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OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Staffing Memorandum					
DATE: 8/2/82	ACTION	CONCURRE	NCE/COMMENT DUE BY:	•	FYI
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Remarks:

HEMORANDUM FOR:

LAWRENCE J. RORE

FROM:

WILLIAM SCHWEIDER, JR. SIGNED

SUBJECT:

Military Manpower Task Force Report

We offer the following comments on the draft report.

Section III, Page 11.

I believe that targeting of pay could serve to ameliorate the impact of pay caps. The first paragraph should be revised to add targeting as an alternative. A suggested revision follows:

"However, if a military pay cap continued in force in FY 1984 and beyond, it is likely that all Services would experience difficulty in achieving programmed strength levels. If such an action coincided with an improvement in the economy, significant strength shortfalls would occur, with serious implications for readiness. The only feasible alternatives under such a depression of military compensation would be some form of conscription, or significant targeting of pay combined with increases over FY 1982 levels in bonuses and recruiting resources."

Section IV

We believe that the compensation section should be expended to provide an adjustment mechanism that is flexible enough to cope with situations, such as the current one, in which the Congress establishes a limitation on pay increases that is less than the average increase in private sector wages. While we may be able to cope with an across-the-board 4% pay increase this October, continued use of uniform adjustments under the proposed restraints could lead to serious problems in manning the force. These problems could be smallerated by targeting the pay raise on those personnel and jobs where it is most needed. Accordingly, we suggest that alternative p be revised along the following lines.

Alternative B: Propose legislation that would permit the President to vary both the size and distribution of the military pay raise each year.

- The average military pay increase could be varied within a limited band bounded by the average GS adjustment and the change in the PCI.
- * Up to 25% of the annual basic pay raise could be reallocated to pay programs directed at specific skill, assignment, and grade shortage in each service.

Section V

The report should be more direct and forceful in its assessment of the costs and benefits of expanded educational benefits. The Task Force analysis clearly shows that a G.I. bill educational benefits program will hurt Army recruiting and harm over-all retention. These findings are also borne out by the results of your test of various educational benefits over the past two years. These findings should be stated unequivocally in the final report.

Section VI

Dave Stockman has carefully evaluated the feasibility of dropping the OMB ceiling on civilian employment as recommended in the draft report. He has concluded that it is impossible to do so at the present time. Accordingly, I believe that the recommendation, if not the whole chapter, should be dropped from the report.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 25, 1982

FOR:

EDWIN L. HARPER

FROM:

MICHAEL M. WHLMANN

SUBJECT:

Status Report on Military Pensions

In 1981 the Supreme Court held in McCarty v. McCarty that federal law established military pensions as the sole property of the serviceman and that state divorce courts were barred from apportioning pension payments to a serviceman's former spouse.

This rule was essentially overturned by a provision in the DOD Authorization Bill passed by Congress last week. That provision:

- o Subjects military retirement pay to State domestic relations law;
- o Limits amount that former spouse can receive to 50% of pension;
- o Does not create survivorship rights; payments stop on death of former spouse or death of serviceman;
- o Provides that a serviceman may elect to provide survivor benefits to former spouse but cannot be compelled to do so.

Mil. Man.

THE WHITE HOUSE

September 30, 1982

FOR:

EDWIN L. HARPER

FROM:

WILLIAM P. BARR

SUBJECT:

Military Manpower Task Force Meeting

Fifteen months ago the Task Force was formed to study the volunteer army and to make recommendations on improving it.

Tomorrow (October 1; 1530 hours) there is a meeting to discuss and approve the Task Force's report to the President.

One major issue I expect to be raised at the meeting relates to the formula for determining military pay. DOD favors (and the report recommends) setting pay based on the ECI unless the President determines a deviation is necessary. This, in effect, puts the political burden on the President of justifying a deviation. CEA and OMB have favored giving the President greater discretion in setting military pay. I would be inclined to support the CEA/OMB position.



Department of Defense SELECTED MANPOWER STATISTICS

Fiscal Year 1982





DIRECTORATE FOR INFORMATION, OPERATIONS AND REPORTS (DIOR) THE PENTAGON, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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