

June 5, 1984

POTENTIAL SENATE AMENDMENTS TO FY 1985 DOD AUTHORIZATION BILL

1. **MX MISSILE** Sens. Leahy, Bumpers, Levin, Bingaman, Kennedy, Hart and Sasser will offer an amendment to cut out all MX production funds, and to transfer some of the funds to conventional weapons programs and some to deficit reduction. The Armed Services Committee voted to cut the President's request from 40 missiles to 21. The Committee action resulted in a cut of the Administration's \$3.2 billion request to \$2.6 billion.

In 1983, a total of 42 Senators voted against production on the July 26 Hart amendment vote or a November 7 Bumpers amendment vote.

In a series of three votes May 31, 1984, the House, by margins of one, two and three votes, voted to bar obligation of any MX production funds for at least six months. After six months, Congress would be required to approve by joint resolution the obligation of money authorized for 15 missiles. The adoption of this Bennett-Mavroules amendment overturned the House's previous adoption of an Aspin amendment conditioning MX funds on Soviet negotiating behavior.

2. **ANTI-SATELLITE WEAPONS** Sens. Tsongas and _____ will offer an amendment to revise the Tsongas amendment adopted in 1983 which barred tests of anti-satellite weapons against targets in space unless the President certifies::

o That the United States was endeavoring to negotiate in good faith with the Soviet Union a mutual and verifiable ban or strict limitations (new language) on anti-satellite weapons, and

o That the tests were necessary to avert clear and irrevocable harm to U.S. security interests.

The Tsongas amendment was adopted by the Senate 91 - 0, July 18, 1983.

The Senate Armed Services Committee in May 1984 voted 10 - 8 to gut the Tsongas language by requiring the President to certify only that continuation of the U.S. ASAT program is essential to the Administration's efforts to pursue ASAT arms control agreements. The Committee rejected by a similar 10 - 8 margin a Nunn-Bingaman-Levin amendment that would have had the effect of restoring a modified version of the Tsongas amendment.

The Administration has conducted one test of an ASAT system, but has not yet tested such a weapon against a target in space.

3. **STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE** Sens. Proxmire and Mathias will offer an amendment to limit SDI spending to \$1.1 billion, an increase of 6.9% over last year's level of \$991 million and a cut of about \$500 million from the Committee-approved \$1.63 billion. The 6.9% increase is the same real increase as in the bill as a whole. The Committee had trimmed only \$150 million from the Administration's request for \$1.8 billion.

Other amendments are possible to cut somewhat more than the \$150 million.

The House Armed Services Committee voted to cut \$407 million from the Administration's request; that Committee figure was accepted on the House floor.

4. **U.S. POLICY OF NOT UNDERCUTTING SALT AGREEMENTS** Sens.

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Bumpers, Leahy, Chafee and Heinz may offer their resolution S.J. Res. 105 as an amendment. The resolution urges the President to continue his policy of not undercutting existing strategic arms agreements.

S.J. Res. 105 has 23 sponsors: Biden, Bingaman, Bumpers, Burdick, Chafee, Cranston, Danforth, Durenberger, Ford, Glenn, Hart, Heinz, Inouye, Kassebaum, Leahy, Levin, Mathias, Matsunaga, Pell, Proxmire, Riegle, Sarbanes, Stafford, Tsongas.

The Administration's declared policy is that the U.S. will continue abiding by, or not undercut, SALT agreements. However, a crucial decision point is expected in 1985 when the seventh Trident nuclear submarine is completed and begins sea trials. At that point, the U.S. must dismantle 14 missiles to keep under SALT limits. The Administration has not declared what it intends to do at that point.

The same Senators may also offer an amendment prohibiting expenditure of funds for weapons in excess of the SALT I and SALT II numerical limits.

5. **SEA LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILES** Sens. Mathias and Durenberger will offer as an amendment their resolution which urges the President to propose a moratorium on the deployment of sea launched cruise missiles equipped with nuclear warheads. Sponsors of the resolution include Sens. Boschwitz, Durenberger, Hatch, Heinz, Inouye, Kassebaum, Leahy, Mathias, Pressler, Proxmire, Sarbanes.

A similar amendment by Sen. Mathias was tabled by a 47 - 40 vote July 16, 1983.

The House of Representatives adopted an amendment offered May 31, 1984 barring deployment of nuclear armed SLCMs until the President certifies how he will verify the difference between conventional and nuclear armed SLCMs, or the Soviet Union has begun deployment of a new sea-launched cruise missile comparable to the Tomahawk cruise missile.

6. **TEST BAN RESOLUTION** Sens. Kennedy and Mathias will offer as an amendment their resolution S.J. Res. 29 on a test ban. The resolution requests the President to submit to the Senate the Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosives Treaty, and further calls upon the President to resume negotiations on a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

S.J. Res. 29 has a total of 40 sponsors: Andrews, Bingaman, Baucus, Biden, Bradley, Bumpers, Burdick, Chafee, Cranston, Danforth, Dixon, Dodd, Durenberger, Eagleton, Ford, Glenn, Hart, Hatfield, Heinz, Hollings, Huddleston, Inouye, Kassebaum, Kennedy, Leahy, Levin, Mathias, Matsunaga, Melcher, Metzenbaum, Mitchell, Moynihan, Pell, Pressler, Proxmire, Pryor, Riegle, Sarbanes, Stafford, Tsongas.

Presidents Nixon and Ford signed the partial test ban treaties in 1974 and 1976 that have never been approved by the Senate. Negotiations on a comprehensive test ban began in 1977 and made substantial progress, but the Reagan Administration has rejected further negotiations on the treaty.

7. **U.S. FORCES IN HONDURAS** Sen. Bingaman will offer an amendment to knock out military construction funds for two permanent facilities in Honduras which are slated for pre-positioning weapons and equipment. Sen. Bingaman offered this amendment in Armed Services Committee, and lost on a 9-9 tie vote.

8. **AUTHORIZING U.S. COMBAT TROOPS IN CENTRAL AMERICA** An amendment may be offered similar to the Foley amendment in the House to require advanced congressional approval of sending U.S. combat troops to Central America.

9. **B-1 BOMBER/STEALTH** Sen. Byrd may offer an amendment to bar diversion of stealth bomber funds to pay for the B-1B bomber.

10. **FLIGHT TEST PAUSE** Sens. Kassebaum and Levin may offer an amendment concerning an ICBM flight test pause similar to the one offered in 1983.

11. **REFORM CAUCUS AMENDMENTS** Members of the reform caucus may offer amendments dealing with the National Guard and with purchase of spare parts. The warranties issues may also be considered.

12. **G.I. BILL** Senators Matsunaga, Cranston, Cohen, Armstrong and Hollings may offer an amendment establishing a peacetime G.I. bill.

13. **PAY RAISE** Sens. Cohen and Kennedy may offer an amendment to increase the pay raise included in the bill from the Committee-approved 4% to 5%. The Administration asked for a 5.5% increase.

14. **HIGH FRONTIER** Sen. Wallop may offer an amendment to encourage "high frontier" space defense spending.

15. **J.C.S. REFORM** Sen. Eagleton may offer an amendment concerning reform of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

16. **ABORTION** Sen. Packwood may filibuster or offer an amendment to knock out permanent language adopted by the Armed Services Committee prohibiting funds in the bill from being used to pay for abortion.

17. **BENEFITS FOR DIVORCED SPOUSES** Sen. Tribble and others may offer an amendment dealing with medical benefits for divorced spouses.

18. **NATO BURDEN SHARING** Sen. Proxmire may offer an amendment to prod NATO allies and Japan to live up to pledges of increased military spending.

19. **OVERALL LEVEL OF SPENDING IN THE BILL** An amendment may be offered to cut by a certain percentage the overall level of funds authorized in the bill.

20. **DOE AUTHORIZATION IN DOD BILL** An amendment may be offered dealing with the question of including funds for Department of Energy weapons activities in the Department of Defense bill.

NERVE GAS The Senate Armed Services Committee deleted all funds requested for production of nerve gas. As the House has similarly blocked production funds, no further vote is expected on the issue this year.