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Folder Title:

Chron File - May 1993 #2 [2]

Staff Office-Individual:

Defense Policy-Bell, Robert

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	For the Executive Secretary, National Security Council. Subject: Significant Military Exercise - BALTOPS 93. (1 page)	05/13/1993	P1/b(1)
002. cable	re: Part I Significant Military Exercise Brief. (3 pages)	03/10/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 44

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - May 1993 #2 [2]

2016-0152-F
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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]

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

May 12, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RB*

FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: Invitation to Atlantic Fleet Seminar Planning War
Game

At Tab II you or a member of the staff was invited to participate in a planning game to be held at CINCLANTFLT headquarters in Norfolk, VA on May 18-19. The game would be based on a Cuban scenario and the planners were particularly interested in focusing on how military options might be developed in an inter-agency process.

Because of the length of the game and its Norfolk location, the participation of a staff member in this process is impractical at this time. The letter at Tab I conveys your regrets to Admiral Mauz.

Concurrence by: *BM* Bob Morley

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter to Admiral Mauz at Tab I declining the invitation to participate.

Attachments

Tab I Letter to Admiral H.H. Mauz, Jr.
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Admiral Mauz:

Thank you very much for including the National Security Council in your planning for your upcoming game looking at a future Cuban scenario. I regret that the pace of activities here preclude me or the appropriate members of my staff from being away from Washington, D.C. during this period of time.

However, I am very interested in how the U.S. might deal with Cuba when it is in a period of political transition. If possible, please include me on your distribution list when the results of your game is available.

Sincerely,

Anthony Lake
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

Admiral H. H. Mauz, Jr., U.S. Navy
Commander in Chief
U.S. Atlantic Fleet
1562 Mitscher Avenue
Suite 250
Norfolk, VA 23551-2487



COMMANDER IN CHIEF U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET

Dear Mr. Anthony Lake:

CINCLANTFLT, as naval component to USCINCLANT, is sponsoring a flag and SES level seminar planning game to be held on 18-19 May 1993. The game, based on a future Cuban scenario, will examine issues surrounding the inter-agency process and how the military planning process and options available will be affected.

This planning game will be conducted at the 0-6 to 0-8 and SES level and will include players from all of the military commands and U.S. agencies with responsibilities in the Caribbean basin. In order to facilitate a free exchange of ideas among principals we would like to limit backup to one additional representative per organization.

Our game developers are prepared to visit your office to brief your representative and to provide pre-game preparatory material to establish a credible world and scenario at game start. This game will be conducted at the TOP SECRET level. Following game completion the contractor will produce documentation to be provided to all participants.

Look forward to your agency's participation in this important game--believe the insight gained will be of great value as we face whatever actual events may unfold. My staff for this game has been in touch with your exercise people and will provide additional administrative support information as soon as you accept our invitation. Greatly appreciate your support.

Warm regards,

~~H. H. MAUZ, JR~~
~~Admiral, U.S. Navy~~

Mr. Anthony Lake
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
National Security Council
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20506

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages ▶ 1
To	MR ANTHONY LAKE	From
Co.	WHITE HOUSE	Co.
Dept.	NAT'L SECURITY COUNCIL	Phone #
Fax #	202-395-3380	Fax #

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9303455
RECEIVED: 14 MAY 93 15

TO: BERGER

FROM: ROYER, ROSANNE, G

DOC DATE: 13 MAY 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA
MP

DEFENSE POLICY

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: JOINT STATEMENT ON BOSNIA BY 16 PEACE ORGANIZATIONS IN OREGON

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE DATE: 18 MAY 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: NONE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BELL
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COMMENTS:

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OPENED BY: NSWEA

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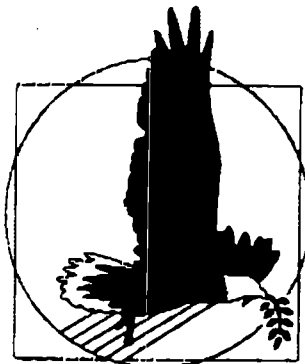
DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED

Staff

3455

Total Pages 7



F A X: 202-395-1186

OREGON PEACE May 13, 1993
I N S T I T U T E

921 S.W. Morrison #520
Portland, Oregon 97205
(503) 228-8563 Office
(503) 228-7422 Store

TO:

Sandy Berger
National Security Council

ADVISORY BOARD

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FROM:

Rosanne Gostovich Royer
Director, Oregon Peace Institute

Participant - East European Roundtable
Little Rock - December 1992

RE:

Joint Statement on Bosnia by
16 Peace Organizations in Oregon

The following joint statement was issued by 16 peace organizations in our state.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Frank Afranji, *Treasurer*
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Mohammed Wader, *Vice President*

We held a news conference to set forth an alternative to military intervention in Bosnia. We urge instead immediate attention and support for the 25 peace organizations of former Yugoslavia, listed on the enclosed sheet, and for democratic political party leaders.

These unheard voices working for democratic processes are denied coverage by their own media and harassed by their governments. Media attention on them will encourage others to oppose the war and to oppose those waging war.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Rosanne Gostovich Royer

We are sending copies of this document to the media throughout the country. We have sent copies to Alexis Herman, Director of Public Liaison and to Melanne Verneer.

OPSTORE MANAGER
Barbara Spears

With deepest regards.

STAFF

Pamela Kelly
Lorelei Kelly
Tom Baird



**JOINT STATEMENT BY OREGON PEACE ORGANIZATIONS
TO OPPOSE MILITARY INTERVENTION IN BOSNIA AND TO
SUPPORT DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS IN FORMER
YUGOSLAVIA**

**May 11, 1993
World Trade Center, Portland, Oregon.**

American Friends Service Committee - Martin Gonzales - 230-9429
Campus Ministry of Portland State University - Phil Harder - 226-7807
Church Women United of Oregon - Mary Clark - 641-5979
Foundation for Global Community (Beyond War) Diane Harris - 295-1121
Global Forum - Mike Barnes - 226-7807
Metanoia Peace Community - John Schweibert - 281-3697
Northwest Military and Draft Counseling - John Grueschow - 238-0605
Oregon Fellowship of Reconciliation - DeEtte Beghtol - 230-9309
Oregon Peace Institute - Rosanne Royer - 228-8563
Oregon PeaceWorks - Susan Gordan - Salem 585-2767
Peace and Social Concerns Committee/Multnomah Monthly Meeting (Quakers)
Winnie Francis - 281-3946
Physicians for Social Responsibility - Del Greenfield - 274-2720
Portland PeaceWorks - Dan Handelman - 282-1940
Portland Rainbow Coalition - Jamie Partridge - 232-7206
Teachers, Parents and Youth for Peace - Paige Knight - 232-0848
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom - Pat Hollingsworth
224-5190 or 289-2097

We are representatives of peace organizations dedicated to peaceful conflict resolution and the prevention of violence. We believe that the promotion and practice of political, social and economic justice is the only long-lasting approach to world peace. It is out of this dedication that we make the following statements regarding military intervention in former Yugoslavia:

1. We oppose any air strikes or armed intervention in former Yugoslavia. Air strikes are not "surgical." They kill people indiscriminately and destroy the environment. Air strikes in former Yugoslavia will increase the level of violence. Air strikes and retaliation to them will threaten directly the remainder of the population in Bosnia and the lives of U.N. peacekeeping forces and humanitarian aid workers. The overwhelming force of the United States could precipitate a wider war.

2. We support the United Nations negotiated peace as a non-violent approach to end the war in Bosnia. We believe this approach is the only viable, long-term strategy for global justice and security. As long as there is a possibility of further talks, talks must go on.

3. The current ethnic conflict in former Yugoslavia has been brought about by militarization and the denial of political and human rights. It dates back to 1918 and was not resolved by the civil war which took place during World War II. Moreover, the people of mixed heritage, who comprise a substantial percentage of the population of former Yugoslavia, are caught in a traumatic dilemma of identity.

4. The current conflict, which has brought about suffering and deaths to thousands of people, will not be resolved by air strikes or further arming of warring factions. It

can be resolved by democratic processes and the support of political and peace activists in former Yugoslavia working to secure these processes over the long term.

5. We believe it is urgent that local, national and world leaders and the international media to acknowledge and communicate immediately with the political parties and peace groups laying the groundwork for democratic processes in former Yugoslavia. They are denied coverage by their own media and are rarely covered in the United States. They are harassed by their governments.

6. Peace centers and peace movements are active in all the republics and autonomous regions of former Yugoslavia (see attached list). They coordinate their activities and communicate through electronic mail and telephone bridges with the help of other countries. They are receiving and providing training in conflict resolution and mediation. They are counseling war victims, refugees and war resisters, documenting human rights violations and drafting legislation to secure minority rights within each republic. Their voices must be added to the discussions.

7. U.S. citizens and U.S. organizations can offer support to these groups and their work in the following ways:

a. Telephone, write letters, and send electronic mail messages of support. Send copies of these communications to U.S. media and U.S. political and community leaders.

- b. Urge U.S. political leaders to include these voices of reconciliation in deliberations and decisions on the resolution of the war to get the widest possible spectrum of opinion.
- c. Form delegations of U.S. political and community leaders to visit peace centers and leaders of the democratic opposition in former Yugoslavia. These visits can create media attention that will encourage other citizens of former Yugoslavia to oppose the war openly.
- d. Offer public programs in the U.S. to inform and encourage discussion on these issues.
- e. Offer dialogue opportunities to American immigrants from former Yugoslavia (and their descendants). The war in former Yugoslavia is dividing these various ethnic-Americans who have been living in relative harmony up to now.
- f. Offer the help of Oregon experts in various fields related to the crisis: conflict resolution and mediation; legal advocacy and support for war resisters; psychological and medical services for refugees and other victims of the war.
- g. Offer expertise in the analysis and documentation of inadequate and inaccurate reporting from war zones.
- h. Join in helping the President of the United States and the U.S. Congress form a new foreign policy that does not rely on military threats to resolve conflict.

To facilitate contact, we have prepared a list of the peace organizations throughout the former Yugoslavia. It is available from the organizations sponsoring this joint statement.

x x x x x

PEACE ORGANIZATIONS IN FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Bosnia Herzegovina

International Peace Center
Ibrahim Spahic'
Parliament of City of Sarajevo
Dobrovoljačka 3
71000 Sarajevo Bosnia
011-38-71 646-455
011-38-71 663-730/663-626 (fax)
email: zlatijuljan@gn.apc.org

Udruženje prijatelja djece i mira
(Union of Friends of Children
& Peace)
Duško Tomic'
Medjasi kod Bjeljine
011-38-71 646-937, 53-176

Centre for AntiWar Action
Nada Selimovic
Sarajevo Hospital

Croatia

Anti-War Campaign (ARK) Croatia
Vesna Trzelic, or Vanja Nikolic
Tkalceva 38
41000 Zagreb
011-38-41 422-495
011-38-41 271-143 (fax)
email ark_zg@zamir-zg.comlink.apc.org
Publish anti-war ARK'zin; coordinate
anti-war, refugee & education projects.

Centre for Peace, Non-violence
and Human Rights - OSIJEK
Katarina Kouhonja
Boesendorferova 2; P.B. 322
54000 Osijek
Telephone: 011-38-54 124-154
Fax: 011-38-54 45-934

Dalmatinski Odbor Solidarnosti Split
(Dalmatian Solidarity Committee)
KRUZICEVA 2, P.B. 583
58000 SPLIT
Telephone: 011-38-58 362-060
Fax: 011-38-58 554-367

Peace Movement Rijeka
KORZO 2, 51000 Rijeka
Telephone: 011-38-51 213-280
Fax/Telephone: 011-38-51 713-291
c/o: Sura Dumanic'

Suncokret (working with
refugee children)
Marusevacka 8, ZAGREB
Telephone: 011-38-41 318-576
Fax: 011-38-41 339-715

NEXUS (humanitarian aid)
Peace Hostel
Suncana 14, Zagreb
Telephone: 011-38-41 283-590
Fax: 011-38-41 283-993

Serbia

Center for Anti-War Action
Kralja Petra 46
11000 Beograd
Serbija, Jugoslavija
011-38-11 635-813
(fax is same number)
email: zamir-bg@comlink.apc.org
(Publish Pacifik, anti-war culture
magazine; coordinate anti-war actions,
demonstrations, concerts, etc.)

Women in Black
Stasa Zajovic'
Dragoslava Popovica 9/10
11000 Beograd
Serbija
011-38-11 624-701

Beograd Circle
Prof. Miladin Zivotic
Dom Omladine
Makedonska 22
11000 Beograd

Student Protest '92
c/o Philosophy Faculty
Studentski Trg
V. Carapica
11000 Beograd
011-38-11 636-158
011-38-11 187-435 modem

Vojvodina

Anti-war Center of Ada
c/o Vera Vebl
Sencanski Put 27
24430 Ada, Vojvodina, Serbia

Democratic Alliance of Hungarians
in Vojvodina
Oslobodenja Trg 11
24430 Ada
Vojvodina, Serbia

Anti-war Center of Novi Sad
c/o Nenad Mirovic'
Narodnog Fronta 43
1000 Novi Sad
Vojvodina, Serbia
011-38-21 363-302
011-38-21 57-797 (fax)

European Civic Center
for Conflict Resolution
c/o Vedran Vucic
Trg Cara Jovana Nedanda 15
24000 Subotica
Vojvodina, Serbia
011-38-24 24-600
-11-38-24 37-116 (fax)

Peace Movement Vojvodina
c/o Stavenka Ljubic'
Maksima Gornog 10/111
21000 Novi Sad
Vojvodina, Serbia
011-38-21 619-019

Women in Black
Biljana Regodic
Vojvodanska 53
26000 Pancevo
011-38-13-512-641

Peace Movement of Pancevo
c/o Sasa Marinkovic'
Br. Jovanovica 62A
26000 Pancevo
Vojvodina, Serbia
011-38-13-28-82
011-38-13-41-735

Source: Oregon Peace Institute
503-228-8563

Montenegro

Studentski Forum
c/o Nebojsa Medojevic'
J. Tomasevica B-B
81000 Podgorica
Montenegro
011-38-81 45-549 also fax
011-38-81- 15-095 home

Citizen's Committee for Peace
Hercogovacka 15
1000 Podgorica (ex Titograd)
Montenegro
011-38-81-419-14 (also fax)

Macedonia

Forum for Human Rights Macedonia
c/o Meto Jovanovski
St. P. Zografski 51
91000 Skopje
Macedonia
011-38-91-219-067

League for Democracy
Djordji Marjanovic
011-38-91-515-589

Green Action Skopje
c/o Jovan Nansilevski
011-38-91 213-966
011-38-91 201-75 fax

Women for Peace, Skopje
011-38-91 210-627
011-38-91 236-856 fax

Slovenia

Peace Institute
Mestni Trg 13
61000 Ljubljana
Slovenija
011-38-61 224-666 (also fax)
email: mirovnik@uni-lj.ac.mail.yu

Association for Preventive and Voluntary
Work, Erjavceva Street, Ljubljana
c/o Goga Flaker
Tel & fax 011-38-61-226-785
011-38-61-129-141 ext.356

TO: CHRISTOPHER, W

FROM: LAKE

DOC DATE: 13 MAY 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: TELECOMMUNICATIONS

ANSA

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: INVITATION FOR CHIEF OF STAFF TO ADDRESS NSTAC MTG 27 MAY

ACTION: LAKE SGD MEMO

DUE DATE: 13 MAY 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
HAHN
NSC CHRON

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSJDA

CLOSED BY: NSMEM

DOC 2 OF 2

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 13, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE WARREN CHRISTOPHER
The Secretary of State

SUBJECT: . Invitation to Address the President's National
Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee
(NSTAC) Meeting

The President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC) will hold its Business Session at the State Department on the morning of May 27. Over its eleven-year history, the NSTAC has been a valuable source of advice to the President and the Secretary of Defense and has made significant contributions in identifying enhancements to our national security telecommunications capabilities.

I understand that Lieutenant General Short, Manager of the National Communications System and NSTAC Designated Federal Official, will invite you to open the Business Session with some brief welcoming remarks. Given the distinguished NSTAC membership (at Tab A) -- whose members' corporations account for 8% of the U.S. Gross Domestic Product and employ 2.8 million people -- and the importance of its work, I fully support General Short's request. If your schedule allows, your opening remarks would be greatly appreciated.



Anthony Lake
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

Attachment
Tab A NSTAC Membership

**The President's
National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC)
Members**

Mr. Lester M. Alberthal, Jr.	Electronic Data Systems
Mr. Robert E. Allen	American Telephone and Telegraph Company
Mr. C. Michael Armstrong	Hughes Aircraft Company
Mr. Norman R. Augustine	Martin Marietta Corporation
Mr. Stanley C. Beckelman	The Boeing Company
Mr. Kent M. Black	Rockwell International Corporation
Mr. Robert C. Brown, III	United State Telephone Association
Mr. Bruce L. Crockett	Communications Satellite Corporation
Mr. Gerald W. Ebker	International Business Machines Corporation
Mr. D. Travis Engen	ITT Corporation
Mr. William T. Esrey	Sprint Corporation
Mr. John T. Hartley	Harris Corporation
Dr. George H. Heilmeyer	Bell Communications Research, Incorporated
Mr. William J. Hilsman	InterDigital Communications Corporation
Mr. Royce J. Holland	Metropolitan Fiber Systems Communications Company
Mr. William R. Hoover	Computer Sciences Corporation
Mr. Charles R. Lee	GTE Corporation
Mr. Craig O. McCaw	McCaw Cellular Communications, Incorporated
Mr. Richard D. McCormick	U S West, Incorporated
Mr. John N. McMahon	Lockheed Corporation
Mr. John F. Mitchell	Motorola, Incorporated
Mr. Bert C. Roberts, Jr.	MCI Telecommunications Corporation
Mr. Charles E. Robinson	Pacific Telecom, Incorporated
Dr. Paul G. Stern	Northern Telecom, Incorporated
Mr. Roy A. Wilkens	Williams Telecommunications Group, Incorporated
Mr. Albert F. Zettlemoyer	Unisys Corporation

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

May 10, 1993

Next Sec Advisor
has seen.ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RGB*FROM: KEITH HAHN *HK*

SUBJECT: Invitation to the Secretary of State to Make
Welcoming Remarks to the National Security
Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC)
Meeting

The National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC) will hold its Business Session on May 27 at the State Department. The Manager of the National Communications System, LGEN Short, would like to invite Secretary Christopher to give a few welcoming remarks. State Department scheduling personnel have requested your acknowledgement that this group warrants the senior-level recognition that Secretary Christopher's remarks would confer.

The NSTAC, currently composed of 26 senior corporate leaders (membership at Tab II), advises the President, and the Secretary of Defense, in his capacity as Executive Agent for the National Communications System, on national security telecommunications policy. They provide recommendations and support for enhancing the survivability, reliability and security of the Nation's commercial telecommunications networks. These networks satisfy 95 percent of the Federal government's domestic communications requirements.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter to Secretary Christopher at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Letter to Secretary of State Christopher

Tab A NSTAC Membership

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

May 13, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*

FROM: STEVEN R. JONES *SJ*

SUBJECT: Letter from Representative Barcia RE: Wurtsmith
Air Force Base

Representative Barcia has written the President (Tab B) complaining about Air Force inflexibility and delays in approving interim leases for the reuse of Wurtsmith Air Force Base in Michigan.

Wurtsmith is scheduled to close on June 30. The base's B-52 wing is being deactivated and its KC-135 tankers are being transferred. Approximately 3500 local jobs are being lost, with potentially severe impacts on the local community of Oscoda.

Rep. Barcia complains that the Air Force Base Disposal Agency (AFBDA) extracted an unfair payment for the first interim lease for a plastics company, and has delayed completing the second interim lease for aircraft maintenance work by a private contractor. He attaches a letter from the Michigan Department of Commerce that claims this delay will cost 100 jobs in the Oscoda area.

I have been in contact with officials in the AFBDA and DoD's Office of Economic Adjustment. There is a long history and paper trail between the local community and the Air Force regarding the interim leases. Seven separate letters have been sent between the community and AFBDA on this issue since April 20th, and AFBDA met with local officials on May 5. I also met with NEC and DoD (ASD/Production & Logistics) and DUSD (Environmental Security) on May 12 to discuss streamlining base reuse procedures.

There is no doubt that the current base reuse process is hampered by excessive statutory, regulatory and bureaucratic restrictions. The Air Force is required to seek fair market value for base facilities and must also meet a plethora of environmental regulations when negotiating real estate transactions. The average length of time to complete an interim lease is 180 days. The local community, attempting to respond quickly to entrepreneurial business opportunities, sees this as foot-dragging.

The Air Force did expedite the first interim lease for the plastics company at the expense of the aircraft maintenance lease. The projected completion of the second interim lease is June 30. An Air Force proposal to allow the aircraft maintenance contractor on base sooner, while operating out of trailers, was not acceptable to the contractor.

The proposed response from the President to Rep. Barcia does not promise that any of the immediate issues he raises can be solved to his complete satisfaction. It does assure him that we have a commitment to tackle these delays and have begun a process to address these problems.

NSC and NEC staff have already begun meeting with DoD and EPA staff to review base reuse delays. Within the NEC-led Defense Conversion Working Group, a subgroup is being formed to review base reuse policies and how the process can be speeded up. One of the biggest problems, environmental regulation and indemnification, is being addressed by the new DoD Deputy Under Secretary for Environmental Security, who has made a commitment to help accelerate cleanup and property transfers at closing military bases. Revised legislation is also being proposed to solve conflicting Congressional requirements for DoD regarding environmental indemnification.

Concurrences by: *in draft* Keith Hahn, *in draft* Dorothy Robyn (NEC), *in draft* Jeremy Rosner

RECOMMENDATION

That you send a joint memo with Howard Paster and Bob Rubin to the President recommending his signature at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab I	Memorandum to the President
Tab A	Letter to Representative Barcia
Tab B	Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
HOWARD PASTER
ROBERT RUBIN

SUBJECT: Letter from Representative Barcia RE: Wurtsmith
Air Force Base

Purpose

To respond to Representative Barcia's letter complaining about Air Force inflexibility and delays in approving interim leases for the reuse of Wurtsmith Air Force Base in Michigan.

Background

Wurtsmith AFB is scheduled to close on June 30 and the local community faces severe impacts. Rep. Barcia complains that the Air Force has not been responsive in approving interim leases for commercial contractors wanting to move on base.

NSC and NEC staff have had discussions and meetings with DoD officials regarding Wurtsmith, along with the broader problems of speeding military base redevelopment. There is no doubt that current DoD efforts -- while conducted in good faith -- are often hampered by excessive statutory, regulatory and bureaucratic restrictions.

The response proposed at Tab A does not promise that we can solve all the immediate issues at Wurtsmith, but assures Rep. Barcia that we have begun a process to address these problems and will consider the points he has raised. Within the NEC-led Defense Conversion Working Group, a subgroup is being formed to improve and accelerate our base reuse procedures.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Representative Barcia
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Jim:

Thank you for your letter highlighting the difficulties the Wurtsmith community has experienced in implementing its base reuse plans. There are many challenges ahead as we adjust our military infrastructure to ensure future U.S. military strength, while promoting our long-term economic objectives.

I can appreciate your frustration with the laws, regulations and bureaucratic obstacles that too often inhibit speedy and efficient economic development of our closing bases. My Administration is committed to working closely with Congress to improve this transition.

My staff has been in contact with DoD officials regarding Wurtsmith and other bases being redeveloped. While I cannot promise that immediate issues at Wurtsmith -- such as the American International Airways lease -- can be resolved to your complete satisfaction, I can assure you that we have begun a process to address your concerns.

I have directed the National Economic Council, acting within our Defense Conversion Working Group, to lead an interagency review of the broad range of issues required to improve our base reuse policies. Secretary Aspin's appointment of a new Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Security also will help focus our efforts on accelerating environmental cleanup of our installations.

I appreciate you calling these issues to my attention. I will ensure they are incorporated into our review of ways to improve base reuse policies and to speed base redevelopment. I look forward to working with you to achieve our base conversion goals.

Sincerely,

The Honorable James A. Barcia
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

JAMES A. BARCIA
5TH DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

1717 LONGWORTH HOB
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-2205
TELEPHONE (202) 225-8171

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-2205

28 April 1993

016770
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS
AND TRANSPORTATION
SUBCOMMITTEES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
INVESTIGATIONS AND OVERSIGHT
WATER RESOURCES
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE
SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
SUBCOMMITTEES
SCIENCE
SPACE

Hon. William J. Clinton
President of the United States of America
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I wish to bring to your attention a grave situation surrounding the conversion of Wurtsmith Air Force Base (Oscoda, Michigan), which is in my district. What the communities have run up against is an attitude and disposition displayed by the Air Force, and more specifically the Air Force Base Disposal Agency (AFBDA), that is in direct contravention of the spirit of your policy concerning base conversion.

One particular episode that best illustrates this predicament occurred in early April. The Wurtsmith Base Conversion Authority (WBCA), a division of the Michigan Department of Commerce created to assist in the conversion, and the Wurtsmith Area Economic Adjustment Commission (WAEAC), the body representing the communities, attracted a manufacturer of roofing and plastic materials to locate a new facility on the base.

This firm, DuroLast of Saginaw, Michigan, was an extremely fitting acquisition for the reuse. This enterprise is a truly "green" firm. The process that will be employed at this new site will take scrap plastics from industrial processes, and use these by-products as the base material for the production of new products. Additionally, the chief executive officer of DuroLast committed to hiring three new employees from the surrounding communities for every employee brought to the new site. This new facility will initially have 40 employees, and in light of DuroLast's success at other sites in the United States could grow ten-fold.

The WBCA received a commitment from the AFBDA for the execution of an interim lease by 30 March 1993. This requirement was placed on the WBCA by DuroLast

DISTRICT OFFICE:
3741 EAST WILDER ROAD
SUITE 1A
BAY CITY, MICHIGAN 48706
TELEPHONE: (517) 667-0003

DISTRICT OFFICE
5409 PIERSON ROAD
FLUSHING, MICHIGAN 48433
TELEPHONE: (313) 732-7501

DISTRICT OFFICE:
301 EAST GENESEE
SUITE 502
SAGINAW, MICHIGAN 48607
TELEPHONE: (517) 754-5075

in accordance with the firm's production planning requirements. Being that this commitment was made six months prior to the date required, the WBCA believed a mutually beneficial interim lease could be negotiated. The result of the extremely lopsided negotiation process was the extraction of \$23,500 by the Air Force for the lease of the required facility.

I believe this is a patently unfair result, and a negative outcome of a highly bureaucratic and inflexible process. The local communities expended a great deal of limited resources - to include time, money and personnel - to attract a firm for reuse. This was a positive action in many ways. The Air Force was relieved of the need to pay the eventual caretaker of the facility because it would be occupied. And secondly, this action started the local communities down the road to reuse and further economic development.

I do not believe it was the intention of the Congress, in base closure legislation, or of your Administration to enable the Department of Defense, or its military departments, to enter into negotiations to basically raise revenue from the conversion process. I have had meetings with officials from both the Departments of the Air Force and Defense, and have found their explanations wanting. Their assertions are that policies to change the process are now being formulated, and will be implemented with all due speed. I fear this leaves bases, such as Wurtsmith, closing this summer (30 June 1993), in the vacuum between formulation and implementation.

The surrounding communities have all but suspended their activities to attract more firms to the base. I can see their rationale for doing this. The revenue they had hoped to raise in order to operate the base facilities, and to do what is necessary after the Air Force leaves, is being taken by the Air Force. If their efforts are going to produce revenue for the United States Air Force, instead of the local communities, they can not make sense of continuing to expend already limited resources until such time as the base reverts to state control.

What I believe is necessary is direct intervention with officials in your Department of the Air Force to come to terms with officials in Michigan. I, and officials in Michigan, have proposed numerous avenues for the accomplishment of the stated mutual goal of conversion. At this point, we have not received any acknowledgement from either Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations) David J. Berteau or Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Installations) James F. Boatright on these measures.

We are close to closure, and the local communities have several firms willing and able to locate on the base. One particular firm, AIA an aircraft maintenance firm, wishes to use a segment of the base to maintain large jet aircraft on the order of Boeing 737s and 747s. At this time, they have requested the use of a facility by mid-May for the retrofitting of two DC-9s. Knowing the long and drawn out process the AFBDA employed with the first interim lease the communities will not be able to accommodate this requirement, and the jobs will go elsewhere. These jobs will go elsewhere not because of some insurmountable barrier, but because of bureaucratic foot dragging (Please see attachment).

To conclude on a brighter note, the communities surrounding the base are working cooperatively to make certain their future will be a secure one without Wurtsmith Air Force Base. The local communities have gone as far as retaining a noted economic development firm to draw up a comprehensive plan for the future of the area. This plan, if allowed to be carried forward, will enable the Wurtsmith Base Conversion Authority to break even on the operation of the base within three years of closure, and provide the people of this area a vibrant center of economic activity. This base, in my opinion, will be used in the future as a model for other base conversions.

I thank you for your time and consideration. In anticipation of your response, I am,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jim", written over the printed name "James Barcia".

James Barcia
Member of Congress

pdg

Attachment (1)

Letter concerning AIA Lease

STATE OF MICHIGAN



John Engler, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

P.O. Box 30004, Lansing, Michigan 48909-7504

Arthur E. Ellis, Director

Authority Members

Earl T. O'Loughlin
Robert Hunt
Dean P. Wiltse
Jack Matthews
Cecil Kennedy
Arthur E. Ellis
Roland Harmes
Vernice Davis-Anthony

James M. Storey, Executive Director

Wurtsmith Base Conversion Authority

P.O. Box 69
Oscoda, Michigan 48750-0069

Oscoda Office

Telephone: (517) 739-8900

FAX: (517) 739-9139

Lansing Office

Telephone: (517) 373-9851

FAX: (517) 373-3872

April 26, 1993

Mr. Alan Olsen, Director
Air Force Base Disposal Agency
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 2300
Arlington, Virginia 22209-2802

REF: Wurtsmith: American International Airways Lease Status

Dear Mr. Olsen:

On Friday, April 23, I visited the Willow Run (Ypsilanti, Michigan) headquarters of American International Airways, the identified air reuser for Wurtsmith AFB. I met with the senior management of that corporation, including the CEO, Mr. Connie Kalitta concerning the company's needs with respect to operating out of the Wurtsmith site.

It was disconcerting to learn that the company plans to add a 20,000 square foot addition to its large engine repair facility and is negotiating for space in a nearby hanger at Willow Run because of the growing business which the company is garnering. These are operations which were at one time slated for Wurtsmith, but the urgency of AIA's commitments cannot wait for AFBDA to complete pre-lease investigations — investigations which have been underway since early November, 1992.

In addition to these losses to the Oscoda economic impact area, as I outlined in a letter to Mr. Kempster last week, AIA is prepared to perform a major modification to two DC-8 aircraft at the Wurtsmith site if AFBDA can find a way to complete lease work by mid-May. This means roughly 100 jobs for the Oscoda economic impact area.

At this point, Wurtsmith Base Conversion Authority (WBCA) has yet to receive the following documents which will presumably be a part of the lease process (judging from their inclusion in the first interim lease): appraisals of the buildings AIA seeks;

Mr. Alan Olsen, Air Force Base Disposal Agency
April 26, 1993
Page 2

the environmental baseline survey; the physical condition report; and the operating agreement.

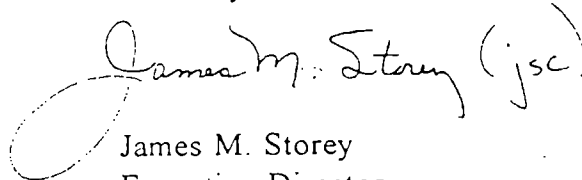
During the investigations which led to the execution of the first interim lease, these documents were withheld from WBCA until just days prior to the deadline established by the reuser. I would hope that AFBDA will not repeat that process which had the effect of forcing WBCA to surrender lease revenue it needs to operate.

The local elected leadership of the Oscoda area believes it is vital to capture the jobs which will be associated with the AIA operation at Wurtsmith. Obviously, this will not be done unless AFBDA is able to speed-up its deliberations with respect to the interim lease application which has been pending since last November.

AFBDA action to support a mid-May location of AIA at Wurtsmith would be greatly appreciated by the Oscoda-area communities which are declining daily as the Air Force drawdown at Wurtsmith continues toward base closure day, June 30.

If I can be of help in assisting that acceleration, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James M. Storey (jsc)". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

James M. Storey
Executive Director

cc: General Earl O'Loughlin, Chairman-WBCA
Thomas Kempster, AFBDA
Lt. Colonel Michael Jones
Colonel William Campbell

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 4, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM ITOH / KENNEL
NSC Executive Secretariat
FROM: HOWARD G. PASTER / HP
SUBJECT: Presidential Correspondence

Attached is a copy of a letter that was sent to the President from James Barcia concerning the Wurtsmith Air Force Base.

Since this letter addresses a national security issue, we would appreciate your assistance in having drafts written.

Thank you very much for your assistance. If you have any questions, please feel free to call LeeAnn Inadomi at x7500.

Attachments

OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE
REQUEST FOR CLEARANCE - COMMENTS

TO: NSC Secretariat Km. 379
Bell

DATE DUE: COB May 14

TYPE OF RESPONSE: ☐ Multiple Mailing ☒ Form Reply ☐ One-Time Reply

SUBJECT: Draft Proclamation
Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day, 1993

REQUESTED BY/ADDRESSED TO:

BACKGROUND:

SIGNATURE: Jana Dickey

DATE: May 13, 1993

Special Letter Response
Old Executive Office Building
Room 98-91
(202) 456-2276-7487

Your Recommendation/Comments:

Jana: Per my telecon w/ Erich, please
see recommended revisions for two
sentences.

SIGNATURE:

RG Beel, Sr. Dir, Defense Policy, NSC

DATE:

14 May 93

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 13, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR:

FIRST LADY'S STAFF (DIANE LIMO)
JOHN PODESTA (TODD STERN)
BERNARD NUSSBAUM (CHERYL MILLS)
CHRISTINE VARNEY
HOWARD PASTER
CAROL RASCO
ALEXIS HERMAN (DAN WEXLER)
DAVE WATKINS
ELI SEGAL
MARCIA HALE (FYI)
✓ ANTHONY LAKE

FROM:

Lana Dickey/Erich Vaden
for MARSHA SCOTT

SUBJECT:

(Draft Proclamation)
Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day, 1993

Attached for your review is the above-mentioned proclamation designating Monday, May 31, 1993, as "Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day."

It was submitted by the Department of Veterans Affairs, through the Office of Management and Budget, and edited/revised by the Presidential Letters and Messages Office.

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED. Written or oral response required by no later than C.O.B. FRIDAY, May 14, 1993.

For questions, discussion, or routine clearance, contact Lana Dickey, extension 7487, or Erich Vaden, extension 2276, via phone or interoffice mail, in room 91. Thank you.

cc: Ron Geisler

PRAYER FOR PEACE, MEMORIAL DAY, 1993

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Each spring, our Nation pauses to remember those who have died in securing our peace and freedom. Across our country, Americans are holding ceremonies in remembrance of those who have died under the colors of our Nation. We remember the brave men and women whose sacrifices have paved the way for us to live in a country like America. We remember the families of our fallen heroes, and we grieve for their losses. And we remember the faithful who are now serving in our Armed Forces.

In the War with Iraq and more recently in our peacekeeping operations in Somalia
~~Two years have passed since~~ more names of young Americans

have been
~~have~~ added to the roster of our departed heroes. Young servicemen and women who died in the Persian Gulf joined Americans who left their mark on history at places like the Argonne in World War I, Omaha Beach in World War II, and Pork Chop Hill in Korea, and in the jungles and rice paddies of Vietnam.

Through two centuries and several wars, America has remained the land of the free and the home of the brave. *The Persian Gulf War*
~~another conflict has~~ reaffirmed that international peace and security depend on our Nation's vigilance and on the sacrifices of our servicemen and women. Even in this post-Cold War era, we must be wary, for the world still remains a dangerous place.

By showing our understanding, we can help further the sense of lives well lived, a time on earth well spent, and a heritage of service of lasting meaning.

In respect and recognition of those Americans to whom we pay tribute today, the Congress, by joint resolution of May 11, 1950 (64 Stat. 158), has requested the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe each Memorial Day as a day of prayer for permanent peace and designating a period on that day when the people of the United States might unite in prayer.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Memorial Day, May 31, 1993, as a day of prayer for permanent peace, and I designate the hour beginning in each locality at 11 o'clock in the morning of that day as a time to unite in prayer. I urge the press, radio, television, and all other information media to cooperate in this observance.

I also request the Governors of the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the appropriate officials of all units of government to direct that the flag be flown at half-staff during this Memorial Day on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels throughout the United States and in all areas under its jurisdiction and control, and I request the people of the United States to display the flag at half-staff from their homes for the customary forenoon period.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of , in the year of our
Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence
of the United States of America the two hundred and seventeenth.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

May 14, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL FROM: KEITH HAHN 

SUBJECT: President's Visit to Air Show

The President will attend the Air Show at Andrews Air Force Base tomorrow from 2:40 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. Secretary Aspin will accompany the President at the Air Show. Although not currently firm, there are tentative (close hold) plans for the President to depart the White House at 9:00 a.m. to play a round of golf at Andrews. Mrs. Clinton would then join him for the Air Show and they would depart Andrews for their planned trip to New York at the end of the show.

The memorandum at Tab I provides background information on the events that will take place during the President's attendance at the Air Show.

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachment

Tab I Background Information on Air Show

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ATTENDANCE AT
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE JOINT
SERVICES OPEN HOUSE

DATE: May 15, 1993
LOCATION: Andrews Air Force Base
TIME: 2:40 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

I. PURPOSE

To provide background information for your planned visit to Andrews Air Force Base to view the Department of Defense Joint Services Open House.

II. BACKGROUND

The U.S. Air Force precision aerial team, the Thunderbirds, will fly their F-16C Fighting Falcons as the starring act of an Open House that includes displays of modern aircraft and weaponry, as well as vintage airplanes and military drill teams. After your arrival at 2:40, you will see a Navy F-14 Tomcat flyby (at 2:50) and a Marine AV-8B Harrier demonstration (at 3:10). The Thunderbirds will perform from 3:30 to 4:30. Earlier in the day there will be mass parachute jumps by the 82nd Airborne troopers and by the Andrews America Skydiving Team.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Mrs. Clinton
Secretary of Defense, Les Aspin

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

V. SEQUENCE

As described above.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

May 14, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RB*
FROM: STEVEN R. JONES *SJ*
SUBJECT: Governor Tucker Concerns Over Air Force Base
Relocation

Governor Jim Guy Tucker of Arkansas has written the President about Air Force plans to move the C-130 Aircrew Training School at Little Rock AFB to Fairchild AFB in Washington. Tucker says such a move would cost an Air Force Base \$200 million in facility upgrades at Fairchild, and result in a loss of Arkansas jobs and taxpayer money.

This letter is dated February 24. It was evidently lost somewhere in distribution. The NSC did not receive it until April 30, and it did not reach me until May 10.

I have checked with the Air Staff concerning the current C-130 Aircrew Training School status. Although there was consideration earlier this year of consolidating all C-130 training at Fairchild, there are currently no plans to move C-130 training from Little Rock AFB. These actions are not associated with the closure and realignment process.

RECOMMENDATION

That you send the memo to the President (Tab I) recommending his signature at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Letter to Governor Tucker
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: Governor Tucker Concerns Over Air Force Base
RelocationPurpose

To respond to Governor Jim Guy Tucker of Arkansas about Air Force plans to move the C-130 Aircrew Training School at Little Rock Air Force Base.

Background

The NSC only recently received this February 14 letter for action. Governor Tucker argues against a reported Air Force plan to move the C-130 aircrew training at Little Rock Air Force Base to Fairchild Air Force Base in Washington. He says this would needlessly cost Arkansas jobs and waste taxpayer money.

We have checked with the Air Staff on this issue. While the Air Force did consider the possibility of consolidating all C-130 training at Fairchild Air Force Base, there are currently no plans for moving the C-130 training from Little Rock Air Force Base. These actions are not associated with the formal Base Closure and Realignment process.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A responding to Governor Tucker.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Governor Tucker
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Jim Guy:

You wrote to me earlier this year about the potential movement of the Aircrew Training School at Little Rock Air Force Base.

My staff informs me that while the Air Force has considered various options for consolidating C-130 aircrew training, there are no plans to move the C-130 Aircrew Training School from Little Rock Air Force Base.

Such reviews are part of the necessary efforts to adjust our military infrastructure to ensure future U.S. military strength, while promoting our long-term economic objectives. In cases where base realignment does adversely affect a community, I can assure you that my Administration will be aggressive in helping that community in its redevelopment efforts.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Jim Guy Tucker
Governor of Arkansas
State Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

00'1062



STATE OF ARKANSAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

State Capitol
Little Rock 72201

Jim Guy Tucker
Governor

February 24, 1993

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

It has been brought to my attention that the Air Force is planning on spending 200 million dollars for facility upgrades at Fairchild Air Force Base Washington so that the C-130 Aircrew Training School at Little Rock Air Force Base can be relocated to Fairchild. This is not only a waste of tax dollars but will also mean the loss of Arkansas jobs.

The result of this move would have a severe impact upon the local economy with the loss of 110 full-time positions from the 189th Airlift Group, Arkansas Air National Guard. The 189th Airlift Group has 30% of the Aircrew Training School mission in conjunction with the other active Air Force airlift group at Little Rock Air Force Base. The 189th would be reduced from 10 to 8 aircraft by the loss of the Aircrew Training School.

Proposed replacement units for the Aircrew Training School will not begin to replace the lost jobs. The Air Force plans on relocating a KC-135 air refueling unit and forming an Air Force Reserve unit that would have aircrews but no aircraft at Little Rock Air Force Base. These planned moves are scheduled for October - December 1994.

Your help is needed to prevent the loss of jobs and the needless waste of tax dollars. This plan is not in the best interest of a sound fiscal policy nor the people of Arkansas.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Jim Guy Tucker".

Jim Guy Tucker
JGT/rp

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MARCH 12, 1993

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE JIM GUY TUCKER

SUBJECT: OPPOSES THE AIR FORCE PLANS OF SPENDING 200
MILLION DOLLARS FOR FACILITY UPGRADES AT
FAIRCHILD AIR FORCE BASE WASHINGTON

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
ROBERT RUBIN		ORG	93/03/12		
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REGINA MONTOYA		RSI	93/03/12		C 93/03/12
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

IG MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

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*****
*ACTION CODES:      *DISPOSITION      *OUTGOING      *
*                  *                  *CORRESPONDENCE: *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED      *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM      *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *      OF SIGNER      *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED      *      CODE = A      *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED      *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                  *      OUTGOING      *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                  *                  *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE      *                  *                  *
*X-INTERIM REPLY      *                  *                  *
*****

```

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

SCANNED

Staff
2961

INTER-OFFICE ROUTING SLIP

TO: *Tony Lake, NSC*

FROM: NANCY HERNREICH

DATE: APRIL *5*, 1993

The following materials are being sent to you per the President's request.

Please take appropriate action. Thank you.

President's comments: (see attached)

2-24-93

GOV. JIM GUY TUCKER
(Copies of letter sent to RRubin and RMontoya)

He understands that the Air Force is planning on spending \$200 million to upgrade facilities at Fairchild Air Force Base Washington so that the C-130 Aircrew Training School at Little Force Air Force Base can be relocated to Fairchild. *Rock*

Your help is needed to prevent loss of jobs and needless waste of tax dollars.

NSC

TO: JUKES, J

FROM: ITOH

DOC DATE: 14 MAY 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: SPACE POLICY
LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL

INTL TRADE

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: DOT PROPOSED TESTIMONY ON COMMERCIAL SPACE TRANSPORTATION

ACTION: KENNEY SGD MEMO

DUE DATE: 17 MAY 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: JONES

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
JONES

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____

DATE

5/17

BY HAND

W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSJDA

CLOSED BY: NSMEM

DOC 3 OF 3

UNCLASSIFIED

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D C 20506

May 14, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES J. JUKES

FROM: WILLIAM H. ITOR *WHT*
SUBJECT: DoT Proposed Testimony on Commercial Space
Transportation

The National Security Council does not concur with the proposed DoT testimony and requests that the following changes be made.

Page 2: The second point of the listing in the second full paragraph should be changed to read as follows:

"2) Some kind of assurance that the industry will not be undermined by launches from the non-market economy service providers that are not subject to market disciplines,"

Page 7: The section starting on page 7 entitled "Non-Market Economies" should be deleted through the first full paragraph on page 9 and replaced by the revised version at Tab A.

These changes are required to more accurately reflect U.S. interests and actions associated with the international space launch market.

Attachment
Tab A

Revised Section "International Launch Market"

TAB **A**

REVISIONS TO TRILLING TESTIMONY

Page 7 Replacement to sections titled "Non-Market Economies

International Launch Market (New Heading)

The international commercial launch market consists primarily of launches of large communications satellites into geostationary orbit. The major launch systems in the world were developed and underwritten by the United States, European countries, China and Russia for national strategic and economic purposes. Initially the U.S. industry faced competition only from Arianespace, the European launch consortium. In 1989, China entered the market. And now Russia, which has a large launch capacity, is also seeking commercial launches. The geostationary launch market, however, has remained relatively stable, resulting in excess supply and a difficult competitive environment.

The U.S. commercial launch industry has expressed concern about competing against foreign launch providers that enjoy substantially greater levels of subsidies, such as Arianespace, or are not operated strictly on market principles, such as the launch industries of China and Russia. Arianespace is supported by the thirteen member governments of the European Space Agency. The Chinese and Russian launch enterprises are controlled by the state and are part of the two governments' defense complex.

The U.S. industry's strongest concerns relate to competition from launch providers in non-market economies. And it is for this reason that we negotiated a launch services agreement with China before its entry into the market in 1989. It is also why we are now negotiating a similar agreement with Russia. These agreements are aimed at avoiding significant market disruptions that could result from unrestrained offers of launch prices, terms and conditions that bear little or no relation to costs or to existing market practices in the West.

Under the leadership of the U.S. Trade Representative, the U.S. Government is taking steps to ensure that the U.S. industry can compete with foreign launch providers on a level playing field. The launch services agreement with China contains provisions to encourage market-oriented pricing and prevent a surge in the number of launches that could disrupt the market. We are now close to having a similar agreement with the Russians as a result of a successful negotiating session earlier this month in Moscow. We believe that these agreements will work to keep the playing field level for U.S. industry.

You will hear more on the agreement with Russia in testimony from USTR tomorrow. As the primary source of economic and technical expertise on the commercial launch industry, OCST played an important role in these negotiations.

Section continued unchanged....

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

May 14, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RB*

FROM: STEVEN R. JONES *SJ*

SUBJECT: DoT Proposed Testimony on Commercial Space
Transportation

OMB has submitted the subject Department of Transportation (DoT) proposed testimony for NSC comment. These are remarks by the Acting Director of the DoT Office of Commercial Space Transportation (OCST), explaining the OCST analytical and regulatory role supporting the commercial space industry.

The testimony is straightforward except for excerpts on pages 2, 7 and 8 describing the threat of non-market economies to U.S. commercial space interests. Bill Primosch and Elisa Harris have provided a rewrite (Tab A) that better summarizes U.S. interests and actions associated with the international space launch market.

in draft *in draft*
Concurrences by: Bill Primosch, Elisa Harris

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I ~~Memorandum~~ for Signature

Tab A Revised Section

Tab II Incoming Correspondence

3390 17 pages
total
TESTIMONY

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

May 12, 1993

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM #M-275

TESTIMONY

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

COMMERCE - Michael A. Levitt - (202)482-3086 - 324
DEFENSE - Samuel T. Brick, Jr. - (703)697-1305 - 325
JUSTICE - Faith Burton - (202)514-2141 - 217
STATE - Bill Keppler - (202)647-2137 - 225 (especially pgs 8+9)
TREASURY - Richard S. Carro - (202)622-1146 - 228
NSC - William H. Itoh - (202)395-3723 - 249
CEA - Francine Obermiller - (202)395-5036 - 242
NASA - Jeff Lawrence - (202)358-1948 - 219
NEC - Sonia Mathews - (202)456-6722 - 429
OSTP - Damar Hawkins - (202)456-6272 - 288
USTR - Fred Montgomery - (202)395-3475 - 223 (especially pgs 8+9)

FROM:

JAMES J. JUKES (for) *James J. Jukes*
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: Jeffrey WEINBERG (395-3457)

Secretary's line (for simple responses): 395-3454

SUBJECT:

TRANSPORTATION Proposed Testimony on
Commercial space transportation

DEADLINE: 2 PM May 14, 1993

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:

Ken Schwartz

Roger Adkins

Dan Corbett

Jack Fellows

Bruce Campbell

Bruce Sasser (especially pgs 8+9)

Arnie Donahue

Steve Dotson

05-12-93 04:08PM

TO 9/395-3109

P002/016

5/12/93 2:10pm

REMARKS OF DONALD R. TRILLING
ACTING DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF COMMERCIAL SPACE TRANSPORTATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SPACE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MAY 18, 1993

INTRODUCTION

Let me first thank you, Mr. Chairman, and the Subcommittee for this opportunity to testify on the state of the U.S. space transportation industry and the integral role the Office of Commercial Space Transportation (OCST) has played in fostering the development and maturity of this industry.

As you requested, Mr. Chairman, I will particularly address DOT's role in regulating commercial launches, and cite specific contributions to commercial space transportation policy development and coordination.

This is a critical time -- a time of significant opportunity and also of great risk -- for this relatively young industry.

U.S. launch providers face significantly increased international competition while operating under limits imposed by the technology currently in use. Promising new applications for space -- such as the varied proposals for low earth orbit

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satellite communications systems and innovative low cost platforms for materials processing in space -- hold out the potential of new markets, but will our launch companies be in a position to capitalize on these opportunities?

Technology moves forward, but will our commercial space entrepreneurs be able to put it to use in meaningful and competitive ways, and will our government adopt policies and support technologies to ensure that U.S. commercial space operators remain in the vanguard of international space activities? These critical concerns are shared by the launch industry and OCST as lead agency for encouraging and facilitating its commercial operations.

When I became acting director of OCST ten months ago, it did not take me long to identify four elements that are vital to the survival of the industry:

- 1) A reasonable, efficient regulatory regime.
- 2) Some kind of assurance that the industry will not be ~~destroyed by~~ the non-market economy
- 3) Acquisition of new technology to keep the industry competitive internationally, and
- 4) An infrastructure adequate to support commercial launch activities.

*undermined by
launches from*

*service providers that are
not subject to market
discipline*

REGULATORY REGIME

To understand our present situation in the licensing area, one must be aware of the very high levels of new technology emerging from the small companies:

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Orbital Sciences Corporation is ably demonstrating the advantages gained in price and efficiency from using a conventional jet aircraft to take the Pegasus vehicle to 40,000 feet and to provide its initial launch velocity.

Space Industries, Incorporated (SII) and Westinghouse Electric Corporation, under contract to one of NASA's Commercial Centers for Development of Space, are developing the COMET Commercial Experiment Transporter (COMET) Free Flyer, which will provide a new economical platform for studying the effects of microgravity and/or processing materials in space, and then return the module to earth. This COMET system will be launched by a completely new Conestoga vehicle designed by EER Space Systems.

These innovations most assuredly represent great challenge to the entrepreneurs who are developing them. They are also challenging to our licensing staff, who must assure their safety to the public.

Since the Office's creation, OCST has been committed to developing and continually improving an efficient and streamlined regulatory process. Based on DOT's extensive regulatory experience, it has been our view from the beginning that while the regulatory process above all must protect public safety, it can also facilitate industry development, if well designed.

To accomplish this the Office relies on performance criteria--as opposed to design criteria--as the basis for assessing the safety of launch vehicles and their operations. Performance standards are stated in terms of the safety goal to be achieved, rather than giving specific instructions on how to design, build, or operate a system. They are the modern tool of choice in the regulatory arena because they foster the maximum

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flexibility in technical innovation.

They do come at a cost, however. Performance-based standards place a greater workload burden on the agency that uses them because the agency must be prepared to accept a broad range of possible analytical forms and methodologies by which the applicants demonstrate their safety performance. Assessing safety in this manner can be far more difficult than merely checking to see whether the applicant did what it was told to do in a cookbook solution.

Also, while performance standards are essential to fostering innovation, some companies in the commercial space community are not accustomed to working with them. As a result, particularly with the newer systems, the license applicants must work closely with OCST to assure a full understanding of what must be done to meet public safety requirements.

The framers of the Commercial Space Launch Act recognized that a sound, prudent, regulatory regime is essential to public confidence in, and acceptance of, new and potentially hazardous technology. To that end, OCST is implementing a safety evaluation process for the COMET, representing the first return of an orbiting capsule to a targeted landing zone in the continental United States. Because of the complexity of the COMET system and magnitude of public safety risks, the vehicle safety approval process entailed development of a highly detailed strategic plan to ensure we would address all critical issues.

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Safety criteria governing the vehicle's return to earth were published in the Federal Register over a year ago.

In keeping with OCST's commitment to streamlining the licensing process, we have been issuing operators licenses. An operators license authorizes the conduct of a range of launch activities within prescribed limits, set to meet the launch operator's needs. Recently, with a minimal burden on the launch firms involved, we renewed two of these operators licenses for an additional two-year period. The operators license can substantially reduce the cost for companies having active launch schedules, and based on data provided by industry we estimate one company's savings easily exceeded \$200,000.

Another of our major licensing activities is determination of maximum probable loss to establish insurance requirements for each launch. OCST issued the first risk-based insurance requirement in January 1988, and this approach was statutorily mandated by Congress later that year. As a result of these initiatives, the days are gone when companies faced the prospect of purchasing \$500 million in liability insurance, regardless of actual risks involved. We have continued to refine and improve the maximum probable loss determination process so that launch companies are not required to carry more insurance than necessary to protect the public and the government from the financial risks arising out of the conduct of commercial launch operations.

In addition, we are in the process of developing regulations

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that reflect a more mature licensing regime and a clear articulation of the licensing options available to launch providers and operators of commercial launch site facilities.

Finally, we believe that the most efficient form of regulation is that which emanates from the industry itself. Regulatory standards that are developed by industry are oftentimes more attuned to the industry's economics and operations. To encourage the industry to assume a broader role in its own regulation, we are sponsoring an American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics workshop on voluntary industry standards. The goal of the workshop is to enable industry to reach consensus regarding the advantages of industry standards, and to identify those areas in which standards will benefit the industry the most. Former NASA Administrator and Deputy Secretary of DOT Jim Beggs is the chairman of the workshop.

Resources - In the licensing area, we have assembled a highly qualified engineering staff that is assisted by a diverse group of contractors, including leading safety experts, that lend their specialized expertise to unique technical issues. However, I would like to point out that it takes more than just a sound regulatory approach and dedicated staff to regulate and support this industry. OCST needs resources.

The growing workload that has been stretching our resources is now straining them to the limit. At this moment we are conducting safety assessments involving the COMET program, both

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the launch (by EER's new Conestoga vehicle) and the re-entry system (the Free Flyer); Orbital Sciences Pegasus vehicle that will be launched for the first time from a commercial jumbo jet; and General Dynamics's first Atlas II-AS commercial launch, with solid rocket motors attached. The volume of work is not only greater than it has ever been; the complexity of the analyses required to assure public safety has also increased manyfold over previous applications, due to increasingly innovative and sophisticated proposals from a maturing industry. Applicants' safety analyses submitted in support of their applications are measured in terms of feet, rather than inches. These applicant's capabilities and operations must be carefully, thoroughly, and thoughtfully assessed to assure that no aspect of the launch activity will, in fact, jeopardize public safety.

The President's FY-94 budget requests three additional staff positions in the licensing and safety division to address this crucial need, so that we can continue to meet the responsibilities assigned to us under the CSLA.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC

The international commercial launch market consists primarily of launches of large communications satellites into geostationary orbit. The major launch systems of the world were developed and underwritten by governments for national strategic and economic purposes. Many have been tempted to enter this

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commercial market to expand their operations and enhance their international prestige. The result is that the market suffers from great excess supply. Nevertheless, it has been U.S. policy to rely on our private sector companies to compete with other national launch systems enjoying substantially greater levels of government subsidies, from Arianespace (which is supported by the 13 nations of the European Space Agency but functions essentially like a business enterprise), to the Chinese and soon the Russians (both of which are 100% government enterprises).

The principal concern for the U.S. commercial launch industry today is competition with non-market economies. As much as it is in our national interest for the Russians to have access to the international launch market, so that they can earn hard western currency and facilitate their transition to a market economy, their entry represents a clear threat to the survival of the U.S. commercial space transportation industry. Significant market disruptions could result from offers of launch prices, terms, and conditions which bear little or no relation to costs, or to existing market practices in the West. Consequently, in the absence of fair trade agreements with pricing and quantity restraints, Russia, as well as China and other non-market competitors, would be able to disrupt the market with launch bids far below western prices in an attempt to win contracts.

Under the leadership of the U.S. Trade Representative, the U.S. government is taking steps to ensure that the U.S. industry

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can compete with foreign launch providers on a level playing field. We are close to having an agreement with the Russians as a result of a successful negotiating session earlier this month in Moscow, and you will hear more on this in testimony from USTR tomorrow. As the primary source of economic and technical expertise on the commercial launch industry, OCST played an important role in those negotiations.

The Office played a comparable role supporting USTR and the USTR-led team in the negotiation of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the People's Republic of China (PRC). DOT chairs the interagency Working Group on Information that provides technical support and analysis to USTR for purposes of determining whether or not the Chinese are in compliance with terms and conditions of the MOA. As we approach the expiration of the MOA at the end of 1994, the Department, through OCST, will have a pivotal role to play in formulating the Administration's approach to continued Chinese participation in the commercial launch market, supplying market analyses, forecasts, and technical expertise, and coordinating with the industry to ensure that their concerns are addressed.

The Department's involvement in the trade arena is an integral part of our responsibility as lead agency within the federal government for facilitating commercial launches by the U.S. private sector. In other interagency deliberations, we have successfully argued for explicit attention to the needs of the

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commercial launch industry in a series of national space policy statements.

NEW TECHNOLOGY

Because commercial operations lead to a reduction in NASA and DOD launch costs, it is to the government's benefit that the industry remain internationally competitive. Today, the U.S. commercial space launch industry sorely needs advanced technology to stay abreast of the new vehicles being developed by our foreign competitors. There are two tracks by which such technology can be acquired: government development of the next generation of launch vehicles, and the infusion of new technology at the component level that will bridge the gap until the Air Force and/or NASA have a new vehicle on line. NASA and DoD are both considering a range of conceptual approaches to developing a new generation of launch vehicles.

With respect to the second track, component technology, there are elements in NASA's FY-93 advanced development program that would improve technology of the existing expendable launch vehicle fleet. As far as our industry is concerned, component technology research is one of the most important steps the U.S. government can take to help the industry improve its own competitiveness. A new generation vehicle will help U.S. industry in the year 2005, but component technology benefits the domestic industry immediately. The results from both tracks

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would benefit the U.S. government as the primary customer of the domestic space transportation industry.

With the assistance of valuable input from our Commercial Space Transportation Advisory Committee (CONSTAC), OCST has been working to assure that both the Air Force and NASA are apprised of the cost, size, and lift requirements that must be met by a new vehicle in order to assure that it will be internationally competitive, as well as meet the government's civil and military requirements.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Pursuant to our facilitational responsibilities under the CSLA, the office has maintained a strong interest in space launch infrastructure. We work closely with DOD and NASA to improve their responsiveness in providing launch site and range services that meet the needs of commercial customers. Earlier this year we forwarded to Congress a report assessing the existing infrastructure in light of the projected requirements of the U.S. commercial launch industry. It also described long term financing options.

omit for DOT
Congress has authorized, but not funded, a new DOT program to provide grants to construct or improve the nation's space launch infrastructure to benefit the U.S. commercial space transportation industry.

Congress has also funded a \$10 million DOD program to

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provide grants to construct or improve dual-use space launch infrastructure for launches of both U.S. government and commercial payloads. At DOD's request, OCST provided technical assistance and advice on administration of this program, including selection criteria and funding mechanisms, based on DOD's experience in other transportation grant programs.

THE COMMERCIAL SPACE LAUNCH ACT

In many respects, the original Commercial Space Launch Act was a visionary and forward-looking document and periodic amendments have met a number of the major needs of the evolving commercial space transportation industry. But now, nearly a decade after enactment of the CSLA, we find that new proposals from this industry, and emerging technologies leading to new space transportation capabilities, raise public safety concerns that should also be addressed as part of a comprehensive safety regime.

In conducting the reviews required for COMST as part of OCST's licensing process, we have seen one example of how the CSLA needs to be updated. At the time the Act was drafted, commercial remote-controlled reentry vehicles were not yet envisioned. Now that we have experience working with this concept, we recognize that the Act could be amended to enable us to address this new technology more effectively.

Clarifying the scope of the Secretary's authority to address

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the full range of commercial space transportation activities that have a potential impact on public safety and other U.S. national interests, would account for advances and innovations in space technology and applications that were either not contemplated in 1984, such as the aforementioned commercial reentry vehicles, or were excluded pending further congressional review, such as upper stage launches.

In keeping with OCST's charge to develop a streamlined licensing process, providing express authority to review and certify certain elements of the launch (e.g., flight termination systems and tracking support systems, as well as launch vehicle systems and safety personnel) in advance of and independent from a specific licensing application, would facilitate industry's development and use of these new technologies. For example, we currently evaluate launch vehicle systems on a case-by-case basis to support a licensing determination. One clarifying change would specifically refer to the Department's general authority to certify new space transportation systems as "spaceworthy" in selected cases.

Licenses issued by the Department are conditioned on a demonstration of financial responsibility by the launch operator that the United States government and launch participants are protected from third party liability and that losses to government property will be compensated. In addition, the Department requires the licensee and other launch participants to

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enter into reciprocal waivers of claims for certain other losses. However, it may be appropriate to reexamine the financial responsibility provisions of the Act to determine whether they address adequately the range of commercial space transportation activities undertaken today.

The Department is gratified by the recent extension to December 31, 1999, of the so-called "indemnification" provisions of the Act. Implementation of these provisions continues on a case-by-case basis in order to respond to the variations in launch proposals presented for licensing.

CONCLUSION

The U.S. commercial space transportation industry has come a long way since adoption of the Commercial Space Launch Act of 1984 and subsequent actions by the government to foster a robust and competitive domestic commercial launch sector. Beginning with the first launch in 1989, we have had 34 licensed commercial launches and our current manifest shows more than 40 firm orders for commercial launches in the future. Sixteen of those 34 launches were for foreign or international customers. The commercial space launch industry itself generates \$300 to \$500 million in revenue per year and is of major importance to our international competitiveness.

New technological advances, such as the Pegasus and the COMET, are just the beginning of the development of more viable

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space projects in the commercial environment. Advances in single stage to orbit vehicle technology, hybrid fuel vehicles and other developments also have promise. Despite these bright spots on the industry's horizon, we must remain circumspect in projecting the industry's future. Some unfortunate recent launch failures have raised questions about the reliability of U.S. launches. U.S. launch facilities have been significantly improved but generally still do not measure up to our principal competitor in the amenities available to customers or in the latest electronic and communications equipment.

The Department and the U.S. government as a whole must remain vigilant and responsive to the changing shape of commercial space markets and technologies if we expect this industry to thrive.

Thank you for this opportunity to share these thoughts with you and I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Chuck/Den/Beta/Elaine/Dick/et al

File: chuck\donhill3

12:54 p.m. Wednesday 5/12/93

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D C. 20506

3449

May 14, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: ROBERT BELL *RB*

SUBJECT: Reply to President's Query on Defense Spending

Purpose

To reply to the President's inquiry about the article on U.S. defense spending in the May 1 Economist.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab I

Attachment

Tab I Memorandum for the President

Tab A The Economist Article on Defense Spending

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: The Economist Article on Defense Spending

You have requested my views on the May 1 article in The Economist on U.S. defense spending (Tab A). I believe the underlying premise of the piece is on point, to wit, that Secretary Aspin's "Bottom-Up Review" is "a serious attempt to find out what the future shape of American defense should be," and that we are basically trying "to keep the system ticking over until the new plan emerges."

I also agree with the admonition in the article that in making reductions to the Bush/Cheney "Base Force," we should "resist the old bureaucratic urge to spread the misery among the Services more or less equally." As the name implies, the intent of the "Bottom-Up Review" is to avoid a mechanical "top down" apportionment approach.

There are, however, a number of specific assertions and recommendations in the article with which I disagree. These include:

- That we had no "real defense plans" during the campaign. Our \$60 billion cut position was carefully derived in consultation with then-Congressman Aspin and Senator Nunn and reflected the sound strategic assumptions of their own alternative defense postures, including Les' well-known "Option C."
- That we should maintain only 9 rather than 18 Trident submarines. The START II Treaty assumes a U.S. force of 18 Tridents. All 18 have already been authorized by Congress. These 18 submarines will carry 50% of our strategic deterrent as measured by total warheads, bombs and cruise missiles. That means we are already putting "a lot of eggs in one basket." Reducing the Trident force below 18 might be considered in a future "START III" accord, but 18 is the minimum level that is consistent with the survivability of this leg of the strategic triad under START II assumptions.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

- That we should scrap the B-1s and B-52s and build more B-2s. Reopening the congressional debate over the size of the B-2 fleet is not practical. All parties have agreed that 20 is going to be the number. All but 190 B-52s are being retired under START I and II. The remaining B-52s and our 95 B-1s are being reoriented to conventional (non-nuclear) roles, which could prove invaluable in future Desert Storm-type contingencies.

- That we should maintain 30 attack submarines instead of 80, 10 Air Force wings instead of 15, and 9 carriers instead of 12. I agree that reductions will be required in each of these categories, although I think the article's numbers are a bit on the low side. In the case of the carriers, your campaign position called for a residual force of 10.

Attachment

Tab A The Economist Article on Defense Spending

AMERICAN SURVEY

left undone. A Baker in Mr Clinton's White House would never have let the education package out. A Baker would have imposed order on the question of whether or not the administration is flirting with a value-added tax. A Baker might even have smelt that the FBI's plan for Waco was madcap.

Mr Clinton has no such man. Mack McLarty, his chief of staff, seems to have imposed his will neither on the business of generating ideas nor on working out how to implement them. Warren Christopher, the secretary of state, will stick to his last. Al Gore, the vice-president, seems to have a good working relationship with the president. But he cannot be a chief of staff; no president can run the risk of seeming to hand the reins of government over to his Number Two. By a similar token, the president cannot possibly grant more responsibility to his wife. This is not because she is unpopular. But there have been enough jokes about the Clintons for the president to avoid any suggestion that he cannot manage without her.

Without a real, head-knocking manager of his programme, the administration continues to live in something of a fool's paradise. The success that Mr Clinton made of his economic package—the speed with which Congress passed his deficit-reduction measures, the positive reaction in the markets—convinced too many that he would turn all he touched to gold. Yet this is, in many ways, a weak administration: supported by a minority vote last November, bereft of men and women as big as the president himself can be.

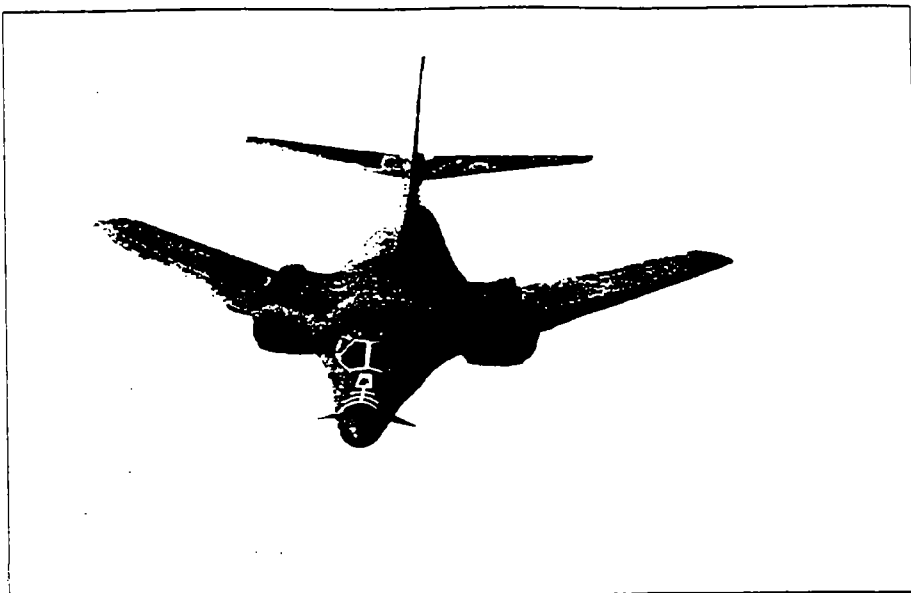
This would matter less if the rest of the year looked easy. It looks anything but. There is the snakepit of Bosnia; there is health care; there is an economy whose recovery suddenly looks fragile again. Mere ideas, however good, will not get Mr Clinton through that lot. In his second hundred days, he will have to discover how to turn his ideas into lasting achievements.

Defence spending

The possible cuts

WASHINGTON, DC
THE Clinton team had no real defence plans when it took office, beyond a vague determination to cut spending. Now the Pentagon has begun a serious attempt to find out what the future shape of American defence should be, and whether the new shape will in fact save money.

The 1994 budget, submitted in March by the defence secretary, Les Aspin, was merely a holding exercise, designed to keep the system ticking over until the new plan emerges. Budget outlays are set at \$274.4 billion, a 5% cut in real terms from 1993—the seventh



Candidate for the scrap heap

consecutive real reduction. Manpower will be cut faster than the Bush administration intended; the total number of people in uniform will be reduced by 108,000 instead of 83,000, and the number in Europe will be cut to 133,700 instead of 150,000. The Strategic Defence Initiative is rejigged for action against short-range rather than long-range missiles, at a saving of some \$2.5 billion compared with the Bush plan. Apart from this, the 1994 budget's main feature is to put off some hard decisions on weapons procurement.

Between 1994 and 1997, Mr Aspin proposes to cut \$88 billion from the Bush plan. But that plan, it turns out, may have a hole in it. In 1989 the Bush administration foresaw a saving of \$50 billion in 1993-97 through various administrative reforms. This saving was built into its plans. The Clinton team fears the actual saving may be much smaller. And environmental tidiness may cost the Pentagon more than had been planned. When it drew up its ideas for 1994-97, the Clinton administration assumed the Bush programme was underfunded by \$10 billion. If this figure proves wildly optimistic, Bill Clinton will either have to propose more cuts or spend more money.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, the Bush people did some thinking of their own. They came up with the "base force"—a ready-for-action assembly of 1.6m men, 12 army divisions, three marine divisions, 12 aircraft carriers and 15 wings (groups of squadrons) of tactical aircraft—as the minimum needed to meet the challenges of the post-cold-war world. Mr Clinton is apparently thinking of a smaller force, with total manpower cut to 1.4m and troops in Europe to around 100,000; but little more is known of his intentions.

What should be the aim of the Clinton

review? During the cold war, the size of America's armed forces was set by the threat from the Warsaw Pact. Such forces could obviously deal with any lesser adversary. Now the dangers are smaller, but could come from almost anywhere. This demands a high degree of mobility (sealift, airlift, deployed amphibious forces, pre-positioned ships) plus well-trained reserves who can get into action with as little delay as possible. This sort of thing costs plenty of money.

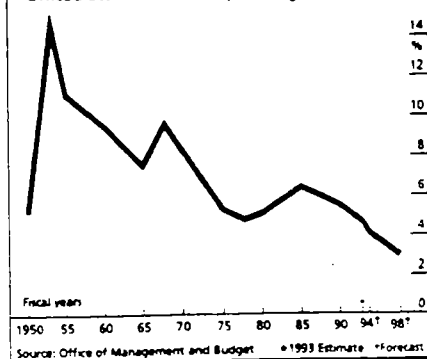
The need for flexibility also implies equipping the men with the best weapons, so R&D must be continued at a high level. The technology that won the Gulf war was developed to defeat the Warsaw Pact. It would be folly to shrink R&D spending in proportion to overall budget cuts.

The biggest savings, therefore, will come from asking which existing weapons are still needed, at least in their present numbers. For instance:

- Does the United States need 18 Trident submarines carrying long-range nuclear missiles? Nine should be enough.
- Does America need a huge fleet of manned bombers? Something like the

From bang to whimper

United States defence spending, % of GDP



planned fleet of 20 B-2 Stealth machines may be enough, particularly if they are equipped with accurate conventional weapons. More of these remarkable aircraft, and many new weapons, could be built with just part of the money that could be saved by scrapping the enormously expensive B-1s and B-52s.

• Why does the navy need 80 nuclear attack submarines? Thirty should be enough now, particularly if the navy can bring itself to build some comparatively cheap diesel submarines as well.

• Does the air force really need the 15 tactical aircraft wings in Mr Bush's base force? The air force's reserves seem much more efficient than the army's or the navy's. A lot more of the air job could be shifted to them; about ten active wings should be plenty.

• Does the navy really need 12 giant aircraft carriers, with the escorts and support ships that must accompany them? These are immensely useful for some operations, and a number must be retained at high readiness. But would not nine do?

The answers to these questions ought to supply a fair chunk of the money Mr Clinton hopes to save. But he and his team should resist the old bureaucratic urge to spread the misery among the services more or less equally. The collapse of the Warsaw Pact has produced a new challenge which could be less costly to meet than the old one, but only if the right choices are made now.

The Texas Senate race

A contact sport

DALLAS

UNTIL the last minute, the election on May 1st to fill the Senate seat vacated by Lloyd Bentsen when he went to the Treasury had generated almost no interest in Texas. Then the *Houston Post* reported that Kay Bailey Hutchison, the favoured Republican candidate, had occasionally slapped and pinched her employees at the state treasurer's office. The chief victim, as it happened, was the daughter of John Connally, a former governor of Texas, who has endorsed one of Ms Hutchison's Republican opponents. Both the accuser and the accused have taken, and passed, a lie-detector test. Ms Hutchison did not boost her case, however, by asserting in a recent televised debate that she is "a fighter" who will stand up for Texas in the Senate.

Her best defence may be her demure appearance. Once a cheerleader at the University of Texas, she looks like an innocent suburban housewife unknowingly mixed up in the rough-and-tumble world of Texas politics. Ideologically she belongs to the centre-right of her party, anti-tax and pro-choice on abortion. Some compare her favourably to

Leaving the field

LOS ANGELES

FEW American labour leaders ever achieved the prominence of Cesar Chavez; fewer still deserved it. On April 29th Chavez was buried in Delano, a small town in California's Central Valley, where he founded the United Farm Workers (UFW) in 1962. Chavez spent his life fighting for the migrant Latino labourers who toil in California's dusty vineyards and lettuce fields. His greatest victory came in 1975 when his friend Jerry Brown, then governor, forced through an agricultural labour law.

With his fasting and commitment to



California's Gandhi

non-violence, the diminutive Chavez often seemed like a Spanish-speaking Gandhi. At his death (during yet another fast), his annual salary was only \$6,708 plus room and board. Visitors to the UFW in the 1970s often found nuns typing away in the outer office. He inspired millions of consumers to join in boycotting Californian grapes. His enthusiasm for "La Causa", as he called it, spread to thousands of liberals who joined him on boycotts and on several dramatic marches to Sacramento.

Organisation was never his strength. The UFW's current membership of 15,000 is only a sixth of its total in the 1970s. Only one in 100 workers in California's fields is a union member, although many farm employers now provide the health benefits which Chavez fought for.

Some have criticised him for not doing more to help urban California, where 80% of Latinos live. They miss the point. Chavez's struggle was about dignity. He grew up in a San Jose barrio called Sal si Puedes (get out if you can); Mexican-Americans were treated as faceless serfs. Thanks to Chavez, farm-owners now provide outside lavatories for workers; he also prompted legislation to outlaw the hated short hoe. Latinos have walked taller ever since.

Nancy Kassebaum, a respected moderate Republican senator from Kansas. Others say she is "George Bush without the charisma."

If Ms Hutchison survives the allegations against her, she will almost certainly face Bob Krueger in the run-off. A self-styled "independent Democrat" who was appointed in December to fill the empty Senate seat, Mr Krueger is no stereotypical Texan; he is a reserved, scholarly type who earned his doctorate at Oxford (Merton College), taught Shakespeare at Duke University for 12 years, and was ambassador to Mexico under Jimmy Carter. But Mr Krueger's unorthodox manner (by Texas standards) does not bode well: he has been defeated in two previous races for the Senate, and was rumoured to have been chosen to fill the empty seat only after three previous choices had been rejected by special interests.

Since assuming the duties of senator a few months ago, Mr Krueger has drawn attention to himself by campaigning with Larry Hagman, who played J.R. in the soap opera "Dallas" (a popular move), and by composing an impassioned letter in favour of lifting the ban on homosexuals in the armed forces (unpopular, and later with-

drawn). He has also distinguished himself by twice voting against Bill Clinton's economic package. Not supporting Mr Clinton is no liability in Texas: the president received just 37% of the state's votes in 1992, and in February he recorded the lowest-ever approval-rating among Texans for an incumbent president.

Texas does not need the economic stimulus offered by Mr Clinton: the state has a muscular economy with an employment-growth rate that has exceeded the national average for the past three years (see chart on next page). In 1992 Texas produced 91,000 net new jobs, more than twice as many as any other state. The strength of the economy has blunted the one issue that usually pushes voters to go to the polls.

Hence the challenge facing Mr Krueger. In order to succeed, he must rally traditional Democratic supporters such as blacks, Hispanics and union members; and he must do something to attract votes from populist east Texas, which tends to be more sympathetic to a local boy, Ross Perot, who grew up in Texarkana. These voters often determine the outcome of statewide elections, and Texas politicians predict that they will do

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12 May 93

MEMO FOR ROBERT BELL

SUBJ: Response to Presidential Query

Bob:

Tony Lake asks that you draft a one-page memo to the President to respond to the President's question ("Tony: What do you think about this?") on the Economist article regarding possible cuts in the defense budget.

FYI, Tony opined that our response should make reference to the SecDef's on-going Bottom-Up Review.

Thanks.



Reed

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3408

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

May 14, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH:

ROBERT BELL *RB*

FROM:

KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT:

Significant Military Exercise BALTOPS 93

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

BALTOPS 93 is a joint multinational exercise designed to enhance Navy-to-Navy contacts and cooperation between NATO nations and former Warsaw Pact nations. Invitations have been sent to Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Belgium, United Kingdom, Finland, Sweden, Russia, Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Regrets have been received from Belgium, Norway, and the U.K. Positive replies have been received from the Netherlands, Denmark, Germany and Poland. The exercise is scheduled to take place June 8-18 in the Baltic Sea.

The critical cancellation date is May 22, 1993.

Concurrence by: Beth Sanner *BS*

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature

Tab II OSD Executive Secretary Memorandum, May 13, 1993

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006

By *W* NARA, Date *6/3/06*

2016-0152-F

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise BALTOPS 93

Military exercise BALTOPS 93 is approved.

William H. Itoh
Executive Secretary

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	For the Executive Secretary, National Security Council. Subject: Significant Military Exercise - BALTOPS 93. (1 page)	05/13/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 44

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - May 1993 #2 [2]

2016-0152-F
vz4400

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

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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002. cable	re: Part I Significant Military Exercise Brief. (3 pages)	03/10/1993	P1/b(1)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 44

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - May 1993 #2 [2]

2016-0152-F

vz4400

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PRIORITY ZYUW RHC: SAA4791 1191030

P 060030Z MAY 93 ZYB
FM CINCUSNAVEUR LONDON UK//000//
TO AIG 5536
INFO SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//EUR/RPM//
CNO WASHINGTON DC//N31/N52/N524//
JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC//J3/J5/J7-JETD//
AMEMBASSY VILNIUS
AMEMBASSY RIGA
AMEMBASSY WARSAW
USDAO OSLO NO
USDAO COPENHAGEN DA
USDAO STOCKHOLM SW
USDAO MOSCOW UR
COMCRUDESGRU TWO

AMEMBASSY MOSCOW
AMEMBASSY TALLINN
USDAO BOWEN GE
USDAO THE HAGUE NL
USDAO WARSAW PL
USDAO HELSINKI FI
CHOD NO
JOSIC OBU

UNCLAS //N03100//
SECTION 01 OF 02
SIC LAK/BDM
MSGID/GENADMIN/CINCUSNAVEUR DOO//MAY//
SUBJ/BALTOPS 93 LONDON CONFERENCE//
REF/A/RMG/CINCUSNAVEUR/221130ZMAR93//NOTAL//
AMPN/REF A IS CNE FPC REPORT//

RMKS/1. AN ADDITIONAL BALTOPS 93 PLANNING CONFERENCE WAS CONDUCTED AT CINCUSNAVEUR HEADQUARTERS IN LONDON 27 APRIL 1993. DISCUSSIONS WERE CONFINED TO THE PERIOD OF OPERATIONS TO BE CONDUCTED 8-11 JUNE 93.
2. REPRESENTATIVES FROM DENMARK, ESTONIA, FINLAND, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, NORWAY, POLAND, RUSSIA, AND SWEDEN WERE PRESENT AND CONTINUED THE DETAILED PLANNING OF THIS PHASE.
3. AS IN THE FINAL PLANNING CONFERENCE (FPC), REPORTED REF A, A LIST OF POSSIBLE EVOLUTIONS AND INTERACTIONS AT SEA WAS PRESENTED AND DISCUSSED IN DETAIL. THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF TOPICS DISCUSSED BY CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS:

A. 8-11 JUNE 93 NAVAL PARTICIPATION:

DENMARK: HMDS HVIDBJORNEN (F 348)
FINLAND: POHJANMAA (01)
GERMANY: FGS KARLSRUHE (F212)
FGS DONAU (A69)
FOUR GERMAN FPB-S
NORWAY: 1 OBSERVER
ESTONIA: 3 OBSERVERS
LATVIA: 3 OBSERVERS
LITHUANIA: LITHUANIAN GRISHA NUMBER 1
LITHUANIAN GRISHA NUMBER 2
POLAND: ORP LECH (262)
SWEDEN: ALVSBORG (M02)
KBV 181
RUSSIA: 2 RUSSIAN COMBATANTS (TENTATIVE)
UNITED STATES: USS SAN JACINTO (CG 56)
USS DEYO (DD 989)
USS DOYLE (FFG 39)

B. SCHEDULE OF EVENTS:

DATE/ TIME(6)	EVENT	REMARKS
071130	P-3 LANDS IN ESTONIA. PICKS UP 3 OBSERVERS	TALLINN (DIPCLNC REQ SEPMSG)
071230	P-3 LANDS IN LATVIA. PICKS UP 3 OBSERVERS	SKULTE AIRFIELD (DIPCLNC REQ SEPMSG) (RIGA AREA)
071330	P-3 LANDS IN PALANGA, FI PICKS UP 2 OBSERVERS	(DIPCLNC REQ SEPMSG)
071500	P-3 LANDS AT TIRSTRUP DENMARK. OBSERVERS MET BY CDS-26 AND FOD REPRESENTATIVES.	
071800- 2000	RECEPTION HELD ONBOARD CDS-26 FLAGSHIP	

080900- PRE-SAIL CONFERENCE COS, OPS, OBSERVERS

JOINT STAFF V1
ACTION (U.S.F.)
INFO NMCC:CWO(1) J3:DSOD-J(1) J1(1) J3(3)
NIDS(1) J8(1) J7(6) J5(1) J5:STRAT-J(1)
QUAL CONTROL(1) J5:POLICY-J(1) J5:NATO-J(1)
J5:FLANKS-J(1) J1:PPPD-J(1) J36:CSOD-J(1)
J8:IAD-J(1) J8:SPID-J(1) J8:PBAD-J(1) J8:CFAD-J(1)
J8:ASD-J(1) J8:RJPD-J(1) J8:PMAD-J(1) J7-JETD(3)

TIME	AT FOD HQ	ALL SHIPS IN AARHUS (DETAILS SEPMSG)
080930- 1030	PRESS OPEN HOUSE	
081030	TRANSPORT PRESS TO FOD HQ	
081100	PRESS CONFERENCE	COS
081300	SHIPS UNDERWAY	CONDUCT TRANSIT OF GREAT AND FEMMARN BELTS
090600	RDVU WITH ALVSBORG AND KBV 181. POSIT 5518N-01427E.	
090800	SMALL BOAT TRANSFER OF OBSERVERS. RDVU WITH FINNISH SHIP POHJANMAA. POSIT 5531N-01457E.	
091000	RDVU WITH POLISH SHIP ORP LECH. POSIT 5531N-01540E. CONDUCT BASIC MANEUVERING DRILLS/ PHOTO FORMATION	
091200	SAN JACINTO DETACH ENR PVST	
091400- 1600	BOARDING DEMONSTRATION. KBV-181 AND HVIDBJORNEN CONDUCT FISHERY PROTECTION. VIC POSIT 5531N-01540E.	
092000	SMALL BOAT TRANSFER ALL OBSERVERS RETURN TO HOST SHIP. RETURN FINNISH OBSERVER (EMBARKED IN AARHUS). TO POHJANMAA	

100800	SMALL BOAT TRANSFER OF OBSERVERS
101000- 1200	POLISH SAR DEMONSTRATION. POSIT 5505N-01705E (TWO LAND-BASED POLISH HELOS INVOLVED)
101300	RDVU WITH FGS DONAU. POSIT 5505N-01740E BASIC CIRCULAR FORMATION/PHOTO OP
101340	UNREP: BOY/DOHNU
101400	RDVU WITH GRESHA NUMBER 2. POSIT 5505N-01750E
102000	SMALL BOAT TRANSFER ALL OBSERVERS RETURN TO HOST SHIP.
102200	GRESHA NUMBER 2 DETACHES
110600	SMALL BOAT TRANSFER POSIT 5615N-01900E OBSERVERS FROM ESTONIA/LATVIA TRANSFER TO DOYLE
110630	DEYO DETACHES ENROUTE PVST
110900	RDVU WITH LATVIA PATROL BOATS. POSIT 5640N-02020E TRANSFER OBSERVERS TO PATROL BOATS
110900	FINEX

C. PIM TRACK (ALL TIMES LOCAL (PLUS TWO BRAVO))

TIME	LAT	LONG	REMARKS
081300 JUN 93	5609N	01013E	UNDERWAY FROM AARHUS
081414 JUN 93	5601N	01041E	
081444 JUN 93	5554N	01046E	
081612 JUN 93	5534N	01050E	
081808 JUN 93	5508N	01104E	
081919 JUN 93	5453N	01052E	
081953 JUN 93	5445N	01050E	
082037 JUN 93	5438N	01103E	
082219 JUN 93	5429N	01141E	
082326 JUN 93	5433N	01207E	
090041 JUN 93	5441N	01234E	
090355 JUN 93	5506N	01340E	
090600 JUN 93	5518N	01427E	RDVU WITH SWEDISH SHIP
090800 JUN 93	5531N	01457E	RDVU WITH FINNISH SHIP
091000 JUN 93	5531N	01540E	RDVU WITH POLISH SHIP CONDUCT MANEUVERING DRILLS/ PHOTO OPPORTUNITY
091700 JUN 93	5531N	01540E	

100900 JUN 93	5505N	01705E
101300 JUN 93	5505N	01740E
101400 JUN 93	5505N	01750E

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BT

UNCLAS //N03100//

FINAL SECTION OF 02

SIC LAK/BDM

MSGID/GENADMIN/CINCUSNAVEUR DOO//MAY//

SUBJ/BALTOPS 93 LONDON CONFERENCE//

RMKS/

101630 JUN 93	5505N	01817E
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110600 JUN 93	5615N	01900E	TRANSFER ESTONIAN AND LATVIAN
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MCN=93126/06968 TOR=93126/17472

TAD=93126/17472

CDSN=MAZ907

PAGE 1 OF 2

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110900 JUN 93 5640N 02020E OBSERVERS TO DOYLE.
TRANSFER ESTONIAN AND LATVIAN
OBSERVERS TO LATVIAN PATROL BOAT.
4. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PLANNING CONFERENCE WERE MET IN THAT THE
ABOVE SCHEDULE WAS DISCUSSED IN DETAIL. TO FINALIZE A COMPLETE
SCHEDULE AND PROVIDE ALL PARTICIPANTS WITH THE MOST UPDATED
INFORMATION ON ALL UNITS PARTICIPATING IN THE 8-11 JUNE 93 PERIOD OF
OPERATIONS. REQUEST DAO'S PROVIDE THIS SCHEDULE AND SOLICIT THE
FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM PARTICIPATING HOST NATIONS AND PROVIDE VIA
SEPMMSG TO COMDESRON TWO SIX INFO CINCUSNAVEUR:

SHIP NAME:
SHIP CLASS:
HULL NUMBER:
COMMANDING OFFICERS NAME:
INTERNATIONAL CALL SIGN:
LENGTH:
DRAFT:
SPEED (MAX):
(MOST ECONOMICAL):
COMMUNICATIONS (FREQUENCY RANGE):
(SUB-DIVIDED INTO):

HF
UHF
VHF

LANGUAGE PROFICIENCIES:
UNIQUE/SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:
PILOT LADDER/ACCOMMODATION LADDER:
(AND WHICH SIDE NORMALLY RIGGED)

OBSERVERS:
AVAILABLE: (HOW MANY THEY DESIRE TO TRANSFER)
CAPACITY: (HOW MANY THEY ARE WILLING TO ACCOMMODATE)
SMALL BOATS AVAILABLE FOR BOAT TRANSFER:
FLIGHT DECK CAPABILITIES:
NAV HQ OR SQUADRON COMMAND FAX (GROUP II OR III) NUMBERS
(COMMERCIAL):

5. FOR USDAO'S. COMDESRON 26 IS DEVELOPING A SIGNAL BOOK TO BE USED
DURING THIS EXERCISE. UPON ITS COMPLETION, A COPY WILL BE PROVIDED
VIA SEPMMSG. REQUEST DAO'S PROVIDE FOUR COPIES TO EACH HOST NATION
UNIT PARTICIPATING IN THE 8-11 JUNE 93 PHASE. THE FOLLOWING LANGUAGES
FOR THE SIGNAL BOOK WERE AGREED AT THE CONFERENCE: ENGLISH, GERMAN,
POLISH AND RUSSIAN.

6. INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PRESS CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN AARHUS
ON 8 JUN WILL BE PROVIDED SEPMMSG.

7. FOR NAVLGRU MUNICH: CDS-26 HAS POLLED US SHIPS FOR PERSONNEL
PROFICIENT IN GERMAN, POLISH AND RUSSIAN. AS BACKUP, REQUEST ADVISE
FEASIBILITY OF INTERPRETER SUPPORT (POLISH AND RUSSIAN) DURING PHASE
ONE. POLISH REP TO CONFERENCE SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED POLISH-SPEAKING
NAVAL OFFICER TO EMBARK FOR THE DURATION OF THEIR PARTICIPATION (9-11
JUNE).

8. NAVEUR POINTS OF CONTACT FOR BALTOPS 93 ARE CDR BRUCE BELDEN AND
LT PAUL LEWIS, COMM 44-71-409-4483.// BT

DIV	ACT	INFO
L7EA		
VL7EA		
CRD		
RED		
SAD		
ED		
RED		
CRPD		
RED		
RED		
SEA		
ASSIS		
NAVEUR		
FELE		