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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 26, 1993

PRESIDENTIAL REVIEW DIRECTIVE/NSC-29

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY
THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES
THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT
THE DIRECTOR, INFORMATION SECURITY OVERSIGHT OFFICE

SUBJECT: National Security Information

BACKGROUND

With the end of the Cold War, we should re-evaluate our security classification and safeguarding systems, as articulated in E.O. 12356, to ensure that they are in line with the reality of the current, rather than the past, threat potential.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this tasking is to review E.O. 12356 and other directives relating to protection of national security information with a view toward drafting a new executive order that reflects the need to classify and safeguard national security information in the post Cold War period.

QUESTIONS

The following sets forth the questions that should be addressed during this review. The resulting answers should serve as the basis for the drafting of the new proposed executive order which will be submitted upon completion of the review.

- In the post Cold War era, what types of information continue to require protection through classification in the interest of our national security?
- What steps can be taken to avoid excessive classification?

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- What steps can be taken to declassify information as quickly as possible?
- What steps can be taken to declassify or otherwise dispose of the large amounts of classified information that currently exist in Government archives and other repositories?
- What steps can be taken to reduce the number of, and to provide adequate oversight and control over, special access programs?
- What steps can be taken to control unnecessary distribution and reproduction of classified information?
- What steps can be taken to enforce the "need-to-know" principle?
- What steps can be taken to increase individual accountability for the operation of the classification system?

IMPLEMENTATION

This review should be conducted under the chairmanship of the Director of the Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO) in coordination with the National Advisory Group for Security Countermeasures. Representatives of the agencies which comprise the NAG/SCM shall be included in the task force. It is further directed that this review be coordinated with the joint DCI-Secretary of Defense Security Commission.

The Chairman of the task force shall report to me through the NSC staff, Office of Intelligence Programs. The review should be completed no later than November 30, 1993, at which time a draft executive order superseding E.O. 12356 should be submitted for formal coordination.



Anthony Lake
Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Talking Points Regarding Two Year Delay in Implementation of Unemployed Parent Participation Rates

Background

The Family Support Act of 1988 requires states to serve specified percentages of the AFDC caseload under the JOBS program. (Each month states must serve at least 11% of the non-exempted caseload in 1993, 15% in 1994, and 20% in 1995). In addition to this overall participation requirement, starting in 1994 there is also an additional requirement that a small class of cases--parents in two parent families with an unemployed worker (AFDC-UP)--be served in even higher percentages. In effect this creates sub-targets within the larger targets. As part of meeting their overall participation targets of 15% in 1994, states are expected to serve 40% of the AFDC-UP caseload each month.

The delay in the UP participation requirements in no way reduces the expectations of states, it only gives them more flexibility in who they serve. States strongly indicated that meeting the sub-targets for the AFDC-UP program would force them to provide less service to the long-term recipients who cost the system more and who need more service. Currently states direct the bulk of their JOBS resources to the federally mandated groups which the law currently requires to be served. These include families who have been receiving AFDC for at least 3 years and parents under age 24 who have not completed high school or limited work experience. This focus is supported by research findings showing that these welfare recipients are at greatest risk for long stays on welfare. Because of the imposition of rules to serve AFDC-UP participants in such large numbers, states would be required to divert resources away from long term recipients to UP cases, who do not have such long stays on welfare. Moreover, the orientation of many state programs would have to be changed causing major programmatic changes even as welfare reform is being developed.

States are already having a difficult time serving the longer-term single parent cases, and states are in the best position to decide which clients are better served. The rise in caseloads brought on by the recession and the requirements that state match Federal dollars have put severe burdens on state JOBS programs. As a result, many have been having a hard time effectively serving the more disadvantaged single parent cases. The most recent figures show states have been able to draw down only 60% of their JOBS funds. This rule change gives states somewhat more flexibility to decide who to serve, but does not reduce the numbers who must be served.

The UP program is only a small part of the AFDC cases nationwide (7%). Still, in some states with larger UP programs, the high participation requirements would require a major shift in focus and further strain state capacities.

The Administration is deeply committed to the Family Support Act and to its focus on high participation on the part of states and welfare recipients. Then Governor Clinton worked closely with Senator Moynihan on the design and development of the Family Support Act. The President regards it as a major advance in welfare policy. The administration remains strongly committed to expecting participation on the part of recipients. The goal is to make the Act work better in light of the experiences of the States with the program to date.

Cambodia

Q: There was another killing of a UN worker in Cambodia yesterday [Tuesday]. Will you recommend that the elections be postponed due to the ongoing violence?

A: -- We continue to support fully UNTAC's efforts to hold elections as scheduled from May 23-28. We do not see how a postponement would improve conditions.

-- We remain committed to UN-sponsored elections.

PHOTOCOPY
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Bosnia

Q: There are reports that Secretary Christopher is offering between 12-20,000 ground troops to help implement the Vance-Owen plan. Can you confirm that U.S. ground troops will be part of an implementing plan?

A: -- The President has made no final decisions on the use of American ground troops as part of an implementation plan.

-- He has said that the U.S. will be prepared to lend appropriate American support to help implement and enforce the Vance-Owen plan.

-- Secretary Christopher is discussing the possibility of American forces for planning purposes in the event that the Serbs demonstrate they are serious about a negotiated settlement.

-- There is at the moment no implementing plan, so no final decisions have been made.

Q: Under what circumstances would U.S. ground forces be sent in?

A: -- First, the Bosnian Serb Parliament must ratify the Vance-Owen plan.

-- Then, the United Nations Security Council must vote on an implementation mechanism for the Vance-Owen agreement.

-- NATO must then put forward its proposal for an implementation plan.

-- NATO is still working out its step-by-step implementation plan, so the exact circumstances are not yet clear.

-- Generally, we are looking for action on the ground that demonstrates good faith by all sides. The types of action we are looking at:

--- cease-fire

--- stop siege of Bosnian towns

--- allow humanitarian relief convoys

Q: How large would the international force be? What percentage of the force would be U.S.?

A: -- No decisions on numbers or percentages have been made.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of the Spokesman

For Immediate Release

May 4, 1993

ASSISTANCE TO THE WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP

As a continuation of our assistance program in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the United States Government plans to make available up to \$14 million in a program for job creation and possibly other urgent needs for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The United States is encouraged by the resumption of the bilateral negotiations in Washington last week, and we believe this step will help promote progress in these talks.

This program will be funded by the United States Agency for International Development and will reflect priorities identified by Palestinians. Our intention is to focus on creating jobs through the construction of urgent projects in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (e.g. road construction and repair, sewage lines and treatment facilities, electrical lines and power generation equipment, industrial facilities and schools). Our goal is to begin to alleviate current economic problems and to create infrastructure on which the long-term economic future of the territories can be built.

The United States urges other donor countries to undertake similar programs in a coordinated effort in the context of the Middle East Peace Process.

NEA PRESS GUIDANCE
May 4, 1993

U.S. ASSISTANCE TO THE WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP

Q: Is this a new USAID program for the West Bank and Gaza Strip?

A: THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT WEST BANK/GAZA PROGRAM HAS BEEN IN PLACE SINCE 1975.

Q: Have we discussed this additional funding with the Government of Israel?

A: YES. WE DISCUSSED THIS ISSUE WITH PALESTINIANS AND ISRAEL.

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

SOMALIA

Q: What can you say about the turnover of military operations in Somalia from UNITAF to UNOSOM II? What is the command relationship between U.S. and UN forces? What are the limits on the UN's mandate?

A: --

-- U.S. FORCES IN SOMALIA WILL BE UNDER THE COMMAND OF U.S. ARMY MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS MONTGOMERY. GENERAL MONTGOMERY IS BOTH THE DEPUTY COMMANDER OF UNOSOM II AND THE COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN SOMALIA.

U.S. LOGISTICS SUPPORT TROOPS AND U.S. PERSONNEL ON THE UNOSOM II STAFF WILL BE UNDER THE OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF LT. GENERAL CEVIK BIR, THE COMMANDER OF UNOSOM II. (IE ASKED: BIR IS TURKISH.)

IN MOGADISHU

-- U.S. QUICK REACTION FORCES WILL BE UNDER THE OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF THE U.S. CENTRAL COMMAND AND THE TACTICAL CONTROL OF GENERAL MONTGOMERY. IF THOSE FORCES ARE DEPLOYED, AS THEY HAVE BEEN ALREADY IN KISMAYU, THEY MAY COME UNDER THE TEMPORARY TACTICAL CONTROL OF NON-U.S., UN COMMANDERS.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

-- SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 814 OF MARCH 26 PROVIDES FOR AN INITIAL UNOSOM II MANDATE THROUGH OCTOBER 31 THIS YEAR. THAT RESOLUTION REQUESTS THE SECRETARY GENERAL TO INFORM THE COUNCIL OF HIS ACTIONS AND STATES THE COUNCIL'S INTENTIONS TO CONDUCT A FORMAL REVIEW OF THE OPERATIONS ALSO BY OCTOBER 31.

SOMALIA - USG'S ROLE

Q. How large is the United States Liaison Office in Mogadishu? Who's in charge?

A. -- THERE ARE CURRENTLY 21 DIRECT HIRE AMERICAN EMPLOYEES AT THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICE IN MOGADISHU. THERE ARE 15 FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT, THREE FROM THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, TWO ARE WITH THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY, AND ONE IS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

-- THE CHIEF OF THE LIAISON OFFICE IS ROBERT GOSENDE, WHO CARRIES THE TITLE OF SPECIAL ENVOY FOR SOMALIA. MR. GOSENDE IS A CAREER DIPLOMAT WHO HAS PREVIOUSLY SERVED IN MOGADISHU AND IS A LONGTIME AFRICA SPECIALIST.

Q. Please describe the USG aid program in Somalia.

A. -- THE UNITED STATES WILL SPEND CLOSE TO \$190 MILLION IN SOMALIA THIS FISCAL YEAR IN FOOD AND NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE. THIS WILL INCLUDE APPROXIMATELY 237,411 METRIC TONS OF FOOD AID, VALUED AT \$103 MILLION. THE AID PACKAGE ALSO REFLECTS U.S. PLEDGES, COMMITMENTS AND PROJECTED EXPENDITURES FOR AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FOOD DISTRIBUTION, HEALTH AND NUTRITION, WATER AND SANITATION, AND FOR DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES. ALSO INCLUDED ARE THE COSTS FOR OUR CIVILIAN AIRLIFT AND EMERGENCY RELIEF SUPPLIES. (DOES NOT INCLUDE DOD AIRLIFT COSTS)

- MOST OF OUR AID IS FUNNELED THROUGH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES, AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS.

Q. Please describe the domestic political situation in Somalia, including the reconciliation effort.

- A. -- THE DOMESTIC POLITICAL SITUATION IN SOMALIA IS EVOLVING ON TWO LEVELS. ON THE LOCAL LEVEL, GRASSROOTS ORGANIZATIONS HAVE EMERGED SINCE THE ARRIVAL OF UNITED NATIONS FORCES. WE HAVE SEEN EVIDENCE THAT MARKETS ARE OPENING THAT SORT OF DAY-TO-DAY CIVIL SOCIETY, AS SOMALIA HAS KNOWN IT, I. RETURNING TO NORMAL.

- ON THE NATIONAL LEVEL, THE U.N.-SPONSORED RECONCILIATION CONFERENCE WHICH TOOK PLACE IN ADDIS ABABA IN MARCH RESULTED IN AN AGREEMENT FOR A TWO-YEAR TRANSITIONAL GOVERNING AUTHORITY. THE ADDIS AGREEMENT CALLS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A 74-PERSON TRANSITIONAL NATIONAL COUNCIL, AS WELL AS DISTRICT AND REGIONAL COUNCILS. THE TRANSITIONAL NATIONAL COUNCIL WILL EXERCISE EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY DURING THE TWO-YEAR TRANSITION PERIOD.

- THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN SOMALIA, WHAT WE REFER TO AS UNOSOM II, IS WORKING WITH THE TRANSITIONAL CHARTER DRAFTING COMMITTEE TO SET UP THE RULES FOR SELECTING OR ELECTING THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE TRANSITIONAL COUNCIL.

- THE OBJECTIVE IS TO ENSURE A REPRESENTATIVE AND FUNCTIONING TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT THAT CAN RECREATE SOMALI CIVIL SOCIETY.

Nuclear Testing and a Comprehensive Test Ban

Q: John Deutch testified yesterday [Monday] that the Pentagon supports resumption of nuclear testing "at the earliest possible time." Have you decided whether or not to resume U.S. nuclear testing when the moratorium expires on July 1, 1993? Will the administration seek to negotiate a true CTB, or allow for some continued low-yield testing indefinitely? When will the administration be prepared to begin negotiations towards a CTB?

A: -- We are in the process of reviewing these issues. The President expects to receive recommendations from the appropriate Departments in the next few weeks.

-- No decision has been taken on whether or not to resume U.S. nuclear testing as allowed under the legislation passed by Congress last fall.

-- During the campaign, the President supported a phased approach to achieving a genuine comprehensive test ban. He still does.

-- At the Vancouver summit, Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin agreed that "negotiations on a multilateral nuclear test ban should commence at an early date, and that the two governments would consult with each other accordingly."

-- The President recently announced that "we will be starting a consultative process within the next two months with Russia, our allies, and other states aimed at commencing negotiations toward a multilateral nuclear test ban." Once consultations are complete, we will be in a position to make a proposal on a specific place and time to get the negotiations started.