

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Folder Title:

Chron File - May 1993 #2 [4]

Staff Office-Individual:

Defense Policy-Bell, Robert

Original OA/ID Number:

44

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
31	3	1	3	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	For the Executive Secretary, National Security Council. Subject: Significant Military Exercise - NATIVE FURY 93. (1 page)	05/17/1993	P1/b(1)
001b. cable	re: Part I Significant Military Exercise Brief. (2 pages)	04/21/1993	P1/b(1)
002a. memo	For the Executive Secretary, National Security Council. Subject: Significant Military Exercise - EAGER MACE 93-2. (1 page)	05/17/1993	P1/b(1)
002b. cable	re: Part I Significant Military Exercise Brief. (2 pages)	04/21/1993	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 [4]

2016-0152-F

vz4402

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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]

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.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

May 17, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*FROM: RICHARD HOOKER *RH*SUBJECT: Proposed Warrant Officer Management Act Amendments
(DOD 103-006)

We have reviewed and recommend that you concur with the proposed amendments to the Warrant Officer Management Act. This bill extends authority to the Department of Defense to apply involuntary separation provisions to warrant officers, as is now the case with commissioned officers and enlisted service members, in order to comply with force reduction goals. It also authorizes comparable separation benefits.

The bill does not affect the defense budget significantly. It has been concurred in by all other reviewing agencies.

Concurrences by: Keith Hahn *KH* Jeremy Rosner *JR*RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the concurrence memo at Tab I

Attachments

Tab I Memo of Concurrence

Tab II Incoming Correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D C 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR RONALD K. PETERSON

FROM: WILLIAM H. ITOH

SUBJECT: Draft DOD Warrant Officer Management Act
Amendments (DOD 103-006)

The National Security Council staff has reviewed and concurs with the proposed Warrant Officer Management Act Amendments (DOD 103-006).

3285

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

SPECIAL**May 6, 1993****LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM****LRM #D-200
DRAFT #255****TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -**

**COMMERCE - Michael A. Levitt - (202)482-3086 - 324
HHS - Frances White - (202)690-7760 - 328
JUSTICE - Faith Burton - (202)514-2141 - 217
NSC - William H. Itoh - (202)395-3723 - 249
OPM - James N. Woodruff - (202)606-1424 - 331
TRANSPORTATION - Tom Harlin - (202)366-4687 - 226**

FROM: RONALD K. PETERSON (for) *Ronald K. Peterson*
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: MIKE GOAD (395-7301)
Secretary's line (for simple responses): 395-6194

**SUBJECT: DEFENSE Draft Bill Warrant Officer Management
Act Amendments (DOD 103-006)**

DEADLINE: MONDAY, May 17, 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:
T. Lewis
K. MacIntyre
B. Thierwachter
B. Rideout

Cut *7pgs*

MAY 6 '93 12:53 FROM OSD-LRS

TO PETERSON

PAGE.003



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-1600

**DRAFT
FOR
OMB A-19
REVIEW**

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

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Enclosed is a draft of legislation "To amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretaries of the military departments to discharge involuntarily warrant officers within their departments."

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

Purpose of the Legislation

The Department of Defense must significantly reduce its active duty forces by fiscal year 1995. To facilitate force reductions, the Congress, in section 521 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (hereinafter the Act), provided the Secretaries of the military departments with the authority, upon approval of the Secretary of Defense, to convene selection boards to consider regular officers on the active duty list for involuntary discharge.

Section 521 amended chapter 36 of title 10, United States Code, by inserting a new section 638a. The new section authorizes the Secretaries concerned to convene selection boards to consider for involuntary discharge regular officers in a grade below lieutenant colonel or commander who have served at least one year of active duty in the grade currently held, whose names are not on a list of officers recommended for promotion, and who are not eligible to retire and not within two years of becoming so eligible. The section indicates specifically that a discharge under the section shall be considered to be involuntary for any other provision of law. Consequently, officers discharged under section 638a will be eligible for separation pay under section 1174 of title 10 and other readjustment benefits authorized by section 502 of the Act, such as transitional health care.

MAY 6 '93 12:54 FROM OSD-LRS

TO PETERSON

PAGE.004

The Explanatory Statement in the Conference Report that accompanied the Act indicates that the conferees "expect the military services to maintain the same relationship between officer and enlisted strengths existing at the end of fiscal year 1990 in making active duty end strength reductions in the future." H.R. Rep. No. 923, 101st Cong., 2d Sess. 597 (1990). To maintain this relationship and balanced officer end strengths, the Department of Defense believes it is necessary to have statutory authority to include regular warrant officers in any involuntary separations that may be necessary. This proposal would amend the Warrant Officer Management Act, chapter 33A of title 10, by inserting a new section 580a, paralleling those subsections of section 638a which deal with the involuntary separation of regular commissioned officers on the active duty list. While the Department of Defense believes that this force management authority is necessary, the intent is to use voluntary separation authority to the maximum extent possible.

Cost and Budget Data

If enacted, this proposal would not increase the budgetary requirements of the Department of Defense.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

MAY 6 '93 12:54 FROM OSD-BS

TO PETERSON

PAGE.005

A BILL

**DRAFT
FOR
OMB A-19
REVIEW**

To amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of the military departments to discharge involuntarily warrant officers in their departments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AMENDMENT TO WARRANT OFFICER MANAGEMENT ACT TO AUTHORIZE INVOLUNTARY SEPARATION OF CERTAIN REGULAR WARRANT OFFICERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 33A of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 580 the following new section:

**"580a. Modification to rules for continuation on active duty;
enhanced authority for selective early discharges**

"(a) The Secretary of Defense may authorize the Secretary of a military department, during the two-year period beginning on October 1, 1993, to take any of the actions set forth in subsection (b) with respect to regular warrant officers of an armed force under the jurisdiction of that Secretary.

"(b) The Secretary of a military department may, with respect to regular warrant officers of an armed force, when authorized to do so under subsection (a), convene selection boards under section 573(c) of this title to consider for discharge regular warrant officers on the warrant officer active-duty list—

"(1) who have served at least one year of active duty in the grade currently held;

"(2) whose names are not on a list of warrant officers recommended

MAY 6 '93 12:55 FROM OSD-LRS

TO PETERSON

PAGE.006

1 for promotion; and

2 "(8) who are not eligible to be retired under any provision of law and
3 are not within two years of becoming so eligible.

4 "(c)(1) In the case of an action under subsection (b), the Secretary of the
5 military department concerned may submit to a selection board convened
6 pursuant to that subsection—

7 "(A) the names of all regular warrant officers described in that
8 subsection in a particular grade and competitive category; or

9 "(B) the names of all regular warrant officers described in that
10 subsection in a particular grade and competitive category who also are in
11 particular year groups or specialties, or both, within that competitive
12 category.

13 "(2) The Secretary concerned shall specify the total number of warrant
14 officers to be recommended for discharge by a selection board convened pursuant
15 to subsection (b). That number may not be more than 80 percent of the
16 number of officers considered—

17 "(A) in each grade in each competitive category; or

18 "(B) in each grade, year group, or specialty (or combination thereof) in
19 each competitive category.

20 "(3) The total number of regular warrant officers described in subsection (b)
21 from any of the armed forces (or from any of the armed forces in a particular
22 grade) who may be recommended during a fiscal year for discharge by a
23 selection board convened pursuant to the authority of that subsection may not
24 exceed 70 percent of the decrease, as compared to the preceding fiscal year, in
25 the number of warrant officers of that armed force (or the number of warrant

MAY 6 '93 12:55 FROM OSD-LRS

TO PETERSON

PAGE.007

1 officers of that armed force in that grade) authorized to be serving on active
2 duty as of the end of that fiscal year.

3 "(4) A warrant officer who is recommended for discharge by a selection
4 board convened pursuant to the authority of subsection (b) and whose discharge
5 is approved by the Secretary-concerned shall be discharged on a date specified
6 by the Secretary concerned.

7 "(5) Selection of warrant officers for discharge under this subsection shall
8 be based on the needs of the service.

9 "(d) The discharge of any warrant officer pursuant to this section shall be
10 considered involuntary for purposes of any other provision of law."

11 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of
12 chapter 33A is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 580 the
13 following new item:

14 "580a. Modification to rules for continuation on active duty; enhanced authority for selective early discharge."

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

3336

May 17, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RG*
FROM: STEVEN R. JONES *SJ*
SUBJECT: Commerce Proposed Testimony on Commercial Space
Transportation

OMB has forwarded the subject Commerce testimony (Tab II) for NSC comment. This is Director of Space Commerce Calhoun-Senghor's testimony before the House Subcommittee on Space.

The proposed testimony outlines Commerce's role in commercial space activities and policy. We recommend two changes be made to the paragraph describing international commercial space market negotiations on page 4. In the second full paragraph on page 4, recommend that in the third sentence the word "tentative" be replaced by "framework," so that the sentence reads "These talks resulted in a framework agreement that...." Also, we request that the last sentence beginning "I should note....." describing Chinese space launch issues be deleted.

Concurrences by: *in draft* Elisa Harris, Jeremy Rosner

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES J. JUKES

FROM: WILLIAM H. ITOH

SUBJECT: Commerce Proposed Testimony on Commercial Space
Transportation

The National Security Council concurs with the Commerce proposed testimony on the provision that the following two changes be made. In the second full paragraph on page 4, we recommend that in the third sentence the word "tentative" be replaced by "framework," so that the sentence reads "These talks resulted in a framework agreement that..." In addition, we request that the last sentence beginning "I should note...." describing Chinese space launch issues be deleted.

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

May 14, 1993

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM #M-284

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

DEFENSE - Samuel T. Brick, Jr. - (703)697-1305 - 325
INTERIOR - Ralph Hill - (202)208-6706 - 329
JUSTICE - Faith Burton - (202)514-2141 - 217
STATE - Bill Keppler - (202)647-2137 - 225
TRANSPORTATION - Tom Herlihy - (202)366-4687 - 226
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

FROM: JAMES J. JUKES (for) *Ji-*
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: Jeffray WEINBERG (395-3457)
Secretary's line (for simple responses): 395-3454

SUBJECT: COMMERCE Proposed Testimony on Commercial
space transportation

DEADLINE: noon May 17, 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
Cora Beebe
John Serlemitsos
Roger Adkins
Dan Corbett
Jack Fellows
Bruce Campbell
Bruce Sasser

TESTIMONY

TESTIMONY

SENT BY:Xerox Telecopier 7020 : 5-14-93 :11:38AM :

2028773151-

202 885 3100:# 2

DRAFT**U.S. Competitiveness and Commercial Space Activities****For Release****on Delivery
Tuesday
May 18, 1993****Statement of****Keith Calhoun-Senghor
Director, Office of Space Commerce
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of Commerce****Before the****Subcommittee on Space
Committee on Science, Space, and Technology
House of Representatives**

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

It is a pleasure to be here with you today to discuss the Department of Commerce's role in developing opportunities in commercial space, our contributions to the development of national space policy, and how we hope to reflect the Administration's technology policy and economic strategy in the area of commercial space. I believe that these hearings are timely and will be helpful in enhancing the competitiveness of the commercial space industry. I would like to begin by telling you a little about the office for which I am responsible.

As you may know, I recently became Director of the Office of Space Commerce. This office is now a part of the newly created Office of Policy and Strategic Planning, headed by Jonathan Sallet, who in turn, reports directly to Secretary Brown. We believe this revised structure enhances the visibility of space policy issues within the Department by placing commercial space directly within the Department's policy-making organization. This structure also allows the Secretary to better integrate commercial space issues with technology and trade issues and coordinate them with the overall technology objectives of the Administration.

This structural change has important implications because commercial space activities generate the kind of high-wage, high-technology jobs that we are seeking to create and preserve for American workers into the twenty-first century. American success in commercial space means increased exports of high value products. While the United States faces increasingly fierce international competition in almost every sector, the U.S. remains a pioneer and leader in most commercial space activities. Therefore, there is much this sector can teach us about being competitive, and staying competitive, in the international marketplace.

That is the reason these hearings are particularly timely. They offer an early opportunity to review commercial space activities in the context of the President's overall technology policy. There are several points that should be made here.

SENT BY: Xerox Telecopier 7020 ; 5-14-93 ; 11:40AM ;

2028778151~

202 805 3109: # 4

First, commercial space activities generate exactly the kind of technology and information-intensive businesses which are vital to our country's long-term economic future. Our ability to successfully design and manufacture communication satellites, space-based navigation receivers, and geographic information systems using imagery from space will help determine our overall economic competitiveness into the twenty-first century.

Second, as I stated earlier, if we are to create and preserve high-wage, high-technology jobs, a viable and vibrant commercial space sector must be maintained.

Third, although the space industry grew out of government-dominated activities, the increasingly commercial nature of space launch and other commercial space activities can serve as a useful model for defense conversion efforts now underway.

Finally, commercial space activities must be seen as an increasingly important part of this country's larger aerospace industry. The Aerospace Industry Association, for example, projects that space-related revenues will comprise up to 23% of all aerospace revenues in 1993.

The world today is very different from when the first Sputnik was launched, or even from when the first Space Shuttle lifted off 12 years ago. Today, space activities take place in a world where national security is often the same as economic security and global competitiveness. Therefore, a close working partnership between government and industry is necessary if U.S. industry is to continue to be the leader in space and internationally competitive in commercial space markets. The health and long term competitiveness of the commercial space industry rests on our ability to forge effective government industry partnerships.

A Review of Significant Activities

The Office of Space Commerce was authorized in the NASA Authorization Act of 1993 (P.L. 102-588), and as you know, we are responsible

SENT BY: Xerox Telecopier 7020 : 5-14-93 : 11:40AM :

2028778151~

202 305 8108: 5

for coordinating space policies, programs, and issues within the Department of Commerce. The office also has a diverse range of space-related responsibilities involving environmental, national security, as well as commercial space activities. Nonetheless, our singular focus has been on working to strengthen the competitiveness of the U.S. commercial space industry. These efforts have included regulatory reforms, trade negotiations, industry studies, and legislative proposals that we have developed in cooperation with the Congress, and especially this Committee.

A number of space technology items have been moved from the U.S. Munitions List to the Commerce Control List for purposes of streamlining export regulations. This has meant that export licenses for civilian satellite navigation receivers, some communication satellites, and associated ground equipment can now be processed more effectively - to the benefit of U.S. industry. The Department also is working in cooperation with NASA to transfer some types of environmental satellite technology to the Commerce Control List in an effort to further simplify export controls. While important progress has been made, our task is not yet complete and we will continue to work to bring this process to completion very soon.

We are working closely with the U.S. Trade Representative and other agencies within the government on commercial space launch trade negotiations with Russia. As the Commerce Department's lead representative at the recent negotiations, I participated in the most recent round of bi-lateral talks held in Moscow on May 5 and 6. These talks resulted in a tentative framework agreement that the Department believes will benefit the U.S. commercial launch industry by encouraging market-oriented reforms in the Russian space launch sector, while preventing disruption of the commercial launch market. [I should note that a similar agreement with China ends in 1994, and we are now considering what steps are appropriate with respect to China's future participation in the international launch market.]

The Office of Space Commerce also led a study last year on international space launch and communications satellite technologies which resulted in the creation of a reference document used by the Commerce Department and other agencies in policy discussions within the former

National Space Council. The Office also made significant contributions to one of the last reports of the Council entitled: *The Future of the U.S. Space Industrial Base*.

One of the most significant activities of the past year was the passage of the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992, due in no small part to the leadership of this Committee. The Commerce Department supported the transfer of Landsat from the Commerce Department to joint management of NASA and the Department of Defense, as well as measures to streamline the licensing process for private remote sensing systems and the removal of pricing restrictions on privately-produced remote sensing data. In January of this year, the Department issued the first license under the new law to WorldView Imaging Corporation, and we expect to process at least two more applications this year. The level of private sector interest in this venture bodes well for the future of such commercial applications.

In July of 1992, my predecessor led a technology assessment mission to Russia, accompanied by technical representatives from 17 U.S. aerospace firms. They were provided access to 24 of the leading space industrial organizations in and around Moscow and St. Petersburg. As a result, leading U.S. firms such as McDonnell Douglas and Boeing initiated new technology ventures with Russian space firms. The most significant point about this activity is that unlike space cooperation during the Cold War era, this cooperation is the result of firms acting on their own initiative and is not the result of government to government agreements.

In recognition of the changing nature of space cooperation, the Freedom Support Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-511) authorized the Office of Space Commerce to conduct additional space trade missions to the former Soviet Union and directed the office to monitor government-to-government space cooperation for potential anti-competitive measures. The Commerce Department and NASA were directed to prepare a report on space cooperation with the former Soviet Union, including technologies of interest to U.S. industry. We are currently working with NASA on this report. U.S. industry has also expressed interest in the space capabilities of other former Soviet republics and we are exploring these possibilities.

Future Initiatives

Enhancing the competitiveness of the commercial space industry is a complex undertaking. However, Secretary Brown has repeatedly stated that the Department of Commerce will take an active role in promoting the competitiveness of twenty-first century industries like commercial space. The Department has already begun a strategic dialogue with the aerospace industry to determine the most effective ways in which government and industry can work together. Commercial space concerns will figure prominently in those discussions.

Likewise, the Department, through the Office of Space Commerce, will continue to pursue final conclusion of a fair space launch agreement with the Russians and, some time later will consider a follow-on launch agreement to the 1989 U.S.-China Agreement.

The Department of Commerce will also be engaged in a number of trade missions in the upcoming year to promote U.S. commercial space and aerospace industries and to support export activities. The Office of Space Commerce intends to work closely with other agencies within the Department to ensure that U.S. commercial space firms have the full support they need to compete internationally.

U.S. space leadership requires lower cost, higher reliability, convenient access to space. If the United States fails to have a competitive space launch industry, or to continually develop new technologies, all other sectors of space commerce will be at risk. We will work with industry to create incentives for the research and development of critical technologies and to remove legal barriers, just as barriers to joint research efforts were removed.

Finally, a continuing dialog with the Congress and this committee is vital to the successful implementation of an effective national space policy. Secretary Brown looks forward to working with the members of this Committee to enhance the competitive position and technical innovation in America's commercial space industries.

SENT BY: Xerox Telecopier 7020 : 5-14-93 : 11:42AM :

2028778151~

202 395 8108: # 8

Thank you for your kind attention and the opportunity to speak with you today. I would be happy to answer any questions that you may have.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

May 19, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RB*
FROM: STEVEN R. JONES *SJ*
SUBJECT: USTR Proposed Testimony on Commercial Space
Transportation

OMB forwarded the subject USTR testimony (Tab II) for NSC comment. This is Assistant USTR Allgeier's testimony before the House Subcommittee on Space on May 19.

The proposed testimony discusses the USTR role in negotiating international commercial space launch agreements, focusing primarily on Russia, the Europeans and China. The NSC staff had numerous comments that were discussed directly with the USTR staff. These comments were finalized late on May 18, and because of the time constraints, passed via fax to USTR. USTR incorporated these changes into the final draft at Tab A.

The memo at Tab I provides a formal record of NSC concurrence on the revised USTR testimony.

Concurrences by: *in Draft* Dan Poneman, *in Draft* Elisa Harris, *in Draft* Bill Primosch,
in Draft Rose Göttemoeller, Kent Wiedemann,
in Draft Jeremy Rosner

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature
Tab A Revised Testimony
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D C 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES J. JUKES

FROM: WILLIAM H. ITOH

SUBJECT: USTR Proposed Testimony on Commercial Space
Transportation

The National Security Council did not concur with the USTR proposed testimony as written, and requested that several changes be made. USTR incorporated these changes. The National Security Council has no objections to the revised testimony at Tab A.

Attachment

Tab A Revised Testimony

COMMENTS BY PETER F. ALLGEIER
ASSISTANT USTR FOR EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN
OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

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

MAY 19, 1993

INTRODUCTION

Let me begin, Chairman, by thanking you and the members of the Subcommittee for this opportunity to lay out our views on international competition in launch services and to describe USTR's work in this area.

The international commercial space launch market is at an interesting juncture. Forecasts indicate a static demand for the launch of large telecommunications satellites to geosynchronous orbit, the mainstay of the commercial launch industry in the past. But new and promising ways of using space, such as constellations of communications satellites in low-earth orbit, microgravity processing and earth observation systems, are emerging, although many of these proposals remain highly speculative. At the same time, the number of launch service providers and the supply of launch vehicles grows. Russia is the most recent country to emerge as a capable and potentially significant new player, joining the People's Republic of China in the market previously dominated by the U.S. and Europe.

As the US Government agency responsible for negotiating trade

agreements, USTR has maintained an active dialogue with other space-faring nations in an effort to develop a framework for competition in the international market for commercial space launch services that offers a level playing field for US firms. As you know well, our dialogue with the Europeans, as represented by the EC and ESA, has been at a standstill for some time. We have, however, recently made significant progress in reaching agreement with the Russians on transitional arrangements to guide their entry into and participation in the international commercial space launch market. I am sure that agreement will be of great interest to you today.

BACKGROUND

USTR's involvement with international competition in the commercial space launch market dates back to 1984, when a US company filed a Section 301 petition alleging that Arianespace was subsidized by the French government and that it was dumping launch services in the US market. At the time, the President determined that European practices were not sufficiently different from our own (then primarily in support of shuttle commercial activities) to justify action. Nevertheless, the determination did not endorse European practices and did take note of the lack of international standards for government conduct in the launch services market and the problems which that absence caused.

economic and political changes taking place in Russia. The U.S. agreed, as a one time exception to previous US policies, to consider favorably a decision by the INMARSAT Organization to launch its US-made INMARSAT 3 satellite on a Russian launch vehicle, subject to agreement on satisfactory safeguards on the transfer of satellite technology.

At the same time, the U.S. and Russia agreed that in order to allow consideration of future proposals for Russian launches of US satellites while Russia's internal economic reforms were still in transition, the U.S. and Russia would enter into negotiations to develop international guidelines concerning competition in the launch of commercial satellites. Our ultimate objective was (and is) agreement among all the world's commercial launch providers establishing "rules of the road" to prevent distortions of normal competition in the market; however, a transition agreement setting out guidelines for Russia's participation in the market will provide critical predictability and stability for both the Russians and the US commercial launch industry. It will also incorporate important general principles and provisions relevant to our broader "rules of the road" negotiations.

Those discussions were initiated in Washington at the beginning of September last year. They began with the two sides exchanging information on their respective capabilities in commercial space launch, their views of the international market and their

expectations on their roles in that market.

Discussions resumed in December in Moscow. At that session, the U.S. focused on laying out its views on competition in the international market for commercial space launch. We also spelled out in detail our ideas on the appropriate limits for government involvement in the commercial space launch market, drawing on concepts developed in earlier talks with the European Space Agency. These discussions were directed primarily at the kind of behavior we would expect for market economy players, but Russia found our ideas acceptable as a goal for its reforms, with only minor differences on detail.

Russia, of course, is not yet a market economy, and thus our ideas for competition among market-economy providers of space launch services, while helpful to the Russians in directing the development of their industry toward a market-oriented course, were not immediately applicable to the Russian situation. Russia is arriving on the marketplace with major space capabilities, built in the old Soviet system of central planning and given emphasis by old Soviet military priorities. As a result, Russia has a potent space industry without market-based costs and operating in a macroeconomic environment that is chaotic and unstable. Until the industry has made sufficient progress toward market-oriented operations and the Russian macro-economic environment provides it a basis for rational market decisions, special transition

arrangements are going to be necessary to prevent the offer of Russian commercial space launch services from distorting normal competition in the international market.

We had a preliminary exchange of ideas on transition arrangements for Russian entry into the commercial space launch market during our December round of talks. After those meetings, we formulated our ideas into an outline of the main elements of a transition agreement to govern Russian entry into the market. This outline was passed to the Russians at the Vancouver Summit and served as the basis for our May 5-6 negotiations in Moscow. That session was cooperative and productive. We were able to reach agreement in principle on essentially all the main elements for a bilateral agreement governing the transition phase of Russia's entry into the commercial space launch market.

That agreement with the Russians hinges on two key elements, both intended to minimize any distortions that Russia's entry into the international commercial space launch market might cause. These two elements are quantitative restrictions and pricing discipline.

On quantity, we have agreed that Russia may contract for up to eight launches of satellites to geosynchronous earth orbit (GEO) or geosynchronous transfer orbit (GTO) between signature of the agreement and December 31, 2000, when the agreement expires. To prevent an excessive bunching of launches, we have also agreed that

the Russians will not contract for more than two launches in any twelve-month period. The INMARSAT 3 agreement is already signed and is considered in addition to the launches in the agreement. We have also agreed that Russia may contract for up to three launches to low earth orbit (LEO) for the Iridium system. The parties will continue to review the development of the LEO market in annual consultations provided for under the agreement. Other specific proposals for LEO launches or launches to other non-GEO orbits will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

On pricing, the agreement provides that Russian pricing, terms and conditions will be "similar to" the prices, terms and conditions for comparable services from market economy countries. The agreement would require special consultations to review any Russian bid that was more than 7.5 percent below the lowest US or West European bid.

Other provisions of the agreement encourage market-oriented reforms in Russia and address general market concerns. Distorting subsidies are prohibited; government inducements to customers are not allowed; export credits, insurance and reflight guarantees must all be on market terms; information will be provided to ensure transparency; and corrupt practices are banned. The agreement will also require satisfactory technology safeguard controls for satellites. Finally, it will not be possible to implement the agreement without arrangements to prevent proliferation of Russian

missile-related technology or if Russia should engage in missile-related transfers that would be sanctionable under US law.

We are confident that this agreement will achieve its three main goals:

- to encourage market-oriented reform of the Russian economy and space-launch sector,
- to permit Russia to enter promptly the market for space launch services at fair and remunerative prices, and
- to prevent disruption of normal competition in the international market for commercial space launch services.

THE EUROPEANS

As I have noted, our ultimate goal is a set of "rules of the road" for all participants in the commercial space launch market. Our agreement in principle with the Russians is bilateral. Shortly after we began our discussions with the Russians, our European counterparts in the EC and ESA reconciled their internal differences and expressed an interest in joining our talks with the Russians. We were hopeful that we had an opportunity to resume our

efforts to achieve our goal of a multilateral agreement. We scheduled a preliminary round of discussions with the Europeans just before our December meetings with the Russians.

Unfortunately, those contacts with the Europeans revealed insufficient interest on their part in reaching an agreement that would address our central goal of establishing standards for government support during the various phases of launch activity -- development, production and operations. The Europeans also linked agreement on "rules of the road" to access to government launch procurements in the U.S.

Europe has also shown reluctance to see any significant Russian entry into the international commercial space launch market. Our December discussions with the Europeans, as well as consultations with them just prior to our most recent negotiations with the Russians suggest that any interest Europe may have in a multilateral agreement is focused on strictly limiting Russian access to the market.

With regard to the general market principles of importance to us in any agreement with the EC and ESA, the Europeans urged us to eliminate those elements of our proposal to the Russians addressing the limitation of subsidies and adoption of other market-oriented disciplines as unacceptable to them. I regret to say that there does not appear to be any near-term prospect for a significant

shift in this European position.

CHINA

The agreement we reach with Russia will not be directly linked with the U.S.-China Memorandum of Agreement on commercial space launch negotiated in 1989. That agreement is independent of the Russian agreement and runs until December 31, 1994.

The agreement in principle we have reached with Russia is nevertheless similar to the China agreement in many of its provisions. Both contain important statements regarding the role of governments in the space launch market, including rules for subsidies, inducements and insurance. Each establishes a transition mechanism addressing both quantity and pricing. The Russian agreement could also establish important refinements on those disciplines, especially in the area of pricing, that will be relevant for our discussions with the Chinese.

OUTLOOK

Our next task is to formalize our agreement in principle with the Russians in an actual legal text. USTR and other interested agencies are hard at work on that process. We expect to meet with the Russians soon to iron out any remaining differences that are brought to light in that text. We believe it will be a good

agreement, one balancing the interests of the US space launch industry with those of satellite operators and users while at the same time encouraging market-oriented reform in Russia and fair play in the international marketplace.

Beyond that bilateral process, our ultimate objective remains a multilateral agreement providing overall discipline on government involvement in the international commercial space launch market. Such an agreement should address rules on government supports in market economies as well as the special transition arrangements needed to deal with non-market economies and economies in transition. We regret that so far it has not been possible to negotiate such an agreement with Europe, but we hope that the US-Russian agreement might provide a catalyst for their interest.

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

May 17, 1993

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM #M-299

TESTIMONY

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

FROM: JAMES J. JUKES (for) *Ji-*
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: Jeffrey WEINBERG (395-3457)
Secretary's line (for simple responses): 395-3454

SUBJECT: USTR Proposed Testimony on Commercial space
transportation

DEADLINE: 1PM May 18, 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:

Rodney Bent
Tom Dorsey
Bruce Sasser
Dan Corbett
Bruce Campbell
Jack Fellows
Jeff Payne

Don Tuft

Tony Chavez

MAY 14 '93 11:33 FROM USTR CONG AFFAIRS

PAGE.002

DRAFT

**COMMENTS BY PETER F. ALLGHEIER
ASSISTANT USTR FOR EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN
OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE**

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

MAY 19, 1993**INTRODUCTION**

Let me begin, Chairman, by thanking you and the members of the Subcommittee for this opportunity to lay out our views on international competition in launch services and to describe USTR's work in this area.

The international commercial space launch market is at an interesting juncture. Forecasts indicate a static market in the launch of large telecommunications satellites to geosynchronous orbit, the mainstay of the commercial launch industry in the past. But new and promising ways of using space, such as constellations of communications satellites in low-earth orbit, microgravity processing and earth observation systems, are emerging, although many of these proposals remain highly speculative. At the same time, Russia has emerged as a capable and potentially significant new player in the market previously dominated by the U.S. and Europe, with China also playing a contributing role.

As the US Government agency responsible for negotiating trade agreements, USTR has maintained an active dialogue with other space-faring nations in an effort to develop a framework for

MAY 14 '93 11:33 FROM USTR CONG AFFAIRS

PAGE.003

DRAFT

competition in the international market for commercial space launch services that offers a level playing field for US firms. As you know well, our dialogue with the Europeans, as represented by the EC and ESA, has been at a standstill for some time. We have, however, recently made significant progress in reaching agreement with the Russians on terms and conditions for their entry into the international commercial space launch market. I am sure that agreement will be of greatest interest to you today, and it will be the main focus of my testimony this afternoon.

BACKGROUND

USTR's concern about government support and involvement in the commercial space launch market dates back to 1984, when a US company filed a Section 301 petition alleging that Arianespace was subsidized by the French government and that it was dumping launch services in the US market. At the time, the President determined that European practices were not sufficiently different from our own (then primarily in support of shuttle commercial activities) to justify action. Nevertheless, the determination did not endorse European practices and did take note of the lack of international standards for government conduct in the launch services market.

This lack of standards led to discussions with the Europeans on what have come to be called "rules of the road" for commercial space. A major effort to reach agreement on standards for government involvement in the commercial space launch market, begun

MAY 14 '93 11:34 FROM USTR CONG AFFAIRS

PAGE.004

DRAFT

in the summer and fall of 1990, faltered at the end of 1991 when the European Space Agency and the European Community Commission were unable to resolve internal European differences over the responsibilities of these organizations for policies on commercial space launch.

While these discussions awaited resolution of Europe's internal differences, developments in Russia brought a new participant to the commercial space launch market.

RUSSIA

At the Summit meeting between Presidents Bush and Yeltsin last June, the US made a significant shift in US policy on Russia's role in commercial space, reflecting the dramatic economic and political changes taking place in Russia. The U.S. agreed, as a one time exception to previous US policies, to consider favorably a decision by the INMARSAT Organization to launch its US-made INMARSAT 3 satellite on a Russian launch vehicle, subject to agreement on satisfactory safeguards on the transfer of satellite technology.

At the same time, the U.S. and Russia agreed that in order to allow consideration of future proposals for Russian launches of US satellites, the U.S. and Russia would enter into negotiations to develop international guidelines concerning competition in the launch of commercial satellites. Our ultimate objective was a multilateral agreement among the world's launch providers

MAY 14 '93 11:34 FROM USTR CONG AFFAIRS

PAGE.005

DRAFT

normal competition in
establishing rules to prevent distortions of the market. However, given Europe's continuing indecision on responsibilities for commercial space launch policy, it was apparent that discussions between the U.S. and Russia would have to begin on a bilateral basis.

Those discussions were initiated in Washington at the beginning of September last year. They began with the two sides exchanging information on their respective capabilities in commercial space launch, their views of the international market and their expectations on their roles in that market.

Discussions resumed in December in Moscow. At that session, the U.S. focused on laying out its views on competition in the international market for commercial space launch. We also spelled out in detail our ideas on the appropriate limits for government involvement in the commercial space launch market, drawing on concepts developed in earlier talks with the European Space Agency. These discussions were directed primarily at the kind of behavior we would expect for market economy players, but Russia found our ideas acceptable as a goal for its reforms, with only minor differences on detail.

Russia, of course, is not yet a market economy, and thus our ideas for competition among market-economy providers of space launch services, while helpful to the Russians in directing the development of their industry toward a market-oriented course, were

MAY 14 '93 11:34 FROM USTR CONG AFFAIRS

PAGE.006

DRAFT

not immediately applicable to the Russian situation. Russia is arriving on the marketplace with major space capabilities, built in the old Soviet system of central planning and given emphasis by old Soviet military priorities. As a result, Russia has a potent space industry with no meaningful notion of its costs and operating in a macroeconomic environment that is chaotic and unstable. Until the industry has made sufficient progress toward market-oriented operations and the Russian macro-economic environment provides it a basis for rational market decisions, special transition arrangements are going to be necessary to prevent the offer of Russian commercial space launch services from seriously distorting normal competition in the international market.

We had held a preliminary exchange of ideas on transition arrangements for Russian entry into the commercial space launch market during our December round of talks. After those meetings, we formulated our ideas into an outline of the main elements of a transition agreement to govern Russian entry into the market. This outline was passed to the Russians at the Vancouver Summit and served as the basis for our May 5-6 negotiations in Moscow. That session was cooperative and productive. We were able to reach agreement in principle on essentially all the main elements for a bilateral agreement governing the transition phase of Russia's entry into the commercial space launch market.

That agreement with the Russians hinges on two key elements, both intended to minimize any distortions that Russia's entry into the

MAY 14 '93 11:35 FROM USTR CONG AFFAIRS

PAGE.007

DRAFT

international commercial space launch market might cause. These elements are quantitative restrictions and pricing discipline.

On quantity, we have agreed that Russia may contract for up to eight launches of satellites to geosynchronous earth orbit (GEO) or geosynchronous transfer orbit (GTO) between signature of the agreement and December 31, 2000, when the agreement expires. To prevent an excessive bunching of launches, we have also agreed that the Russians will not ^{then} contract for more than two launches in any twelve-month period. The INMARSAT 3 agreement is already signed and is considered in addition to the launches in the agreement. We have also agreed that Russia may contract for up to three launches to low earth orbit (LEO) for the Iridium system. The parties will continue to review the development of the LEO market in annual consultations provided for under the agreement. Other specific proposals for LEO launches or launches to other non-GEO orbits will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

On pricing, the agreement provides that Russian pricing, terms and conditions will be "similar to" the prices, terms and conditions for comparable services from market economy countries. ~~To more tightly specify the meaning of "similar to" in this case, The~~ agreement would require special, ~~urgent~~ consultations to review any Russian bid that was more than 7.5 percent below the lowest US or West European bid.

Other provisions of the agreement encourage market oriented reforms

MAY 14 '93 11:35 FROM USTR CONG AFFAIRS

PAGE.008

DRAFT

in Russia and address general market concerns. Distorting subsidies are prohibited; government inducements to customers are not allowed; export credits, insurance and reflight guarantees must all be on market terms; information will be provided to ensure transparency; and corrupt practices are banned. The agreement will also require satisfactory technology safeguard controls for satellites and will not be possible to implement without arrangements to prevent proliferation of Russian missile technology that would ^{be covered by} ~~come under the~~ missile technology control regime.

We are confident that this agreement will achieve its three main goals:

- to encourage market-oriented reform of the Russian economy and space-launch sector,
- to permit Russia to enter promptly the market for space launch services at fair and remunerative prices, and
- to prevent disruption of ^{normal competition in} the international market for commercial space launch services.

THE EUROPEANS

As I have noted, our ultimate goal is a multilateral agreement establishing "rules of the road" for all participants in the

MAY 14 '93 11:36 FROM USTR CONG AFFAIRS

PAGE.009

DRAFT

commercial space launch market. Our agreement with the Russians is bilateral. Shortly after we began our discussions with the Russians, our European counterparts reconciled their internal differences and expressed an interest in joining our talks with the Russians. We were hopeful that we had an opportunity to resume our efforts to achieve our goal of a multilateral agreement. We scheduled a preliminary round of discussions with the Europeans just before our December meetings with the Russians.

Unfortunately, those contacts with the Europeans revealed insufficient interest on their part in reaching an agreement that would address our central goal of limiting or eliminating market-distorting government subsidies. Our European colleagues argued that the relatively large number of civil and military US government launches compared to commercial launches for US firms constituted an indirect subsidy that needed offsetting with direct European subsidies for Arianespace. The Europeans also linked agreement on "rules of the road" to opening of the civil US government launch market to Arianespace.

Europe has also shown reluctance to see any significant Russian entry into the international commercial space launch market. Our December discussions with the Europeans, as well as consultations with them just prior to our most recent negotiations with the Russians suggest that any interest Europe may have in a multilateral agreement is focused on strictly limiting Russian access to the market. They urged us to eliminate elements of our

8

DRAFT

proposal to the Russians addressing the limitation of subsidies and adoption of other market-oriented disciplines as unacceptable to them. I regret to say that there does not appear to be any near-term prospect for a significant shift in the European position.

CHINA

The agreement we reach with Russia will not be directly linked with the U.S.-China Memorandum of Agreement on commercial space launch for now. That agreement is independent of the Russian agreement and runs until December 31, 1994. Discussions on a successor agreement are likely to begin in the near future.

The agreement in principle we have reached with Russia may nevertheless have some implications for future space launch arrangements with China. First, the international commercial space launch market is limited in size and is not expected to grow over the next decade. The entry of a new participant can thus be expected to tighten the availability of launch opportunities that can be offered to non-market economies. The Russian agreement also offers some precedents that will be starting points in negotiations for future agreements, including commitments to market-oriented reforms, and pricing ^{similar} ~~closely~~ linked to Western launch prices. /

I expect my colleague at USIA who works with the U.S.-China Memorandum of Agreement, Don Phillips, will be taking these points into consideration as he prepares for negotiations with the Chinese

DRAFT

on the successor to the MOA. As the time for those negotiations draws nearer, I'm sure he would be happy to discuss them with you in greater detail.

OUTLOOK

Our next task is to formalize our agreement in principle with the Russians in an actual legal text. USTR and other interested agencies are hard at work on that process. We expect to meet with the Russians soon to iron out any remaining differences that are brought to light in that text. Signature of the agreement should follow soon after, depending on the formalities of who signs and where. We believe it will be a good agreement, balancing the interests of the US space launch industry with those of satellite operators and users while at the same time encouraging market-oriented reform in Russia and fair play in the international marketplace.

Beyond that bilateral process, our ultimate objective remains a multilateral agreement providing overall discipline on government involvement in the international commercial space launch market. Such an agreement should address rules for subsidies and supports in market economies as well as the special transition arrangements needed to deal with non-market economies and economies in transition. We regret that so far it has not been possible to negotiate such an agreement with Europe, but we hope that the US-Russian agreement might provide a catalyst for their interest.

(0

** TOTAL PAGE 011 **

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

May 19, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SANDY BERGER

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL

FROM: STEVEN R. JONES

SUBJECT: Plan for Converting Fort Devens for Civilian Purposes

Ms. Carol Schwartz of Norwood, Massachusetts sent the President information on The Fort Devens Charrette, a recent conference formed to develop a plan for the reuse of Fort Devens. The President noted that he would like to see this reuse planning approach seriously considered. Ms. Schwartz' letter was forwarded to the NSC for appropriate action.

Fort Devens, a command and control center and home of the 10th Special Forces Group, was part of the 1991 Base Closure round; the base will close in June 1996. Despite the closure, the Army will retain over half the 10,000 acre base for reserve component training. The closure will have a significant impact on the local area, with a projected loss of up to 3840 local jobs.

DoD's Office of Economic Adjustment has been active in helping the local community in its reuse planning. The state formed the Joint Board of Selectmen Community Base Reuse Center (CBRC) -- made up of local officials, business executives and citizens -- to plan base reuse. A rail depot has already started operating, and plans for a federal prison complex has been approved.

Ms. Schwartz has submitted the "Charrette" as a potential model for other communities to use in their base reuse planning. The Charrette was formed by local professional organizations, and three days of brainstorming in workshops produced four team presentations on potential reuse ideas. About 150 people attended the April 15-18 Charrette, with a follow-up meeting involving another 200 people. I received some comments that the Charrette resulted in proposals more academic than practical, but it appears to have been useful in bringing many parts of the professional community in the Fort Devens area together.

The DoD Office of Economic Adjustment is already familiar with the details of the Charrette. I have sent copies of the Charrette brochure to the appropriate NEC staff. Within the NEC-led Defense Conversion Working Group, we are forming a subgroup to examine expediting and making more effective the military base reuse process. The proposed reply informs Ms. Schwartz of these activities and assures her that the Charrette approach will be considered in our interagency review.

Concurrence by: Dorothy ^{DR}Robyn (NEC)

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo at Tab I responding to Ms. Schwartz.

Attachments

Tab I Letter to Ms. Schwartz
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Ms. Schwartz:

On behalf of President Clinton I want to thank you for your letter forwarding information on the Fort Devens Charrette. I understand that the Charrette was very successful and resulted in some useful ideas and conceptual plans for the reuse of Fort Devens.

There are many challenges ahead as we adjust our military infrastructure to ensure future U.S. military strength, while promoting our long-term economic interests. The President is committed to assisting affected communities in their transition.

The Department of Defense personnel that we contacted were already familiar with the Charrette. I have also forwarded brochures to the National Economic Council, which is forming an interagency group investigating the broad range of issues required to improve our base reuse policies. I can assure you that the Charrette approach will be considered in this review.

Sincerely,

Samuel R. Berger
Deputy Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

Ms. Carol L. Schwartz
Counseling & Psychotherapy Associates
269 Walpole Street
Norwood, MA 02062

COUNSELING & PSYCHOTHERAPY ASSOCIATES

269 Walpole Street, Norwood, MA 02062

(617) 769-6834

NSC -
The President says
would like
this seriously
considered -
N.H.

March 24, 1993

President William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

I am sending this on to you or to Vice President Gore for your perusal, in light of your recent decision to close military bases and transform them to peaceful purposes. This sounds like a creative model and example of reusing a base "to create sustainable economic development and opportunity while protecting natural and human-made resources as a national challenge."

I hope you find this as exciting and innovative as I did.

Warmest regards,

Carol Schwartz, LICSW, BC1

Carol L. Schwartz

CLS/jm

Enclosure

THE FORT DEVENS CHARRETTE

• April 15 - 18, 1993 •

Professional Sponsors

American Consulting
Engineers Council of
New England
ACEC/NE

American Institute
of Architects•AIA

American Planning
Association•APA

American Society
of Landscape
Architects•ASLA

Architects for
Social
Responsibility•ASR

Boston Society
of Architects•BSA

Boston Society of
Civil Engineers
BSCE/ASCE

Boston Society
of Landscape
Architects•BSLA

Interprofessional
Council on
Environmental
Design•ICED

Massachusetts
Association of Land
Surveyors & Civil
Engineers•MALSCE

The Engineering
Center•TEC

Agency Sponsors

United States Army
Fort Devens

Massachusetts
Government
Land Bank
United States

Department of
Defense-Office of
Economic Adjustment

Town of Ayer
Town of Harvard
Town of Lancaster
Town of Shirley

Institutional Sponsors

Boston
Architectural Center
Harvard University
Graduate School
of Design

Massachusetts
Institute of
Technology
Dept. of Architecture

Northeastern
University

Radcliffe Seminars

Tufts University
Urban and
Environmental

Policy Department

University of
Massachusetts

Dept. of Landscape
Architecture and
Regional Planning

University of
Rhode Island

Wentworth Institute
of Technology

MISSION STATEMENT

Fort Devens is a 9,000 acre military base scheduled for closure in several phases over the next decade. Located at the juncture of four towns in central Massachusetts, the reuse planning for this remarkable resource is of vital importance to the region.

The Fort Devens Charrette is an independent, interdisciplinary collaboration of professionals who are planning a design workshop - a charrette - to contribute to the Fort Devens reuse planning effort based on the principles of sustainable development.

The charrette will explore the possibilities of a sustainable mix of economic, cultural and social factors. The intent is to illustrate ways in which a region can make a transition to an economy in balance with its neighbors and with the environment.

The United States Department of Defense anticipates over 50 military base closings over the next ten years. Planning for the reuse of those bases to create sustainable economic development and opportunity while protecting natural and human-made resources is a national challenge.

A primary objective of the Charrette is to be inclusive of the views and interests of all members of the Fort Devens community and region. The goals to be addressed will include issues raised by local and regional citizens groups and also elements suggested by recognized experts in the field. We intend to illuminate the diversity of available planning options and ways of reconciling differing needs and expectations.

The Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in July 1992 defined sustainability as providing for the needs of the present without detracting from the ability of future generations to fulfill their needs. At Fort Devens, a 9,000-acre site, the application of sustainable principles will emphasize long-term, balanced development of regional resources and a commitment to environmental quality.

The Charrette will produce three or four conceptual master plans with supporting sketches and notes. Public presentation and a written report of the proposals is an integral part of the plan. We would like the Charrette to contribute to a national model for the military base redevelopment process and to that end we will pursue display and publication of the results in professional journals and planning and design conferences and conventions throughout the country.

3/16/93

THE FORT DEVENS CHARRETTE

• April 15 - 18, 1993 •

Professional Sponsors

American Consulting
Engineers Council of
New England
ACEC/NE
American Institute
of Architects•AIA
American Planning
Association•APA
American Society
of Landscape
Architects•ASLA
Architects for
Social
Responsibility•ASR
Boston Society
of Architects•BSA
Boston Society of
Civil Engineers
BSCE/ASCE
Boston Society
of Landscape
Architects•BSLA
Interprofessional
Council on
Environmental
Design•ICED
Massachusetts
Association of Land
Surveyors & Civil
Engineers•MALSCB
The Engineering
Center•TEC

Agency Sponsors

United States Army
Fort Devens
Massachusetts
Government
Land Bank
United States
Department of
Defense-Office of
Economic Adjustment
Town of Ayer
Town of Harvard
Town of Lancaster
Town of Shirley

Institutional Sponsors

Boston
Architectural Center
Harvard University
Graduate School
of Design
Massachusetts
Institute of
Technology
Dept. of Architecture
Northeastern
University
Radcliffe Seminars
Tufts University
Urban and
Environmental
Policy Department
University of
Massachusetts
Dept. of Landscape
Architecture and
Regional Planning
University of
Rhode Island
Wentworth Institute
of Technology

CHARRETTE shə -`ret (fr charrette, charette)

v to work around the clock to complete a design in time for a deadline

n 1: a two-wheeled cart used in Beaux-Arts schools of architecture to collect the drawings for a competition 2: a two-wheeled cart used during the French Revolution to take candidates to the guillotine 3: (Fort Devens C...) a group of professionals in the fields of sustainable communities, development, planning, landscape architecture and architecture gathered to develop a base of planning for the sustainable reuse of a 10,000-acre military installation.

PROPOSED SCHEDULE

- August 1992 - February 1993 Mission statement development
Planning for Charrette Program, Background, Logistics and Publicity
Fundraising
- February 25, 1993 Announcement of Charrette at public goal-setting meeting (Joint effort with the surrounding towns of Ayer, Harvard, Lancaster and Shirley)
- March 31, 1993 Public Goals and Objectives Meeting on regional development opportunities
- April 3, 1993 Tour of Fort Devens base for Charrette participants
- April 15 - 18, 1993 Fort Devens Charrette
- May 5, 1993 Public forum for presentation of Charrette results
- June - October 1993 Display of Charrette results at national conventions of AIA, ASLA, APA

THE FORT DEVENS CHARRETTE

• April 15 - 18, 1993 •

Professional Sponsors

American Consulting
Engineers Council of
New England
ACEC/NE
American Institute
of Architects•AIA
American Planning
Association•APA
American Society
of Landscape
Architects•ASLA
Architects for
Social
Responsibility•ASR
Boston Society
of Architects•BSA
Boston Society of
Civil Engineers
BSCE/ASCE
Boston Society
of Landscape
Architects•BSLA
Interprofessional
Council on
Environmental
Design•ICED
Massachusetts
Association of Land
Surveyors & Civil
Engineers•MALSC
The Engineering
Center•TEC

Agency Sponsors

United States Army
Fort Devens
Massachusetts
Government
Land Bank
United States
Department of
Defense-Office of
Economic Adjustment
Town of Ayer
Town of Harvard
Town of Lancaster
Town of Shirley

Institutional Sponsors

Boston
Architectural Center
Harvard University
Graduate School
of Design
Massachusetts
Institute of
Technology
Dept. of Architecture
Northeastern
University
Radcliffe Seminars
Tufts University
Urban and
Environmental
Policy Department
University of
Massachusetts
Dept. of Landscape
Architecture and
Regional Planning
University of
Rhode Island
Wentworth Institute
of Technology

FINAL SCHEDULE, March 16, 1993

(Note: Events in bold-face type are open to the public.)

THURSDAY, April 15, 1993

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 3:00 - 5:30 p.m. | Registration |
| 4:00 p.m. | Optional field trip of base in vans |
| 5:30 - 6:30 p.m. | <u>Informal Buffet Dinner</u>
Dining Room at Officers Club |
| 6:30 - 7:30 p.m. | KEY NOTE SPEAKER
Officers Club |
| 7:30 - 9:00 p.m. | SUSTAINABILITY BRIEFING
Dining Room at Officers Club

Environmental/Ecological/Economic Development

2 Speakers 15 minutes each consecutively, followed
by jointly answered questions, audience-directed
format |
| 9:00 - 9:30 p.m. | <u>Briefing by Moderator on Team Logistics</u>
Dining Room at Officers Club
or Building 3314 "EarMuff Building" |
| 9:30 - 10:30 p.m. | 5 minute briefing, announce team leaders for each
group who will explain more in smaller sessions

<u>Charrette Team Meetings</u>
Charrette Studios |

**Professional
Sponsors**

American Consulting
Engineers Council of
New England
ACEC/NE

American Institute
of Architects•AIA

American Planning
Association•APA

American Society
of Landscape
Architects•ASLA

Architects for
Social
Responsibility•ASR

Boston Society
of Architects•BSA

Boston Society of
Civil Engineers
BSCE/ASCE

Boston Society
of Landscape
Architects•BSLA

Interprofessional
Council on
Environmental
Design•ICED

Massachusetts
Association of Land
Surveyors & Civil
Engineers•MALSCB

The Engineering
Center•TEC

**Agency
Sponsors**

United States Army
Fort Devens

Massachusetts
Government
Land Bank

United States
Department of
Defense-Office of
Economic Adjustment

Town of Ayer
Town of Harvard
Town of Lancaster
Town of Shirley

**Institutional
Sponsors**

Boston
Architectural Center

Harvard University
Graduate School
of Design

Massachusetts
Institute of
Technology

Dept. of Architecture
Northeastern
University

Radcliffe Seminars

Tufts University
Urban and
Environmental
Policy Department

University of
Massachusetts
Dept. of Landscape
Architecture and
Regional Planning

University of
Rhode Island

Wentworth Institute
of Technology

THE FORT DEVENS CHARRETTE

• April 15 - 18, 1993 •

FRIDAY, April 16, 1993

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 7:30 - 8:00 a.m. | <u>Breakfast</u>
Dining Room at Officers Club or Building 3314 |
| 8:00 - 9:00 a.m. | REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE BRIEFING

Two consecutive 15 minute presentations followed
by 45 minutes of audience-directed questions |
| 9:15 - 12:00 noon | <u>Team Work Session</u>

Charrette Studio |
| 12:30 - 1:45 p.m. | HOST COMMUNITIES BRIEFING
Building 3314

Joint Boards presentations of 4 or 5 minutes |
| 1:45 - 5:00 p.m. | <u>Team Work Session</u>
Charrette Studio |
| 5:00 - 6:30 p.m. | <u>Team Pin-ups and Social Time</u>

Includes 5 minutes of announcements, corrections
on workshop process, logistics |
| 6:30 - 7:30 p.m. | <u>Dinner</u>
Dining Room |
| 7:30 - 9:00 p.m. | SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGIES BRIEFING

Presentation followed by questions and answers |

THE FORT DEVENS CHARRETTE

• April 15 - 18, 1993 •

SATURDAY, April 17, 1993

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 7:30 - 8:30 a.m. | <u>Breakfast and Announcements</u>
Dining Room |
| 8:30 - 9:30 a.m. | <u>Joint Briefing Sessions</u>
(Between teams - optional) |
| 9:45 - 4:30 p.m. | <u>Team Work Session</u>
Charrette Studio |
| | Roving Experts |
| 11:30 - 1:00 p.m. | Lunch buffet is available informally
at work spaces |
| 4:30 - 6:30 p.m. | TEAM PIN-UPS
Charrette Studio |
| | Brief presentations, progress reviews and cross
Fifteen minute presentations followed by
questions and answers, snacks |
| 6:30 - 7:45 p.m. | <u>Dinner</u>
Dining Room |
| 8:00 p.m. - ? | <u>Team Work Sessions</u>
Charrette Studio |
| | A big work evening |

Professional Sponsors

American Consulting
Engineers Council of
New England
ACEC/NE
American Institute
of Architects•AIA
American Planning
Association•APA
American Society
of Landscape
Architects•ASLA
Architects for
Social
Responsibility•ASR
Boston Society
of Architects•BSA
Boston Society of
Civil Engineers
BSCE/ASCE
Boston Society
of Landscape
Architects•BSLA
Interprofessional
Council on
Environmental
Design•ICED
Massachusetts
Association of Land
Surveyors & Civil
Engineers•MALSCE
The Engineering
Center•TEC

Agency Sponsors

United States Army
Fort Devens
Massachusetts
Government
Land Bank
United States
Department of
Defense•Office of
Economic Adjustment
Town of Ayer
Town of Harvard
Town of Lancaster
Town of Shirley

Institutional Sponsors

Boston
Architectural Center
Harvard University
Graduate School
of Design
Massachusetts
Institute of
Technology
Dept. of Architecture
Northeastern
University
Radcliffe Seminars
Tufts University
Urban and
Environmental
Policy Department
University of
Massachusetts
Dept. of Landscape
Architecture and
Regional Planning
University of
Rhode Island
Wentworth Institute
of Technology

THE FORT DEVENS CHARRETTE

• April 15 - 18, 1993 •

Professional Sponsors

American Consulting
Engineers Council of
New England
ACEC/NE
American Institute
of Architects•AIA
American Planning
Association•APA
American Society
of Landscape
Architects•ASLA
Architects for
Social
Responsibility•ASR
Boston Society
of Architects•BSA
Boston Society of
Civil Engineers
BSCE/ASCE
Boston Society
of Landscape
Architects•BSLA
Interprofessional
Council on
Environmental
Design•ICED
Massachusetts
Association of Land
Surveyors & Civil
Engineers•MALSC
The Engineering
Center•TEC

Agency Sponsors

United States Army
Fort Devens
Massachusetts
Government
Land Bank
United States
Department of
Defense-Office of
Economic Adjustment
Town of Ayer
Town of Harvard
Town of Lancaster
Town of Shirley

Institutional Sponsors

Boston
Architectural Center
Harvard University
Graduate School
of Design
Massachusetts
Institute of
Technology
Dept. of Architecture
Northeastern
University
Radcliffe Seminars
Tufts University
Urban and
Environmental
Policy Department
University of
Massachusetts
Dept. of Landscape
Architecture and
Regional Planning
University of
Rhode Island
Wentworth Institute
of Technology

SUNDAY, April 18, 1993

8:00 - 1:00 p.m.

Team Work Sessions
Charrette Studio

Continental breakfast and buffet lunch available

1:30 - 5:30 p.m.

TEAM PRESENTATIONS
Lecture Hall

45 minute - 1 hour presentations per topic

Designated critics or "jury", questioners, rovers

4:30 - 5:30 p.m.

SUMMARY
Lecture Hall

5:30 - 6:30 p.m.

Team Wrap-Up Meetings
Charrette Studio

Clean-up materials, Food available
Evaluation forms handed out

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
ORM OPTICAL DISK NETWORK

ID# _____

_____ Hardcopy pages are in poor condition (too light or too dark).

_____ Remainder of case not scanned.

_____ Oversize attachment not scanned.

~~_____~~ Report not scanned.

~~_____~~ Enclosure(s) not scanned.

_____ Proclamation not scanned.

_____ Incoming letter(s) not scanned.

_____ Proposal not scanned.

_____ Statement not scanned.

_____ Duplicate letters attached - not scanned.

_____ Only table of contents scanned.

_____ No incoming letter attached.

_____ Only tracking sheet scanned.

_____ Photo(s) not scanned.

_____ Bill not scanned.

_____ Resolution not scanned.

Comments:

5104
3197

INTER-OFFICE ROUTING SLIP

TO:

Tony Lake, NSC

FROM: NANCY HERNREICH

DATE: APRIL 12, 1993

THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS ARE BEING SENT TO YOU, PER THE
PRESIDENT'S REQUEST. PLEASE TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION. THANK YOU.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS:

(see attached)

3-24-93

CAROL SCHWARTZ

*and
Jim
P. H. H.
concluded*

In light of recent decisions to close military bases and transform them to peaceful purposes, encloses proposals to convert Fort Devens (Massachusetts) into The Fort Devens Charrette (a group of professionals in the fields of sustainable communities, development, planning, archaeology, economics, engineering, landscape architecture and gathered to develop a plan for the reuse of a 9,000 acre military installation).

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

May 19, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RB*
FROM: STEVEN ANDREASEN *SPA*
SUBJECT: Letter from Senators Hatfield, Exon, and Mitchell
on Nuclear Testing

Senators Hatfield, Exon, and Mitchell wrote to express their strong opposition to any comprehensive test ban treaty that allowed for continued underground testing of any nuclear weapons after September 30, 1996.

The response from you to Senators Hatfield, Exon, and Mitchell does not specifically address their concern over "permitted experiments" beyond September 30, 1996, as we have not made a decision on this issue within the USG. It does note that the administration is in the process of reviewing a number of issues pertaining to this negotiation, and that we plan to consult with Congress once this review is complete. The response also notes that Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin agreed at Vancouver that negotiations on a multilateral nuclear test ban should commence at an early date, and that we will begin a consultative process with other states towards that end within a few weeks.

Concurrences by: *JSR* Jeremy Rosner

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letters to Senators Hatfield, Exon, and Mitchell at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Letters to Senators Hatfield, Exon, and Mitchell
Tab II Letter from Senators Hatfield, Exon, and Mitchell

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Senator Hatfield:

I want to thank you for your letter on nuclear testing and a comprehensive test ban (CTB). The work you have done on this issue has been instrumental in bringing us to the brink of a multilateral negotiation to realize this long-standing goal of U.S. arms control policy. Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin agreed at Vancouver that negotiations on a CTB should commence at an early date, and that our two governments would consult with each other accordingly. We expect our consultations with Russia and our allies to commence before the end of next month. We intend to work closely with you and other members of Congress in the weeks ahead to ensure the success of this effort.

As I'm sure you are aware, President Clinton has stated his support for the legislation on nuclear testing you co-sponsored with Senators Exon and Mitchell last fall (Public Law 102-377). This legislation and the limitations on testing it contains have guided our on-going review on this issue. The President will receive recommendations from the appropriate Departments in the next few weeks on our CTB negotiating strategy and the related question of whether to conduct a final series of phase-out tests consistent with the legislation. Your letter has been very useful in helping us understand Congressional intent as it relates to the law.

Again, thank you for advising me of your views on this critical issue.

Sincerely,

Anthony Lake
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Jim:

I want to thank you for your letter on nuclear testing and a comprehensive test ban (CTB). The work you have done on this issue has been instrumental in bringing us to the brink of a multilateral negotiation to realize this long-standing goal of U.S. arms control policy. Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin agreed at Vancouver that negotiations on a CTB should commence at an early date, and that our two governments would consult with each other accordingly. We expect our consultations with Russia and our allies to commence before the end of next month. We intend to work closely with you and other members of Congress in the weeks ahead to ensure the success of this effort.

As I'm sure you are aware, President Clinton has stated his support for the legislation on nuclear testing you co-sponsored with Senators Hatfield and Mitchell last fall (Public Law 102-377). This legislation and the limitations on testing it contains have guided our on-going review on this issue. The President will receive recommendations from the appropriate Departments in the next few weeks on our CTB negotiating strategy and the related question of whether to conduct a final series of phase-out tests consistent with the legislation. Your letter has been very useful in helping us understand Congressional intent as it relates to the law.

Again, thank you for advising me of your views on this critical issue.

Sincerely,

Anthony Lake
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

The Honorable J. James Exon
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Leader:

I want to thank you for your letter on nuclear testing and a comprehensive test ban (CTB). The work you have done on this issue has been instrumental in bringing us to the brink of a multilateral negotiation to realize this long-standing goal of U.S. arms control policy. Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin agreed at Vancouver that negotiations on a CTB should commence at an early date, and that our two governments would consult with each other accordingly. We expect our consultations with Russia and our allies to commence before the end of next month. We intend to work closely with you and other members of Congress in the weeks ahead to ensure the success of this effort.

As I'm sure you are aware, President Clinton has stated his support for the legislation on nuclear testing you co-sponsored with Senators Hatfield and Exon last fall (Public Law 102-377). This legislation and the limitations on testing it contains have guided our on-going review on this issue. The President will receive recommendations from the appropriate Departments in the next few weeks on our CTB negotiating strategy and the related question of whether to conduct a final series of phase-out tests consistent with the legislation. Your letter has been very useful in helping us understand Congressional intent as it relates to the law.

Again, thank you for advising me of your views on this critical issue.

Sincerely,

Anthony Lake
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

The Honorable George J. Mitchell
Majority Leader
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

3306 3075

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

April 30, 1993

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

Dear Tony:

It has come to our attention that you and the President will be considering options in the near future for a plan to achieve a multilateral comprehensive ban on nuclear testing. We are writing to express my strong opposition to any option that would permit the continued underground testing of any nuclear weapons after September 30, 1996.

Last year, we joined several Senators in authoring an amendment to H.R. 5373, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (P.L. 102-377), which requires the Administration to submit a report to Congress containing "a plan for achieving a multilateral comprehensive ban on the testing of nuclear weapons on or before September 30, 1996." The intent of this legislation, as clearly stated here and in the Senate debate on the amendment, is for the Administration to develop a plan for a multilateral agreement that would end all nuclear testing by September 30, 1996.

It has come to our attention that you and the President may be presented with an option for such a plan that would permit the continued testing of nuclear weapons below a certain threshold. Such an option would not be consistent with the comprehensive test ban that the Administration is required to seek under P.L. 102-377. It also would suggest a lack of commitment by the United States to pursue a truly comprehensive test ban, and would send precisely the wrong signal to both nuclear and non-nuclear nations.

The intent of last year's amendment was to promote an end to nuclear testing by all nations. Pursuit of a testing ban that would permit such tests under a certain threshold should not be considered a step toward this goal: it would be an unacceptable alternative to a truly comprehensive test ban, and would undermine United States efforts to end the threat of nuclear weapons and their proliferation.

April 30, 1993
Page 2

We strongly urge you and President Clinton to reject any proposed plan for achieving a comprehensive nuclear test ban that would permit any testing of such weapons after September 30, 1996. We appreciate your attention to this important matter.

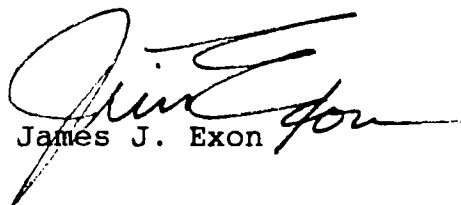
Sincerely,



Mark O. Hatfield



George J. Mitchell



James J. Exon

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

3542

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

May 19, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RB*

FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise NATIVE FURY 93

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

NATIVE FURY 93 is a combined exercise with Kuwait that will take place June 15-28, concurrent with exercise EAGER MACE 93-2 in the territorial waters of Kuwait and the northern Arabian Gulf. It is designed to exercise the rapid deployment and employment capabilities of the Maritime Prepositioning Forces in supplying U.S. and Kuwaiti forces.

The critical cancellation date is May 26, 1993.

Concurrences by: Martin *Indyk* ^{*BZ*} and Bruce Riedel

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 17, 1993

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By *12* NARA, Date *6/3/2016*
2016-0182-F

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON D.C. 20506

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

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise NATIVE FURY 93

Military exercise NATIVE FURY 93 is approved.

William H. Itoh
Executive Secretary

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	For the Executive Secretary, National Security Council. Subject: Significant Military Exercise - NATIVE FURY 93. (1 page)	05/17/1993	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 [4]

2016-0152-F
vz4402

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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
--------------------------	---------------	------	-------------

001b. cable	re: Part I Significant Military Exercise Brief. (2 pages)	04/21/1993	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 [4]

2016-0152-F
vz4402

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]

~~SECRET~~

3541

~~SECRET~~
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

May 19, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RB*

FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise EAGER MACE 93-2

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

EAGER MACE 93-2 is an amphibious assault exercise which tests the capabilities of the Marine Expeditionary Unit and Amphibious Readiness Group deployed to the region. It also demonstrates U.S. resolve to continue to reinforce coalition forces in Kuwait should hostilities arise. It will involve approximately 4200 U.S. and 1500 Kuwaiti personnel. It is scheduled to take place June 7-16 in the northern Arabian Gulf near the port of Ash Shuwaykh.

The critical cancellation date is May 26, 1993.

Concurrences by: Martin Indyk *MI* and Bruce Riedel

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 17, 1993

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006

By *UL* NARA, Date *12/3/2016*

2016-0152-F

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D C 20506

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

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise EAGER MACE 93-2

Military exercise EAGER MACE 93-2 is approved.

William H. Itoh
Executive Secretary

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002a. memo	For the Executive Secretary, National Security Council. Subject: Significant Military Exercise - EAGER MACE 93-2. (1 page)	05/17/1993	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 [4]

2016-0152-F
vz4402

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
002b. cable	re: Part I Significant Military Exercise Brief. (2 pages)	04/21/1993	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 [4]

2016-0152-F

vz4402

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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]