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Folder Title:

Chron File - March 1993 #2 [2]

Staff Office-Individual:

Defense Policy-Bell, Robert

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	For Anthony Lake from Keith Hahn. Subject: Significant Military Exercises. Record ID: 9300731. (3 pages)	03/06/1993	P1/b(1)
001b. list	Index of Part I Exercises. (3 pages)	12/03/1992	P1/b(1)
001c. report	ExSched Five-Year Schedule Report, Battle Griffin 93. (2 pages)	12/03/1992	P1/b(1)
001d. memo	Duplicate of 001a. (2 pages)	02/18/1993	P1/b(1)
001e. list	Duplicate of 001b. (3 pages)	12/03/1992	P1/b(1)
001f. report	Duplicate of 001c. (2 pages)	12/03/1992	P1/b(1)
001g. memo	Duplicate of 001a. (2 pages)	02/18/1993	P1/b(1)
001h. list	Duplicate of 001b. (3 pages)	12/03/1993	P1/b(1)
001i. report	Duplicate of 001c. (2 pages)	12/03/1993	P1/b(1)
002a. memo	For the President from Anthony Lake. Subject: Military Drawdown for Israel. Record ID: 9301338. (2 pages)	03/16/1993	P1/b(1)
002b. memo	For Anthony Lake from Marc Grossman. Subject: Military Drawdown for Israel. (2 pages)	03/10/1993	P1/b(1)
003a. memo	For the Executive Secretary, National Security Council. Subject: Significant Military Exercise-Infinite Shadow 93-2. (1 page)	03/18/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
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Chron File - March 1993 #2 [2]

2016-0152-F

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003b. cable	re: Part I Significant Military Exercise Brief. (1 page)	02/19/1993	P1/b(1)

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NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9300612
RECEIVED: 16 FEB 93 11

TO: CHRISTOPHER, W

FROM: PRESIDENT

DOC DATE: 04 MAR 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: NUCLEAR ENERGY
CONGRESSIONAL

RUSSIA

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY ON CONGRESSIONAL RPT RE NUCLEAR REACTOR
SAFETY INITIATIVES

ACTION: PRES SGD MEMO

DUE DATE: 19 FEB 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: BELL

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

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D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BELL
HAHN
NSC CHRON

COMMENTS: _____

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DOC 4 OF 4

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DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

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PAGE 01 OF 01 PAGES

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 4, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: Delegation of Authority on Congressional Report
Concerning Nuclear Reactor Safety Initiatives

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of State all functions vested in me by Section 3202(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (P.L. 102-484). These functions shall be exercised in consultation with appropriate departments and agencies.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William Clinton", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 3, 1993

93 MAR 3 All : 24

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE ✓

SUBJECT: Delegation of Authority on Congressional Report
Concerning Nuclear Reactor Safety InitiativesPurpose

The memorandum at Tab A delegates authority to the Secretary of State to submit to Congress State's assessment of the nuclear reactor safety situation in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union.

Background

The 1993 National Defense Authorization Act requires the President to report to Congress on nuclear reactor safety initiatives. The State Department has concluded its study and has found that the 59 Soviet designed reactors in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union contain serious design and operational weaknesses. The report at Tab B describes these weaknesses, as well as the U.S. and multinational efforts that are being taken to provide near-term safety improvements.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab A authorizing the Secretary of State to submit the Congressional Report Concerning Nuclear Reactor Safety Initiatives.

Attachments

Tab A Memorandum to the Secretary of State
Tab B Department of State Executive Secretary Memorandum,
February 12, 1993.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

UNCLASSIFIED

February 12, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Delegation of Authority on Congressional Report
Concerning Nuclear Reactor Safety Initiatives

Section 3202(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (P.L. 102-484), approved October 23, 1992, requires the President to report to Congress on nuclear reactor safety initiatives. Specifically, it requires the President to submit an assessment of the nuclear reactor safety situation in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union, with a description of bilateral and multilateral initiatives the Administration is taking to address these issues.

The report concludes that the 59 Soviet designed reactors in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union contain, in varying degrees, serious design and operational weaknesses. It describes current and projected U.S. assistance efforts to provide near-term safety improvements to reduce the risk of continued operation of these plants. It also describes multilateral assistance efforts, including recent developments in the G-7 initiative to establish a nuclear safety account at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

We regret the delay in releasing the report. The proposed delegation and draft report have been cleared with AID, DOE, NRC, Treasury, and OMB.

I recommend that the President sign the attached memorandum delegation of authority.

Marc Grossman
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

- Tab 1 - Draft Memorandum of Delegation of Authority
- Tab 2 - Section 3203(c) of the Defense Authorization Act
- Tab 3 - Report to Congress

UNCLASSIFIED

**I. THE NUCLEAR REACTOR SAFETY SITUATION IN EASTERN EUROPE AND
THE FORMER SOVIET UNION**

Scope of the Problem:

The United States has serious safety concerns, shared worldwide, about the design, construction, operation and regulation of the 59 Soviet-designed nuclear power reactors currently operating in the Newly Independent States (NIS) and in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). The United States and other western nations, under the auspices of the G-24, have embarked on substantial near-term technical assistance programs to reduce the risks of continued operation of these plants in the NIS and CEE.

Continued operation of these nuclear power plants is likely in spite of the risks posed, since they provide substantial portions of national electricity and heating sources in all these countries. The percentage of electrical generating capacity provided by these reactors ranges from 13 percent in Russia through 23 percent in Ukraine, 50 percent in Hungary, 28 percent in Czechoslovakia, 35 percent in Bulgaria, to 58 percent in Lithuania. Additionally, access to non-indigenous energy resources has been severely curtailed due to increasing supplier demands for hard currency which remains scarce in all of these countries.

Of the 59 Soviet-design reactors currently operating in the NIS and CEE states, the reactors of greatest concern are the RBMK type -- the model operated at Chernobyl -- and the VVER 440/230. The dimensions of the problem are suggested by the fact that there are currently 12 RBMKs operating in Russia, 2 in Ukraine, and 2 in Lithuania. There are 4 VVER 440/230s in Russia, 4 in Bulgaria and 2 in Slovakia. These reactors have inadequate containments, fire protection, and emergency core cooling systems; they also lack other safety features mandatory in western reactors. Many of these reactors are old and may be subject to metal fatigue and other materials problems. We do not believe these plants can be practically upgraded to meet contemporary international safety standards; they should not be operated any longer than absolutely necessary.

The more modern Soviet-designed reactors, the VVER 440/213 and the VVER 1000/320, are superior to the older RBMKs and VVER 440/230s, especially the VVER-1000s which have western style containments. Nevertheless, these systems also fall below internationally accepted safety standards. There are 2 VVER

440/213s in Russia, 2 in Ukraine, 4 in Hungary and 6 in Czech republic; there are 5 VVER 1000/320s in Russia, 10 in Ukraine and 2 in Bulgaria.

Through post-Chernobyl technical exchanges with the Soviet Union begun in 1988, as well as in several evaluations by the Department of Energy of Soviet-designed reactors and their operation (with special attention to the VVER-440/230s), the U.S. has found significant design deficiencies which violate Western safety standards and a generally poor safety culture resulting in operational safety problems throughout the Soviet system. Other nations operating modern reactors have confirmed these views.

While international awareness of design and operational problems associated with RBMK and VVER reactors increased after the Chernobyl accident, the extent of the problems did not become fully known until the breakup of the Warsaw Pact and the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Studies were performed, principally by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which conducted Safety Review Missions to VVER 440/230 facilities in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Russia in 1990 and 1991. These studies confirmed the earlier U.S. findings that these reactor types cannot practically be upgraded to meet contemporary standards for safety. The IAEA is currently undertaking a significant study of the RBMKs and has begun a safety analysis of the VVER 440/213 and the VVER 1000/320. Analyses done to date on the VVER 440/213s and VVER 1000/320s indicate that these models, although currently not up to international safety standards, could be modified to make continued operation acceptable.

The breakup of the Soviet Union has also disrupted access to vital nuclear technical expertise and other resources once available throughout the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe from the Soviet government. While each country has a different level of indigenous technical expertise, certain fundamental aspects of reactor operations were maintained solely by Russia; e.g. fuel manufacturing, long term spent fuel management and storage, reactor testing and design information, and comprehensive nuclear-related research and analysis. Since the breakup of the Soviet Union, each reactor-operating country has begun to develop and implement its own nuclear power infrastructure; most seek to develop indigenous capability to maintain a level of operational safety consistent with international standards. However, financial and technical limitations severely impede their efforts.

Policy Management: The Office of the Senior Coordinator in the Department of State's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs has primary responsibility for coordinating US government input into the G-7 and G-24 nuclear reactor safety activities and for

coordinating U.S. bilateral nuclear reactor safety assistance programs. In this effort, the Senior Coordinator works closely with the Office of Coordination for NIS Assistance (D/CISA), the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the Department of Energy.

II. SPECIFIC BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE INITIATIVES

A. Policy Context

The July, 1992 Group of Seven Western Industrialized Nations (G-7) Summit Communique supported a multinational action plan for reactor safety assistance. The plan's focus is threefold: 1) immediate operational safety; 2) immediate risk reduction measures which do not encourage operation of the RBMK and VVER 440/230 reactors any longer than is absolutely necessary; and 3) regulatory assistance. The G-7 plan also recognized that future studies should create the basis for longer term safety improvements by examination of the potential for upgrading reactors of more recent design (VVER 440/213s and VVER 1000s) and an analysis of whether the RBMKs and the VVER 440/230s could be replaced by the development of alternative energy sources and the more efficient use of energy. The G-7 asked the World Bank and the International Energy Agency to a) prepare energy supply and demand analyses for each of these countries as a means of identifying their actual level of dependence on the reactors, b) identify possible substitutes for the reactors as needed and c) identify situations where they may be eliminated.

The G-7 noted that each state is responsible for the safety of its nuclear power plants and that the concerned states of the former Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe must give high priority to eliminating this danger. These efforts should be part of a market-oriented reform of energy policies encouraging commercial financing for the development of the energy sector.

Finally, the G-7 communiqué stated that "we support the setting up of a supplementary mechanism, as appropriate, to address immediate operational safety and technical safety improvement measures not covered by bilateral programs. We invite the international community to contribute to the funding. The fund would take account of bilateral funding, be administered by a steering body of donors on the basis of consensus, and be coordinated with and assisted by the Group of Twenty-Four (G-24) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)." In line with this mandate, the G-7 Nuclear Safety Working Group (NSWG) has held several meetings to elaborate a possible set of rules and regulations for such a multilateral fund, and expects to conclude its work in the first quarter of 1993.

B. Multilateral Coordination

In light of international interest in reactor safety assistance, its potential enormous costs and the relatively limited amounts of funds available, the international community agreed in 1991 to establish a special working group under the G-24 (co-terminous with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)) to coordinate bilateral and multilateral nuclear reactor safety assistance efforts. The 1992 G-7 Summit expanded the G-24's original mandate, coordination of all bilateral assistance to Eastern Europe, to include the NIS for reactor safety assistance.

To that end, the G-24 has created a Nuclear Safety Working Group (NSWG) serviced by the Commission of the European Economic Community which consists of a plenary, a Steering Committee, a Secretariat, and a few specialized technical working groups. The G-24 NSWG has also established a central data base which contains information on all the bilateral and multilateral programs. The data base will be used to begin identifying gaps in ongoing assistance efforts which might be addressed by the G-7 multilateral fund.

C. American Assistance to The Newly Independent States (NIS):

In response to the Chernobyl accident, the United States instituted a wide-ranging reactor safety cooperation program with the former Soviet Union (FSU). Implemented through a Memorandum of Cooperation, signed on April 26, 1988, program activities are developed and reviewed by the Joint Coordinating Committee on Civilian Nuclear Reactor Safety (JCCCNRS).

Carried out as a series of scientific exchanges, the program was designed to familiarize Soviet scientists and officials with western regulatory and safety practices. Under the program, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), with the cooperation of the Department of Energy (DOE), established 12 US/Soviet working groups to cover various aspects of reactor safety (including, inter alia, regulatory practices, methods for plant-specific safety analyses, reactor pressure vessel embrittlement, reactor modernization, or backfitting, and plant aging and life extension). DOE also initiated cooperation on the health and environmental effects of the Chernobyl accident on the local populations in what are now Russia, Ukraine and Belarus. These cooperative efforts have yielded substantial results of mutual scientific benefit; we have learned much in the area of materials research.

With the breakup of the USSR in late 1991, the United States extended these efforts to include reactor safety assistance to the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union. The intent was to reach beyond the research and development and information exchanges with Moscow begun under

the cooperation program to work in the field with the plant operators.

The Lisbon Initiative

Announced by then-Secretary of State Baker at the May, 1992 Lisbon Coordinating Conference on Assistance to the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union, the assistance program ("The Lisbon Initiative") currently focuses on Russia and Ukraine where the majority of the reactors are located. It has four components:

- (1) establishing nuclear safety training centers;
- (2) implementing other measures to provide immediate operational safety enhancements;
- (3) providing key interim risk reduction measures for RBMK and VVER 440/230 reactors; and
- (4) assisting regulators in training and developing safety standards and procedures.

DOE implements the first three elements; NRC the fourth. Funding for the Lisbon Initiative comes principally from funds appropriated for such assistance under reprogrammed Economic Support Funds provided under an Interagency Agreement from the Agency for International Development (AID) to DOE and NRC. Funding totaled dollars 25 million for FY92.

Expert Working Groups (EWGs) have been formed to develop detailed implementation program plans in specific areas. Except for the EWGs concerned with the training centers, all EWGs will have joint Russian, Ukrainian, and U.S. participation. Separate binational working groups are being set up for training centers in each country.

The operational safety program, funded for FY92 at dollars 17.2 million, includes provision of a Western-style training center for reactor plant personnel at one reactor site in each country. These centers will include facilities for enhancing operator and technical staff training. Each will include a full scope VVER 1000 simulator (we will provide the simulator for the Ukrainian center at Khmelnytsky; Russia already has a U.S.-made simulator at Balakovo).

Operational Safety Enhancement activities will build upon

the US/USSR Operational Safety Initiative for VVER 440/230 reactors begun in 1989. That initiative involved the application of lessons learned in the U.S. over the last 10 years in the development of symptom-based emergency operating instructions (EOIs), performance-based training materials and improved work control processes and control room logs. The Institute of Nuclear Power Operations and key utility representatives are assisting DOE in transferring U.S. expertise and lessons learned by U.S. utilities.

Lisbon Initiative activities will include the expedited development of Emergency Operating Instructions (EOI), performance-based EOI training, as well as administrative and operational controls for VVER 440/213, VVER 1000, and RBMK reactors in Russia and Ukraine. Agreement has been reached on target sites for development of the Emergency Operating Instructions: Rovno (Ukraine) and Kola (Russia) for VVER 440/213s; Balakovo (Russia) and Zaporozhye (Ukraine) for the VVER 1000/320s; and Smolensk (Russia) for the RBMKs. All parties have agreed to make the results of this work available to other countries with these reactor types. Written materials will be developed by the Russians or Ukrainians and will be made available to other countries with Soviet-designed reactors.

Risk reduction discussions have produced firm agreement on implementation of fire safety improvements at an RBMK (Smolensk, Russia) and at a VVER 1000/320 (Zaporozhye, Ukraine). Fire safety walkdowns have been completed at two units at Zaporozhye and at two units at Smolensk. In early 1993, Russian and Ukrainian fire safety experts will build on the results of these walkdowns by working with a U.S. architect/engineer to complete a fire hazard analysis and develop appropriate recommendations equipment and training to improve fire protection, detection and management.

Additionally, the US has initiated feasibility and conceptual design studies of other risk reduction actions; discussions will be held with Russia and Ukraine to identify specific upgrades acceptable to all parties which will further reduce the risk inherent in operation of the VVER 440/230 and RBMK reactors but will not prolong their lifetimes. FY92 funding for risk reduction totaled dollars 4.7 million.

Regulatory Assistance: Under 1992 USAID funding, NRC has developed a dollars 3.1 million program to help strengthen regulatory bodies in Russia and Ukraine in licensing and safety inspection of their nuclear power plants, advise on incident emergency response and training of nuclear regulatory personnel. A seven point program has been established with Russia which

includes, inter alia, on-the-job training and technical assistance on licensing nuclear power plants, on regulatory inspection programs for power plants and on establishment of a regulatory training center. A 15-point program has also been agreed with Ukraine. Priority activities include development of a 1) training program for regulators, 2) licensing process for a nuclear power plants, 3) system for safety analysis of plants and 4) program of joint inspections of Ukrainian reactors for assessing and developing inspection procedures.

The Lisbon Initiative is a significant step in improving the safety of Soviet-designed reactors. Support for this nuclear safety initiative, consistent with the G-7's stated goals, is highly desirable.

D. Bilateral Initiatives in Central and Eastern Europe

DOE began its nuclear safety assistance program for Eastern Europe in 1991 as part of the Agency for International Development (AID) Regional Energy Efficiency Project (REEP) to promote more efficient and environmentally sound nuclear and non-nuclear energy use in CEE. With dollars 2.4 million allocated to DOE in FY-91 for nuclear reactor safety, DOE developed several projects including three with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to improve nuclear reactor safety in the Czech and Slovak Republics, Hungary, and Bulgaria. The following programs are underway:

- o Plant Transient Analyzer: The analyzer, developed by Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL), is providing Bulgaria with the ability to model and analyze operational transients for the VVER 440/230 nuclear reactors. The program involves the acquisition of computer hardware (3 computer workstations), installation and start-up of the plant modeling analyzer system and participant workshops. Use of the plant analyzer should provide the Bulgarians with a better understanding of plant operations which can then be translated into improved operational and emergency response.
- o Argonne National Laboratory (ANL) Training Programs: ANL is conducting training courses in each of the recipient countries. Training is focused on operational safety, application of probabilistic risk assessment techniques and prevention and management of accidents. Courses are being held at specific reactor plant sites or at central locations throughout Eastern Europe.
- o Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) Advanced Containment Experiments (ACE) Consortium: DOE is sponsoring Czech, Slovak and Bulgarian participation in the ACE

program to provide the three countries with up-to-date research results in filtration system assessment, radioactive iodine behavior in an accident environment and interaction of molten core materials with concrete. Participants gain a better understanding of accident analysis techniques and of fundamental principles for containment design and implementation.

- o IAEA Programs: DOE, in coordination with the IAEA, is implementing several nuclear assistance programs which use U.S. industry to supplement the IAEA's regional and national projects. The programs are designed to:
 1. Strengthen the technical capability of organizations operating nuclear power plants in Eastern Europe by transferring new methods, techniques, and procedures for in-service plant maintenance. The program will help improve the safety, reliability and economic operation of nuclear power plants;
 2. Provide Bulgaria the expertise to establish a systematic in-service inspection program and develop in-service inspection capabilities (including specialized staff and equipment);
 3. Review the site and seismic safety aspects of the Kozloduy nuclear power plant and advise on how to improve shortcomings.
 4. Provide the IAEA Division of Nuclear Safety with a cost free expert to coordinate, evaluate, and assist with the implementation of nuclear safety assistance projects related to Soviet-designed reactors in Eastern Europe.
- o Fellowship Program: DOE, the IAEA, and the U.S. National Research Council are inviting Eastern European nationals to the U.S. for safety training at nuclear reactor facilities.

NRC, like DOE, began its assistance efforts for CEE in 1991 as part of AID's REEP. NRC received dollars .725 million in FY-91 and dollars .9 million in FY-92 to implement its activities.

NRC is carrying out a cooperative exchange program with the Czech Republic (and will extend its program to Slovakia) and Hungary and is working with all three states to identify new areas of cooperation. In addition, arrangements are being made to extend NRC exchanges to Bulgaria and Lithuania.

Hungary, Slovakia and the Czech Republic, the latter two as

successors to the former CSFR, are members (funded by AID) of NRC-sponsored thermal-hydraulics (CAMP) and severe accident research (CSARP) groups, through which they have received the most recent versions of relevant computer codes. NRC has also agreed to extend membership in these research groups to Bulgaria and Lithuania.

Under FY 91 and FY 92 funding, assignees from the Czech Republic and Hungary are completing six-month tours at NRC's Office of Analysis and Evaluation of Operational Data. Other assignees will be accepted after current tours are completed. AID funding is also being used to cover the expenses of CEE specialist attendance at NRC-sponsored workshops and other international meetings held in the U.S.

The FY 92 follow-on program for Eastern Europe (described below) is closely modeled after the Lisbon Initiative on Nuclear Reactor Safety undertaken for the NIS to ensure a consistent approach for all U.S. assistance programs involving Soviet designed reactors.

AID has just concluded transfer of dollars 2.85 million to DOE and dollars 900,000 to the NRC under the FY-1992 REEP which now includes Lithuania as a recipient of Eastern European assistance funds. DOE is nearing completion on procurement actions necessary to select U.S. companies to provide assistance in the areas of:

1. Operational Safety Improvements to correct CEE nuclear safety culture deficiencies.
2. Interim Key Risk Reduction for the highest risk plants (RBMKs and VVER 440/230s) to reduce the hazard from these plants during their remaining lifetime. Plant upgrades which could encourage plant operations beyond the next few years will not be taken unless it becomes clear that the country cannot limit plant lifetime without serious economic and political instability.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 24, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RB*FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*SUBJECT: Delegation of Authority on Congressional Report
Concerning Nuclear Reactor Safety Initiatives

At Tab I is a memorandum to the President requesting that he delegate authority to the Secretary of State to submit to Congress the assessment of the nuclear reactor safety situation in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union. This report was directed by last year's National Defense Authorization Act.

The Report to Congress concludes that the 59 Soviet designed reactors in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union contain serious design and operational weaknesses. It also describes current and projected U.S. bilateral and multilateral programs to reduce the risk of continued operation of these plants.

The report has been delayed beyond the December 23, 1992 deadline for submission in order to obtain clearance from AID, DOE, NRC, Treasury, and OMB.

Concurrences by: Nick Burns², Toby Gati¹, Rose Gottemoeller¹, and Don Gross¹

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab I recommending that he authorize the Secretary of State to submit the Congressional Report Concerning Nuclear Reactor Safety Initiatives.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President

Tab A Memorandum from the President to the Secretary of State

Tab B Report on the Nuclear Reactor Safety Situation in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union

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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001b. list	Index of Part I Exercises. (3 pages)	12/03/1992	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 43

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - March 1993 #2 [2]

2016-0152-F

vz4368

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001c. report	ExSched Five-Year Schedule Report, Battle Griffin 93. (2 pages)	12/03/1992	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 43

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - March 1993 #2 [2]

2016-0152-F

vz4368

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001d. memo	Duplicate of 001a. (2 pages)	02/18/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 43

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - March 1993 #2 [2]

2016-0152-F

vz4368

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001e. list	Duplicate of 001b. (3 pages)	12/03/1992	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 43

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - March 1993 #2 [2]

2016-0152-F

vz4368

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001f. report	Duplicate of 001c. (2 pages)	12/03/1992	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 43

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - March 1993 #2 [2]

2016-0152-F

vz4368

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001g. memo	Duplicate of 001a. (2 pages)	02/18/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 43

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - March 1993 #2 [2]

2016-0152-F

vz4368

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001h. list	Duplicate of 001b. (3 pages)	12/03/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 43

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - March 1993 #2 [2]

2016-0152-F

vz4368

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001i. report	Duplicate of 001c. (2 pages)	12/03/1993	P1/b(1)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 43

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - March 1993 #2 [2]

2016-0152-F

vz4368

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 16, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: RICHARD A. CLARKE *MC*
FROM: RAND BEERS *RB*
SUBJECT: Military Drawdown for Israel

State and Defense have requested Presidential authorization to drawdown \$491.1 million in DOD equipment for Israel. The Israelis have agreed. The request stems from a Bush Administration effort to compensate Israel for the sale of F-15s to Saudi Arabia. The background is at Tab B.

Concurrences by: Robert Bell, Jeremy Rosner, Martin Indyk *MC for*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo at Tab I to the President requesting approval for the drawdown.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Presidential Determination
Tab B Background

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002a. memo	For the President from Anthony Lake. Subject: Military Drawdown for Israel. Record ID: 9301338. (2 pages)	03/16/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 43

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - March 1993 #2 [2]

2016-0152-F

vz4368

RESTRICTION CODES

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Presidential Determination
No. _____

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: Military Drawdown for Israel

Pursuant to section 599B of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-513), as amended by Public Law 102-145, as amended, and by section 580 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1993 (Public Law 102-391), (the "Act"), I hereby:

- (1) direct the additional drawdown for Israel of an estimated \$491.1 million in defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense and defense services of the Department of Defense, as appropriate;
- (2) delegate to the Secretary of Defense the notification and reporting functions contained in subsections 599B(c) and (d) of the Act.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002b. memo	For Anthony Lake from Marc Grossman. Subject: Military Drawdown for Israel. (2 pages)	03/10/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 43

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - March 1993 #2 [2]

2016-0152-F

vz4368

RESTRICTION CODES

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Presidential Determination
No. _____

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- (1) direct the additional drawdown for Israel of an estimated \$491.1 million in defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense and defense services of the Department of Defense, as appropriate;
- (2) delegate to the Secretary of Defense the notification and reporting functions contained in subsections 599B(c) and (d) of the Act.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9300913
RECEIVED: 24 FEB 93 12

TO: BOWERS, C

FROM: ITOH

DOC DATE: 19 MAR 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: DEFENSE BUDGET

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: DEFENSE DRAFT BILL RE DOD LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR 103RD CONGRESS

ACTION: ITOH SGD MEMO

DUE DATE: 27 FEB 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: HAHN

LOGREF: 9300850

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BELL
EXECSEC
HAHN

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSASK . CLOSED BY: NSASK

DOC 3 OF 3

UNCLASSIFIED

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 19, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR CONNIE J. BOWERS

FROM: WILLIAM H. ITOH

SUBJECT: Defense Draft Bill RE DoD Legislative Program for
the First Session of the 103rd Congress (DoD 103-
001)

The National Security Council staff concurs in the sections of
the draft bill dealing with the National Guard and Reserves.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON D.C. 20506

March 16, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RB*

FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: Defense Draft Bill RE DoD Legislative Program for
the First Session of the 103rd Congress (DoD 103-
001)

At Tab II Defense has provided for review those sections of the draft bill dealing with the National Guard and Reserves. The remainder of the bill is being cleared under separate legislative referral memos. The implications of these proposed changes is discussed in greater detail at Tab III.

The most significant change is Section 211, which codifies the 180-day extension of the 200,000 Selected Reserve call-up to meet operational needs and increase flexibility in responding to crises. It also authorizes the Secretary of Defense to order to active duty up to 25,000 Selected Reservists for up to 90 days (not to be extended) for any purpose. The 25,000 call-up provides short-term access to humanitarian and disaster relief capabilities that are largely resident in the Selected Reserve -- such as medical, civil affairs, and construction personnel.

Concurrences by: *21* Don Gross and Jeremy Rosner *2*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I concurring in the sections of the draft Defense bill being reviewed.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature
Tab II Draft Defense Bill Language
Tab III Summary of Changes to Defense Bill

0913

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503**

February 23, 1993

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

**LRM #D-18
DRAFT #12**

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

NSC - William Itoh - (202)395-5123 - 249

TRANSPORTATION - Tom Herlihy - (202)366-4687 - 226

see sec. 215 - OPM - James N. Woodruff - (202)606-1424 - 331

**FROM: Connie J. BOWERS (for) *Connie J. Bowers for*
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference**

**OMB CONTACT: Chris MUSTAIN (395-3923) '
Secretary's line (for simple responses): 395-7362**

**SUBJECT: DEFENSE Draft Bill Department of Defense
Legislative Program for the First Session of
the 103d Congress (DOD 103-001)**

DEADLINE: 10:00 AM March 17, 1993

COMMENTS: The purpose of this legislative referral memo is to clear sections 211-216, dealing with the National Guard and Reserves. The remainder of the bill is being cleared under separate legislative referral memos.

OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President, in accordance with OMB Circular A-19.

Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or receipts for purposes of the the "Pay-As-You-Go" provisions of Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

CC:

**Tom Stanners
Wendell Waites
Bob Rideout
Roger Adkins
Chris Bertram
Mike Goad
Delphine Notley
Connie Bowers**

DRAFT FOR OMB A-19 REVIEW

12

Honorable Thomas S. Foley
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Enclosed is a legislative proposal of the Department of Defense, "To authorize certain military activities of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes."

This proposal is part of the Department of Defense Legislative Program for the 103d Congress. The Office of Management and Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this proposal for the consideration of Congress.

Purpose of the Proposal

The proposed legislation would provide needed authorities and revisions to existing authorities to better manage the Department of Defense. The specific purposes of the bill are explained in the enclosed sectional analysis.

Cost and Budget Data

Enactment of this proposal will cause no overall increases in the budgetary requirements of the Department of Defense. Savings made from the enactment of some proposals will offset the minimal costs of others. Specific costs are set forth in the sectional analysis.

Sincerely,

Enclosures:
Draft bill
Sectional Analysis

amending section 618(d) to read as follows:

"(d) Except as provided in section 618a of this title, the name of an officer selected for promotion by a selection board may be removed from the report of the selection board only by the President."

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such subchapter I of chapter 36 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 618 the following:

"618a. Secretarial deletion from promotion selection board report."

(d) SAVINGS PROVISION.—The enactment of this Act shall not be construed to affect any action taken by the Secretary of a military department concerning a report of a selection board or list of officers recommended for promotion prior to the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle B—Reserve Component Matters

SEC. 211. AUTHORIZATION OF SECRETARIAL SELECTED RESERVE CALL UP AUTHORITY AND EXPANSION OF 90 DAY CALL UP PERIOD.

(a) REVISION OF AUTHORITY TO ORDER THE SELECTED RESERVE TO ACTIVE DUTY TO AUGMENT ACTIVE FORCES.—Section 673b(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 673(a) or any other provision of law, the President may authorize the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Transportation with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, without the consent of the members concerned, to order any unit, and any member not assigned to a unit organized

1 to serve as a unit of the Selected Reserve (as defined in section 268(b) of this
2 title), under their respective jurisdictions,—

3 "(1) when the President determines it is necessary to augment the active
4 forces for any operational mission, to active duty (other than for training) for
5 not more than 180 days; or

6 "(2) when the Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary of Transportation
7 with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the
8 Navy, determines it is necessary to augment the active forces, to active duty
9 (other than for training) for not more than 90 days."

10 (b) LIMITATION TO THE SECRETARIAL CALL UP AUTHORITY TO 25,000.—Section
11 673b(c) of such title is amended to read as follows:

12 "(c) Not more than 200,000 members of the Selected Reserve may be on
13 active duty at any one time under subsection (a)(1), and not more than 25,000
14 members of the Selected Reserve may be on active duty at any one time under
15 subsection (a)(2)."

16 (c) REVISION TO PERIOD OF EXTENSION OF ACTIVE DUTY.—Section 673b(i) of such
17 title is amended—

18 (1) by striking out "90 additional days" and inserting in lieu thereof "180
19 additional days"; and

20 (2) in the first sentence, by striking out "is ordered to active duty under
21 this section" and inserting in lieu thereof "is ordered to active duty under
22 subsection (a)(1)".

23 (d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 673b(f) of such title is amended to read
24 as follows:

1 "Whenever the President authorizes the Secretary of Defense or the
2 Secretary of Transportation to order any unit or member of the Selected
3 Reserve to active duty, under the authority of subsection (a)(1), or when the
4 Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Transportation orders any unit or
5 member of the Selected Reserve to active duty, under the authority of
6 subsection (a)(2), the President or respective Secretary, as the case may be,
7 shall submit, within 24 hours after exercising such authority, a report to
8 Congress, in writing, setting forth the circumstances necessitating the action
9 taken under this section and describing the anticipated use of these units or
10 members."

11 **SEC. 212. CONSISTENCY IN FEDERAL RECOGNITION QUALIFICA-**
12 **TIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.**

13 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 301 of title 32, United States Code, is amended by
14 inserting after the first sentence the following new sentence: "Qualifications
15 prescribed by the Secretary in the preceding sentence may not differ between
16 persons solely on the basis of employment as a technician under section 709 of
17 this title."

18 (b) **REPEAL OF REQUIRED TRAINING (LEADERSHIP TRAINING).**—Section 523 of the
19 National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989 (Public Law 100-456; 102
20 Stat. 1918, 1974; 10 U.S.C. 709 note) is repealed.

21 (b) **REPEAL OF REQUIRED TRAINING (BATTLE SKILLS).**—Section 506 of the National
22 Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101-189;
23 103 Stat. 1352, 1438; 10 U.S.C. 709 note) is repealed.

24 **SEC. 213. EXCEPTION TO THE TWELVE-WEEK BASIC TRAINING**

PERIOD REQUIREMENT.

Section 671(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense that shall apply uniformly to the military departments or, in the case of the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, by the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary concerned may establish, in lieu of the twelve-week training requirement in this subsection and in section 4(a) of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 454(a)), a shorter period of basic training (or equivalent training program) for persons inducted, enlisted, or appointed in an armed force who have developed skills in the civilian sector that readily can be applied in the armed forces."

SEC. 214. NATIONAL GUARD MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES.

(a) CLARIFICATION OF INCLUSION OF FEMALE WARRANT OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IN THE MILITIA.—Section 311 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting ", warrant officers, or enlisted members" after "commissioned officers".

(b) REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT FOR PHYSICAL EXAMINATION (ARMY NATIONAL GUARD).—(1) Section 3502 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 341 is amended by striking out the item relating to section 3502.

(c) REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT FOR PHYSICAL EXAMINATION (AIR NATIONAL GUARD).—(1) Section 8502 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 841 is amended by striking out the item relating to section 8502.

(d) INCREASE IN TIME ALLOWED FOR COMPLETION OF UNIT TRAINING.—Section 502(b) of title 32, United States Code, is amended by striking out "30" in the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "90".

(e) EXCEPTIONS TO 30-DAY NOTICE FOR TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT OF CERTAIN TECHNICIANS.—Subsection 709(e)(6) of title 32, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(6) a technician shall be notified in writing of the termination of employment as a technician and, unless the technician is serving under a temporary appointment, is serving in a trial or probationary period, or has voluntarily ceased to be a member of the National Guard when such membership is a condition of employment, such notice shall be given at least thirty days before the termination date of such employment."

(f) REPEAL OF LIMIT ON NUMBER OF TECHNICIANS WHO MAY BE EMPLOYED AT ANY ONE TIME.—Subsection 709(h) of title 32, United States Code, is repealed.

(g) AUTHORIZATION FOR UNSERVICEABILITY FINDINGS BY NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.—Subsection 710(f) of title 32, United States Code, is amended by striking out "Regular Army or the Regular Air Force," and inserting in lieu thereof "Regular Army or a commissioned officer of the Army National Guard who is also a commissioned officer of the Army National Guard of the United States, or by a commissioned officer of the Regular Air Force, or a commissioned officer of the Air National Guard who is also a commissioned officer of the Air National Guard of the United States,".

**SEC. 215. MILITARY LEAVE FOR PUBLIC SAFETY DUTY
PERFORMED BY MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE**

COMPONENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) REQUEST BY EMPLOYEE FOR MILITARY LEAVE.—Section 6323(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting "at the employee's request" after the word "entitled" in the first instance in which it appears.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—(1) Section 5519 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by inserting "and requests" after "entitled to"; and

(B) by striking out "6323(c) or (d)" and inserting in lieu thereof "6323(b)".

(2) Section 9064 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1993 (Public Law 102-396; 106 Stat. 1876, 1916) is repealed.

SEC. 216. MODIFICATION OF THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION REQUIREMENT FOR MEMBERS OF THE READY RESERVE.

Section 1004(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking "four" and inserting in lieu thereof "five".

Subtitle C—Service Academies

SEC. 221. PROCEDURES FOR NOMINATING CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO SERVICE ACADEMIES.

Sections 4342(a), 6954(a), and 9342(a) of title 10, United States Code, are amended—

(1) by striking "a principal candidate and nine alternates" in the last sentence of each section and inserting in lieu thereof "ten persons"; and

(2) by inserting after the last sentence as amended by paragraph 1 the following new sentences: "Nominees may be submitted without ranking, or

Subtitle A-Officer Personnel Policy**Section 201. Civilian Clothing Allowance.**

Section 201 amends section 419 of title 37, United States Code, by providing officers of the Armed Forces who are assigned duty within the United States or abroad, a civilian clothing allowance if the Secretary determines that they are required to wear civilian clothing all or a substantial portion of the time in the performance of official duties. This civilian clothing allowance is in addition to the uniform allowance (37 U.S.C. 101 et seq.)

Section 202. Authority to Delete From Selection Board Reports and Promotion Lists Names of Officers of the Armed Forces Erroneously Considered by Promotion Selection Boards.

Section 202 amends chapter 36 of title 10, United States Code, by adding a new section 618a to authorize the Service Secretaries to delete the name of a reserve or regular officer on a report of a selection board or on a list of those recommended for promotion when the officer was not eligible for consideration or became ineligible for promotion after selection because of various reasons such as death, resignation, retirement, dismissal, discharge, or removal from the active duty list.

Subtitle B-Reserve Component Matters**Section 211. Authorization of Secretarial Selected Reserve Call Up Authority and Expansion of 90 Day Call Up Period.**

Section 211 amends section 673b of title 10, United States Code, by permitting the activation of Selected Reserve units for an initial period of service of 180 days with extension for an additional 180 days. Such an amendment would assure the availability of Selected Reserve units to meet operational needs and increase the flexibility of the Total Force in responding to a crisis. Section 211 further authorizes the Secretary of Defense to order to active duty, without their consent, up to 25,000 members of the Selected Reserve for up to 90 days (not to be extended) for any purpose.

Section 212. Consistency in Federal Recognition Qualifications for Members of the National Guard.

Section 212 amends section 301 of title 32, United States Code, by providing that the qualifications prescribed for federal recognition of an enlisted member of the National Guard may not differ between members solely on the basis of employment as a National Guard Technician under section 709 of title 32. In addition, section 212 repeals required battle skills training, Public Laws 100-456, and 101-189.

Section 213. Exception to Twelve-Week Basic Training Period Requirement.

Section 213 amends section 671(b) of title 10, which currently provides that during time of war or national emergency a member of the Armed Forces may not be assigned outside the United States until the member has received at least twelve weeks of basic training. Under section 213, Service Secretaries could exempt certain personnel with specialized skills and training, such as health care professionals, from the requirement of twelve weeks of basic training before assignment outside the United States in a time of war or national emergency.

Section 214. National Guard Management Initiatives.

Section 214 amends titles 10 and 32, United States Code, by eliminating unnecessary restrictions on personnel procedures and by providing greater flexibility in the training, management, and mobilization of the National Guard.

Section (a) clarifies section 311 of title 10, to insure that female warrant officers and enlisted personnel are included as members of the militia of the United States.

Sections (b) and (c) repeal the requirements that a member of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard, respectively, receive a physical examination when called into and again after being mustered out of the federal service.

Section (d) extends the period during which all members of a National Guard unit must complete a training assembly from thirty days to ninety days. This will provide greater flexibility in training schedules and will permit commanders to schedule training for individual members or parts of units, such as officer candidate schools and team training in remote areas.

Section (e) eliminates the thirty-day notice requirement for termination of technicians when notice is unnecessary such as

when a technician voluntarily relinquishes National Guard membership.

Section (f) eliminates the restriction on the number of National Guard technicians that may be employed at any one time.

Section (g) authorizes the use of National Guard officers to determine that property issued by the United States to the National Guard is unserviceable for purposes of property disposal. Current law requires regular commissioned officers to make these determinations.

Section 215. Military Leave for Public Safety Duty Performed by Members of the Reserve Components of the Armed Forces.

Section 215 amends section 6323(b) of title 5 by permitting employees to elect, when performing duties, to take military leave, annual leave, or other appropriate leave that may be available to the employee. Section 215 also makes a technical correction to section 5519 of title 5 which currently includes an incorrect reference to sections 6323(c) and (d).

Section 215 repeals section 9064 of Public Law 102-396.

Section 216. Modification of the Physical Examination Requirement for Members of the Ready Reserve.

Section 216 amends section 1004(a)(1) of title 10 by changing the requirement that each member of the Ready Reserve who is not on active duty be examined for physical fitness every five years instead of every four years. Each member still would be required to submit a statement of physical fitness annually. With the need for scarce medical personnel of the active and Reserve components in operational circumstances, this requirement increasingly is a difficult burden to meet. The revision will relieve the pressure and cause little detriment to the readiness of the Reserve force.

Subtitle C-Service Academies

Section 221. Procedures for Nominating Candidates for Admission to Service Academies.

Section 221 amends Sections 4342(a), 6954(a), 9342(a), title 10, United States Code, by clarifying the procedures for nominating candidates for admission to the United States

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 23, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RBB*

FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: C-17 Aircraft

The President passed a copy of the article at Tab II with a note penned in the margin asking whether there had been any change in support for the C-17 as a result of the difficulties that had been raised in Congressional hearings on the aircraft. The memorandum at Tab I reaffirms support for the C-17 and provides background on the progress the Air Force has made in correcting deficiencies in the program.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the information memorandum at Tab I to the President.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President on C-17 Aircraft
Tab II Washington Post Article, "Turbulent Times for a Transport"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1751

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: C-17 Aircraft

You sent a copy of the March 9th Washington Post article entitled "Turbulent Times for a Transport" with a note asking whether there had been any change in our support for the C-17 program as a result of the difficulties that have been highlighted in recent Congressional hearings. The answer is no, although we have decided to delay procurement by two years in light of recent development and test setbacks.

DoD is currently conducting a "Bottom Up Review" of our major defense programs. However, unless some unforeseen calamity in the test program occurs, it is unlikely that we will change our support for the C-17. Secretary Aspin's defense budget for FY94 continues full funding for R&D for the aircraft, but it defers full production funding until FY96, when it is estimated that test and evaluation will be completed. This deferment produces \$1.15 billion in savings in FY94-95.

With five C-17s in the flight test program and a sixth to be delivered this month, developmental progress is well-along. Nevertheless, there remain several significant problems that the Air Force must continue to address. Perhaps the most significant problem to date is the cost overrun on the initial C-17 fixed price development contract. It now appears that McDonnell Douglas will exceed the \$6.7 billion ceiling on this contract by at least \$1.1 billion. A loss of this magnitude reduces some of the contractor's flexibility in solving the normal development problems that arise in the aircraft test program, such as the recent wing static test failure. The Air Force now has a straight forward technical solution to meet the original strength requirement for the C-17 wing.

Another issue which has drawn attention is the deficiency in range/payload. Currently, the aircraft falls short of meeting the 2400 nautical miles/160,000 pounds specification by about 6% in cargo capacity. The Air Force has instituted a low risk/low cost plan that will reduce the shortfall to approximately 1.3%.

An additional area of concern is delays in the flight test program as a result of late aircraft deliveries, lower than planned fly rates, incorporation of deferred work and lower than planned flight test efficiency. The Air Force has improved mission planning, data management, and flight, ground and

management operations to raise overall flight test program efficiency by approximately 30% over the earlier test flights.

Finally, there remains concern about the contractor's ability to produce and deliver aircraft on schedule at a cost acceptable to the government. Previous cost projections for the C-17 were, of necessity, based on preliminary data derived from the initial production of test aircraft. With more production data now available, the Air Force can provide a more accurate estimate of overall program costs. This new estimate will be included in the budget submission Secretary Aspin will announce on March 27.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

Turbulent Times for a Transport

C-17 Project Facing Key Hill Hearings

By John Mintz
Washington Post Staff Writer

The lumbering U.S. Air Force cargo planes dropping relief supplies over Bosnia haven't encountered antiaircraft fire, but the Pentagon's planned \$40 billion replacement plane, the C-17 now being assembled in California, is taking so much flak from Washington that its supporters fear it could crash.

Critics of the C-17 airlifter point out it is \$1 billion over budget, two years late and plagued by seemingly endless technical problems.

Supporters say the problems are as much a fault of the Pentagon's contracting system as of the contractor. The plane is needed, the Air Force says, to modernize the United States' aging cargo fleet, especially for missions such as sending food to Somalia or the former Yugoslavia, delivering supplies in the former Soviet Union and helping hurricane victims in Florida and Hawaii.

McDonnell Douglas Corp.—which is suffering financial woes across its product line, from commercial airliners to the space station—has a lot staked on the C-17's success. Cancellation of the C-17—coming on the heels of other setbacks in recent years—could be devastating to the company, according to industry analysts.

A critical period for the plane starts today with the first of a series of congressional hearings, this one in the House Armed Services Committee. Rep. Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.), the chairman, rescheduled his hearings to get in front of the rival House Government Operations Committee, chaired by Rep. John Conyers Jr. (D-Mich.), whose own hearings are set to begin March 17.

Dellums heads a committee that has been generally supportive of the C-17. Conyers has called for criminal investigations of Air Force payments to McDonnell Douglas and a suspension of the program.

Defense Secretary Les Aspin said at his confirmation hearing that he and

President Clinton are "strong supporters" of the C-17, partly because the Persian Gulf War revealed inadequacies in the United States' airlift abilities. Administration officials from Clinton down have worried aloud about the aerospace industry in particular and the loss of high-tech jobs in general.

The Air Force likes the C-17 because it can do what other transports can't. The biggest transport currently in service, the Lockheed C-5, can carry heavy equipment such as the Army's colossal M-1 tank, but can't land on short, bumpy runways common in the Third World and near battle lines. The C-17 can do both.

The C-17 has a crew of three instead of the seven people needed on other huge military transports. The Air Force says the C-17 can be unloaded more quickly than planes now in service and had it been used in Somalia, it could have delivered 41 percent more equipment in the same amount of time.

The C-17's computers and radar

scanners are "three generations" ahead of other airlifters, according to Air Force Gen. Ronald R. Fogelman, and would make it "the airlift of choice" in drops over Bosnia, he said. Fogelman, who heads the command that supervises delivery of troops and materiel, said "We're going to put ourselves in a very, very bad posture if we don't get this plane or something like it."

One subtle critic of the C-17 is Lockheed Corp., which built almost all U.S. cargo planes in recent decades but lost the C-17 contract to McDonnell Douglas in 1981. Lockheed has made an unsolicited proposal to extend the life of its 1960s-era C-141 transports for \$4.4 billion to fill in for the C-17 if it is delayed. Many C-141s are restricted in the altitude they fly or the weight they carry.

McDonnell has lost \$1.1 billion to \$1.8 billion on the C-17 project. The firm predicts the C-17 eventually will be profitable, but says the program's history exemplifies the problems of

fixed-price Pentagon contracts, in which contractors develop weapons systems for a set price but pay for overruns themselves.

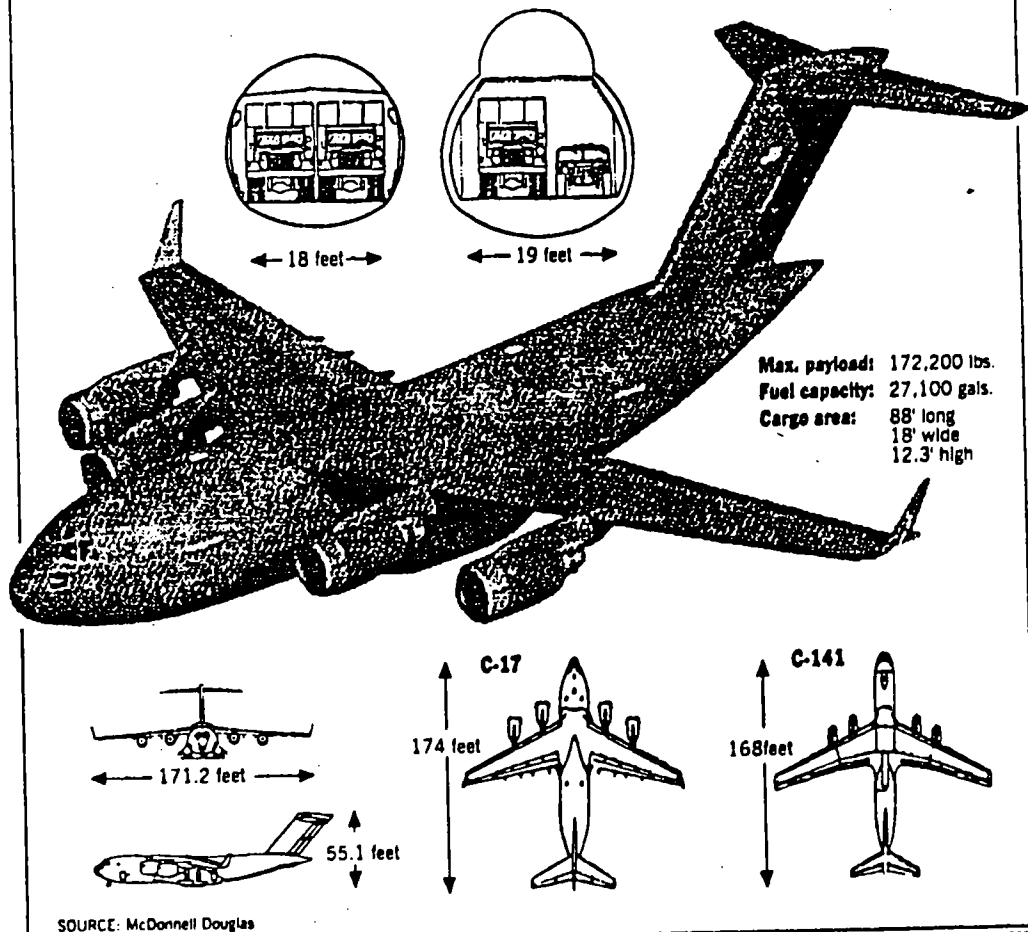
The biggest controversy about the C-17 involves allegations by Conyers and the Pentagon's inspector general that in 1990, when McDonnell Douglas was suffering cash shortages, the Air Force prematurely paid \$442 million to the firm to keep it and the C-17 alive. The firm and some Air Force officials strenuously deny the allegations, which are being investigated by an Air Force panel.

McDonnell Douglas officials say the plane's cost soared as the Pentagon twice delayed it, in 1977 and 1981. Revived in 1985, the plan called for 210 of the transports, but in 1990 it was cut to 120, which drastically increased the cost of each C-17. Congress has scaled back C-17 budgets every year since 1986, and throughout the 1980s the Air Force pressured McDonnell Douglas into making greater concessions on the contract's

TRANSPORT...Pg. 19

FIGHTING FOR THE C-17

The C-17 was developed to replace some of the country's aging military transport aircraft, such as the C-141 and C-5. While it has encountered problems during testing, contractor McDonnell Douglas argues the new plane has features that warrant its continued development, such as greater cargo capacity and the ability to land on short runways, which are common in the Third World. So far, the project is \$1 billion over budget.



BY MICHAEL DREW—THE WASHINGTON POST

The crash occurred shortly after a group boarded the helicopter at Sea-world Amusement Park in Queensland, Australia, the lawsuit states.

GOP...from Pg. 7

What was not routine was that the bundles were dropped from nearly two m up, instead of the usual drop altitude of a few thousand feet or less.

The parcels were suspended from smaller parachutes than typically are used so that they would drop quickly and be less likely to be pushed off-target by winds.

To cushion the resulting impact with the ground at 45 mph, the parcels were mounted on a 2-foot-thick layer of shock-absorbing material.

But the crews dropping the bundles still had to allow for the effect of cr winds on the trajectory of the parcels.

Brig. Gen. Donald Loranger Jr., commander of the air wing conducting the drops, told reporters March 3 that a pallet dropped from 10,000 feet would be carried 800 yards off course by a 10-knot crosswind.

On the first mission, flown Feb. 28 to the enclave of Cerska, the 30-knot winds would have carried the laden parachutes 2,400 yards from their intended targets.

But by allowing for that factor, Loranger contended, the crews had managed to drop the parcels within the slightly oblong drop zone with an area of about two-thirds of a square mile.

Pentagon officials said about half the 30 pallets dropped on that mission later were spotted on the ground. Of the ones located, Loranger said, "not one of them is more than 500 yards fr the intended impact point — which is, quite frankly, shooting their eyes out."

Unfinished Operation

Late on the afternoon of March 2, while the third airdrop mission still in progress, Aspin indicated to reporters that it might be the last one for a while.

In addition to insisting that a large portion of the food and medical supplies dropped had landed where they were aimed, Aspin argued that the three missions appeared to have accomplished a second objective of persuading Serbian forces to lift their blockade on overland supplies to the Muslim enclaves.

The following morning, however, Clinton and Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said that the airdrops would continue, citing reports of vigorous continued Serbian attacks on the enclaves.

"The secretary asked for a reassessment," Pentagon spokesman Bob Hall said of Aspin. "The [U.N. office for refugees] said: 'No, there is a definite need, a desperate need. You need to keep doing this.'"

By Pat Towell

Rocketing Costs

WOULD YOU PAY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS FOR SOMETHING YOU don't need, don't want and won't use? If you're an American taxpayer, you may have no choice. Israel has staged a successful rocket launch with its ARROW anti-tactical missile system, a feat that will help bolster arguments that U.S. funding of the Israeli project should continue. To strengthen Israel's security, the U.S. has spent \$126 million on the Arrow and plans to pick up two-thirds of the projected \$322 million in future development costs. The U.S. has no plans to purchase the system for itself, but when the rockets go into production, America may help buy some for Israel. Some Pentagon officials are seething because they see the Arrow as redundant: the U.S. has three similar anti-tactical missile systems, including an updated version of the Patriot, that could be given or sold to Israel.

By CHRISTOPHER JOHN FARLEY

No. 357—Mr. Aspin Will See You Now

IF YOU WANT TO MEET SECRETARY OF DEFENSE LES ASPIN, take a number. According to a recent procedural memo (circulated before Aspin fell ill from a heart ailment), Pentagon officials have to cut through a lot of red tape to get a face-to-face with Aspin. The process: 1) fill out an "initial schedule bid." If Aspin approves, 2) complete an "amended schedule proposal format." And finally 3a) meet with Aspin—unless he doesn't like your final proposal, in which case 3b) you return to Step 1.

By CHRISTOPHER JOHN FARLEY

WASHINGTON TIMES

Mar. 9, 1993 Pg. 2

War wives report many miscarriages

The wives of Gulf war veterans afflicted with puzzling, flu-like symptoms are experiencing a high rate of miscarriages and other illnesses, a family support group says.

TRANSPORT...from Pg. 14

terms, so that "the C-17 was going to lose money no matter who ran it," said Herbert Lanese, the firm's chief financial officer.

The most publicized of the technical problems stemmed from the military's need for the C-17 to be both sturdy and light weight, to conserve fuel and allow for heavier cargo. So C-17 designers shaved every ounce they could from the plane, including lightening metal supports in the wings.

In tests in October, the wings broke when stressed at 130 percent of what is defined as normal. The specifications require that the wings withstand stresses of 150 percent.

That problem further delayed delivery of the plane and generated a new round of rumors. C-17 critics said repairing the wings would cost up to \$1 billion and kill the program. In fact, the repairs will cost \$60 million and add 600 pounds to the C-17—which still lives. It also has had troubles with fuel leaks, its computer software and landing gear.

The company thinks it has solved the technical problems. "It's a hell of a plane," Lanese said. "We've just got to get through '93."

Dorothy Brooks, head of the Military Families Support Network based in Buies Creek, N.C., yesterday said numerous children of sick veterans are also suffering from chronic health problems that antibiotics fail to relieve.

She said her group has compiled records of more than 1,000 Persian Gulf veterans who came back with mysterious ailments and found that 75 percent of their wives had health problems.

The Department of Veterans Affairs said preliminary studies found the patterns of disease distribution were similar between 837 who saw action in the war and veterans from the same period who did not serve in the Gulf.

LONDON FINANCIAL TIMES

Mar. 8, 1993

Pg. 3

German influence in Nato in 'rapid decline'

GERMANY'S influence in Nato is rapidly declining, its credibility is being questioned, and it no longer deserves special treatment now that the cold war is over, General Klaus Naumann, the country's chief of staff, said yesterday, writes Judy Dempsey in Berlin.

His comments follow debate among the country's political parties about how far the Bundeswehr, or armed forces, should become involved in activities outside Nato territory, as well as playing a role

Comm on, as Mr. Courter's panel officially is known, has until July 1 to accept or amend it. After that, the president and Congress must accept or reject the commission's list in its entirety.

The commission will hold public hearings, Mr. Courter said, and take public votes on its final recommendations by the July 1 deadline.

The services sent their confidential recommendations to Defense Secretary Les Aspin last month. Mr. Courter is the only member of the 1991 commission whose appointment has not expired. On Thursday, the Senate confirmed the seven other members. They are:

■ Peter Bowman of Maine, vice president for quality assurance for Gould Inc., a defense firm.

■ Former Rep. Beverly Byron, D-Md., a member of the House Armed Services Committee before her defeat last year.

■ Rebecca Gernhardt Cox of Washington, D.C., vice president for government affairs of Continental Airlines and wife of Rep. Christopher Cox, R-Calif.

■ Hansford T. Johnson, a Texan, chief of staff for the United Services Automobile Association, an insurance firm, and a former Pentagon official.

■ Arthur Levitt of New York, chairman of the board of Levitt Media Co. and a veteran of the 1991 base-closing commission.

■ Harry C. McPherson Jr. of Maryland, a lawyer who served as a special assistant to President Lyndon B. Johnson and is a former deputy undersecretary of the Army.

■ Robert D. Stuart Jr., president of Conway Farms of Illinois, also a member of the 1991 commission.

in UN peace-keeping and conciliation operations.

They coincide with remarks by Mr. Hans Dietrich Genscher, the former foreign minister, who yesterday told the Welt am Sonntag newspaper that the country's soldiers had the right to know about cuts in personnel as well as future activities.

Bundeswehr operations are restricted by the 1949 constitution, which limits German troops to operations on Nato territory.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9301663
RECEIVED: 19 MAR 93 15

TO: SHERFIELD, M

FROM: ITOH

DOC DATE: 23 MAR 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: MILITARY EXERCISES

JORDAN

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: SIGNIFICANT MILITARY EXERCISE INFINITE SHADOW 93-2

ACTION: KENNEY SGD MEMO

DUE DATE: 23 MAR 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: HAHN

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BELL
EXECSEC
HAHN

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By W NARA, Date 8/23/2016
206-052-F

COMMENTS: _____

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DOC 3 OF 3

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ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9301663

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 HAHN
002 ITOH
003

Z 93031915 PREPARE MEMO FOR BERGER
Z 93032312 FOR SIGNATURE
X 93032408 KENNEY SGD MEMO

DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC DATE DISPATCH FOR ACTION

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003 930323 SHERFIELD, M

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 23, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR COL. MICHAEL B. SHERFIELD
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise INFINITE SHADOW 93-2

Military exercise INFINITE SHADOW 93-2 is approved.

William H. Itoh
William H. Itoh
Executive Secretary

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

1663

March 22, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RSB*

FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise

SIGNED

Attached at Tab I is a proposed memorandum to the Executive Secretary, Department of Defense, approving military exercise INFINITE SHADOW 93-2. At Tab II Defense recommends approval and State concurs.

INFINITE SHADOW is a combined U.S. and Jordanian naval surface exercise. It will include general seamanship training, maneuvering and station keeping drills, naval gunnery training and search and rescue training. It is scheduled to take place in the vicinity of the Gulf of Aqaba and the north Red Sea on April 10-15.

The critical cancellation date is April 5, 1993.

Concurrences by: Martin Indyk *MI* and Edmund Hu *EH*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I approving the exercise.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature

Tab II OSD Executive Secretary Memorandum, March 13, 1993

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By *VR* NARA, Date *7/23/06*
206-052-6

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003a. memo	For the Executive Secretary, National Security Council. Subject: Significant Military Exercise-Infinite Shadow 93-2. (1 page)	03/18/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 43

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - March 1993 #2 [2]

2016-0152-F

vz4368

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or
financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President
and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed
of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C.
2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of
an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial
information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement
purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of
financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information
concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003b. cable	re: Part I Significant Military Exercise Brief. (1 page)	02/19/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 43

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - March 1993 #2 [2]

2016-0152-F

vz4368

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1** National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2** Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3** Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4** Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5** Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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- b(9)** Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9301679
RECEIVED: 19 MAR 93 20

TO: FORSGREN, J

FROM: ITOH

DOC DATE: 23 MAR 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: DEFENSE POLICY

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: DOD DRAFT BILL RE DOD MILITARY ACTIVITIES AUTHORIZATIONS

ACTION: KENNEY SGD MEMO

DUE DATE: 23 MAR 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: HAHN

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BELL
EXECSEC
HAHN

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY

JDA

DATE

3/23

BY HAND

W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSWEA

CLOSED BY: NSJDA

DOC 3 OF 3

UNCLASSIFIED

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 23, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR JANET FORSGREN

FROM: WILLIAM H. ITOH

SUBJECT: Defense Draft Bill RE: DoD Military Activities
Authorizations (DoD 103-001)

The National Security Council staff concurs in the draft amendment to Section 2104(b)(6)(A)(ii) of Title 10, United States Code.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 22, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RGB*FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*SUBJECT: Defense Draft Bill DoD Military Activities
Authorizations (DoD 103-001)

At Tab II Defense has submitted a draft amendment to Title 10, U.S. Code, which changes the current requirement that ROTC advance course field training or practice cruises must be at least six weeks in duration.

The defense drawdown has limited the ability of the military services to schedule cruises and field exercises to accommodate the summer schedule of ROTC students. This amendment would allow the Secretaries of the Military Departments to take advantage of available assets in meeting ROTC requirements, without being constrained by specific time requirements.

Concurrence by: *defers*
Jeremy Rosner

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I concurring in the draft change.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

1679

3 pgs

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503**

March 19, 1993

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

**LRM #D-67
DRAFT #12**

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

**NSC - William H. Itoh - (202)456-6534 - 249
TRANSPORTATION - Tom Herlihy - (202)366-4687 - 226**

**FROM: JANET R. FORSGREN (for) *Janet R. Forsgren*
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference**

**OMB CONTACT: Chris MUSTAIN (395-3923)
Secretary's line (for simple responses): 395-7362**

**SUBJECT: DEFENSE Draft Bill DOD Military Activities
Authorizations (DOD 103-001)**

DEADLINE: 2:00 PM March 23, 1993

COMMENTS: Attached is one provision of a comprehensive DOD draft bill. The remainder of the bill is being cleared under separate legislative referral memos.

OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President, in accordance with OMB Circular A-19.

Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or receipts for purposes of the the "Pay-As-You-Go" provisions of Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

**CC:
Tom Stanners
Wendell Waites
Roger Adkins
Chris Bertram
Mike Goad
Delphine Motley
Janet Forsgren**

Bill text

- 10 **SEC. 231. CHANGE TO ROTC ADVANCED COURSE ADMISSION**
11 **REQUIREMENTS.**
12 Section 2104(b)(6)(A)(ii) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by
13 striking "not less than six weeks" and inserting in lieu thereof "a".

Section 231. Change to ROTC Advanced Course Admission
 Requirements.

Section 231 authorizes the Secretaries of the Military Departments to prescribe the length of the field training or practice cruise required to join the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Advanced Course. Under Current law, the Secretary concerned has authority to determine the length of training, but it must be at least six weeks in duration (10 U.S.C. 2104 (b) (6) (A) (ii)). The amendment would provide more flexibility in training ROTC cadets.

Section Analysis