the authorization requirements has considerably enhanced the ability of the Senate Armed Services Committee to review and evaluate defense policies and programs.

In examining defense programs during the authorization process, the legislative and investigative functions of the committee are often combined. For example, to determine manpower ceilings the committee will review manpower requirements and objectives in light of the perceived threat and present capabilities. During this review, the committee also evaluates the manpower objectives and whether they are being met by qualified personnel. Then, it will examine the planned changes in overall force structure, particularly as it relates to the addition of new ships and aircraft to any requested increase in manpower levels. The committee carefully scrutinizes the Department of Defense authorization request to see if it should be altered and then makes its recommendations to the Senate.

### **Annual Authorization Bill of the 1st Session of the 96th Congress**

The congressional budget process puts stringent time constraints on the committee. By March 15, the committee must provide the Budget Committee with target amounts for the national defense budget category for that committee's deliberations and recommendations on the first concurrent budget resolution. The committee recommended \$139.8 billion in budget authority and \$126.6 billion in outlays for fiscal year 1980. The first concurrent budget resolution included \$136.6 billion in budget authority and \$124.2 billion in outlays for the national defense budget category.

In deliberations on the defense authorization bill, fiscal and budgetary constraints were an important consideration. The committee fully supported the congressional budget process and the concurrent resolutions on the budget throughout the authorization process.

The Senate Armed Services Committee gave careful consideration to the authorization bill in the 1st session of the 96th Congress. During 1979, the committee and subcommittees held a total of 42 hearings, compiling 7 volumes of printed testimony totaling 3,920 pages. Throughout consideration of this legislation, the full committee received important assistance from the Subcommittees on Research and Development, Manpower and Personnel, and General Procurement.

The Congressional Budget Act requires the committee to report all authorization bills to the Senate by May 15. For fiscal year 1980, the committee recommended authorization of \$26.4 billion for procurement, \$13.5 billion for research and development, and \$107 million for civil defense, for a total authorization of over \$40 billion. This authorization was \$37 million below the administration's request. During the debate on the Senate floor, eleven amendments to the bill were proposed—nine were passed and two were rejected. After a demanding conference with the House of Representatives, the committee returned to the Senate with a compromise bill authorizing \$27.8 billion for procurement, \$13.5 billion for research and development, and \$107 million for civil defense, for a total authorization of \$41.4 billion.

### Other Legislative Activity

The annual authorization bill is the major legislative activity of the committee. Frequently, legislative proposals are incorporated into the authorization bill in lieu of separate legislation. In the fiscal year 1980 authorization bill, 5 general legislative proposals that went beyond the authorization of funds were included.

During the 1st session of the 96th Congress, the Armed Services Committee reported a total of 29 bills and resolutions to the Senate. One of these bills was a supplemental appropriation authorization for the fiscal year 1979 defense budget. Reinstitution of registration under the Military Selective Service Act, survivor benefits, and the Defense Officer Personnel Management Act were some of the other issues the committee addressed in the 1st session of the 96th Congress. A detailed summary of all this legislation is included in this report.

### Oversight and Review

One method by which the committee performs its oversight functions is by requesting from the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries and Chiefs of the military services, the Comptroller General, and the Library of Congress, reports on subjects that merit continuing congressional review. The process of acquisition of selected major weapons systems, for example, is monitored through a quarterly reporting system that is required by statute.

Nonlegislative investigations are another part of the committee's oversight of our national security program. These include committee, subcommittee, individual Senator and committee staff investigations into matters of public concern. In February 1979 the committee conducted hearings on the Navy's Aircraft Carrier Service Life Extension Program (SLEP). During July through October 1979 the committee held extensive hearings on the military implications of the SALT II Treaty. In September 1979 a committee hearing was held for the purpose of receiving testimony on the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba. Testimony was received by the committee in November 1979 on F-15 and F-16 engine problems. In December 1979 the committee met to receive a preview briefing on the highlights of the overall military budget proposal for the five-year period beginning in fiscal year 1981.

Reports filed at the completion of an investigation assist both the committee and the Senate in its deliberations on crucial issues. The committee's Pacific Study Group, consisting of Senators Nunn, Byrd of Virginia, Hart and Tower, continued their evaluation of U.S. defense posture in Asia and the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Following visits to those areas in 1979 the group filed reports on the program for U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea and on the American and Japanese security relationship.

The committee receives briefings each year from the Government intelligence agencies. All of these investigations and briefings increase the committee's understanding of national security affairs and better enable it to oversee national defense programs and policies.

### Nominations

Another important function of the committee is to assist the Senate in exercising its constitutional duties in the nomination process. The committee considers all nominations for the Department of Defense positions requiring the advice and consent of the Senate.

In 1979, the committee acted on 16 top-level nominations which were later confirmed by the Senate.

Following hearings and favorable committee reports, Edward Hidalgo was confirmed as Secretary of the Navy, Hans M. Mark was confirmed as Secretary of the Air Force, W. Graham Claytor was confirmed as Deputy Secretary of Defense; Lt. Gen. Edward C. Meyer was confirmed as Chief of Staff of the Army to the grade of general; General Robert H. Barrow was confirmed as Commandant of the Marine Corps; Dennis P. McAuliffe was confirmed as Administrator of the Panama Canal Commission; Bernard D. Rostker was confirmed as the Director of Selective Service; and Frank A. Camm was confirmed as an Associate Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. In addition, over 80,000 nominations for military promotions were routinely considered by the committee.

### **The Work of Subcommittees**

The Subcommittees of the Senate Armed Services Committee always play a vital part in the committee's work. The Subcommittees on Research and Development, General Procurement, and Manpower and Personnel spent long hours examining the appropriate portions of the defense authorization request, greatly enhancing the full committee's ability to make constructive recommendations to the Senate.

The Military Construction and Stockpiles Subcommittee thoroughly reviewed the military construction authorization request of approximately \$3.7 billion for fiscal year 1980. This is one of the major items handled by the committee during each budget cycle.

## JURISDICTION

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 601 of the 79th Congress, approved August 2, 1946, amended by Public Law 91-510, approved Oct. 26, 1970) in Part I created the standing committees of the Senate and provided that the Committee on Armed Services should consist of 13 Senators; amended by Senate Resolution 18 of the 82d Congress (1953) to consist of 15 Senators; amended by Senate Resolution 24 of the 86th Congress (1959) to consist of 17 Senators; amended by Senate Resolution 11 of the 90th Congress (1967) to consist of 18 Senators; amended by Public Law 91-510 (1970) to consist of 15 Senators; further amended by Senate Resolution 15, of the 92d Congress to consist of 16 Senators; further amended by Senate Resolution 10 of the 93d Congress (1973) to consist of 15 Senators; and further amended by Senate Resolution 17 of the 94th Congress to consist of 16 Senators; further amended by Senate Resolution 4, and subsequently by Senate Resolution 82, 95th Congress (1977), to consist of 18 Senators, and further amended by Senate Resolution 21, 96th Congress (1979), to consist of 17 Senators, and that to said committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects: (Rule XXV(c)(1) of the Standing Rules of the Senate.)

1. Aeronautical and space activities peculiar to or primarily associated with the development of weapons systems or military operations.
2. Common defense.
3. Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force, generally.
4. Maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, including administration, sanitation, and government of the Canal Zone.
5. Military research and development.
6. National security aspects of nuclear energy.
7. Naval petroleum reserves, except those in Alaska.
8. Pay, promotion, retirement, and other benefits and privileges of members of the Armed Forces, including overseas education of civilian and military dependents.
9. Selective service system.
10. Strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense.

## COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

---

JOHN C. STENNIS, Mississippi, *Chairman*  
*January 15, 1951\**

HENRY M. JACKSON,  
Washington  
*June 25, 1954\**

HOWARD W. CANNON,  
Nevada  
*January 14, 1959\**

HARRY F. BYRD, JR.,  
Virginia  
*January 14, 1966\**

SAM NUNN, Georgia  
*January 4, 1973*

JOHN C. CULVER,  
Iowa  
*January 17, 1975\**

GARY HART,  
Colorado  
*January 17, 1975\**

ROBERT MORGAN,  
North Carolina  
*February 11, 1977\**

J. JAMES EXON,  
Nebraska  
*January 23, 1979\**

CARL LEVIN,  
Michigan  
*January 23, 1979\**

JOHN TOWER,  
Texas  
*January 15, 1965\**

STROM THURMOND,  
South Carolina  
*January 14, 1959\**

BARRY GOLDWATER,  
Arizona  
*January 14, 1969\**

JOHN W. WARNER,  
Virginia  
*January 23, 1979\**

GORDON J. HUMPHREY,  
New Hampshire  
*January 23, 1979\**

WILLIAM S. COHEN,  
Maine  
*January 23, 1979\**

ROGER W. JEPSEN,  
Iowa  
*January 23, 1979\**

*The Senate Committees on Military Affairs; on the Militia; and Naval Affairs; were established on Dec. 10, 1816. The Committee on the Militia was merged with the Committee on Military Affairs in 1858 to form the Military Affairs and Militia Committee. However, in 1872 the committee dropped "militia" from its name. The Military Affairs and Naval Affairs Committees existed until 1947 when they were combined by the Legislative Reorganization of 1946 into a new standing committee, the current Armed Services Committee.*

---

\*Date of appointment to Senate Armed Services Committee.

## SUBCOMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

*Democratic Members*

*Republican Members*

### Arms Control

Senator Jackson (Chairman)

Senator Hart  
Senator Exon  
Senator Levin

Senator Cohen  
Senator Tower  
Senator Thurmond

### General Procurement

Senator Byrd of Virginia (Chairman)

Senator Jackson  
Senator Cannon  
Senator Hart  
Senator Morgan

Senator Goldwater  
Senator Tower  
Senator Thurmond  
Senator Jepsen

### Manpower & Personnel

Senator Nunn (Chairman)

Senator Byrd of Virginia  
Senator Culver  
Senator Exon

Senator Jepsen  
Senator Warner  
Senator Cohen

### Research & Development

Senator Culver (Chairman)

Senator Nunn  
Senator Morgan  
Senator Exon  
Senator Levin

Senator Warner  
Senator Goldwater  
Senator Humphrey  
Senator Cohen

### Military Construction & Stockpiles

Senator Hart (Chairman)

Senator Jackson  
Senator Cannon  
Senator Byrd of Virginia  
Senator Nunn

Senator Thurmond  
Senator Tower  
Senator Warner  
Senator Humphrey

### Procurement Policy and Reprogramming

Senator Morgan (Chairman)

Senator Cannon  
Senator Culver  
Senator Levin

Senator Humphrey  
Senator Goldwater  
Senator Jepsen

## RELATIONSHIP OF ANNUAL AUTHORIZATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

### History of Section 138, Title 10, United States Code

(Superseding "Section 412")

The jurisdiction of the committee with respect to specific annual authorizations was increased significantly in 1959 by the enactment of section 412(b) of Public Law 86-149 requiring annual congressional authorization of appropriations for the procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels. That law was subsequently amended and expanded as follows:

In 1962 (Public Law 87-436) to require similar authorization of appropriations for research, development, test, or evaluation associated with aircraft missiles, and naval vessels;

In 1963 (Public Law 88-174) to require authorization of appropriations for all research, development, test, or evaluation carried on by the Department of Defense;

In 1965 (Public Law 89-37) to require authorization of appropriations for the procurement of tracked combat vehicles;

In 1967 (Public Law 90-168) to require annual authorization of the personnel strengths of each of the Selected Reserves of the Reserve components as a precondition for the appropriation of funds for the pay and allowances for the Reserve components;

In 1969 (Public Law 91-121) to require authorization of appropriations for the procurement of other weapons to or for the use of any armed force of the United States. (Essentially heavy, medium, and light artillery, antiaircraft artillery, rifles, machineguns, mortars, small arms weapons, and any crew-fired piece using fixed ammunition);

In 1970 (Public Law 91-441) to require authorization of appropriations to or for the use of the Navy for the procurement of torpedoes and related support equipment; and to require authorization of the average annual active duty personnel strength for each component of the Armed Forces as a condition precedent to the appropriation of funds for this purpose;

In 1972 (Public Law 92-436) to require annual authorization for the average military training student loads for each component of the Armed Forces, and to modify the provisions relating to authorization for active duty personnel strength;

In 1973 (Public Law 93-155) to require authorization for end strength civilian employment for each component of the Defense Department in each fiscal year; and

Also, in 1973 these enactments were codified by section 803(a) of Public Law 93-155 into title 10, United States Code, as section 138. In 1975, Public Law 94-106 added a requirement for the annual authorization of military construction of ammunition facilities. Thus, the law today reads as follows:

**§ 138. Secretary of Defense: Annual authorization of appropriations for armed forces**

(a) No funds may be appropriated for any fiscal year to or for the use of any armed force or obligated or expended for—

- (1) procurement of aircraft, missiles, or naval vessels;
- (2) any research, development, test, or evaluation, or procurement or production related thereto;
- (3) procurement of tracked combat vehicles;
- (4) procurement of other weapons;
- (5) procurement of naval torpedoes and related support equipment; or
- (6) military construction (as defined in subsection (e) of this section);

unless funds therefor have been specifically authorized by law.

(b) Congress shall authorize the personnel strength of the Selected Reserve of each reserve component of the Armed Forces. No funds may be appropriated for any fiscal year for the pay and allowances of members of any reserve component of the Armed Forces unless the personnel strength of the Selected Reserve of that reserve component for that fiscal year has been authorized by law.

(c)(1) Congress shall authorize the end strength as of the end of each fiscal year for active-duty personnel for each component of the Armed Forces. No funds may be appropriated for any fiscal year to or for the use of the active-duty personnel of any component of the Armed Forces unless the end strength for active duty personnel of that component for that fiscal year has been authorized by law.

(2) Congress shall authorize the end strength as of the end of each fiscal year for civilian personnel for each component of the Department of Defense. No funds may be appropriated for any fiscal year to or for the use of the civilian personnel of any component of the Department of Defense unless the end strength for civilian personnel of that component for the fiscal year has been authorized by law.

(3) (A) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a written report, not later than February 15 of each fiscal year, recommending the annual active duty end strength level for each component of the Armed Forces for the next fiscal year and the annual civilian personnel end strength level for each component of the Department of Defense for the next fiscal year, and shall include in that report justification for the strength levels recommended and an explanation of the relationship between the personnel strength levels recommended for that fiscal year and the national security policies of the United States in effect at the time. The justification and explanation shall specify in detail for all military forces (including each land force division, carrier and other major combatant vessel, air wing, and other comparable unit) the—

- (i) unit mission and capability;
- (ii) strategy which the unit supports; and
- (iii) area of deployment and illustrative areas of potential deployment, including a description of any United States commitment to defend such areas.

(B) The Secretary of Defense shall also include in the report required under subparagraph (A) a detailed discussion of—

- (i) the manpower required for support and overhead functions within the Armed Forces and the Department of Defense;

(ii) the relationship of the manpower required for support and overhead functions to the primary combat missions and support policies; and

(iii) the manpower required to be stationed or assigned to duty in foreign countries and aboard vessels located outside the territorial limits of the United States, its territories, and possessions.

(C) In such report, the Secretary of Defense shall also identify, define, and group by mission and by region the types of military bases, installations, and facilities and shall provide an explanation and justification of the relationship between this base structure and the proposed military force structure together with a comprehensive identification of base operating support costs and an evaluation of possible alternatives to reduce such costs.

(D) The Secretary of Defense shall also include in such report with respect to each Armed Force under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department—

(i) the estimated requirements in members on active duty during the next fiscal year,

(ii) the estimated number of commissioned officers in each grade on active duty and to be promoted during the next fiscal year; and

(iii) An analysis of the distribution by grade of commissioned officers on active duty at the time the report is prepared.

(d)(1) Congress shall authorize the average military training student loads for each component of the Armed Forces. Such authorization is not required for unit or crew training student loads, but is required for student loads for the following individual training categories—

(A) recruit and specialized training;

(B) flight training;

(C) professional training in military and civilian institutions; and

(D) officer acquisition training.

No funds may be appropriated for any fiscal year for training military personnel in the training categories described in clauses (A)–(D) of any component of the Armed Forces unless the average student load of that component for that fiscal year has been authorized by law.

(2) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a written report, not later than March 1 of each fiscal year, recommending the average student load for each category of training for each component of the Armed Forces for the next three fiscal years, and shall include in that report justification for, and explanation of, the average student loads recommended.

(e) For purposes of subsection (a)(6) of this section, the term “military construction” includes any construction, development, conversion, or extension of any kind which is carried out with respect to any military facility or installation (including any Government-owned or Government-leased industrial facility used for the production of defense articles and any facility to which section 2353 of this title applies) but excludes any activity to which section 2673 or 2674, or chapter 133, of this title apply, or to which section 406(a) of Public Law 85–241 (71 Stat. 556) applies.

## LEGISLATION REPORTED AND ENACTED INTO PUBLIC LAW

To authorize supplemental appropriations during fiscal year 1979 in addition to amounts previously authorized for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the armed forces, and for other purposes

(Public Law 96-29, 96th Congress, S. 429, June 27, 1979)

### *Purpose of the bill*

In addition to the funds previously authorized to be appropriated in fiscal year 1979 for the Department of Defense this bill authorized additional appropriations for procurement of aircraft for the Air Force, missiles for the Army, and missiles and ships for the Navy and for research, development, test and evaluation for the Army, Navy, Air Force and Defense Agencies.

On August 17, 1979, President Carter vetoed the fiscal year 1979 Defense Authorization Bill, primarily because it included some \$2 billion for a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier. The President stated that he supported the overall budget level represented by the bill, but could not support the particular aircraft carrier authorized. The Department thereupon proposed a number of additional items for the authorization bill to bring it back up to its original funding level, but the Congress reenacted the bill without substantial change except for deletion of funding for the aircraft carrier.

During post-veto hearings, and floor debate on the authorization bill, the possibility of a supplemental request to cover ships and some other emergency items not included in the final fiscal year 1979 authorization bill was mentioned, particularly in view of the fact that the resulting Defense Authorization Bill totaled some \$2 billion below the President's request.

### *Committee considerations*

The Defense Department submitted its first proposal for supplemental authorizations for fiscal year 1979 defense programs on January 25, 1979. That proposal, introduced as S. 429, contained authorization for additional Navy ships and for the United States' share of the 1979 portion of the cooperative NATO AWACS program. It also contained funds for certain research and development programs, including full-scale engineering development of the M-X missile and exploration of alternative M-X basing modes.

By letter dated February 28, 1979, the Department submitted to the Congress a revision of its 1979 supplemental request, deleting certain items and adding ships, aircraft and missiles to be purchased by the United States following cancellation of foreign military sales orders for those items by the Government of Iran.

Subsequent international developments continued to impact the supplemental request. As a result of the March signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, the United States undertook various additional commitments to bolster those two countries defense capabilities. As part of those discussions, the United States offered to accelerate delivery of F-16 aircraft previously planned for delivery to Israel and covered by existing foreign military sales credits. The availability of 75 F-16s planned for delivery to Iran from the pro-

duction line in early 1980 made this acceleration possible, and with this change of mind the committee was able to delete funding for the Iranian F-16s because they would now be covered by FMS credits to Israel.

Senator Tower submitted the committee's favorable report (No. 96-62) to the Senate on April 6, 1979.

### Floor Action

The Senate accepted the committee recommendations, adding an amendment on the service life extension program for aircraft carriers and an amendment on extending the life of the Polaris fleet.

### Conference Action

The total authorization enacted for supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1979 in the amount of \$2,020,000,000 is as follows.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION AUTHORIZATION ACT,  
FISCAL YEAR 1979, CONFERENCE ACTION

[In millions of dollars]

Program	Budget request	Conference
<b>PROCUREMENT</b>		
<b>Air Force aircraft:</b>		
F-16 Aircraft.....	460.0	
B-52 (CDS, FRODS).....		5.0
F-100 engine modules.....		20.0
ALQ-131 ECM pods.....		20.0
NATO AWACS.....	85.1	
Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF).....	21.7	
Subtotal, Air Force aircraft.....	566.1	45.0
NATO AWACS (sec. 102).....		80.1
<b>Army missile: Hawk spares.....</b>	<b>25.0</b>	
<b>Navy missiles:</b>		
Phoenix A.....	77.1	58.8
Harpoon.....	116.9	59.0
Standard.....	25.9	25.9
Subtotal, Navy missiles.....	219.9	143.7
<b>Navy ships:</b>		
DDG-993 destroyers.....	628.0	1,353.0
Cost growth/claims.....	97.7	97.7
Subtotal, Navy ships.....	725.7	1,450.7
<b>Total procurement.....</b>	<b>1,539.7</b>	<b>1,719.5</b>
<b>RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION</b>		
<b>Army:</b>		
NATO antitank cooperative development.....	18.7	13.7
Chemical biological/defense.....		30.0
Pershing II.....	42.0	
Subtotal, Army R.D.T. & E.....	60.7	43.7
<b>Navy:</b>		
Trident II.....	20.0	
SWATH (experimental ship design).....	3.0	3.0
Subtotal, Navy R.D.T. & E.....	23.0	3.0
<b>Air Force:</b>		
M-X missile.....	200.0	190.0
M-X basing options.....	75.0	
Air launched cruise missile (B-52 integration).....	33.0	33.0
B-52 (SRAM/ALCOM test set).....	19.0	10.0
B-52 (ODS/FROD).....	22.0	12.0
Command and control VLF improvement.....	8.8	8.8
Pershing II.....		
Subtotal, Air Force R.D.T. & E.....	357.8	253.8
Defense agencies: Comprehensive test ban (DARPA).....	24.0	
<b>Total, research, development, test, and evaluation.....</b>	<b>465.5</b>	<b>300.5</b>
<b>Total, authorization.....</b>	<b>2,002.2</b>	<b>2,020.0</b>

The amount authorized was \$83,900,000 below the Senate bill and \$698,100,000 above the House bill.

The amendments adopted on the floor of the Senate were not agreed to in conference.

Statutory language was included pertaining to the development of the following weapon systems:

*NATO AWACS.*—Authorizes \$80,100,000 to be used only for the U.S. fiscal year 1979 contribution to the NATO AWACS program and authorizes the Secretary of Defense to take necessary actions to implement the Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding Between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Ministers of Defense on the NATO E-3A Cooperative Programme signed in 1978.

*M-X Missile and Basing Mode.*—Asserts congressional intent that the development of the M-X missile, together with the new basing mode, should proceed so as to achieve an Initial Operational Capability (IOC) at the earliest practicable date. In addition, the basing mode for the M-X missile should be restricted to location on the least productive land available that is suitable for such purpose. The Secretary of Defense shall proceed immediately with full scale engineering development of the missile basing mode known as the Multiple Protective Structure (MPS) system concurrently with full scale engineering development of the M-X missile, unless and until either the Secretary of Defense certifies to the Congress that an alternative basing mode is both militarily or technologically superior to, and more cost effective than, the MPS system or the President informs the Congress that in his view the MPS system is inconsistent with United States national security interests. This shall not be construed to prohibit or restrict the study of alternative basing modes for land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 96-90 accompanying H.R. 2575 (Committee on Armed Services) and No. 96-282 (Committee of Conference).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 96-62 (Committee on Armed Services) and No. 96-223 (Committee of Conference).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

May 2, 3, considered and passed Senate.

May 31, H.R. 2575 considered and passed House; passage vacated and S. 429, amended, passed in lieu.

June 18, Senate agreed to conference report.

June 21, House agreed to conference report.

**To authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1980, for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces and of civilian personnel of the Department of Defense, to authorize the military training student loads, and to authorize appropriations for civil defense and for other purposes**

(Public Law 96-107, 96th Congress, S. 428, November 9, 1979)

#### TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

Amounts requested and authorization enacted for the various major categories of weapons for fiscal year 1980 are shown in the following table.

[In thousands of dollars]

	Request	Authorization
Aircraft.....	12,845,500	13,379,840
Missiles.....	5,107,900	5,062,300
Navy shipbuilding.....	6,173,800	6,706,800
Tracked combat vehicles.....	1,705,500	1,692,000
Navy torpedoes.....	267,200	336,800
Other weapons.....	373,100	348,700
<b>Total, budget authority.....</b>	<b>26,473,000</b>	<b>27,526,440</b>

Statutory language is included pertaining to the following weapon systems.

*B-52 Aircraft Modification Programs.*—Authorizes \$431,900,000 for avionics and cruise missile integration for the B-52 aircraft modification program, subject to the Secretary of Defense's submission of a report on the program.

*NATO AWACS.*—Authorizes \$243,100,000 for the NATO AWACS program, available only for the United States' contribution of its share of the cost of this program for fiscal year 1980. In addition, statutory language is included granting certain authority to the Secretary of Defense in connection with the NATO AWACS program.

#### TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

Amounts requested and authorization enacted for research, development, test and evaluation for fiscal year 1980 are shown in the following table.

##### R.D.T. & E. SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Request	Authorization
Army.....	2,927,000	2,866,461
Navy.....	4,489,341	4,542,992
Air Force.....	5,005,100	4,994,046
Defense agencies.....	1,086,600	1,068,118
Test and evaluation.....	33,400	42,500
<b>Total, budget authority.....</b>	<b>13,541,441</b>	<b>13,514,117</b>

Statutory language was included pertaining to the development of the following weapons systems:

*HELLFIRE.*—Authorizes \$3,000,000 for the performance and completion of a feasibility demonstration of launching Heliborne Missiles (HELLFIRE) from UH-60 helicopters.

*Surface Effect Ship (SES).*—Authorizes \$60,000,000 for continued research, development, test and evaluation of the Surface Effect Ship.

*Air-to-Ground Standoff Missile.*—Authorizes \$30,000,000 for joint Navy/Air Force full-scale engineering development of the Air-to-Ground Standoff Missile system which is to be available for production on or before December 31, 1984.

*Multiple Protective Structure (MPS) System and M-X Missile.*—Authorizes \$670,000,000 for full-scale engineering development of the MPS system and the M-X missile.

*Strategic Weapons Launcher.*—Authorizes \$30,000,000 for research, development, test and evaluation required for competitive hardware demonstration of the Strategic Weapons Launcher and a derivative of a military aircraft or a commercial aircraft, in order to establish not later than September 30, 1981, the utility of these aircraft as cruise missile carriers.

*Director of Test and Evaluation, Defense.*—Authorizes \$42,500,000 for the activities of the Director of Test and Evaluation, Defense.

*Basing Mode for Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles.*—Requires the Secretary of Defense to report by March, 1, 1980 on the ability of the basing mode for land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles known as the Multiple Protective Structure (MPS) system to survive foreseeable attempts by the Soviet Union to neutralize such system.

*Extremely Low Frequency (ELF) System.*—Provides that no funds authorized for the Extremely Low Frequency (ELF) system may be obligated or expended for the development of the system unless the President certifies that the use of the funds is in the national interest, that a site for deployment has been selected and approved by him and that none of the funds may not be used for full scale development or construction of another test-bed facility for the system.

#### TITLE III—ACTIVE FORCES

End strengths requested and authorization enacted for active duty personnel of each component of the Armed Forces for fiscal year 1980 are shown in the following table.

	Request	Authorization
Army.....	774,000	776,700
Navy.....	528,000	528,000
Marine Corps.....	189,000	189,000
Air Force.....	559,000	558,000
Total.....	2,050,000	2,051,700

Included in this title are the following statutory provisions:

*Section 302.*—This section provides that reserve general officers serving on extended active duty and charged against the active duty ceiling will not be charged against the reserve general officer strength while so serving.

*Section 303.*—This section requires each of the Service Secretaries to submit as part of the annual Manpower Requirements Report an officer grade distribution report and promotion plan.

#### TITLE IV—RESERVE FORCES

Average strengths requested and authorization enacted for the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces for fiscal year 1980 are shown in the following table.

	Request	Authorization
Army National Guard.....	355,700	355,700
Army Reserve.....	197,400	197,400
Naval Reserve.....	48,900	87,000
Marine Corps Reserve.....	33,600	33,600
Air National Guard.....	92,500	92,500
Air Force Reserve.....	57,300	57,300
Coast Guard Reserve.....	11,700	11,700
Total.....	797,100	835,200

Within the average strengths listed above, the reserve components are also authorized, as of September 30, 1980, the following number of Reservists serving on full-time active duty for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the reserve components:

Army National Guard 6,244  
 Army Reserve 4,288  
 Naval Reserve 707  
 Marine Corps Reserve 67  
 Air National Guard 1,560  
 Air Force Reserve 681

Included in this section are the following statutory provisions:

*Section 402.*—This section amends the Reserve Educational Assistance Program to increase from 50 to 100 percent the reimbursement for a year's education expenses and to revise the recoupment provision to take into account the amount of time a participant serves satisfactorily in the Selected Reserve in computing the amount to be refunded.

*Section 403.*—This section grants permissive authority to the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force to retain reserve veterinary officers to age 60, under the same conditions as reserve officers of other health professions and chaplains.

*Section 404.*—This section repeals, after September 30, 1980, the authority for additional pay for the performance of administrative functions by National Guard and Reserve commanders.

#### TITLE V—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

The Congress authorized an end strength of civilian personnel of 983,600 for fiscal year 1980, a reduction of 1,500 from the request of 985,100. The Secretary of Defense will apportion the authorized civilian personnel among the Departments of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and agencies of the Department of Defense, and report to the Congress on the allocation among the military departments and defense agencies.

The Secretary of Defense was given the authority to exceed the annual congressional authorization by 1¼ percent of the total authorized when he determines such action is necessary and is in the national interest.

#### TITLE VI—MILITARY TRAINING STUDENT LOADS

The requested and enacted average military training student loads of the Armed Forces for fiscal year 1980 are shown in the following table:

	Request	Authorization
<b>Active Forces:</b>		
Army.....	74,468	54,865
Navy.....	61,913	61,913
Marine Corps.....	22,618	22,618
Air Force.....	43,249	43,249
Subtotal.....	202,248	182,645
<b>Reserve components:</b>		
Army National Guard.....	14,616	7,985
Army Reserve.....	6,328	4,772
Naval Reserve.....	906	906
Marine Corps Reserve.....	3,156	3,156
Air National Guard.....	1,958	1,958
Air Force Reserve.....	1,276	1,276
Subtotal.....	28,240	20,053
Total.....	230,488	202,698

In addition to the number authorized for the Army above, the Army is authorized a military training student load for fiscal year 1980 of not less than 27,790 to be utilized solely for one station unit training. Also, the Secretary of Defense is required to adjust the military training student loads consistent with the manpower strengths in titles III, IV and V of this act.

#### TITLE VII—CIVIL DEFENSE

The Congress authorized \$106,800,000 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950. This amount represents a decrease of \$2 million from the President's request of \$108,800,000.

Included in this title is the following statutory provision:

*Section 702.*—This section amends the Federal Civil Defense Act to increase the limitation on appropriations for personnel and administrative expenses from \$35 million to \$40 million.

#### TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

*Section 801.*—This section is intended to improve military discipline by limiting the right of an accused to raise defects in the enlistment process to defeat court-martial jurisdiction, and to clarify the President's authority to issue a manual of procedure not only for court martial trial procedures, but pre-trial and post-trial procedures as well.

*Section 802.*—This section exempts most research and development activities from the application of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-76.

*Section 803.*—This section requires that the Secretary of Defense take actions to insure that the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences operates at full capacity, in accordance with recommendations of the Board of Regents and consistent with academic capabilities.

*Section 804(a).*—This subsection increases the stipend for Health Professions Scholarship Program participants to the same level as that received by participants in the National Health Service Corps Scholarship Program, administered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The increase would be to \$453 per month, with annual

adjustments thereafter at the same time and in the same amount as the HEW stipend.

*Section 804(b).*—This subsection provides \$9,000 per year to military physicians who are not in internship or residency training but who are serving their initial active duty obligation.

*Section 805.*—This section extends the six-year statutory military obligation to all enlistees by terminating the exception for enlistees age 26 and over.

*Section 806.*—This section imposes certain restrictions on converting performance of commercial and industrial type functions from Department of Defense personnel to private contractors.

*Section 807.*—This section authorizes the Department of Defense to make advanced payment of station housing allowances for members of the uniformed services assigned overseas.

*Section 808.*—This section requires the Secretary of Defense to assess annually and report to the Congress on the readiness status of the military forces in NATO.

*Section 809.*—This section requires the submission by the Secretary of Defense to the Congress of quarterly selected acquisition reports.

*Section 810.*—This section authorizes an amount not to exceed \$10 million for providing assistance under certain conditions to the 1980 Winter Olympics.

*Section 811.*—This section requires the President to report to Congress on his recommendations for reform of the Selective Service System.

*Section 812.*—This section expresses the Congress' view that the Selective Service System should remain an independent agency.

*Section 813.*—This section requires the Secretary of the Air Force to study the physical condition of Titan II missile facilities and maintenance procedures for those facilities.

*Section 814.*—This section requires the Service Secretaries to reduce the total number of dependents overseas, by, among other things, using discretionary authority to prohibit payment, after September 30, 1980, of travel and transportation benefits to members assigned overseas when the total number of dependents authorized to be overseas and entitled to receive travel allowances exceeds 325,000.

*Section 815.*—This section encourages the use of alcohol and alcohol-blends as fuel in military motor vehicles.

*Section 816.*—This section extends the cut-off date for electing into the Reserve Survivor Benefit Program for 6 months, from September 30, 1979, to March 31, 1980.

*Section 817.*—This section extends for one year the time frame within which reductions in high grade civilians (GS-13 and above) mandated under Public Law 95-79 are required.

*Section 818.*—This section expresses the sense of Congress that the United States should have unlimited access to strategic and critical materials which are vital to the defense of the United States and, therefore, that every effort should be made to remove artificial impediments to the importation of such materials from Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

*Section 819.*—This section requires the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress annually on all employees of Federal Contract Research Centers whose salaries are in excess of that paid to Government employees at the pay grade of level II of the Executive Schedule and the reasons for their salaries being above that amount.

*Section 820.*—This section makes technical amendments to several sections of titles 5 and 10, United States Code, to reflect changes made by the Department of Defense reorganization order of March 7, 1978.

*Section 821.*—This section corrects an erroneous section designation in title 10, United States Code, relating to the prohibition against military unions.

SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 1980 MILITARY AUTHORIZATION BILL ACTED UPON DURING SENATE FLOOR DEBATE AND CONFERENCE ACTION

Amendment number and Senator	Subject	Vote	Conference action
235, Culver.....	Report on salaries at Federal Contract Research Centers.	Passed, voice vote, June 11, 1979.	Adopted, modified form.
236, Proxmire.....	KC-10A Structural Soundness.....	do.....	Rejected.
238, DeConcini.....	Contracting out.....	Passed, voice vote, modified form, June 12, 1979.	Adopted, modified form.
239, Hart.....	F/A-18.....	Defeated, 18-78, June 12, 1979..	
240, Hart.....	Ship systems engineering standards and APRAPS.	Passed, voice vote, June 12, 1979.	Adopted.
241, Bellmon.....	Stipends under Armed Forces health professions scholarstip program	do.....	Adopted, modified form.
242, Nelson.....	ELF communication system.....	do.....	Adopted.
227, Tsongas.....	Zimbabwe-Rhodesia sanctions.....	Tabled, 52-41, June 12, 1979.....	
244, Cochran.....	Pay for JROTC instructors.....	Passed, voice vote, June 12, 1979.	Rejected.
246, Bayh.....	Civilian end strengths.....	do.....	Adopted.

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS ON S. 428, THE FISCAL YEAR 1980 DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

The committee recommendation on the funding and manpower portions of the bill are presented in the following table:

SUMMARY OF FUNDS AND MANPOWER AUTHORIZED IN COMMITTEE BILL

	Fiscal year 1979 authorization <sup>1</sup>	Fiscal year 1980 authori- zation request	Committee recommendation	Change from request
<b>Dollars (in millions):</b>				
Procurement.....	\$22, 876	\$26, 473	\$26, 428	-\$45
Research and development.....	12, 264	13, 541	13, 551	+10
Civil defense.....	97	109	107	-2
<b>Total funds authorized.....</b>	<b>35, 236</b>	<b>40, 123</b>	<b>40, 086</b>	<b>-37</b>
<b>Manpower (in thousands):</b>				
Active duty.....	<sup>2</sup> 2, 040.7	2, 050.0	2, 047.0	-3.0
Selected Reserve.....	<sup>2</sup> 797.0	797.1	835.2	+38.1
Civilian.....	<sup>2</sup> 994.1	985.1	980.9	-4.2

<sup>1</sup> Excludes proposed supplemental.

<sup>2</sup> Actual strength as of Dec. 31, 1978.

### HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMITTEE ACTION

#### Major Funding Changes

The committee recommended that a total of \$40,086 million be authorized for procurement, research and development, and civil defense for fiscal year 1980. This represents a decrease of \$37 million from the request, as shown in the following table:

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Authorization request	Senate committee recommendation	Difference
<b>Fiscal year 1980:</b>			
Procurement.....	\$26, 473	\$26, 428	-\$45
R.D.T. & E.....	13, 541	13, 551	+10
Civil defense.....	109	107	-2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>40, 123</b>	<b>40, 086</b>	<b>-37</b>

#### Major Manpower Changes

The committee recommended authorization of an active duty military end strength of 2,047,000, a net reduction of 3,000 or about .1 percent from the request of 2,050,000. The committee recommended authorization of a reserve military average strength of 835,200, a net increase of 38,100 or about 5 percent above the request of 797,100. The committee recommended an authorization of a civilian end strength of 980,900, a net reduction of 4,200 or about .4 percent from the request of 985,100.

## **MAJOR CHANGES BY COMMITTEE TO FISCAL YEAR 1980 REQUESTS**

Senate Report 96-197 accompanying the authorization bill discusses in detail the various changes recommended by the committee on all aspects of the bill. The following is a list of the more significant changes recommended by the committee.

### **PROCUREMENT**

#### ***Addition of 10 Navy F-18 Fighters***

Addition of \$351.5 million to procure 25 rather than the 15 aircraft requested.

#### ***Addition of 6 Navy A-6E All-Weather Attack Aircraft***

Addition of \$88.9 million for 6 aircraft to continue production of the Navy A-6E attack aircraft.

#### ***Reduction of AWACS Funding***

Denial of \$68 million requested for advance procurement for future aircraft production.

#### ***NATO AWACS Bill Language***

Authorizes DOD to waive certain charges and undertake certain obligations pursuant to the Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding on the NATO AWACS program.

#### ***Addition of 8 Air Force C-130H Cargo Aircraft***

Addition of \$79 million for procurement of 8 C-130H cargo aircraft for the Air National Guard and Reserves.

#### ***Addition of A-7K Aircraft for Air National Guard***

Addition of \$149.2 million for 12 two-place A-7K aircraft for the Air National Guard.

#### ***Reduction in Sparrow Air-to-Air Missile Procurement***

Reduction of 120 missiles and \$15.4 million in Navy Sparrow missile request and 660 missiles and \$59.7 million in Air Force Sparrow missile request.

#### ***Change in Fighting Vehicle System***

Addition of \$55 million to fully fund Army request of 208 fighting vehicles.

#### ***Change in Army M-60 Tank Programs***

Denial of Army request of \$216.8 million to procure 251 new M60A3 production tanks and addition of \$60 million to upgrade an equal number of M60A1 tanks to M60A3 configuration.

***Deletion of Funds for the New M-728 Combat Engineers Vehicles***

Deletion of \$51.5 million for production of 56 CEV's, and recommendation that the vehicles be obtained by conversion of M-60 series tanks.

***Approval of Navy CV Modified Kennedy-class Conventional Aircraft Carrier***

Authorization of \$1,760 million for modified Kennedy-class large-deck conventionally powered carrier, rather than the requested CVV medium carrier at a cost of \$1,617.1 million.

***Denial of DDG-2 Guided Missile Destroyer Conversion***

Denial of \$223.8 million requested and recoupment of \$55 million previously approved for DDG-2 guided missile destroyer conversion.

***Deferral Without Prejudice of Navy TAGOS Program***

Deferral without prejudice of \$154 million of procurement of 5 TAGOS SURTASS platforms.

***Denial of Funds for Navy Shipbuilding Cost Growth/Escalation***

Denial of \$130.2 million of \$300 million requested for cost growth/escalation for ships approved in prior years.

**RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT*****Statutory Limitation on M-X Funds***

Requires a report by October 1, 1979, on the final characteristics of the M-X missile system and requires 60-day delay thereafter before funds may be spent. Either House may block and both Houses may approve M-X funding during the 60-day period.

***Addition of R. & D. Funds for Studying Laser Communications***

Addition of \$2 million for a joint Office of Naval Research and Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency study of the potential of blue-green laser technology for communicating with patrolling submarines.

***Addition of R. & D. Funds for Cellulosic Waste/Alcohol Conversion***

Addition of \$3 million to accelerate the engineering scale-up of the cellulosic waste/alcohol conversion fuel program at the Natick Laboratory, Natick, Massachusetts.

***Reduction of R. & D. Funds for the Air Force Bomber Defensive System Program***

Reduction of \$18 million requested to start a new bomber defensive system program.

***Reduction of R. & D. Funds for Distant Early Warning (DEW) Radar Stations***

Reduction of \$5 million requested to start a \$650 million program for upgrading the DEW line radar system.

***Reduction of R. & D. Fund for the ELF Program***

Reduction of \$20 million from the fiscal year 1979 appropriation and fiscal year 1980 request because there has been no decision on where to deploy the ELF system.

***Addition of R. & D. Funds for the XM-1 Tank***

Addition of \$17.6 million for increased preproduction testing of the XM-1, and addition of \$14.2 million for development of a backup diesel engine for the XM-1.

***Reduction of Navy R. & D. Funds Through Recoupment of Fiscal Year 1979 Surface Effect Ship Funds***

Reduction of the total Navy R. & D. budget authority by \$44 million through recoupment of unused fiscal year 1979 funds in the surface effect ship program.

***Addition of R. & D. Funds for the AV-8B Program***

Addition of \$180 million to continue full scale development of the Marine Corps AV-8B aircraft and \$5 million to continue development on an improved naval version.

***Addition of R. & D. Funds for Design of a Light Aircraft Carrier***

Addition of \$25 million for design of a new light aircraft carrier.

***Reduction of R. & D. Funds for the Army Stand-off Target Acquisition System (SOTAS) Programs***

Reduction of \$13.5 million in the Army SOTAS program because of significant growth in the cost of the program, and uncertainty regarding which helicopter will be used.

***Reduction of R. & D. Funds for the Precision Location Strike System Program***

Reduction of \$24.9 million in the precision location strike system program because of uncertainty over the priority of this program.

**MANPOWER****Active Duty Military Manpower*****Army***

Increase of 2,700 above fiscal year 1980 requested end strength of 774,000, composed of an increase of 6,300 related to the deferral of the decision to withdraw combat troops from Korea, an increase of 500 to test a shorter overseas tour, and an increase of 100 for intelligence analysis, offset by decreases in overseas and foreign military sales adjustments of 900, reductions in training and support of 1,900, reduction in the number of officers of 1,000, and a reduction of 400 to maintain quality in recruiting.

***Navy***

Reduction of 4,000 from fiscal year 1980 requested end strength of 528,000, composed of reductions in training and support manpower of 3,400, in the number of officers of 100 and in overseas and foreign military sales adjustments of 600; and an increase of 100 for intelligence analysis.

***Marine Corps***

Approval of the fiscal year 1980 requested end strength of 189,000.

***Air Force***

Reduction of 1,700 from fiscal year 1980 requested end strength of 599,000, composed of a reduction of training and support manpower of

900, overseas and foreign military sales adjustments of 1,900, and adjustments to maintain the quality of recruiting of 300; and increases of 1,300 for Airborne Command Posts of 1,300 and 100 for intelligence analysis of 100.

### ***Dependents Travel***

As part of a program to reduce the number of military dependents overseas, an amendment to discontinue payment for future travel of dependents, household goods, and automobiles for junior enlisted personnel. Military pay and other allowances would be maintained.

### ***Eliminate the Double Counting of Certain General Officers***

Amendment to provide for the counting of reserve general or flag officers of all the Services, serving on active duty, against only the active duty strength authorization.

### ***Rejection of Repeal of Restrictions on Flag and General Officers and High Grade Civilians***

Rejection of the President's proposal to repeal the provision in the fiscal year 1978 Department of Defense Authorization Act requiring a reduction in the number of general officers and high grade civilians by the end of fiscal year 1980.

### ***Officer Grade Distribution Reporting Requirement***

Amendment to change the current law to require that Officer Grade Distribution Reports be included as part of the annual Manpower Requirements Reports rather than separate reports.

## **Selected Reserve Military Manpower**

### ***Naval Reserve***

Increase of 38,100 above requested average strength to a stabilized strength of 87,000, including an increase of 1,500 reservists for full time active duty.

### ***Other Reserve Components***

Approval of the requested levels for selected reserve manpower for other reserve components.

### ***Elimination of Administrative Duty Pay***

Amendment to repeal the authority to pay reserve and national guard commanders additional amounts for the performance of administrative duty.

## **Civilian Manpower Changes**

Net reduction of 4,200 from fiscal year 1980 requested end strength of 985,100 includes a 2,500 reduction in Army, 700 in Air Force, and 1,500 in defense agencies and an increase of 500 in Navy/Marine Corps civilian manpower. There are reductions in support areas of 2,800, in adjustments for overseas and foreign military sales of 1,300, in the deferment of the decision to withdraw combat troops from Korea of 500, and in unfilled or transferred positions of 1,200. These reductions are offset by increases in intelligence analysis of 200, in aircraft maintenance of 1,200, in Airborne Command Posts of 100, and in ROTC programs of 100. Normal attrition should accommodate the reductions.

### ***Civilians in Maintenance Related Activities***

Amendment requiring the Department to manage manpower resources to insure that maintenance-related activities (many of which are industrially funded) have sufficient personnel to meet funded workload requirements because of their importance to force readiness.

### **Military Training Student Loads Changes**

Approval of the training loads, as requested, for all components with amendments to provide a separate authorized training load to be used solely for Army One Station Unit Training and to require the Secretary of Defense to adjust the other training loads to be consistent with the changes in active duty, reserve, and civilian manpower strengths authorized in the bill.

## **CIVIL DEFENSE**

Authorizes \$106,800,000 for civil defense programs, a reduction of \$2,000,000.

## **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### ***Amendments to Improve Military Discipline***

Amends the UCMJ to improve military discipline by clarifying *in personam* courts-martial jurisdiction in cases where defects in the enlistment are alleged, and by clarifying the authority of the President to promulgate the *Manual for Courts-Martial*.

### ***Import Restrictions and Trade Sanctions Against Zimbabwe-Rhodesia***

Requires the President to cease import restrictions on strategic materials and to lift trade sanctions against Zimbabwe-Rhodesia on the date of enactment of the Act or on June 30, 1979, whichever is later.

### ***Extension of Polaris Program***

Prevents the Navy from deactivating Polaris submarines for one year and mandates a thorough study of alternative means for extending their useful lives.

### ***SAR Reporting***

Makes technical changes in the Selected Acquisition Reports system.

### ***1980 Winter Olympics***

Authorizes \$10 million in aid by the Department of Defense to the 1980 Winter Olympic Games, and enacts certain restrictions on the use of funds for that purpose.

## **LEGISLATIVE HISTORY**

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 96-166 (Committee on Armed Services) and Nos. 96-521 and 96-546 (Committee of Conference).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 96-197 (Committee on Armed Services) and No. 96-371 (Committee of Conference).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

June 11-13, considered and passed Senate.

Sept. 12-14, H.R. 4040, considered and passed House; passage vacated and S. 428, amended, passed in lieu.

Oct. 24, Senate agreed to conference report.

Oct. 26, House agreed to conference report.

## To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes

(Public Law 96-125, 96th Congress, S. 1319, November 26, 1979)

### *Purpose of the Act*

The purpose of this act is to provide construction and other related authority for the military departments, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense, within and outside the United States, in the total amount of \$3,838,846,000, for fiscal year 1980.

### *Summary of Committee Interest and Activity*

The total authorization granted for new military construction and associated programs for fiscal year 1980 was \$3,838,846,000. A summary of the total authority granted is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Requested	Senate approved	Conference approved
Title I, Army.....	749,590	747,695	768,145
Title II, Navy.....	479,490	462,210	489,590
Title III, Air Force.....	492,700	480,050	542,705
Title IV, Defense Agencies.....	223,000	256,635	245,330
Title V, Family Housing.....	1,698,425	1,683,425	1,694,925
Title VII, Reserve Forces.....	78,151	98,151	98,151
Total.....	3,721,356	3,728,166	3,838,846

Continuing the trend of recent years, a major portion of the annual military construction appropriation authorization remains family housing. New housing construction authorization was only slightly less than the amount authorized in fiscal year 1979. New construction authority for the military departments and for Defense agencies declined modestly from the 1979 level.

The committee showed particular interest in a number of "areas of special emphasis". Among these were the following:

(1) *Energy*.—In the fiscal year 1979 act, the committee included language to foster great reliance on solar heating in new construction. Confident that this original assessment was valid, the committee, in the 1980 act, did not adopt proposed changes to this language, thereby assuring the maximum potential for solar systems application.

(2) *Construction in Europe*.—The committee was particularly concerned that the downward trend in the value of the dollar in relation to European currencies was continuously adding to the dollar cost of military construction in NATO. Therefore, the committee requested the Defense Department to review current procedures in the infrastructure programming process, to determine if there was a "better way of doing business".

(3) *Construction Backlog*.—The committee was deeply concerned with the growing construction backlog, now approaching \$35 billion. This backlog combined with recent levels of expenditure for military construction has not been enough to keep up with inflation. The committee was particularly concerned that deteriorated conditions could well result in additional costs considerably greater than those associated with preventive maintenance.

(4) *U.S. Air Defense*.—In the view of the committee, the decision to dismantle the Air Force Air Defense Command raises serious questions about the adequacy, character, and organizational structure of our future air and space defense. Therefore, the Defense Department was directed to forward a review of these air and space defense requirements with the fiscal year 1981 budget request.

(5) *Child Care Centers*.—The committee deferred construction of two child care centers. The committee reasoned that since these facilities would charge a user fee, they should be considered as comparable to other facilities (e.g., officer and enlisted clubs, exchanges) constructed with non-appropriated funds.

(6) *Backlog of Shipyard Construction*.—The committee remained concerned about the low level of capital investment in the industrial base, specifically shipyards. The committee warned the Navy that the question of shipyard construction capability would be a high priority item in the fiscal year 1981 budget cycle.

(7) *Encroachment Around Explosive Storage Areas*.—The committee requested the Defense Department to report on the problem of civilian encroachment of the explosive storage magazines in Hawaii and the proposal to preclude further encroachment by purchasing land.

### **Floor Debate**

During Senate floor debate on S. 1319, the committee language was amended to include a modification of the Davis-Bacon Act. Simply stated, the amendment permits the United States to contract at non-union wage scales for certain construction and other services where the contract is for \$10,000 or less or, in the case of a subcontract for \$2,000 or less.

### **Conference Action**

The conference committee addressed a number of issues that were "areas of special emphasis" for the Senate Armed Services Committee, as well as other important matters. Some of the major ones were:

(1) *Solar Energy Systems*.—The committee's ongoing interest in fostering solar energy usage was retained in the final act. However, new language in the law directs the Defense Department to implement life cycle costing based on "then-year" dollars.

(2) *Base Realinelements*.—The Senate version contained language prohibiting the reduction of Loring Air Force Base. Given the reversal of the Defense Department decision to reduce Loring, this language was withdrawn. The final act retained House language requiring an environmental impact statement in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) prior to base closure or realignment.

(3) *Dollar Revaluation*.—The conferees accepted the committee's position that the military services have sufficient flexibility to execute the most pressing overseas projects, even given the decline of the relative value of the dollar.

(4) *Child Care Centers*.—The Defense Department was directed to establish a standard policy on child care center funding in time for committee consideration during the hearings on the fiscal year 1981 military construction request.

## LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

HOUSE REPORT No. 96-595 (Committee of Conference).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 96-209 (Committee on Armed Services), No. 96-259 (Committee on Labor and Human Resources, *adverse*) and No. 96-409 (Committee of Conference).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

July 30, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Oct. 24, considered and passed House, amended.

Nov. 9, Senate agreed to conference report.

Nov. 16, House agreed to conference report.

### Department of Energy National Security and Military Applications of Nuclear Energy Authorization Act of 1980

*Original title.*—To authorize appropriations to the Department of Energy for national security programs for fiscal year 1980 and fiscal year 1981, and for other purposes.

(Public Law 96-164, 96th Congress, S. 673, December 29, 1979)

#### *Purpose of the Act*

This act authorizes appropriations for the Department of Energy for national security programs for fiscal year 1980, and for other purposes.

#### *Summary of Committee Interest and Activity*

S. 673 was referred jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Energy and Natural Resources, the latter committee to consider only Title II (civilian programs). Senator Jackson submitted the committee's favorable report to the Senate on May 22, 1979.

The committee recommended a total of \$2,522.9 million in authorizations for Energy Department national security and defense applications for fiscal year 1980. There remain several "areas of special concern" to the committee. These were:

(1) *Research and Development Laboratories.*—The committee called the Department of Energy's research laboratories "a unique national asset." The committee was concerned that the drawdown in manpower and research effort at these installations (respectively 25 percent and 20 percent since 1970) may impact negatively on national security. The committee's report noted that half the workload at Los Alamos and Lawrence Livermore and one-quarter of the effort at Sandia Base are non-defense related. A related concern was, in the words of the committee report, "the dwindling resources being applied to basic nuclear weapons research".

(2) *Nuclear Weapons Testing.*—The committee was concerned about the Department of Energy proposal to cut back the nuclear weapons testing effort. The authorization request for fiscal year 1980 is down significantly over the program underway in fiscal year 1979.

(3) *Advance Design of Construction Projects.*—The committee remained convinced that its program of annual authorization of design funds prior to construction authorization has proven to be an effective means of assuring accurate cost estimates.

(4) *Utilities and Equipment Restoration.*—The fiscal year 1979 authorization act required the Secretary of Energy to study the status of all government-owned, contractor-operated plants, capital equipment, facilities and utilities which support the United States nuclear

weapons program. This study identified a \$450 million requirement to correct serious deterioration. The committee endorsed the initial funding request of some \$80 million to resolve this backlog. The committee was concerned, however, that this \$80 million in "restoration funding" would not address other capital accounts that have declined and also that the net capital investment program has shown no increase.

(5) *Waste Isolation Pilot Program (WIPP)*.—WIPP was initiated as a demonstration project to handle typical nuclear wastes generated by the defense nuclear weapons complex. As the committee report noted, it has expanded to include "the storage of civilian reactor wastes with the attendant problems [associated with] siting, licensing, States' rights, etc." Committee language in the act restored the WIPP project to its original scope.

(6) *Enhanced Radiation (ER) Weapons*.—Last year, the committee recommended that ER components for the W-70-4 Lance warhead and W-79 8-inch artillery projectile be procured and made ready for contingency deployment. . . . This recommendation appeared in time to coincide with administration announcements regarding the anticipated deployment of these weapons. However, during hearings this year it became evident that the administration does not intend that ER weapons be made ready for contingency deployment and that any deployment decision would be made far too late to influence events in NATO in the event of a contingency. The committee feels that this is tantamount to having no ER capability at all. The committee therefore requested the Departments of Defense and Energy to review the situation and report to the committee on (a) deployment options of ER weapons under the prevailing situation and (b) whether further production of ER components is warranted. This report was received on November 15, 1979.

(7) *Weapons Activities*.—The committee recommended a total of \$1,707.6 million in authorizations for strategic and tactical weapons for fiscal year 1980.

(8) *Materials Production*.—The committee recommended \$512.2 million for the production of special nuclear materials for weapons and reprocessing of naval reactor fuels for fiscal year 1980.

(9) *Defense Waste Management*.—The committee recommended \$265.2 million for Defense Waste Management for fiscal year 1980.

(10) *Naval Reactor Development*.—The committee recommended continuing naval reactor development including the design and development of new and advanced reactors and reactor concepts. The ultimate objective of the program is to develop cores that will last the lifetime of the ship.

(11) *Verification and Control Technology*.—The verification and control technology program has successfully responded to national requirements by creating a technology base for sustaining the United States' ability to verify and monitor nuclear test ban agreements. Five developmental National Seismic Stations are provided for in the fiscal year 1980 request.

(12) *Nuclear Materials Security and Safeguard*.—This program supports implementation and operation of cost effective safeguards and security systems to deter, prevent and respond to the theft of special nuclear material and classified information and to the sabotage of facilities.

(13) *Inertial Confinement Fusion*.—The committee recommended \$120.9 million for inertial confinement fusion programs. In fiscal year 1980, the Electron Beam Fusion Accelerator will become operational and will be used in part for studies of new weapons-related application.

### **Floor Debate**

During Senate floor debate on S. 673 two floor amendments were approved. They were:

(1) Add \$20 million authorization to the WIPP project account. Approved by voice vote.

(2) A committee amendment (introduced by Senator Jackson) increasing the total authorization by \$28.3 million. This followed a late request from the Defense Department. Approved by voice vote.

### **Conference Action**

The committee of conference recommended a total authorization of \$3,054 million for fiscal year 1980. This was approximately \$40 million less than the administration request.

The following table describes the administration request, and the committee and conference committee recommendations for fiscal year 1980 Department of Energy authorizations for national security and military applications of nuclear energy (operating expenses only).

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS: AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980 OPERATING EXPENSES

In millions of dollars]

Item	Administration request	Committee recommendation	Conference recommendation
Weapons activities.....	1,388.2	1,428.7	1,455.7
Verification and control technology.....	36.8	36.8	36.1
Security and safeguards.....	43.2	43.2	43.0
Materials production.....	326.0	343.8	357.2
Inertial confinement fusion.....	108.9	108.9	125.2
Defense waste management.....	249.8	196.5	216.8
Naval reactor development.....	241.4	241.4	241.4

In addition to the monies contained in the above table, the committee of conference approved \$397 million for plant construction (of \$509.7 million requested) and \$181.6 million for capital equipment not related to construction (\$1.6 million more than the amount requested).

### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 96-162 accompanying H.R. 2603 (Committee on Armed Services), and No. 96-702 (Committee of Conference).

SENATE REPORT: No. 96-193 (Committee on Armed Services).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

June 18, Considered and passed Senate, amended.

November 9, Considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 2603.

December 18, Senate agreed to conference report.

December 19, House agreed to conference report.

**To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1980 for intelligence activities of the U.S. Government, the intelligence community Staff, the Central Intelligence Agency retirement and disability system, and for other purposes**

(Public Law 96-100, 96th Congress, S. 975, Nov. 2, 1979)

***Purpose of the Act***

This act authorizes fiscal year 1980 appropriations for intelligence activities, the intelligence community staff, and for continued functioning of the Central Intelligence Agency's retirement and disability system.

***Summary of Committee Interest and Activity***

Since S. 975 authorized funds for the intelligence activities of the Department of Defense, including defense agencies and the military services, the committee requested sequential referral of the bill (after its consideration and report by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence) for the purpose of reviewing the recommendations of the select committee with respect to Department of Defense intelligence programs. The committee considered only the parts of title I dealing with the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy, and did not consider titles II and III of the bill dealing with the intelligence community staff and the CIA retirement system.

The committee concurred with the recommendations of the Select Committee on Intelligence in nearly all respects. The committee recommended one change to programs recommended by the select committee: that civilian and military end strengths for intelligence analysis personnel be increased by 500 vice the 200 recommended by the select committee. The committee's recommendation was based on testimony indicating that (1) our ability to produce basic intelligence on the political, economic, social, and military facts concerning areas of the world is inadequate and (2) there is a great need to improve our scientific and technical intelligence analysis.

***Floor Debate***

The Senate passed S. 975 as reported, by voice vote.

***Conference Action***

The amounts authorized to be appropriated and the authorized personnel ceilings for fiscal year 1980 contained in title I are listed in a classified schedule accompanying the conference report.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

HOUSE REPORT: No. 96-127, Pt. I, accompanying H.R. 3821 (Permanent Select committee on Intelligence); No. 96-127, Part II, accompanying H.R. 3821 (Committee on Armed Services); and No. 95-512 (Committee of Conference).  
SENATE REPORTS: No. 96-71 (Select Committee on Intelligence) and No. 96-206 (Committee on Armed Services).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

June 20, considered and passed Senate.

July 10, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 3821.

Oct. 17, Senate agreed to conference report.

Oct. 24, House agreed to conference report.

**To authorize certain transactions involving the acquisition and disposal of strategic and critical materials from the National Defense Stockpile**

*Original title:* To authorize the Administrator of General Services to dispose of 35,000 long tons of tin in the national and supplemental stockpiles, to provide for the deposit of moneys received from the sale of such tin, and for other purposes

(Public Law 96-175, 96th Congress, H.R. 595, December 29, 1979)

***Purpose of the Act***

The purpose of the *Strategic and Critical Materials Transaction Authorization Act of 1979* is to authorize the disposal of certain stockpile materials now in excess and to authorize the contribution of 5,000 long tons of tin to the International Buffer Stock.

***Summary of Committee Interest and Activity***

As reported by the committee, the Act

(1) authorized stockpile acquisitions in the amount of \$237 million in fiscal year 1980 and, possibly, beyond. The committee's list of commodities recommended for procurement for the national stockpile is retained *in camera* in recognition of market sensitivity;

(2) authorized disposal of 35,000 long tons of *tin*;

(3) authorized disposal of 15 million troy ounces of *silver*;

(4) authorized disposal of 1.5 million carats of *industrial diamonds*; and

(5) authorized donation of up to 5,000 long tons of *tin* to the International Tin Buffer Stock.

***Floor Debate***

The committee's report passed the Senate by voice vote.

***Conference Action***

The committee of conference largely concurred with the Senate version of H.R. 595. Specifically, the conference committee retained Senate language on new authorization for acquisitions for the national stockpiles. The conference committees established the following quantities for disposal from the national stockpiles:

(1) 35,000 long tons of *tin*;

(2) 3 million carats of *industrial diamonds*; and

(3) 5 million troy ounces of *silver*.

In addition, up to 5,000 tons of *tin* (from the amount authorized for disposal) may be contributed to the Tin Buffer Stock.

***Post-conference Action***

During House floor debate on the H.R. 595 conference report, the House agreed to an amendment to the conference report deleting authorization for silver disposal from the bill. The Senate concurred in this amendment.

## LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

HOUSE REPORT: No. 96-56 (Committee on Armed Services) and No. 96-680 (Committee of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 96-338 (Committee on Armed Services).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

Apr. 3, considered and passed House.

Oct. 16, considered and passed Senate report, with an amendment.

Dec. 12, House agreed to conference report, with an amendment.

Dec. 19, Senate agreed to conference report, as amended.

**To provide for the operation and maintenance of the Panama Canal under the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977, and for other purposes**

*Original title:* To enable the United States to maintain American security and interests respecting the Panama Canal, for the duration of the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977.

(Public Law 96-70, 96th Congress, H.R. 111, Sept. 27, 1979)

***Purpose of the Act***

The purpose of this act is to implement the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 by making certain changes in domestic law. While many parts of the treaty are self executing, certain aspects require domestic enabling legislation. Chief among these are the creation under U.S. law of the Panama Canal Commission to operate the canal and the enactment of provisions governing treatment of employees of U.S. entities in Panama.

***Summary of Committee Interest and Activity***

There were several items of special interest to the committee. They were:

(1) *Costs.*—Because of concern over the eventual amount of direct appropriated funds necessary to carry out the treaties, the committee incorporated an expression of the sense of the Congress that such costs should be kept to an absolute minimum, consistent with our operational and defense responsibilities in Panama.

(2) *Commission powers and organization.*—The Panama Canal Treaty provides that the canal shall be operated by an agency called the Panama Canal Commission, made up of nine members (five American and four Panamanian) for the life of the Treaty, the American members to be appointed by the President. While the committee believed that the President should have flexibility in making his Commission appointments, it was concerned that members drawn from special interest groups might be more interested in parochial interests rather than the general interest of the enterprise. Likewise, the appointment of a Board composed entirely of government officials might well be unable to devote full attention to the business of the Commission. The committee urged the President to ensure that American appointees to the Commission are prepared to be active, contributing members and adopted language providing that appointment of the Administrator and members of the Board shall be with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(3) *Corporate form.*—The committee was convinced that the corporate form would provide the most efficient way of managing the

canal, and that the discipline of having to live within revenues would provide great protection to the taxpayers' interests. Moreover, the committee was concerned that an attempt to return to the appropriated funds form at the beginning of the treaty transition period might introduce great instability and uncertainty.

(4) *Employee provisions.*—The Panama Canal Treaty, Article X, provides that the terms and conditions of employment of those now employed will be "in general no less favorable" under the post-treaty regime. The committee concurred with the testimony of company representatives and employee groups that the system is critical to stabilizing the work force during the transition period.

(5) *Special immigration.*—The committee was concerned that those Panamanian nationals who have been loyal employees of the Panama Canal Company might wish to leave Panama after the effective date of the treaties. These are primarily employees of West Indian ancestry who may have difficulty integrating themselves fully into Panamanian society. The committee adopted the Administration's eligibility requirement but limited the number of immigrants in any one year to 7,500 and the total to 25,000.

(6) *Other issues.*—The committee considered the issue of any requirement for special enabling legislation prior to the transfer of U.S. property in the matter of executing the Panama Canal Treaty as settled. Likewise, the committee expressed strong opposition to any legislative requirement that might be considered a dilatory tactic to obstruct the orderly execution of the Panama Canal treaties.

### ***Floor Debate***

During Senate floor debate on H.R. 111, an amendment extending title VII (rules governing wage increases and other labor-management relations), Civil Service Reform Act, coverage to all Panama Canal employees after transfer of canal sovereignty to Panama passed by a roll call vote (53-45).

### ***Conference Action***

The committee of conference on the Panama Canal Act of 1979 met twice. The first conference report was agreed to by the Senate but rejected by the House (September 20, 1979). Both bodies agreed to the second conference report.

Among the issues in dispute were:

(1) *The form of the Panama Canal Commission.*—the Senate conferees reluctantly receded from the Senate position and agreed to the operation of the Panama Canal Commission as an appropriated funds agency.

(2) *Board membership.*—the conference committee agreed that three of the five American members should have experience in steamship, port operations and labor matters. Further, the committee agreed that three of five American members should be private citizens.

(3) *Special immigrants.*—the conferees adopted compromise language defining the class of immigrants whose safety would be endangered after the transfer of sovereignty and established a total of 15,000 immigrants (not to exceed 5,000 per year) who might enter the United States under the provisions of the act.

## LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 96-98, Parts I and II (Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries); No. 96-438 (Committee of Conference); and No. 96-473 (Committee of Conference).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 96-255 (Committee on Armed Services); No. 96-320 (Committee of Conference); and No. 96-330 (Committee of Conference).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

June 21, considered and passed House.

July 26, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Sept. 20, Senate agreed to conference report.

Sept. 20, House rejected conference report.

Sept. 25, Senate agreed to second conference report.

Sept. 26, House agreed to second conference report.

**To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1980 for conservation, exploration, development, and use of naval petroleum reserves and naval oil shale reserves, and for other purposes**

(Public Law 96-137, 96th Congress, H.R. 3354, December 12, 1979)

*Purpose of the Act*

The purpose of this act is to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1980 for the Department of Energy for conservation, exploration, development, and use of the naval petroleum and oil shale reserves, as required by section 600 of the Department of Energy Organization Act.

*Summary of Committee Interest and Activity*

The *Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1980* included \$85.21 million, approximately \$10 million more than the amount requested by the Administration. The committee concurred in the House additions of \$5.3 million for continued exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 (Elk Hills, CA) and \$5.01 million for drilling several exploratory wells in the Overthrust Belt in the Utah shale reserve (a Naval oil shale reserve).

The committee included language providing permanent authorizations for appropriations. In its report, the committee stated that "adequate oversight of the reserves can be accomplished without an annual authorization bill through the annual appropriations process, through the review of required reports, and, if necessary, through hearings."

The committee remained particularly concerned about the development of shale oil reserves. It considered adding provisions to the bill to provide for a guaranteed buy of shale oil products at some premium price by the Defense Department as an inducement to industry. While the committee elected not to include guaranteed-buy language in the bill because of so many unknowns, it asked the Departments of Energy and Defense to study the potential utility of a guaranteed-buy legislative provision for shale oil products.

In the interests of "civilianization" of the Office of Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, the committee deleted House language requiring the detail of 16 naval officers to the Department of Energy.

*Floor Debate*

H.R. 3354 was passed by the Senate as reported.

### **Conference Action**

In conference it was agreed to

(1) require specific authorization of appropriations for the conservation, exploration, development and use of the naval petroleum and oil shale reserves; and

(2) drop the specific House requirement that 16 naval officers be detailed to the Department of Energy in favor of a general requirement that Navy officers be assigned to key management positions. In addition, the conferees noted that: the Navy no longer trains officers, engineers, or lawyers to take a management role in the [oil and shale] reserves. The Navy should correct this shortcoming.

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 96-91 (Committee on Armed Services) and No. 96-596 (Committee of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 96-325 (Committee on Armed Services).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

Apr. 25, considered and passed House.

Sept. 27, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Nov. 9, Senate agreed to conference report.

Nov. 28, House agreed to conference report.

**To revise the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, to require that appropriations for acquisition of strategic and critical materials be authorized by law, to establish a National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund, and for other purposes**

(Public Law 96-41, 96th Congress, H.R. 2154, July 30, 1979)

### **Purpose of the Act**

The *Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act* provides for the acquisition and retention of stocks of certain strategic and critical materials in order to preclude, whenever possible, a dangerous and costly dependence by the United States. This new act, the *Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of 1979*, revised and updated the old act to conform to current stockpile policy and strengthened the role of Congress in stockpile matters.

### **Summary of Committee Interest and Activity**

The committee report which accompanied H.R. 2154 outlined the committee's views of the goals and objectives that should guide American stockpile policy. Specifically, the report established support of the national defense as the overriding policy consideration in determining the size and content of the national defense stockpiles. In the words of the report,

The key words in this section are "in times of national emergency." Economic stockpiles are not within the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee, and the national defense stockpile is designed only to protect and preserve the common defense . . .

[The national defense stockpiles] are not to be used as a means of controlling or influencing commodity prices and they are not to be sold off indiscriminately to produce receipts that offset other defense costs.

The report outlines other specific items of interest and concern to the committee. Among the major items are:

(1) *Stockpile goals*.—Rather than continue the past practice of permitting goals (formerly called “objectives”) to fluctuate continuously, language was included in the Act to require notification of the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services at least 30 days prior to the effective date of any change of goals.

(2) *National Defense Stockpile*.—The three pre-existing stockpiles are reconstituted as the national defense stockpile and the act provides for its management as well as guidance on acquisitions, disposals, and barter.

(3) *National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund*.—The act established this fund within the Treasury to serve a two-fold purpose: (1) earmarking receipts from stockpile sales for use in purchasing other necessary stockpile materials and (2) providing a ready reference for analysis of the scope and status of stockpile activity.

The committee included a “sunset provision” which requires that any moneys in the fund for over three years shall revert to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The committee report noted that:

Prudent fiscal management dictates such a sunset provision. The committee is confident that there will be little opportunity for receipts to languish in the fund. Acquisition requirements exceed the potential income from the sale of excess materials, and since both acquisitions and disposals must be authorized, the committee can exercise control of the fund balance during its consideration of periodic commodity authorization legislation.

### ***Floor Debate***

The Senate passed H.R. 2154 as reported by the committee. The House concurred in the Senate amendment.

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

HOUSE REPORT No. 96-46 (Committee on Armed Services).

SENATE REPORT No. 96-201 (Committee on Armed Services).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

Mar. 19, considered and passed House.

June 13, considered and passed Senate, amended.

July 13, House concurred in Senate amendment.

### **To authorize the sale to certain foreign countries of certain excess naval vessels**

(Public Law 96-150, 96th Congress, H.R. 5163, December 20, 1979)

#### ***Purpose of the Act***

The purpose of this act is to permit the sale of 14 naval vessels to certain allied and friendly countries. Congress must approve the sale of any naval vessel which is less than 20 years of age and displaces over 3,000 tons. These 14 ships fall into the latter category.

#### ***Summary of Committee Interest and Activity***

The committee expressed concern about the proposed transfer of naval vessels, especially since the transfers are continuing at a faster

rate than new ships are being added into the fleet. Of particular interest were the two amphibious transports proposed for transfer to Spain. Transfer of these ships satisfies United States commitments to Spain made under the Agreement of Friendship and Cooperation entered into in 1970 and a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation ratified by the United States in 1976.

The Navy testified that the two ships, USS *Paul Revere* (LPA-248) and USS *Francis Marion* (LPA-249), were older and slower ships that would not meet anticipated amphibious or seagoing needs. The Marine Corps also testified that these ships would be excess to the Marine Corps requirements in the present Defense Department Guidance. However, given current capabilities, the Marine Corps could experience a shortfall in amphibious assault capabilities if the guidance were revised. In this context, the committee expressed its concern that a serious review be given to each of the Navy ships being considered for excess and disposal confirm that there is no possible present or future alternative use for U.S. naval vessels before final excess and disposal action is taken.

Total acquisition costs for the 14 vessels transferred under the act amounted to \$69.1 million ("then year" dollars). Foreign Military Sales (FMS) prices for the 14 vessels aggregate \$6.63 million (current dollars). The act authorizes disposition of naval vessels to the following countries:

Brazil, 1 tank landing ship (LST), 1 auxiliary repair drydock (ARD), and 1 small auxiliary floating drydock (AFDL);

Philippines, 1 cargo ship (AK) and 1 small auxiliary floating drydock (AFDL);

Colombia, 1 auxiliary repair drydock (ARD);

Ecuador, 1 auxiliary repair drydock (ARD);

Mexico, 1 auxiliary repair drydock (ARD);

Peru, 1 auxiliary repair drydock (ARD);

Spain, 2 amphibious transports (LPA);

Greece, 1 dock landing ship (LSD);

Indonesia, 1 destroyer tender (AD); and

Republic of Korea, 1 auxiliary repair drydock (ARD).

### ***Floor Debate***

H.R. 5163 was passed by the Senate as reported.

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

HOUSE REPORT No. 96-445 (Committee on Armed Services).  
 SENATE REPORT No. 96-420 (Committee on Armed Services).  
 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):  
 Sept. 25, considered and passed House.  
 Dec. 6, considered and passed Senate.

**To waive the time limitation on the award of certain military decorations to members of the Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon of the 394th Regiment, 99th Infantry Division, for acts of valor performed during the Battle of the Bulge**

(Public Law 96-145, 96th Congress, H.R. 3407, December 14, 1979)

### ***Purpose of the Act***

The purpose of this act is to waive the statutory time limitation with respect to Army decorations and awards authorized by chapter

357 of title 10, United States Code, to permit the award of an appropriate medal to members of the Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon of the 394th Infantry Regiment, 99th Infantry Division, for acts of valor performed by such individuals while engaged in combat operations on December 16, 1944, during the Battle of the Bulge in Lanzerath, Belgium.

### *Summary of Committee Interest and Action*

Chapter 357 of title 10, United States Code, authorizes the award of the Medal of Honor and other awards to persons in the Army who meet criteria established by respective sections in that chapter. However, section 3744(b) of chapter 357 requires that the Medal of Honor be awarded within 3 years of the date of the act justifying the award with an official recommendation to be made within 2 years of the distinguished service. The purpose of this time limitation is to insure that awards for valor are based upon timely and accurate evidence.

Because of the circumstances surrounding and following the heroic actions of the Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon on December 16, 1944—capture and imprisonment of survivors, reorganization of the parent division structure, the piecemeal return of survivors to the United States at the end of hostilities—appropriate awards for valor were not made.

The committee recognized the validity of Army Department arguments opposing any relaxation of the constraints imposed by section 3744(b) of chapter 357. However, in view of the unique circumstances surrounding the aftermath of the engagement of the platoon in question, circumstances only recently came to light, the committee felt that a waiver of the time limitation is warranted to allow the President to exercise his statutory prerogative should he deem it appropriate.

### *Floor Debate*

H.R. 3407 was passed by the Senate as reported.

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

HOUSE REPORT No. 96-470 (Committee on Armed Services).  
SENATE REPORT No. 96-422 (Committee on Armed Services).  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):  
Oct. 15, considered and passed House.  
Nov. 30, considered and passed Senate.

**To amend title 10, United States Code, to provide that any person eligible for medical care under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) who is a veteran with a service-connected disability may not be denied care and treatment for such a disability under CHAMPUS solely because such person is eligible for care and treatment for such disability in Veterans' Administration facilities**

(Public Law 96-173, 96th Congress, H.R. 5025, December 29, 1979)

### *Purpose of the Act*

This act ensures that retired veterans with service-connected disabilities who are otherwise eligible for medical care under the

CHAMPUS program may not be denied care or treatment under CHAMPUS for such service-connected disabilities solely because such care or treatment would be available at a Veterans' Administration medical facility.

***Summary of Committee Interest and Activity***

The *Military Medical Benefits Amendments of 1966* (Public Law 89-614), which established the basic CHAMPUS program, included a provision (section 2) which provided that no benefits would be payable pursuant to the CHAMPUS program which also were covered by another health plan established by law. In 1975, the Defense Department's General Counsel interpreted that provision (now section 1086(d) of title 10, United States Code) to preclude further reimbursement under the CHAMPUS program for care that is available through the Veterans' Administration. After comprehensive revision of CHAMPUS regulations (published in 1977), the Defense Department implemented this limitation on CHAMPUS benefits for medical treatment related to service-connected disabilities. However, following numerous complaints of hardship and in anticipation of legislative relief, the Secretary of Defense suspended implementation of the limitation until December 31, 1979.

The committee concurred with the Defense Department findings that reimplementing of the General Counsel's interpretation would work an unnecessary hardship on many military retirees with service-connected disabilities. Furthermore, the committee was concerned that such implementation, might limit many retirees' access to medical care, especially given the distances often involved in traveling from home to Federal facilities.

[*N.B.*: This legislative relief was originally contained in S. 523, a bill dealing with both CHAMPUS and special pay for health professionals. Action on S. 523 was concluded; but H.R. 5025 (CHAMPUS amendment) and H.R. 5235 (revision of special pay for certain health professionals) were reported in lieu of S. 523. For details of H.R. 5235, see the section of this report entitled "Legislation reported but not enacted into public law".]

***Floor Debate***

H.R. 5025 was passed by the Senate as reported.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

HOUSE REPORT No. 96-469 (Committee on Armed Services).

SENATE REPORT No. 96-507 to accompany S. 523 (Committee on Armed Services).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

Oct. 15, considered and passed House.

Dec. 20, considered and passed Senate.

## LEGISLATION REPORTED BUT NOT ENACTED INTO PUBLIC LAW

**To require the reinstatement of procedures for the registration of certain persons under the Military Selective Service Act, and for other purposes. (S. 109, 96th Congress)**

### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

SENATE REPORT No. 96-226 (Committee on Armed Services).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

Sept. 21, considered and returned to the calendar.

**To amend chapter 5 of title 37, United States Code, to revise the special pay provisions of certain health professionals in the uniformed services (S. 523, 96th Congress)**

*Original title:* To amend chapter 5 of title 37, United States Code, to revise the special pay provisions for certain health professionals in the uniformed services, and for other purposes. (S. 523, 96th Congress)

### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

SENATE REPORT No. 96-507 (Committee on Armed Services)

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

Dec. 20, considered and passed Senate, amended.

(Action concluded. The Senate passed S. 523 with the language of H.R. 5235, as amended. The original bill included language providing certain legislative relief to veterans with service-connected disabilities. This latter language, included in another bill (H.R. 5025), passed the Senate and is now public law. For details, see the section of this report entitled "Legislation reported and enacted into public law". H.R. 5235 is discussed below.)

**To amend chapter 5 of title 37, United States Code, to revise the special pay provisions for certain health professionals in the uniformed services. (H.R. 5235, 96th Congress)**

### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

HOUSE REPORT No. 96-517 (Committee on Armed Services)

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

Nov. 13, considered and passed House.

Dec. 20, considered and passed Senate, amended.

(See the above discussion of S. 523, 96th Congress, for more information on legislative activity relating to this matter.)

**To amend title 10, United States Code, to revise and make uniform the provisions of law relating to appointment, promotion, separation, and retirement of regular commissioned officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, to establish the grade of commodore admiral in the Navy, to equalize the treatment of male and female commissioned officers, and for other purposes. (S. 1918, 96th Congress)**

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

SENATE REPORT No. 96-375 (Committee on Armed Services)  
 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):  
 Nov. 30, considered and passed Senate, amended.

**To extend certain expiring provisions of law relating to personnel management of the Armed Forces. (H.R. 5168, 96th Congress)**

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

HOUSE REPORT No. 96-440 (Committee on Armed Services)  
 SENATE REPORT No. 96-424 (Committee on Armed Services)  
 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):  
 Sept. 25, considered and passed House.

**To authorize appropriations for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1979, for the maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, and for other purposes. (H.R. 5269, 96th Congress)**

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

HOUSE REPORT No. 96-447 (Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries)  
 SENATE REPORT No. 96-419 (Committee on Armed Services)  
 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):  
 Oct. 24, considered and passed House, amended.  
 Dec. 3, considered and passed Senate, amended.

## RESOLUTIONS REPORTED AND ADOPTED

### Authorizing additional expenditures by the Committee on Armed Services for inquiries and investigations. (S. Res. 81)

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

SENATE REPORT No. 96-10 (Committee on Rules and Administration)  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

Feb. 22, original resolution reported without written report and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Mar. 1, reported from the Rules Committee, amended.

Mar. 7, agreed to by the Senate by voice vote.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Authorizing additional expenditures by the Committee on Armed Services for routine expenses. (S. Res. 82)

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

SENATE REPORT No. 96-30 (Committee on Rules and Administration)  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

Feb. 22, original resolution reported without written report and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Mar. 1, reported from the Rules Committee.

Mar. 7, agreed to by the Senate by voice vote.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 429. (S. Res. 128)

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

Apr. 4, original resolution reported without written report and referred to the Committee on the Budget.

Apr. 18, reported from the Budget Committee.

May 2, agreed to by the Senate by voice vote.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 673. (S. Res. 166)

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

May 22, original resolution reported without written report and referred to the Committee on the Budget.

June 7, reported from the Budget Committee.

June 7, agreed to by Senate by voice vote.

**Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974  
with respect to the consideration of S. 428 (S. Res. 174)**

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

May 31, original resolution reported without written report and referred to the Committee on the Budget.

June 7, reported from the Budget Committee.

June 7, agreed to by the Senate by voice vote.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974  
with respect to the consideration of S. 1319. (S. Res. 182)**

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

June 12, original resolution reported without written report and referred to the Committee on the Budget.

June 14, reported from the Budget Committee.

June 18, agreed to by the Senate by voice vote.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974  
with respect to the consideration of H.R. 111. (S. Res 202)**

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

July 21, original resolution reported without written report and referred to the Committee on the Budget.

July 25, reported from the Budget Committee.

July 26, agreed to by the Senate voice vote.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974  
with respect to the consideration of H.R. 3354. (S. Res. 240)**

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

Sept. 19, original resolution reported without written report and referred to the Committee on the Budget.

Sept. 26, reported from the Budget Committee.

Sept. 27, agreed to by the Senate by voice vote.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974  
with respect to the consideration of H.R. 595. (S. Res. 250)**

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

Oct. 3, original resolution reported without written report and referred to the Committee on the Budget.

Oct. 15, reported from the Budget Committee.

Oct. 16, agreed to by the Senate by voice vote.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974  
with respect to the consideration of S. 1918. (S. Res. 262)**

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

Oct. 22, original resolution reported without written report and referred to the Committee on the Budget.

Nov. 5, reported from the Budget Committee.

Nov. 14, agreed to by the Senate by voice vote.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974  
with respect to the consideration of H.R. 5269. (S. Res. 282)**

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

Nov. 16, original resolution reported without written report and referred to the Committee on the Budget.

Nov. 30, reported from the Budget Committee.

Dec. 3, agreed to by the Senate by voice vote.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974  
with respect to the consideration of H.R. 5168. (S. Res. 284)**

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

Nov. 20, original resolution reported without written report and referred to the Committee on the Budget.

Nov. 30, reported from the Budget Committee.

Dec. 3, agreed to by the Senate by voice vote.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974  
with respect to the consideration of S. 523. (S. Res. 317)**

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 125 (1979):

Dec. 18, original resolution reported without written report and referred to the Committee on the Budget.

Dec. 20, reported from the Budget Committee.

Dec. 20, agreed to by the Senate by voice vote.

## NOMINATIONS REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

Date considered by committee	Name	Date confirmed by Senate
May 1, 1979	Barrow, Gen. Robert H., USMC, to be Commandant of the Marine Corps with the rank of general for a term of 4 yr.	May 2, 1979
Apr. 9, 1979	Blumenfeld, Michael, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), vice Victor V. Veysey, resigned. Recorded; not printed.	Apr. 10, 1979
Dec. 20, 1979	Camm, Frank A., of Virginia, to be an Associate Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (new position).	Dec. 20, 1979
July 13, 17, 1979	Chayes, Antonia H., of Massachusetts, to be Under Secretary of the Air Force, vice Hans Michael Mark, elevated.	July 23, 1979
July 26, 1979	Claytor, W. Graham, to be Deputy Secretary of Defense, vice Charles William Duncan, Jr.	July 27, 1979
Dec. 20, 1979	Doyle, Joseph A., of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, vice Edward Hidalgo, elevated.	Dec. 20, 1979
July 13, 17, 1979	Hermann, Robert J., of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Research and Development), vice John J. Martin, resigned.	July 23, 1979
Oct. 17, 18, 1979	Hidalgo, Edward, of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary of the Navy, vice W. Graham Claytor, elevated.	Oct. 19, 1979
Do	Komer, Robert W., of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, vice Stanley R. Resor.	Do.
July 13, 17, 1979	Mark, Hans Michael, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Air Force, vice John C. Stetson, resigned.	July 23, 1979
Oct. 17, 18, 1979	McAuliffe, Dennis P., of New Jersey, to be administrator of the Panama Canal Commission (new position).	Nov. 19, 1979
June 7, 11, 1979	Meyer, Lt. Gen. Edward C., to be Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, in the grade of general.	June 13, 1979
July 13, 17, 1979	Moxley, John H. III, of California, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs), vice Robert N. Smith, resigned.	July 23, 1979
June 11, 1979	Pirie, Robert B., Jr., of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics), vice John P. White, resigned. Recorded; not printed. (Nominee not present.)	June 13, 1979
Nov. 16, 1979	Rostker, Bernard D., of Virginia, to be Director of Selective Service, vice Byron V. Pepitone, resigned.	Nov. 19, 1979
May 1, 24, 1979	Watkins, Vice Adm. James D., to be Vice Chief of Naval Operations.	May 24, 1979
Dec. 20, 1979	West, Togo D., of the District of Columbia, to be General Counsel of the Department of Defense, vice Deanne C. Siemer, resigned.	(1)

<sup>1</sup> Mr. West was confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 29, 1980 (i.e., during the 96th Congress, 2d session). His date of confirmation is therefore excluded from the above listing.

## NOMINATIONS FOR PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMED FORCES

The committee considered nominations for promotions in the armed services. Nominations submitted to the Senate by the President for confirmation resulted in the following:

*January 15 through December 20, 1979*

Army nominations, totaling 21,901, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed.....	21, 900
Unconfirmed.....	1
Navy nominations, totaling 26,047, disposed as as follows:	
Confirmed.....	25, 077
Unconfirmed.....	970
Air Force nominations, totaling 26,670, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed.....	26, 378
Unconfirmed.....	292
Marine Corps nominations, totaling 7,210, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed.....	7, 210
Unconfirmed.....	0

## INVESTIGATIONS, HEARINGS, AND OTHER MATTERS NOT DIRECTLY PERTAINING TO LEGISLATION BE- FORE THE COMMITTEE

<i>Date of hearings</i>	<i>Person or subject</i>
Jan. 23, 1979-----	Committee received report from committee members on their review of the United States military posture in the Pacific Ocean area. Executive; not printed.
Jan. 23, 24, 1979-----	Briefings by the Central Intelligence Agency on the general worldwide situation. Executive; not printed.
Feb. 9, 1979-----	Held open hearing on the Navy's Aircraft Carrier Service Life Extension Program. Printed as part of the hearings on S. 429.
Mar. 8, 1979-----	Committee met to consider its recommendation to the Budget Committee on the fiscal year 1980 target for the National Defense Budget Category. Executive; not printed.
July 16, 1979-----	Committee met for an informal discussion with the Honorable Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Defense, and a member of the Cabinet of the United Kingdom. Not recorded. Hearings on military implications of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms and Protocol Thereto (SALT II). (All hearings printed with security deletions unless otherwise indicated.)
July 23, 1979-----	Heard Secretary of Defense Harold Brown; and William J. Perry, Under Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering). Open session.
July 24, 1979-----	Heard Secretary Brown and Under Secretary Perry (continuing); and members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: General David C. Jones, USAF, Chairman; Admiral Thomas B. Hayward, USN, Chief of Naval Operations; General Robert H. Barrow, USMC, Commandant; General Lew Allen, Jr., USAF, Chief of Staff; and General E. C. Meyer, USA, Chief of Staff. Open session.
July 25, 1979-----	Heard Generals Jones, Allen, and Meyer (continuing). Open session.
July 26, 1979-----	Heard General Alexander M. Haig, USA-Retired. Open session.
July 27, 1979-----	Heard Admiral Stansfield Turner, USN-Retired, Director of Central Intelligence; Lt. General Eugene F. Tighe, Jr., USAF, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency; and Vice Admiral B. R. Inman, USN, Director, National Security Agency. Executive session; not printed.
July 30, 1979-----	Heard Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance; General George R. Seignious, Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; and Ambassador Ralph Earle, II, Chief U.S. SALT Negotiator. Open session.

<i>Date of hearings</i>	<i>Person or subject</i>
July 31, 1979-----	Heard Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, USN-Retired; General Louis Wilson, USMC-Retired; General Russell Dougherty, USAF-Retired; and Mr. Walter Clements, Jr., Open session.
Aug. 1, 1979-----	Heard Lt. General Edward Rowny, USA-Retired.
Aug. 2, 1979-----	Heard General Richard Ellis, USAF, Commander in Chief, Strategic Air Command; Admiral Isaac Kidd, USN-Retired; and Dr. Henry Kissinger. Open session.
Oct. 9, 1979-----	Heard Lt. General Rowny (continuing) and Mr. Paul Nitze. Open session.
Oct. 10, 1979-----	Heard Mr. William E. Colby; Admiral Neol Gaylor, USN-Retired; Admiral James L. Holloway, III, USN-Retired; and Dr. Fred C. Ikle. Open Session.
Oct. 11, 1979-----	Heard Mr. Donald Rumsfeld, Lt. General Rowny (continuing); and Dr. William R. Van Cleave. Open Session.
Oct. 16, 1979-----	Heard Mr. Paul Warnke; and Dr. Richard Pipes. Open Session.
Oct. 17, 1979-----	Heard Senator Jack Garn, Utah; and General Ellis (continuing). Open session.
Oct. 18, 1979-----	Heard Secretary Vance (continuing); Ambassador Earle (continuing); Admiral Turner (continuing); Lt. General Tighe (continuing); Vice Admiral Inman (continuing); Executive session; intelligence portion not printed.
Oct. 23, 24, 1979-----	Heard Secretary Brown (continuing); and General Jones (continuing). Executive session.
Sept. 10, 1979-----	Committee received testimony from Department of State and Central Intelligence Agency on Soviet troops in Cuba. Executive; not printed.
Nov. 27, 1979-----	Held open hearing on F-15 and F-16 engine problems. Printed.
Dec. 13, 14, 1979-----	Committee met to receive a preview briefing on the highlights of the overall military budget proposal for the 5-year period beginning in fiscal year 1981. Open and executive. Printed.
Dec. 18, 19, 20, 1979-----	Committee met to discuss the SALT II Treaty. Executive; not printed.

## ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE STAFF

FRANCIS J. SULLIVAN, *Staff Director*  
PHYLLIS A. BACON, *Assistant Chief Clerk*  
JUDITH P. BARR, *Clerical Assistant*<sup>9</sup>  
CHARLES J. CONNEELY, *Professional Staff Member*  
DORIS E. CONNOR, *Clerical Assistant*  
CHRISTINE E. COWART, *Research Assistant*  
LYNN E. COWART, *Clerical Assistant*<sup>4</sup>  
RHETT B. DAWSON, *Counsel*  
MARIE FABRIZIO DICKINSON, *Clerical Assistant*  
ROBERT S. DOTSON, *Professional Staff Member*<sup>2</sup>  
GEORGE H. FOSTER, Jr., *Professional Staff Member*  
FRANCES B. FRAZIER, *Clerical Assistant*  
LOUISE R. HOPPE, *Professional Staff Member*  
BRENDA K. HUDSON, *Clerical Assistant*<sup>7</sup>  
HELEN KALBAUGH, *Clerical Assistant*  
ALTON G. KEEL, Jr., *Professional Staff Member*<sup>3</sup>  
EDWARD B. KENNEDY, *Professional Staff Member*  
ROLAND F. LEHMAN, *Professional Staff Member*  
JAMES R. LOCHER, *Professional Staff Member*  
DON L. LYNCH, *Professional Staff Member*  
ROBERT C. MCFARLANE, *Professional Staff Member*<sup>5</sup>  
E. GEORGE RIEDEL, *Professional Staff Member*  
JOHN C. ROBERTS, *General Counsel*  
ANN ELISE SAUER, *Clerical Assistant*<sup>1</sup>  
MARY A. SHIELDS, *Clerical Assistant*  
JAMES C. SMITH, *Professional Staff Member*  
JOHN T. TICER, *Chief Clerk*  
GEORGE F. TRAVERS, *Professional Staff Member*  
CAROL A. WASSER, *Clerical Assistant*<sup>6</sup>  
RALPH O. WHITE, *Research Assistant*<sup>8</sup>

Appointed: (1) Jan. 8, 1979; (2) Jan. 22, 1979; (3) Apr. 15, 1979; (4) May 8, 1979; (5) July 2, 1979; (6) Sept. 17, 1979; (7) Oct. 15, 1979; (8) Oct. 29, 1979; (9) Dec. 17, 1979.

Charles Cromwell, resigned Feb. 2, 1979; Judith I. Landesmann, resigned May 11, 1979; Sue Ann Spatz, resigned May 20, 1979; Robert Q. Old, resigned May 31, 1979; Barbara E. Hotchkiss, appointed May 21, 1979, resigned July 11, 1979; Betty Mayo, resigned Sept. 22, 1979; Jeannie Kilgore, resigned Oct. 31, 1979.

## RULES OF PROCEDURE

1. *Regular meeting day and time.* The regular meeting day of the committee shall be each Thursday at 10 a.m., unless the committee or the chairman directs otherwise.

2. *Additional meetings.* The chairman may call such additional meetings as he deems necessary.

3. *Special meetings.* Special meetings of the committee may be called by a majority of the members of the committee in accordance with section 133(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended by section 102(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970.

4. *Open meetings.* All meetings of the committee shall be open to the public except executive sessions for marking up bills or for voting or unless the committee by majority vote provides otherwise.

5. *Presiding officer.* The chairman shall preside at all meetings and hearings of the committee except that in his absence the ranking majority member present at the meeting or hearing shall preside unless by majority vote the committee provides otherwise.

6. *Quorum.* (a) A majority of the members of the committee are required to be actually present to report a matter or measure from the committee.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (a) and (c), and other than for the conduct of hearings, six members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of such business as may be considered by the committee.

(c) Three members of the committee, one of whom shall be a member of the minority party, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking sworn testimony, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the full committee.

(d) Proxy votes may not be considered for the purpose of establishing a quorum.

(7) *Proxy voting.* Proxy voting shall be allowed on all measures and matters before the committee. The vote by proxy of any member of the committee may be counted for the purpose of reporting any measure or matter to the Senate if the absent member casting such vote has been informed of the matter on which he is being recorded and has affirmatively requested that he be so recorded.

8. *Announcement of votes.* The results of all rollcall votes taken in any meeting of the committee on any measure, or amendment thereto, shall be announced in the committee report, unless previously announced by the committee. The announcement shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor and votes cast in opposition to each such measure and amendment by each member of the committee who was present at such meeting.

9. *Hearings.* (a) Public notice shall be given of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be held by the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, at least 1 week in advance of such hearing, unless the committee or subcommittee determines that good cause exists for beginning such hearing at an earlier time.

(b) Hearings may be initiated only by the specific authorization of the committee or subcommittee.

(c) Hearings shall be held only in the District of Columbia unless specifically authorized to be held elsewhere by a majority vote of the committee or subcommittee conducting such hearings.

(d) Each hearing held by the committee shall be open to the public except when the committee determines that the testimony to be taken at such hearing may relate to a matter of national security, may tend to reflect adversely on the character or reputation of the witness or any other individual, or may divulge matters deemed confidential under other provisions of law or regulations.

(e) Witnesses appearing before the committee shall file with the clerk of the committee a written statement of his proposed testimony at least one day prior to a hearing at which he is to appear unless the chairman and the ranking minority member determine that there is good cause for the failure of the witness to file such statement.

(f) Confidential testimony taken or confidential material presented in a closed hearing of the committee or subcommittee or any report of the proceedings of such hearing shall not be made public in whole or in part or by way of summary unless authorized by a majority vote of the committee or subcommittee.

(g) Any witness summoned to give testimony or evidence at a public or closed hearing of the committee or subcommittee may be accompanied by counsel of his own choosing who shall be permitted at all times during such hearing to advise such witness of his legal rights.

(h) Each subcommittee of the committee shall (1) fix the number of members that shall constitute a quorum of such subcommittee for the purpose of taking sworn testimony, (2) determine the circumstances under which subpoenas may be issued, and (3) the members over whose signature subpoenas may be issued.

10. *Nominations.* Unless otherwise ordered by the committee, nominations referred to the committee shall be held for at least 7 days before being voted on by the committee. Each member of the committee shall be furnished a copy of all nominations referred to the committee.

11. *Real property transactions.* Each member of the committee shall be furnished with a copy of the proposals of the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, submitted pursuant to section 2662 of title 10, United States Code, and with a copy of the proposals of the Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness submitted pursuant to section 43 of the act of August 10, 1956 (50 U.S.C. app. 2285), regarding the proposed acquisition or disposition of property of an estimated price or rental of more than \$50,000. Any member of the committee objecting to or requesting information on a proposed acquisition or disposal shall communicate his objection or request to the chairman of the committee within 30 days from the date of submission.

12. *Legislative calendar.* (a) The clerk of the committee shall keep a printed calendar for the information of each committee member showing the bills introduced and referred to the committee and the status of such bills. Such calendar shall be revised from time to time to show pertinent changes in such bills, the current status thereof, and new bills introduced and referred to the committee. A copy of each such version shall be furnished to each member of the committee.

(b) Unless otherwise ordered, measures referred to the committee shall be referred by the clerk of the committee to the appropriate department or agency of the Government for reports thereon.

## PUBLICATIONS

### Hearings

Fiscal Year 1980 Authorization for Military Procurement, Research and Development, and Active Duty, Selected Reserve, and Civilian Personnel Strengths. Hearings on S. 428.

Part 1: Authorizations, January 25, 30, 1979; February 1, 1979: pages 1-411.

Part 2: Authorizations, February 2, 6, 8, 20, 22, 1979: pages 413-834.

Part 3: Authorizations, March 7, 8, 15, 20, 28, 1979; April 2, 5, 1979; May 10, 15, 1979: pages 835-1452.

Part 4: Manpower and Personnel, February 21, 22, 1979; March 7, 20, 21, 27, 1979; April 4, 6, 9, 10, 1979: pages 1453-2274.

Part 5: General Procurement—Civil Defense, April 6, 9, 10, 23, 1979: pages 2275-2781.

Part 6: Research and Development, March 14, 15, 21, 27, 28, 1979: April 3-5, 10, 11, 1979: pages 2783-3583.

Part 7: Witness List and Index, 59 pages.

Fiscal Year 1979 Supplemental Military Authorization. Hearings on S. 429, February 7, 9, 1979; March 7, 19, 1979; and April 3, 1979; 370 pages.

Reinstitution of Procedures for Registration under the Military Selective Service Act. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel.) March 13, 1979; May 21, 1979; and July 10, 1979. 239 pages.

Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act Revision. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Military Construction and Stockpiles.) March 19, 1979. 55 pages.

Fiscal Year 1980 Department of Energy Authorization for Atomic Energy Defense Activities. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Arms Control.) March 26, 1979. 246 pages.

Military Construction Authorization for Fiscal Year 1980. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Military Construction and Stockpiles.) April 25, 1979: 330 pages.

Department of Defense Base Closures/Alinements. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Military Construction and Stockpiles.) May 1, 16, 1979; June 13, 1979: 151 pages.

Panama Canal Treaty Implementing Legislation. June 26-27, 1979. 503 pages.

Undergraduate Helicopter Pilot Training Consolidation. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel.) June 28, 1979. 85 pages.

Stockpile Commodity Legislation. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Military Construction and Stockpiles.) July 10, 1979. 61 pages.

Military Survivor Benefits. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel.) July 12, 1979: 118 pages.

Selective Service System Plans and Officer Personnel Management. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel.) July 17, 1979: 87 pages.

Naval Petroleum Reserves. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Military Construction and Stockpiles.) July 19, 1979: 32 pages.

Military Implications of the Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms and Protocol Thereto (SALT II Treaty): 1343 pages.

Part 1: July 23-26, 1979: pages 1-434.

Part 2: July 30, 31, 1979; August 1, 2, 1979: pages 435-874.

Part 3: October 9-11, 16, 1979: pages 875-1343.

Part 4: October 17, 18, 23, 24, 1979: pages 1345-1610.

Review of Requirement for Construction at Vandenberg Air Force Base in Support of the M-X Missile Development. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Military Construction and Stockpiles.) October 29, 1979: 22 pages.

Soviet Defense Expenditures and Programs. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on General Procurement.) November 1, 8, 1979. [Not printed in 1979]

Naval Ship Transfers. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on General Procurement.) November 2, 1979: 35 pages.

Recruiting in the U.S. Army. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel.) November 19, 1979. [Not printed in 1979]

F-15 and F-16 Engine Problems. November 27, 1979. [Not printed in 1979.]

Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) Enhancement Program. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Procurement Policy and Reprogramming.) November 30, 1979: 31 pages.

Military Medical Programs and Proposed Revisions of Military Medical Pay. December 5, 1979. [Not printed in 1979.]

Preview Budget Briefing Fiscal Years 1981-85 Five-Year Program. December 13, 14, 1979. [Not printed in 1979.]

### Reports

*Number*

- 96-50----- Report on the activities of the Committee on Armed Services, March 29, 1979: 72 pages.
- 96-62----- Department of Defense Supplemental Appropriations Authorization Act, 1979 (S. 429), April 6, 1979: 19 pages.
- 96-193----- Department of Energy National Security and Military Applications of Nuclear Energy Authorization Act of 1980 (S. 673), May 22, 1979: 25 pages.
- 96-197----- Authorizing Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1980 for Military Procurement, Research and Development, Active Duty, Selected Reserve, and Civilian Personnel Strengths, Civil Defense, and for other purposes (S. 428), May 31, 1979: 166 pages.
- 96-201----- Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of 1979 (H.R. 2154), June 6, 1979: 27 pages.
- 96-206----- Authorizing Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1980 for Intelligence Activities of the U.S. Government, the Intelligence Community Staff, the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes (S. 975), June 11, 1979: 4 pages.
- 96-209----- Military Construction Authorization Fiscal Year 1980 (S. 1319), June 12, 1979: 62 pages.

- Number*
- 96-226----- Requiring reinstatement of registration for certain persons under the Military Selective Service Act, and for other purposes (S. 109), June 19, 1979: 46 pages.
- 96-255----- Implementing the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 and related agreements (H.R. 111), July 21, 1979: 98 pages.
- 96-325----- Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1980 (H.R. 3354), September 19, 1979: 10 pages.
- 96-338----- The Strategic and Critical Materials Transaction Authorization Act of 1979 (H.R. 595), October 3, 1979: 16 pages.
- 96-375----- Defense Officer Personnel Management Act (S. 1918), October 22, 1979: 496 pages.
- 96-419----- Panama Canal Appropriations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1980 (H.R. 5269), November 16, 1979: 10 pages.
- 96-420----- Authorizing the sale to certain foreign nations of certain excess naval vessels (H.R. 5163), November 19, 1979: 9 pages.
- 96-422----- Waiver of time limitation on the award of certain military decorations to members of the Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon of the 394th Infantry Regiment, 99th Infantry Division (H.R. 3407), November 20, 1979: 6 pages.
- 96-424----- Extension of expiring provisions of law relating to personnel management of the armed forces, and for other purposes (H.R. 5168), November 20, 1979: 43 pages.
- 96-507----- Uniformed Services Health Professionals Special Pay Act (S. 523), December 17, 1979: 24 pages.

### Nominations

- Nomination of Robert B. Pirie, Jr., April 6, 1979: 10 pages.
- Nominations of Gen. Robert H. Barrow and Vice Adm. James D. Watkins, May 1, 1979: 16 pages.
- Nomination of Edward C. Meyer to be General and Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, June 7, 1979: 24 pages.
- Nominations of Hans M. Mark, Antonia H. Chayes, Robert Jay Hermann, and John Howard Moxley, III, July 13, 1979: 34 pages.
- Nomination of W. Graham Claytor, Jr., to be Deputy Secretary of Defense, July 26, 1979: 8 pages.
- Nominations of Robert W. Komer, Edward Hidalgo, and Dennis P. McAuliffe, October 17, 1979: 20 pages.
- Nomination of Bernard D. Rostker, November 16, 1979: 22 pages.
- Nominations of Joseph A. Doyle, Togo D. West, Jr., and Frank A. Camm, December 20, 1979: 25 pages.

### Committee Prints

- Korea: The U.S. Troop Withdrawal Program (Pacific Study Group), January 23, 1979.
- United States-Japan Security Relationship—The Key to East Asian Security and Stability (Pacific Study Group), March 22, 1979.
- China and the United States (Jackson) (Joint Committee Print; Armed Services and Energy and Natural Resources Committees), October 1, 1979.

**INFORMATION REGARDING APPOINTMENT OF BOARDS  
OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY,  
NAVAL, AND AIR FORCE ACADEMIES**

---

Public Law 80-816 established a uniform procedure for the appointment of members of the Boards of Visitors of the Military and Naval Academies, and provides that there shall be appointed, on or before the last day of every year, Boards of Visitors to each of the Academies to be constituted as follows:

*Senate:*

Chairman of the Armed Services Committee or his designee.

\*1 Senator.

\*2 members of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

*\*(To be appointed by the Vice President)*

*House:*

Chairman of the Armed Services Committee or his designee.

\*\*2 Congressmen.

\*\*2 members of the House Appropriations Committee.

*\*\* (To be appointed by the Speaker of the House)*

*Presidential:*

6 persons, to serve for a 3-year term, 2 new members appointed each year. Each Board to visit respective Academy once annually.

**Board of Visitors to:**

**Military Academy:** (Title 10, U.S.C., sec. 4355.)

1979.—Senators Stennis (ex officio) (Senator Exxon for Senator Stennis), Johnston, Dole, and Laxalt.

**Naval Academy:** Title 10, U.S.C., sec. 6968.)

1979.—Senators Stennis (ex officio) (Senator Tower for Senator Stennis), Sarbanes, Sasser, and Mathias.

**Air Force Academy:** (Title 10, U.S.C., sec. 9355.)

1979.—Senators Stennis (ex officio) (Senator Hart for Senator Stennis) Hollings, Stevens, and Goldwater.

