

PERSPECTIVES IN SECURITY ASSISTANCE MANAGEMENT

a focus on special topics of interest

EDITOR'S NOTE ON THE FY 1982 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL [Prepared by Dr. Louis J. Samelson]

As this Journal was going to press, on 10 and 11 September, respectively, the House of Representatives and the Senate voted to override the President's veto of the Fiscal Year 1982 Supplemental Appropriations Bill. With the enactment of this bill (Public Law 97-257), several additional appropriations were made available for the FY 1982 Security Assistance Program. The following provides a brief summary of the key security assistance provisions of the new law.

MAP. The executive branch initially sought a supplemental appropriation of approximately \$62 million in Military Assistance Program (MAP) grants for El Salvador (\$35M), Honduras (\$17M), and Somalia (\$10M). Following extensive consultations with the executive branch, the Conference Committee (comprised of members of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees) agreed to provide an appropriation of \$2 million which would remain available for obligation until 30 September 1983. This \$2 million will be joined with \$25 million of funds reprogrammed during fiscal year 1982 to be used only as follows: \$10M for Honduras, \$5M for Somalia, \$2M for Costa Rica, and \$10M for Portugal. The Conference Committee also expressed concern over reports of Honduran military harassment of refugee agencies operating in Honduras, and expects the Administration to convey this concern to the government of Honduras before making the MAP grant available to that country.

IMET. An additional appropriation of \$3.512M was made available, as requested by the executive branch, for the International Military Education and Training (IMET) Program for FY 1982. At press time, the Defense Security Assistance Agency and the Department of State were preparing specific country allocations of this supplemental IMET funding.

FMS Credits. The supplemental law provides, as requested, an appropriation of \$50M in direct credits (repayment forgiven) for Sudan; this sum had been authorized in PL 97-113 in December 1981, but had not previously been obligated. The executive branch had also requested \$186M in additional guaranteed credits for FY 1982, but failed to obtain any supplemental appropriations for this purpose.

SDAF. The law now provides an obligational authority for the Special Defense Acquisition Fund. The executive branch asked for obligational authority for the full \$300M which had previously been authorized (PL 97-113), but the new law provides only \$125M for FY 1982. The Conference Report also includes the following statement regarding the SDAF:

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate recognize that the SDAF is a new program and can, if properly used, serve as a valuable management tool in regard to foreign military arms sales. The managers expect that the SDAF will be utilized according to the purposes which were originally presented to the Congress; namely that procurement of items for the SDAF would be those of high foreign demand that are in short supply and in U.S. inventory; would consist of relatively unsophisticated military items such as medium tanks, artillery, ammunition, antitank missiles, and basic communications systems; would have no adverse impact on

U.S. defense readiness; and would not stimulate unnecessary foreign arms sales.

ESF/CBI. The executive branch requested a supplemental appropriation totalling \$350 million for the Economic Support Fund (ESF) to support the President's Caribbean Basic Initiative (CBI). The new law appropriates the requested \$350M, and earmarks funding levels by country; not less than the specified amount for each of the following: \$20M for the Eastern Caribbean, \$41M for the Dominican Republic, \$10M for Haiti, \$50M for Jamaica, \$10M for Belize, \$70M for Costa Rica, \$35M for Honduras, \$2M for the American Institute for Free Labor Development, and \$2M for the Inter-American Foundation; and not more than the specified amount for the following: \$10M for Guatemala and \$75M for El Salvador. An additional \$25M appropriation was provided on an unallocated basis. The law includes several provisions regarding the use of this supplemental ESF/CBI appropriation. First, no funds may be used prior to 15 September 1982 or until the enactment of authorizing legislation for the CBI, whichever comes first. Thus, in the absence of an authorization bill for the CBI, passage of the supplemental permits use of the funds after 15 September. Secondly, funds cannot be made available to any of the specified countries which:

. . . is not taking adequate steps to cooperate with the United States, as certified monthly by the President to the Congress, to prevent narcotic drugs and other controlled substances . . . which are produced, processed, or transported in such country from entering the United States.

Finally, the legislation precludes expenditures of these funds in any manner inconsistent with established U.S. policy as reflected in the Monroe Doctrine, the Rio Treaty of 1947, and the declaration of the Foreign Ministers of the Organization of American States at Punta del Este in January, 1962 related to U.S. determination to prevent Cuba from extending its "aggressive or subversive activities to any part" of the Western hemisphere and "to support the aspirations of the Cuban people for self determination."

Summary. Overall, a total of \$405.512 million in additional appropriations (MAP, IMET, FMS Credit, and ESF), plus \$125 million in obligational authority (SDAF), have been made available in Public Law 97-257. Although this supplemental legislation fell below the approximate \$955 million initially requested by the executive branch, the additional funds which have been granted will contribute directly to the enhancement of selected security assistance programs.