

Reserve Officer Personnel Management Act (ROPMA) History before Enactment

Notes Prepared by Section 809 Panel (RWC), 2/27/2018

- 99th Congress -- ROPMA was first proposed by DoD in Dec. 1985. As proposed, it would have been a stand-alone bill, like DOPMA (P.L. 96-513) and would have added a new chapter to subtitle A of title 10, as DOPMA had done. (DOPMA was enacted on Dec. 12, 1980.) The DoD ROPMA proposal was introduced by request by Chairman Aspin on Feb. 18, 1986 (H.R. 4167 of the 99th Congress). The title of the bill was "A Bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to revise and standardize the provisions of law relating to appointment, promotion, and separation of commissioned officers of the reserve components of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes." The bill was referred to HASC, and no further action was taken.

- 100th Congress -- The bill was resubmitted by DoD in May of 1987 and was introduced in the House by Cong. Montgomery on Jan 25, 1988 (H.R. 3856 of the 100th Congress). The bill was referred to HASC, and no further action was taken.

- 101st Congress – ROPMA was introduced by Cong. Montgomery on May 3, 1989 (H.R. 2200 of the 101st Congress). The bill as introduced was revised from previous versions to create a new subtitle E and to enact the proposed ROPMA personnel provisions as Part III of that subtitle, rather than as a new chapter in subtitle A. The revised ROPMA also reorganized and consolidated other provisions of title 10 relating to the reserve components into Parts I, II, IV, and V of the new subtitle E. The title of the bill, as revised, was "A Bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to revise and standardize the provisions of law relating to appointment, promotion, and separation of commissioned officers of the reserve components of the Armed Forces, **to consolidate in a new subtitle the provisions of law relating to the reserve components**, and for other purposes." The bill was referred to HASC (only), and no further action was taken.

- 102d Congress – ROPMA was introduced by Cong. Montgomery on March 17, 1992 (H.R. 4481 of the 102d Congress). It was the same as H.R. 2200 of the 101st Congress except for being updated for the intervening three years, and it had the same title. It was referred to HASC (only). The bill was reported by HASC on Sept 23, 1992, and was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union (that is, there was no further referral). On Sept. 29, 1992, the bill was passed by the House on a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. There was no action on the bill in the Senate.

- 103d Congress (1st Session) – ROPMA was introduced by Cong. Montgomery on February 23, 1993 (H.R. 1040 of the 103d Congress). It was the same as H.R. 4481 of the 102st Congress except for technical corrections, and it had the same title. It was referred to HASC (only). The bill was reported by HASC on May 5, 1993, and was placed on the Union Calendar (that is, there was no further referral). On May 11, 1993, the bill was passed by the House on a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. There was no action on the bill in the Senate.

- 103d Congress (2d Session) – In May of 1994, the text of ROPMA was added to the House version of the NDAA for FY 1995 (H.R. 4301 of the 103d Congress). It was inserted as a new title XIII by a floor amendment. In conference (on the Senate bill, S. 2182), the Senate receded on title XIII and accepted ROPMA, which became title XVI in the conference report, which was filed on August 12, 1994 (H. Rept. 103-701). The FY 1995 NDAA was signed into law on Oct. 5, 1994 and became Public Law 103-337.

Information on HR 1040 of the 103d Congress, the final version as a stand-alone bill, is here:

<https://www.congress.gov/bill/103rd-congress/house-bill/1040/all-actions?overview=closed#tabs>