

Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20505

Executive Registry  
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Executive Director

NOTE FOR: Fred Demech  
Deputy Executive Director, PFIAB

FROM: Executive Assistant/Executive  
Director

Enclosed, in response to Ms. Luce's  
request, is a summary of recent legislation  
affecting CIA. I'm also sending a copy  
of CIA's FOIA legislative proposal.



Enclosures

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SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AND  
INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY SINCE 1977

95th Congress - 1977 - 1978

--Creation of House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. On 14 July 1977 the House passed H. Res. 658, which created the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence was established in May 1976.

--Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1979 (P.L. 95-370). This was the first authorization bill passed for intelligence activities.

--Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-511). This Act authorized applications for a court order approving the use of electronic surveillance to obtain foreign intelligence information in the United States. The United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, consisting of seven district court judges, was established in May 1979 to handle warrant applications. Implementation of this Act has produced major legal, procedural and security benefits to the U.S. foreign intelligence and counterintelligence efforts.

--Federal Physicians Comparability Allowance Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-603). Agency physicians were included under this Act, which provides for allowances to be paid to recruit and retain highly qualified government physicians.

96th Congress - 1979 - 1980

--Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1980 (P.L. 96-100). This was the second such measure passed authorizing funds for U.S. intelligence operations for fiscal year 1980. This Act also contains a provision to allow certain educational travel for dependents of CIA employees serving overseas.

--Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1981 (P.L. 96-450). After omnibus intelligence charter legislation became bogged down in committee, Congress did enact new oversight provisions as part of this Act. The Hughes-Ryan Amendment passed in 1974 which required the Executive Branch to notify up to eight committees of proposed covert operations was modified. This modification, in combination with the oversight language enacted as section 501 of the National Security Act of 1947, reduced the number to the two Intelligence Committees in the House and Senate. Another

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