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Chron File - May 1993 #3 [5]

Staff Office-Individual:

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31	3	2	1	V

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9303197
RECEIVED: 06 MAY 93 19

TO: SCHWARTZ, CAROL L

FROM: BERGER

DOC DATE: 27 MAY 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: DEFENSE CONVERSION
MP

DEFENSE POLICY

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: REPLY TO SCHWARTZ RE PLAN FOR CONVERTING FORT DEVENS FOR CIVILIAN
PURPOSES

ACTION: BERGER SGD LTR

DUE DATE: 10 MAY 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: JONES

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

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

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BELL
JONES
NSC CHRON

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSASK

CLOSED BY: NSJDA

DOC 3 OF 3

UNCLASSIFIED

Rec'd 5/20 5:35p JWR
Rec'd 5/24 3:15p
National Security Council
The White House
5/20 1150

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	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
DepExecSec	<u>1</u>	<u>WHL</u>	<u>A</u>
ExecSec			
Staff Director			
D/APNSA	<u>2</u>	<u>WHL</u>	
APNSA			
Situation Room			
West Wing Desk	<u>3</u>	<u>WHL 5/24</u>	<u>D</u>
NSC Secretariat	<u>4</u>		<u>D</u>

A = Action I = Information D = Dispatch R = Retain N = No Further Action
Col VP McLarty Other _____

Should be seen by: _____

COMMENTS:

Sandy —
Your edits
have been made.
JWR

DISPATCH INSTRUCT:

20 MAY 02

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 27, 1993

Dear Ms. Schwartz:

On behalf of President Clinton, who has reviewed the materials you sent, 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.

We have contacted Department of Defense personnel to assure that they are familiar with the Charrette. We have also forwarded brochures to the National Economic Council at the White House, which is forming an interagency group on 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.

As one who did Army Reserve duty at Fort Devens for several summers about twenty years ago, I congratulate the community on your initiative and wish you success.

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

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

May 19, 1993

SIGNEDACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SANDY BERGER

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RB*
FROM: STEVEN R. JONES *SJR*
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

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 •

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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

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THE FORT DEVENS CHARRETTE

• April 15 - 18, 1993 •

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

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THE FORT DEVENS CHARRETTE

• April 15 - 18, 1993 •

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" |
| | 5 minute briefing, announce team leaders for each
group who will explain more in smaller sessions |
| 9:30 - 10:30 p.m. | <u>Charrette Team Meetings</u>
Charrette Studios |

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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 •

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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 |

THE FORT DEVENS CHARRETTE

• April 15 - 18, 1993 •

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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
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Comments:

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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

*Any
dim. this
known
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).

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(see attached)

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CAROL SCHWARTZ

*Any
Cin. Dir.
Review
Completed*

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Staff
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*Any
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known
consider*

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RECORD ID: 9303609
RECEIVED: 19 MAY 93 17

TO: GRIMSSON, OLAFUR R

FROM: BERGER

DOC DATE: 25 MAY 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: NUCLEAR TESTING
ARMS CONTROL
MP

CTB
ANSA

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: REPLY TO GRIMSSON RE MTG W/ PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR GLOBAL ACTION

ACTION: BERGER SGD MEMO

DUE DATE: 22 MAY 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: ANDREASEN

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

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DOC 3 OF 3

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Rec'd 5/25 8:13am

JUN 1 1993

National Security Council
The White House

5/25 1120 L.

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ExecSec			
Staff Director			
D/APNSA	<u>2</u>	Deputy Natl Sec Advisor has seen	
APNSA			
Situation Room			
West Wing Desk	<u>3</u>	<u>@ 5/25</u>	<u>DN</u>
NSC Secretariat	<u>4</u>		

A = Action I = Information D = Dispatch R = Retain N = No Further Action

cc: VP McLarty Other _____

Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

COMMENTS:

24 MAY 93 7:25

DISPATCH INSTRUCTIONS:

Exec Sec has diskette

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RECORD ID: 9303609
RECEIVED: 19 MAY 93 17

TO: BERGER

FROM: GRIMSSON, OLAFUR R

DOC DATE: 18 MAY 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: NUCLEAR TESTING
ARMS CONTROL
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CTB
ANSA

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: REQUEST BERGER MEET W/ PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR GLOBAL ACTION ON
NUCLEAR TEST BAN ISSUES ON 27 OR 28 MAY

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR BERGER

DUE DATE: 22 MAY 93 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: ANDREASEN

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

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DOC 1 OF 1

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 25, 1993

Dear Mr. Grimsson:

Thank you for your letter of May 18 requesting a meeting to discuss nuclear testing and a comprehensive test ban.

Unfortunately, I will not be able to meet with you while you are in Washington. I have referred your letter to Bob Bell, who I understand has met with you on two previous occasions. If you have time to contact Bob while you are in Washington, I encourage you to do so.

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

Sincerely,



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

Mr. Olafur Ragnar Grimsson
President, Parliamentarians
for Global Action
~~211~~ East 43 Street
Suite 1604
New York, NY 10017

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

3609

May 24, 1993

Deputy Natl Sec Advisor
has seen
SIGNED

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL BERGER

THROUGH:

ROBERT BELL *REB*

FROM:

STEVEN ANDREASEN *SAA*

SUBJECT:

Meeting Request from the Parliamentarians for
Global Action

Olafur Ragnar Grimsson, President, Parliamentarians for Global Action wrote to request a meeting with you to discuss nuclear testing and a comprehensive test ban.

We have already met twice with Mr. Grimsson and members of his staff. We see no reason for you to meet with Mr. Grimsson at this time.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab I declining to meet with Mr. Grimsson and referring him to this office.

Attachments

Tab I Letter to Grimsson

Tab II Letter from Grimsson

Staff 3609



**PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR GLOBAL ACTION
ACCION MUNDIAL DE PARLAMENTARIOS
ACTION MONDIALE DES PARLEMENTAIRES**

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Jean Thoreau

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General

Dr. Kennedy Graham

Deputy Secretary-General

Poulton

May 18, 1993

Ref.: L/T/308

Mr. Samuel Berger
Deputy National Security Advisor
National Security Council

Dear Mr. Berger,

I write to request a meeting with you on 27 or 28 May 1993 to discuss how the United States can pursue multilateral negotiations of a comprehensive nuclear test ban effectively, despite the negative effects of resumed testing.

Our organization has been in consultation recently with UN diplomats as well as Foreign Minister Ali Alatas of Indonesia and Prime Minister Simha Rao of India. I feel we would be able to provide you with valuable insight as to the likely reaction from the international community to various proposals for negotiating the CTB, while testing takes its final course.

It was with much relief that I read in the New York Times on 15 May that the Clinton Administration's Nuclear Test Ban Working Group had set aside the idea of allowing nuclear testing to continue beyond 1996 below the level of one kiloton. However, the issue of resumed testing - at what level and frequency, and over what time period - remains a thorny question.

Additionally, I have observed that the issue of negotiating forum has been somewhat eclipsed by the resumption question. The two issues are mutually dependent: if the United States is to resume testing, it must first launch a negotiating process which convinces the international community that it is fully committed to achieving a CTB.

During the past ten days, Parliamentarians for Global Action met with diplomats at the United Nations who were in New York for the Disarmament Commission and the NPT Preparatory Committee meeting. There was a great deal of interest and concern about the negotiating forum and how it

relates to resumed testing. In our meeting, I would like to transmit to you some of these concerns, and discuss with you how they can be addressed in a way that maximizes the chances for successfully concluding a multilateral CTB agreement.

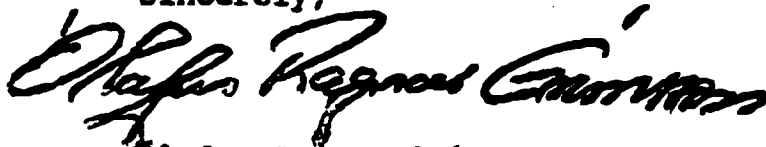
The United States must effectively coordinate its resumption of testing with a credible commitment to multilateral negotiation of a CTB, in order to achieve the degree of confidence among the international community required for a CTB to have any impact on non-proliferation. The choice of negotiating forum will determine in large part whether the international community views the United States' commitment to a CTB as credible or not.

Our office will contact you shortly to see if a mutually convenient time can be found for us to meet next week while I am in Washington on 27 and 28 May.

I feel that previous meetings with individuals on your staff enabled us to make notable progress in presenting the evolving testing position of the United States to the international community. Soon, they will be presented with the final decision from Washington and will need to respond appropriately. Parliamentarians for Global Action would like again to assist in making this process as smooth as possible.

Thank you very much for your consideration of this highly urgent and timely issue. I look forward to meeting with you and your staff.

Sincerely,



Olafur Ragnar Grímsson, MP
President

cc.: Robert Bell
Stephen Andreason



PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR GLOBAL ACTION
ACCION MUNDIAL DE PARLAMENTARIOS
ACTION MONDIALE DES PARLEMENTAIRES

TELEFAX COVER SHEET

TO: MR. SANDY BERGER

DATE: 18 May, 1993

NSC

TIME: _____

FROM: M. Wilkins for Oatun Grinson

3 pages

Fax: (212) 687- 8409 * Phone: (212) 687-7755 *
211 East 43rd Street, Suite 1604, New York, NY 10017, USA

Bell

3537

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

May 25, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH:

TOBY T. GATI *TG*

FROM:

ROSE GOTTEMOELLER *RG*

SUBJECT:

Defense Draft Bill: Cooperative Threat Reduction
Act (DOD 103-006)

NSC does not concur with the proposed draft bill because we believe that there is a clear necessity for the President to be directly involved in the development and coordination of this assistance program, which is a major part of our policy toward the Newly Independent States. The reduction of the nuclear and military threat from the former Soviet Union is a top U.S. national priority that cuts across arms control, nonproliferation, defense and foreign policy lines. Ensuring that this priority accords with our other major national and foreign policy priorities is fundamentally a responsibility of the President and the NSC. The bill, as drafted, does not take account of this responsibility, although the previous (1992) version of the legislation did. The following are our detailed comments:

- In Section 3(a) of the draft bill, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to establish and conduct the programs described in section 3(b). The 1992 version of the bill, attached at Tab B, authorizes the President to carry out these tasks in Section 1412(a). This change from the President to the Secretary of Defense has not been justified. The President should be restored as the authority.
- Sections 4(a) and 4(b), Notice of Proposed Obligations and Semiannual Report, also changes the responsibility for these reporting requirements from the President to the Secretary of Defense. (The requirements are contained in Section 1431(a) and 1432 of the 1992 bill.) These changes have also not been justified. The President should be restored as the party responsible for reporting.

In addition to these objections, specific changes or corrections to the legislation are noted on the draft text of the legislation attached at Tab A.

Concurrences by: Robert Bell, Daniel Boneman and Don Gross

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to Ronald Peterson at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I	Memorandum to Ronald Peterson
Tab A	Incoming legislative referral memorandum and draft text of legislation.
Tab B	Former Soviet Union Demilitarization Act of 1992.

MEMORANDUM FOR RONALD K. PETERSON

FROM: WILLIAM H. ITOH

SUBJECT: Defense Draft Bill: Cooperative Threat Reduction
Act (DOD 103-006)

NSC does not concur with the proposed draft bill because we believe that there is a clear necessity for the President to be directly involved in the development and coordination of this assistance program, which is a major part of our policy toward the Newly Independent States. The reduction of the nuclear and military threat from the former Soviet Union is a top U.S. national priority that cuts across arms control, nonproliferation, defense and foreign policy lines. Ensuring that this priority accords with our other major national and foreign policy priorities is fundamentally a responsibility of the President and the NSC. The bill, as drafted, does not take account of this responsibility, although the previous (1992) version of the legislation did. The following are our detailed comments:

- In Section 3(a) of the draft bill, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to establish and conduct the programs described in section 3(b). The 1992 version of the bill, attached at Tab B, authorizes the President to carry out these tasks in Section 1412(a). We do not agree that this change from the President to the Secretary of Defense has been justified. The President should be restored as the authority.
- Sections 4(a) and 4(b), Notice of Proposed Obligations and Semiannual Report, also changes the responsibility for these reporting requirements from the President to the Secretary of Defense. (The requirements are contained in Section 1431(a) and 1432 of the 1992 bill.) These changes have also not been justified. The President should be restored as the party responsible for reporting.

In addition to these objections, specific changes or corrections to the legislation are noted on the draft text of the legislation attached at Tab A.

Attachments

- Tab A Incoming legislative referral memorandum and draft text of legislation.
- Tab B Former Soviet Union Demilitarization Act of 1992.

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

URGENT

May 18, 1993

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM #D-226
DRAFT #264

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

ACDA - Barbara Starr - (202)647-8478 - 234
ENERGY - Bob Rabben - (202)586-6718 - 209
JUSTICE - Faith Burton - (202)514-2141 - 217
NSC - William H. Itoh - (202)395-3723 - 249
STATE - Bill Keppler - (202)647-2137 - 225

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 Cooperative Threat
Reduction Act (DOD 103-006)

DEADLINE: 3:30 P.M., TODAY, May 18, 1993

COMMENTS: If you do not respond by the deadline, we will assume
that your agency has no comment on this proposal.

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:

- ✓ G. Adams
- ✓ D. Gessaman
- ✓ S. Dotson
- ✓ B. Smith
- ✓ M. Foley
- ✓ K. MacIntyre
- ✓ A. Stigile
- ✓ A. Maldon, WH-LA

*for
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PP*

MAY 18 '93 10:34 FROM OSD-LRS

TO PETERSON

PAGE.004

5/12/93

**DRAFT AUTHORIZATION LANGUAGE TO ACCOMPANY
THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSED APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE ON
FORMER SOVIET UNION THREAT REDUCTION**

TITLE I COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION**SECTION 1 SHORT TITLE**

(a) This title may be cited as the "Cooperative Threat Reduction Act of 1993."

SECTION 2 FINDINGS ON COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION

The Congress finds that it is in the national security interest of the United States --

(1) to facilitate, on a priority basis --

(A) the transportation, storage, safeguarding, and elimination of nuclear and other weapons of the independent states of the former Soviet Union, including the safe and secure storage of fissile materials derived from the elimination of nuclear weapons, dismantlement of intercontinental ballistic missiles ("ICBMs"), ICBM launchers, submarine launched ballistic missiles ("SLBMs"), SLBM launchers, and heavy bombers, and the elimination of chemical and other weapons capabilities;

*and
biological* ✓

(B) the prevention of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their components and destabilizing conventional weapons of the independent states of the former Soviet Union, and the establishment of verifiable safeguards against the proliferation of such weapons;

(C) the prevention of diversion of weapons-related scientific expertise of the former Soviet Union to terrorist groups or third countries; and

(D) other efforts, including housing and retraining of military personnel of the former Soviet Union who are released from military service, designed to reduce the military threat from the former Soviet Union. ✓

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TO PETERSON

PAGE.005

(2) to support the demilitarization of the massive defense-related industry and equipment of the independent states of the former Soviet Union, the conversion of such industry and equipment to civilian purposes and uses and the environmental restoration of former military sites and installations; and

(3) to expand military-to-military and defense contacts between the United States and the independent states of the former Soviet Union.

SECTION 3 AUTHORITY FOR PROGRAMS TO FACILITATE COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION

(a) IN GENERAL - Notwithstanding any other provision of law and in order to directly contribute to the national security interests of the United States, the ~~Secretary of Defense~~ *President* is authorized to establish and conduct the programs described in subsection (b) to assist the independent states of the former Soviet Union in the demilitarization of the former Soviet Union.

(b) TYPES OF PROGRAMS - The programs referred to in subsection (a) are limited to -

(1) facilitating the elimination and the safe and secure transportation and storage of nuclear, chemical and other weapons and their delivery vehicles;

(2) facilitating the safe and secure storage of fissile materials derived from the elimination of nuclear weapons;

(3) establishing programs to prevent the proliferation of weapons, weapons components, and weapons-related technology and expertise;

(4) expanding military-to-military and defense contacts;

(5) facilitating the demilitarization and conversion of military technologies and capabilities into civilian activities and assisting in the environmental restoration of former military sites and installations; and

(6) retraining and housing military personnel of the former Soviet Union who have been released from military service.

(c) United States Participation. -- The programs described in subsection (b) should, to the extent feasible, draw upon United States technology and expertise, especially from the United States private sector.

(d) Restrictions. -- United States assistance authorized by subsection (a) may not be provided unless the President certifies

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TO PETERSON

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to the Congress, on an annual basis, that the proposed recipient county is committed to --

(1) making a substantial investment of its resources for dismantling or destroying such weapons of mass destruction, if such recipient has an obligation under a treaty or other agreement to destroy or dismantle any such weapons;

(2) forgoing any military modernization program that exceeds legitimate defense requirements and forgoing the replacement of destroyed weapons of mass destruction;

(3) forgoing any use in new nuclear weapons of fissionable or other components of destroyed nuclear weapons;

(4) facilitating United States verification of any weapons destruction carried out under applicable international agreements;

(5) complying with all relevant arms control agreements; and

(6) observing internationally recognized human rights, including the protection of minorities.

**SECTION 4. PRIOR NOTICE TO CONGRESS OF OBLIGATION OF FUNDS,
SEMIANNUAL REPORTS AND OMB DETERMINATION**

(a) NOTICE OF PROPOSED OBLIGATIONS. --Not less than 15 days before obligating any funds under section 2, ~~the Secretary of Defense~~ shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and the appropriate congressional committees a report on the proposed obligation. Each such report shall specify the activities and forms of assistance for which the Secretary of Defense plans to obligate such funds.

(b) SEMIANNUAL REPORT. -- Not later than April 30, 1994, and not later than October 30, 1994, ~~the Secretary of Defense~~ shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and the appropriate congressional committees a report on the activities carried out under this title. Each such report shall set forth, for the preceding 6-month period and cumulatively, the following:

(1) The amounts obligated and expended for such activities and the purposes for which they were obligated and expended;

(2) A description of the participation of all United States Government departments and agencies in such

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TO PETERSON

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activities;

(3) A description of the activities carried out and the forms of assistance provided; and

(4) Such other information as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate to fully inform the Congress concerning the operation of the programs and activities carried out under this title.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES. -- As used in this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Appropriations of the House and the Senate, the Committees on Armed Services and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(d) DETERMINATION BY DIRECTOR OF OMB. -- No amount may be obligated for the program under this title unless expenditures for that program have been determined by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to be counted as discretionary spending in the national defense function (050).

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TO PETERSON

PAGE.002

DRAFT

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

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Enclosed is a draft of proposed legislation, "Cooperative Threat Reduction Act of 1993." This proposal is part of the Department of Defense Legislative Program for the 103rd Congress. The Office of Management and Budget advises that this proposal is in accord with the program of the President.

Purpose of the Legislation

The purpose of the legislation is to continue and expand upon the Nunn-Lugar program to facilitate weapons destruction and nonproliferation in the former Soviet Union, as established under Section 108 of the "Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Transfers for Relief From the Effects of Natural Disasters, for Other Urgent Needs, and for Incremental Cost of 'Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm' Act of FY 1992", Public Law 102-229, as amended, and Section 9110 (a) of the Defense Appropriations Act for FY 1993, Public Law 102-484.

The proposal reflects the President's determination that the Nunn-Lugar program will be a critical element of, and would receive high priority within, the U.S. policy of cooperation and partnership with the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine. Through the provision of this assistance, the United States seeks to facilitate the safe transportation, storage, and destruction of nuclear, chemical, and other weapons in the former Soviet Union. It also seeks to assist republics of the former Soviet Union with respect to the prevention of weapons proliferation, defense conversion, the expansion of defense and military contacts, and other U.S. defense-related objectives, thus contributing to our broader goals of strengthening democracy and the transition to a market economy and the newly independent states. At the same time, such assistance helps in a direct way to reduce the current and future security threat to the United States.

The Administration has already taken important actions to ensure continuity in the on-going Nunn-Lugar programs. For example, no change has been made in the certifications made by the Secretary of State on January 16, 1993, that the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine are committed to the six courses of action referred to in Section 108 of P.L. 102-229, as amended, and Section 9110 (a) of P.L. 102-396. (Section 3 (d) of the proposed legislation would require similar Presidential certifications.) In addition, the Administration continues to implement previous U.S. commitments for Nunn-Lugar assistance under existing agreements and has reaffirmed all previous political commitments.

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TO PETERSON

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At the same time, the Administration has concluded that the focus and efficacy of this important program would be best served by a clear and updated statement of Congressional findings that it is in U.S. national security interest to facilitate, on a priority basis, the goals specified in Section 2 of the proposed legislation and by authorizing the Secretary of Defense to establish and conduct the programs to: (1) facilitate the elimination and the safe and secure transportation and storage of nuclear, chemical and other weapons and their delivery vehicles; (2) facilitate the safe and secure storage of fissile materials derived from the elimination of nuclear weapons; (3) establish programs to prevent the proliferation of weapons, weapons components, and weapons-related technology and expertise; (4) expand military-to-military and defense contacts; (5) facilitate the demilitarization and conversion of military technologies and capabilities into civilian activities and the environmental restoration of former military sites and installations; and (6) *VCfan* retain and house military personnel of the former Soviet Union who have been released from military service. These latter two programs would broaden existing authorities to use Nunn-Lugar funds; the purpose here is not to dilute the focus of the Nunn-Lugar program, but to recognize that wide-ranging, priority issues like dismantlement of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems and strengthening safeguards against weapons proliferation require greater flexibility in devising broad solutions. In addition, the proposed legislation would not include certain restrictions found in existing Nunn-Lugar authorities, such as specific ceilings and floors on spending, consistent with our efforts to improve the speed and efficacy of program design and implementation. ✓

The proposed legislation would retain, or modify slightly, existing requirements for notices and reports to Congress, as well as the requirement for determinations by the Director, Office of Management and Budget, since these are important vehicles for ensuring close cooperation within the Executive Branch and between the Secretary of Defense and Congress on this vital program.

Cost and Budget Data

Enactment of this proposal will complement the Administration proposal to appropriate, for the Department of Defense budget in FY 1994, \$400 million for the expanded Nunn-Lugar program. This additional assistance could include assistance provided by contract or by grants, in a separate account to remain available until expended.

Sincerely,

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TO PETERSON

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Legislative Analysis

Section 1 designates the legislation as the "Cooperative Threat Reduction Act of 1993."

Section 2 contains a statement of findings by Congress that it is in U.S. national security interest to facilitate, on a priority basis, efforts undertaken by eligible states of the former Soviet Union to provide for: the safe and secure transportation, storage, safeguarding, and elimination of nuclear and other weapons and their means of delivery; the prevention of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and certain other weapons; the prevention of diversion of weapons-related scientific expertise; and other efforts designed to reduce the military threat from the former Soviet Union. This section updates and refines similar findings in existing law covering the Nunn-Lugar program.

Section 3 contains authorization for the Secretary of Defense to establish and conduct the programs described in the section; describes the types of programs for which assistance under this legislation will be limited; prescribes that the authorized programs should, to the extent feasible, draw upon U.S. technology and expertise, especially from the private sector; and restricts the provision of assistance to those countries for which the President has provided certain certifications to Congress. The commitments subject to Presidential certification are similar to those in existing law, covering the Nunn-Lugar program.

Section 4 establishes requirements for notices that must be provided to Congress by the Secretary of Defense prior to obligating any funds for projects or agreements and establishes report requirements relating to the implementation of the program. This section also requires a determination by Director, Office of Management and Budget that proposed expenditures are to be counted against the defense category of specified discretionary spending limits.

TITLE XIV—DEMILITARIZATION OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Subtitle A—Short Title

SEC. 1401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Former Soviet Union Demilitarization Act of 1992".

Subtitle B—Findings and Program Authority

SEC. 1411. DEMILITARIZATION OF THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION.

The Congress finds that it is in the national security interest of the United States—

(1) to facilitate, on a priority basis—

(A) the transportation, storage, safeguarding, and destruction of nuclear and other weapons of the independent states of the former Soviet Union, including the safe and secure storage of fissile materials, dismantlement of missiles and launchers, and the elimination of chemical and biological weapons capabilities;

(B) the prevention of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their components and destabilizing conventional weapons of the independent states of the former Soviet Union, and the establishment of verifiable safeguards against the proliferation of such weapons;

(C) the prevention of diversion of weapons-related scientific expertise of the former Soviet Union to terrorist groups or third countries; and

(D) other efforts designed to reduce the military threat from the former Soviet Union;

(2) to support the demilitarization of the massive defense-related industry and equipment of the independent states of the former Soviet Union and conversion of such industry and equipment to civilian purposes and uses; and

(3) to expand military-to-military contacts between the United States and the independent states of the former Soviet Union.

SEC. 1412. AUTHORITY FOR PROGRAMS TO FACILITATE DEMILITARIZATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President is authorized, in accordance with this title, to establish and conduct programs described in subsection (b) to assist the demilitarization of the independent states of the former Soviet Union.

(b) **TYPES OF PROGRAMS.**—The programs referred to in subsection (a) are limited to—

(1) transporting, storing, safeguarding, and destroying nuclear, chemical, and other weapons of the independent states of the former Soviet Union, as described in section 212(b) of the Soviet Nuclear Threat Reduction Act of 1991 (title II of Public Law 102-228);

(2) establishing verifiable safeguards against the proliferation of such weapons and their components;

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(3) preventing diversion of weapons-related scientific expertise of the former Soviet Union to terrorist groups or third countries;

(4) facilitating the demilitarization of the defense industries of the former Soviet Union and the conversion of military technologies and capabilities into civilian activities;

(5) establishing science and technology centers in the independent states of the former Soviet Union for the purpose of engaging weapons scientists, engineers, and other experts previously involved with nuclear, chemical, and other weapons in productive, nonmilitary undertakings; and

(6) expanding military-to-military contacts between the United States and the independent states of the former Soviet Union.

(c) **UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION.**—The programs described in subsection (b) should, to the extent feasible, draw upon United States technology and expertise, especially from the United States private sector.

(d) **RESTRICTIONS.**—United States assistance authorized by subsection (a) may not be provided unless the President certifies to the Congress, on an annual basis, that the proposed recipient country is committed to—

(1) making a substantial investment of its resources for dismantling or destroying such weapons of mass destruction, if such recipient has an obligation under a treaty or other agreement to destroy or dismantle any such weapons;

(2) forgoing any military modernization program that exceeds legitimate defense requirements and forgoing the replacement of destroyed weapons of mass destruction;

(3) forgoing any use in new nuclear weapons of fissionable or other components of destroyed nuclear weapons;

(4) facilitating United States verification of any weapons destruction carried out under this title or section 212 of the Soviet Nuclear Threat Reduction Act of 1991 (title II of Public Law 102-228);

(5) complying with all relevant arms control agreements; and

(6) observing internationally recognized human rights, including the protection of minorities.

Subtitle C—Administrative and Funding Authorities

SEC. 1421. ADMINISTRATION OF DEMILITARIZATION PROGRAMS.

(a) **FUNDING.**—(1) In recognition of the direct contributions to the national security interests of the United States of the activities specified in section 1412, funds transferred under sections 108 and 109 of Public Law 102-229 (105 Stat. 1708) are authorized to be made available to carry out this title. Of the amount available to carry out this title—

(A) not more than \$40,000,000 may be made available for programs referred to in section 1412(b)(4) relating to demilitarization of defense industries;

(B) not more than \$15,000,000 may be made available for programs referred to in section 1412(b)(6) relating to military-to-military contacts;

(C) not more than \$25,000,000 may be made available for joint research development programs pursuant to section 1441;

(D) not more than \$10,000,000 may be made available for the study, assessment, and identification of nuclear waste disposal activities by the former Soviet Union in the Arctic region;

(E) not more than \$25,000,000 may be made available for Project PEACE; and

(F) not more than \$10,000,000 may be made available for the Volunteers Investing in Peace and Security (VIPS) program under chapter 89 of title 10, United States Code, as added by section 1322.

(2) Section 221(a) of the Soviet Nuclear Threat Reduction Act of 1991 (title II of Public Law 102-228; 105 Stat. 1695) is amended—

(A) by striking out "fiscal year 1992" and inserting "fiscal years 1992 and 1993"; and

(B) by striking out "\$400,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$800,000,000".

(3) Section 221(e) of such Act is amended—

(A) by inserting "for fiscal year 1992 or fiscal year 1993" after "under part B";

(B) by inserting "for that fiscal year" after "for that program"; and

(C) by striking out "for fiscal year 1992" and inserting in lieu thereof "for that fiscal year".

(b) TECHNICAL REVISIONS TO PUBLIC LAW 102-229.—Public Law 102-229 is amended—

(1) in section 108 (105 Stat. 1708), by striking out "contained in H.R. 3807, as passed the Senate on November 25, 1991" and inserting in lieu thereof "(title II of Public Law 102-228)"; and

(2) in section 109 (105 Stat. 1708)—

(A) by striking out "H.R. 3807, as passed the Senate on November 25, 1991" and inserting in lieu thereof "Public Law 102-228 (105 Stat. 1696)"; and

(B) by striking "of H.R. 3807".

Subtitle D—Reporting Requirements

SEC. 1431. PRIOR NOTICE TO CONGRESS OF OBLIGATION OF FUNDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not less than 15 days before obligating any funds made available for a program under this title, the President shall transmit to the Congress a report on the proposed obligation. Each such report shall specify—

(1) the account, budget activity, and particular program or programs from which the funds proposed to be obligated are to be derived and the amount of the proposed obligation; and

(2) the activities and forms of assistance under this title for which the President plans to obligate such funds, including the projected involvement of United States Government departments and agencies and the United States private sector.

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may be made available for ns pursuant to section 1441; may be made available for cation of nuclear waste dis- t Union in the Arctic region; may be made available for

may be made available for nd Security (VIPS) program d States Code, as added by

ear Threat Reduction Act of 75 Stat. 1695) is amended— 1992" and inserting "fiscal

000" and inserting in lieu

ded— r 1992 or fiscal year 1993"

l year" after "for that pro-

ear 1992" and inserting in

LAW 102-229.—Public Law

708), by striking out "con- e Senate on November 25, 'title II of Public Law 102-

— 07, as passed the Senate on ing in lieu thereof "Public and 7".

requirements

BLIGATION OF FUNDS.

days before obligating any der this title, the President on the proposed obligation.

and particular program or oosed to be obligated are to posed obligation; and sistance under this title for e such funds, including the States Government depart- States private sector.

(b) **INDUSTRIAL DEMILITARIZATION.**—Any report under subsection (a) that covers proposed industrial demilitarization projects shall contain additional information to assist the Congress in determining the merits of the proposed projects. Such information shall include descriptions of—

- (1) the facilities to be demilitarized;
- (2) the types of activities conducted at those facilities and of the types of nonmilitary activities planned for those facilities;
- (3) the forms of assistance to be provided by the United States Government and by the United States private sector;
- (4) the extent to which military production capability will consequently be eliminated at those facilities; and
- (5) the mechanisms to be established for monitoring progress on those projects.

SEC. 1432. QUARTERLY REPORTS ON PROGRAMS.

Not later than 30 days after the end of the last fiscal year quarter of fiscal year 1992 and not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal year quarter of fiscal year 1993, the President shall transmit to the Congress a report on the activities carried out under this title. Each such report shall set forth, for the preceding fiscal year quarter and cumulatively, the following:

- (1) The amounts expended for such activities and the purposes for which they were expended.
- (2) The source of the funds obligated for such activities, specified by program.
- (3) A description of the participation of all United States Government departments and agencies and the United States private sector in such activities.
- (4) A description of the activities carried out under this title and the forms of assistance provided under this title, including, with respect to proposed industrial demilitarization projects, additional information on the progress toward demilitarization of facilities and the conversion of the demilitarized facilities to civilian activities.
- (5) Such other information as the President considers appropriate to fully inform the Congress concerning the operation of the programs authorized under this title.

Subtitle E—Joint Research and Development Programs

SEC. 1441. PROGRAMS WITH STATES OF FORMER SOVIET UNION.

The Congress encourages the Secretary of Defense to participate actively in joint research and development programs with the independent states of the former Soviet Union through the nongovernmental foundation established for this purpose by section 511 of the FREEDOM Support Act of 1992. To that end, the Secretary of Defense may spend those funds authorized in section 1421(a)(1)(C) for support, technical cooperation, in-kind assistance, and other activities with the following purposes:

- (1) To advance defense conversion by funding civilian collaborative research and development projects between scientists and engineers in the United States and in the independent states of the former Soviet Union.

(2) To assist the establishment of a market economy in the independent states of the former Soviet Union by promoting, identifying, and partially funding joint research, development, and demonstration ventures between United States businesses and scientists, engineers, and entrepreneurs in those independent states.

(3) To provide a mechanism for scientists, engineers, and entrepreneurs in the independent states of the former Soviet Union to develop an understanding of commercial business practices by establishing linkages to United States scientists, engineers, and businesses.

(4) To provide access for United States businesses to sophisticated new technologies, talented researchers, and potential new markets within the independent states of the former Soviet Union.

(5) To provide productive research and development opportunities within the independent states of the former Soviet Union that offer scientists and engineers alternatives to emigration and help prevent proliferation of weapons technologies and the dissolution of the technological infrastructure of those states.

TITLE XV—NONPROLIFERATION

SEC. 1501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Weapons of Mass Destruction Control Act of 1992".

SEC. 1502. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the proliferation (A) of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons (hereinafter in this title referred to as "weapons of mass destruction") and related technology and knowledge and (B) of missile delivery systems remains one of the most serious threats to international peace and the national security of the United States in the post-cold war era;

(2) the proliferation of nuclear weapons, given the extraordinary lethality of those weapons, is of particularly serious concern;

(3) the nonproliferation policy of the United States should continue to seek to limit both the supply of and demand for weapons of mass destruction and to reduce the existing threat from proliferation of such weapons;

(4) substantial funding of nonproliferation activities by the United States is essential to controlling the proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction, especially nuclear weapons and missile delivery systems;

(5) the President's nonproliferation policy statement of June 1992, and his September 10, 1992, initiative to increase funding for nonproliferation activities in the Department of Energy are praiseworthy;

(6) the Congress is committed to cooperating with the President in carrying out an effective policy designed to control the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D C. 20506

May 27, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*

FROM: RICHARD HOOKER *RH*

SUBJECT: Proposed Testimony on H.R. 1040 Reserve Officer
Personnel Management Act

We have reviewed and recommend that you concur with the proposed testimony at Tab II. The draft Reserve Officer Personnel Management Act was reviewed and approved by separate action. The proposed testimony will be given June 10 before the Force Requirements and Personnel Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee. It is consistent with Administration policy statements on the subject.

Concurrences by: Keith Hahn *kh* and Jeremy Rosner *JR*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo of concurrence at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memo of Concurrence
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D C 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR JANET R. FORSGREN

FROM: WILLIAM H. ITOH

SUBJECT: Proposed Testimony RE: H.R. 1040 Reserve Officer
Personnel Management Act

The National Security Council Staff has reviewed and concurs in the proposed testimony.

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URGENT

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

May 26, 1993

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM #I-522

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

TRANSPORTATION - Tom Herlihy - (202)366-4687 - 226
VA - Robert Coy - (202)535-8113 - 229
NSC - William H. Itoh - (202)395-3723 - 249
OPM - James N. Woodruff - (202)606-1424 - 331
p.15- HHS - Frances White - (202)690-7760 - 328
p.17- LABOR - Robert A. Shapiro - (202)219-8201 - 330

FROM: JANET R. FORSGREN (for) C. Mustain (for)
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

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

SUBJECT: DEFENSE Proposed Testimony RE: HR 1040,
Reserve Officer Personnel Management Act

DEADLINE: TODAY 4:30 PM May 26, 1993

COMMENTS: The attached testimony is to be delivered on June 10th before the Senate Force Requirements and Personnel Subcommittee (Armed Services). In addition to HR 1040, the testimony discusses a number of other guard and reserve issues.

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

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

CC:

Tom Stanners
Wendell Waites
Roger Adkins
Chris Bertram
Bob Rideout
Ray Kogut
Todd Grams
Justin Kopca
Victor Zafra
Larry Matlack
Carole Kitt
Delphine Motley
Janet Forsgren

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TO SCHREIBER

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CLEARED
FOR OPEN PUBLICATION
SUBJECT TO OMB REVIEW
MAY 25 1993 12

DIRECTORATE FOR FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND SECURITY REVIEW (DASD-FIS)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee:

It is a pleasure for me to appear before this committee and present an overview of National Guard and Reserve. However, I would first like to acknowledge the significant contribution that this Subcommittee has made in its support of the men and women of the National Guard and Reserve. The protections, benefits and incentives for members of our reserve components which the subcommittee has supported or initiated have done much to help us recruit and retain highly qualified Guardsmen and Reservists. The result is National Guard and Reserve forces that have demonstrated their capability to respond when needed.

The following discussion outlines reserve manpower programs in the President's Budget, and notes the gains we have achieved and the plans that are underway.

Selected Reserve Personnel

The President's Budget for Fiscal Year 1994 requests a Selected Reserve personnel end-strength of 1,019,500. As shown in Table I, the request is about 60,000 less than the end strength authorized for Fiscal Year 1993. For comparison, the requested end-strength is equivalent to the Selected Reserve strength in August of 1984 which at that time represented the highest Selected Reserve strength level achieved in the All-Volunteer Force era.

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TABLE I

SELECTED RESERVE END-STRENGTHS

	FY 1992 (Actual)	FY 1993 (Authorized)	FY 1994 (Budget)
ARNG	426,528	422,725	410,000
USAR	302,850	279,515	260,000
USNR	142,314	133,675	113,400
USMCR	42,256	42,315	36,900
ANG	119,083	119,300	117,700
USAFR	<u>81,874</u>	<u>82,300</u>	<u>81,500</u>
DOD TOTAL	1,114,905	1,079,930	1,019,500

The Fiscal Year 1994 Selected Reserve manpower request will place relatively greater overall reliance on National Guard and Reserve forces within the Total Force. The requested end strengths also reflect some mission changes. In aggregate, the Selected Reserve strength proposed for Fiscal Year 1994 will comprise well over one-third of the Total Force.

Full-Time Support Personnel

There are four categories of full-time support personnel who assist in organizing, administering, recruiting and retaining, instructing and training the reserve components. These categories are Active Guard/Reserve (AGR), Military Technicians, active component members who are assigned or attached to or in support of Reserve component organizations, and Federal Civil Service personnel. The first two categories are included in Selected Reserve strength authorizations, with AGR members also subject to a separate congressional authorization. Table II displays the strengths of full-time support personnel who are also members of the Selected Reserve.

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TABLE II

FULL-TIME SUPPORT STRENGTHS

	FY 1992 (Actual)		FY 1993 (Estimate)		FY 1994 (Estimate)	
	AGR	MILTECH	AGR	MILTECH	AGR	MILTECH
ARNG	25,024	29,072	24,686	27,084	24,180	27,259
USAR	13,146	7,747	12,637	7,339	12,542	7,159
USNR	22,807	NA	21,701	NA	19,369	NA
USMCR	2,280	NA	2,205	NA	2,090	NA
ANG	9,042	24,741	9,126	25,424	9,389	24,251
USAFR	<u>642</u>	<u>9,708</u>	<u>636</u>	<u>10,337</u>	<u>648</u>	<u>10,357</u>
DOD TOTAL	73,028	71,268	71,071	70,184	68,218	69,026

Full-time support personnel provide an essential foundation for reserve component unit readiness. Each of the four categories of full-time support personnel provide a special competence and capability within the reserve support mission. The first category -- AGR -- is composed of National Guard and Reserve members serving on active duty or full-time National Guard duty. Military Technicians are Federal Civil Service personnel whose civilian employment is contingent on their continued military membership in the Selected Reserve component which they support.

Active component members and civil service personnel comprise the final two categories of full-time support personnel. As noted above, the Department of Defense recognizes the strengths of each of the four categories of personnel in the

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full-time support programs. Active component members have always been used to support reserve programs. Now, in large part due to congressional initiatives, active component support to the Army National Guard and Army Reserve is being significantly increased. The impact of this important initiative is being carefully monitored.

The final category of full-time support is composed of those Federal Civil Service personnel who are not required to be members of the Selected Reserve. Where a military capability is not required, our policy is that full-time support requirements will be met by Federal Civil Service personnel.

Increased mission responsibility will continue to be placed on the National Guard and Reserve components. With this responsibility comes the requirement to men reserve units to perform their missions and to meet readiness standards. Since the training time of the part-time members of the reserve is limited, it is imperative that sufficient numbers of qualified full-time personnel are authorized to ensure that available time is used effectively and that the sophisticated equipment in today's National Guard and Reserve units is properly maintained. The intent of the Department of Defense is to maintain an adequate level of full-time support commensurate with readiness requirements and program affordability. As resources diminish, so management of this critical program must intensify.

The Department is currently developing more detailed policies with respect to full-time support career management, requirements determination, and force mix. These policies were

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developed in part on the basis of a comprehensive analysis conducted for the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs by the RAND Corporation. The intent is to further improve the quality of the full-time support force and the utility of full-time support to reserve component units and activities.

Transition Programs

During Fiscal Years 1978 through 1989, Selected Reserve strength grew steadily. This growth was not simply the result of bigger budgets calling for higher strength. It was in significant part a result of the impact of the All-Volunteer Force on National Guard and Reserve manpower. By the late 1970s, for the first time since World War II, all enlisted members of the Selected Reserve were volunteers. The result was much higher continuation in reserve service, greater commitment, increased professionalism, and much improved readiness. While Operations DESERT SHIELD/STORM exposed some problems in reserve [and active] forces, the major lesson learned was that reserve members and units did their job as professionals and were vital to the success of coalition forces in the area of operations and to support activities in Europe, the Pacific and the United States.

This success was not achieved without commitment and sacrifice. For the "part-time" members of the [All-Volunteer] reserve forces, training requirements have meant days and weeks away from families and jobs, missed vacations, and anniversaries and birthdays that had to be "rescheduled." Lost opportunities

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in the civilian workplace were balanced with the reward of service to country. These adjustments and compromises, while voluntary, were made over many years by dedicated Guardsmen and Reservists. Career service is as necessary to the readiness of reserve forces as to active forces. Both require trained and experienced NCOs and officers and successful leaders can only be developed over a career of service. As transition programs and voluntary separation incentives were developed for active component members during the force drawdown period, relatively less consideration was initially given to the reserve "part-timers" whose careers were impacted by unit inactivations and relocations and by policies designed to shape reserve forces to achieve the mix of youth and experience needed by the reserve components.

Fortunately, the Congress, and specifically the Committee, recognized this problem and authorized a program of reserve transition assistance. Implementation of these programs was approved by Secretary Aspin and subsequently announced by President Clinton on March 11 in conjunction with his announcement of the Defense Reinvestment and Conversion Initiative. The Services and the reserve components have worked hard on the details of their implementing procedures.

The approved reserve transition programs are intended to treat reserve military members fairly and ensure that the reserve forces will be composed of members with the proper balance of age, grade, skills, and experience. While the overall objectives for management of reserve manpower during the drawdown are much

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the same as the objectives for active force personnel, specific policies to achieve these objectives must take into account the high level of lateral entry that is both possible and desirable in the reserve forces, the part-time nature of these forces, and the limited ability to realign personnel to meet the manpower requirements of specific units.

The reserve component transition initiatives enacted by the Congress and implemented by the Department include: special separation pay for reservists who have completed 20 or more years of service; early qualification for retired pay at age 60 for those with at least 15 but less than 20 years of service; separation pay for Guardsmen and Reservists with at least 6 but less than 15 years of service who are involuntarily separated; post-separation commissary and exchange privileges; continuation of educational assistance under the Montgomery G.I. Bill; and priority affiliation with other units of the Selected Reserve for those who are involuntarily separated short of a full career.

Each Service developed its specific program within uniform guidelines approved by the Secretary of Defense. The Services are ensuring that information describing transition assistance programs is provided to members of the Selected Reserve.

Secretary Aspin has also approved the use of the voluntary separation incentives -- the temporary early retirement authority (TERA), voluntary separation incentive (VSI), and special separation benefit (SSB) -- where needed to assist National Guardsmen and Reservists serving on full-time duty in support of the Guard and Reserve who might otherwise face involuntary

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separation. These incentives will also assist the Services to keep the grade and skill needs of their AGR programs in balance in the face of changing requirements. These benefits and incentives, together with the more gradual reduction of reserve forces, will help us to treat reservists fairly and with respect for their service while we shape the reserve force to meet future threats.

In developing the Department's plans for these and other programs affecting the 950,000 enlisted members of the Selected Reserve, we have relied heavily on the views and advice of the Senior Enlisted Advisor to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs, Chief Master Sergeant Charles F. Joseph and the members of the Reserve Forces Senior Enlisted Advisors Council. The current members of the Council are: Command Sergeant Major George S. Blackwood, ARNG; Command Sergeant Major Collin L. Younger, USAR; Force Master Chief Paul R. Gauthier, USNR; Sergeant Major William M. McDonald, USMCR; Chief Master Sergeant Richard A. Moon, ANG; Chief Master Sergeant James A. Rossi, USAFR; and Master Chief Petty Officer Forrest W. Croom, USCGR. The advice and counsel of these senior NCOs has been further augmented with the initiation of regional DoD Total Force Senior Enlisted Leadership Consortia. These consortia bring together enlisted members in pay grades E7 through E9 from all National Guard and Reserve components over a weekend to discuss issues and challenges facing the reserve components today and in the future.

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Recruiting and Retention in the Selected Reserve

During Fiscal Year 1992, enlistments for Selected Reserve service totalled 191,315. Although the reserve components are either downsizing or remaining at relatively stable manpower strength levels, an effective recruiting program is necessary for a balanced force. Even in times of force drawdown, a steady flow of accessions, both with and without prior service, is needed to fill critical skills and to maintain required grade distribution. While all of the reserve components remain optimistic concerning their ability to reach Fiscal Year 1993 goals, turbulence associated with downsizing and restructuring offers new challenges. While there are fewer positions for which to recruit, many of these positions are hard to fill critical skills. While it would seem, on the surface, that the recruiting and retention mission should be easier, just the opposite is occurring.

The military downsizing has received significant media attention and that has tended to convey the message that new recruits are not needed. The media attention, coupled with the reduction in advertising budgets, is making reserve recruiting more challenging than in the recent past. The reserve components are working to get the message to potential recruits and their counselors that there still exists a need for young people in the reserve components. The Recruiting and Retention resources of the Reserve components included in the President's Budget are as shown in Table III.

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TABLE III

Recruiting Resources by Reserve Component
(\$ in Millions)

	FY 1992 Actual	FY 1993 Programmed	FY 1994 Budget
Army National Guard	237.5	239.1	240.2
Army Reserve	198.6	180.2	162.3
Naval Reserve	75.1	72.6	68.8
Marine Corps Reserve*	35.7	29.1	21.8
Air National Guard	44.0	48.2	46.6
Air Force Reserve	31.4	32.8	33.0
Joint Adv.	<u>0.9</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.3</u>
 DOD TOTAL	 623.2	 603.2	 574.0

As shown in Table IV, the reserve components are placing increased emphasis on the recruitment of trained, qualified prior service personnel in order to minimize training requirements and to capture active component experience during the force drawdown period. Since reserve component recruiting must necessarily focus on units and skills within specific geographic areas, matching skills and grades to accommodate unit needs will remain a challenge.

TABLE IV

DOD SELECTED RESERVE ENLISTED ACCESSIONS

	FY 1991 (Actual)	FY 1992 (Actual)	FY 1993 (thru Feb)
Prior Service	103,709 (56.7%)	116,635 (60.9%)	40,026 (65.2%)
Non-Prior Service	79,187 (43.3%)	74,680 (39.1%)	21,355 (34.8%)
 DOD TOTAL	 182,896	 191,315	 61,381

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At present, strength is at or near target levels for all National Guard and Reserve components. The quality of enlisted accessions remains high, as shown in Table V. Incentive programs, such as targeted bonuses and the Montgomery GI Bill, will remain essential to the success of reserve component manpower programs.

TABLE V

DOD SELECTED RESERVE ENLISTMENTS
(NON-PRIOR SERVICE)

	PERCENT HS DIPL GRAD	PERCENT* AFQT CAT I-III
FY 1991	81%	98%
FY 1992	92%	99%
FY 1993 (thru Mar)	93.6%	98%

* - AFQT categories I-III include enlistees who score average or above on the enlistment test.

The Montgomery GI Bill

The Montgomery GI Bill (MGIB) for the Selected Reserve continues to be important as both a recruiting and retention incentive for the Selected Reserve. It is a non-contributory program which provides educational assistance to Selected Reserve members who enlist, reenlist, or agree to serve in the Selected Reserve for six years. Members must have completed requirements for award of a high school diploma before completing initial entry training. To be eligible for educational assistance under the vocational or technical programs, the enlistment, reenlistment, or agreement to serve must be on or after

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October 1, 1990. Those who continue their service in the Selected Reserve have up to ten years within which to use the entitlement. Benefits are payable, for as long as 36 months of education, at the rate of \$190 per month for full-time pursuit of a program of education and proportionately reduced rates for less than full-time pursuit. The law now also provides for a future automatic increases in the monthly rate based on changes in the Consumer Price Index.

The effectiveness of the MGIB Program for the Selected Reserve can be evaluated in several ways. First, overall participation remains high. As of the end of March 1993, 300,077 members were participating and 62 percent of all members eligible for educational assistance had actually applied for benefits. This was an increase from 57.1 percent at the end of Fiscal Year 1992 (Table VI). Further, 75 percent of those participating do so at the full or 3/4 time level (Table VII). Another measure of the value of the program is its effect on the number of six-year enlistments. Since the inception of the program, new accessions with six-year or greater terms of service have steadily increased. The percentage of accessions without prior military service electing six-year terms has increased from 39 percent of Selected Reserve accessions in Fiscal Year 85 to 91 percent in Fiscal Year 92. Of course, not all of this increase is attributable to the MGIB, since enlistment bonuses and general conditions undoubtedly played a role in these economic decisions, but the program appears to be a significant factor.

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The value of the program as a retention incentive is also clear; particularly for the first six years of a Reservist's military affiliation. This was confirmed by a recent RAND Corporation analysis conducted for the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs.

Administration of the program is shared by the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA). The Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) acts as the central clearing house between DoD and DVA for Service reports on eligibility. Transfer of data to DVA to reflect changes to eligibility status occurs once a week, which help provide timely availability to DVA regional offices. Benefit payments are processed by the DVA.

The Department continues to meet the challenge of administering and maintaining a functional educational benefits system. We have recently put the detailed procedures in place to ensure that eligible service members who are involuntarily released from the Selected Reserve during the force drawdown period maintain their eligibility through the full ten years following initial eligibility. In addition, the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs has initiated a business process analysis to improve program and data management.

The Montgomery GI Bill for the Selected Reserve has worked extremely well in conjunction with targeted Selected Reserve Incentive Programs aimed at specific units and skills. We believe that the MGIB for the Selected Reserve is a significant recruiting and retention tool and will continue to be important in the future.

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Table VI

**Montgomery GI Bill-Selected Reserve Percentage of
Applicants to Eligibles**

<u>Reserve Component</u>	<u>Eligibles</u>	<u>Applicants</u>	<u>ECM Mar 93</u>	<u>FY92</u>	<u>FY91</u>	<u>FY90</u>	<u>FY89</u>
Army National Guard	193,005	118,613	61.4	55.2	45.7	40.0	34.5
Army Reserve	96,592	74,215	76.8	71.2	62.4	57.5	53.0
Naval Reserve	38,912	29,641	76.2	70.9	58.6	49.1	43.2
Marine Corps Reserve	25,324	22,817	90.1	80.0	65.6	59.5	55.2
Air National Guard	69,888	32,614	46.7	45.0	43.2	40.5	38.0
Air Force Reserve	55,967	19,775	35.3	33.4	30.1*	33.8	29.8
Coast Guard Reserve	4,049	2,502	61.8	53.3	45.3	**	30.9
Total	483,737	300,077	62.0	57.1	49.2	44.7	39.7
Selected Reserve							

* In October 1990, Air Force Reserve members who had not used all their entitlement were added back in the "Eligible" total. This was the result of the additional educational programs authorized by Public Law 101-189.

** An accurate calculation for the Coast Guard change in Fiscal Year 1990 is not possible due to data corrections made in that year.

Table VII

**Montgomery GI Bill-Selected Reserve
Level of Individual Participation by Component
(January 1993)**

<u>Reserve Component</u>	<u>Full Time</u>	<u>3/4 Time</u>	<u>1/2 Time</u>	<u>Less Than 1/2 Time or Other</u>	<u>Percent Full or 3/4</u>
Army National Guard	43,350	8,363	9,564	4,243	79%
Army Reserve	25,106	5,320	6,200	2,569	78%
Naval Reserve	7,907	2,130	3,028	1,343	70%
Marine Corps Reserve	9,191	2,017	1,835	750	81%
Air National Guard	11,307	2,916	4,837	2,349	66%
Air Force Reserve	5,304	1,833	3,150	1,725	59%
Coast Guard Reserve	22	4	7	1	76%
Total					
Selected Reserve*	102,187	22,583	28,621	12,980	75%

*Eligibility for less than half-time study began in November 1980. This table includes participants in the four categories indicated, totaling 166,871, except for an additional 1,593 Coast Guard participants. A breakdown for Coast Guard participants is not shown because VA/DoD accounting procedures and pay procedures are not compatible. The remaining 173,706 of the total 300,077 participants are in suspended, terminated, or other categories.

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Medical Recruiting and Retention

In view of the changing threat, military medical requirements are being reassessed. Regardless of the eventual size of active and reserve forces, it is imperative that the proper mix of health care providers and support personnel be available to provide care to military members and their families, while maintaining wartime and contingency readiness capabilities.

In recent years, several programs, to include the Health Professions Stipend Program for Reserve Service, Health Professions Loan Repayment Program, and the Bonus Test Program, have been developed and implemented to help improve potential wartime shortfalls of medical personnel. These programs were and continue to be successful in allowing us to tailor reserve component medical recruiting to wartime needs.

However, in the wake of the Persian Gulf conflict and the activation of more than 28,000 health care officers and 130,000 medical enlisted members, there continue to be some difficulties in recruiting qualified medical professionals to the reserve components.

During and immediately following the Persian Gulf Conflict there was significant concern that reserve health care professionals would leave reserve service at the earliest opportunity. As a result, surveys of health care professionals conducted by the Military Departments and the Department of Defense following the Persian Gulf Conflict focused on the intent of such members to leave active reserve service. These surveys

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indicated areas of concern and dissatisfaction but did not support earlier fears of large post-conflict exodus of health care professionals. While concerns about an increase in resignations of medical practitioners following Operation DESERT STORM were warranted, nothing like the "meltdown" predicted from many quarters occurred. This does not mean that this issue does not remain a concern, particularly with respect to the ability to attract health care providers into Reserve service.

The reserve components indicate they are having difficulty in recruiting physicians and nurses and other health care professionals. The reasons indicated for these difficulties vary, but the difficulties appear to be affecting all components to some degree.

Analysis of the actual retention of medical personnel indicates that in all reserve components, service members, officer and enlisted, who were activated have been retained at higher rates than those who were not. Retention, particularly of physicians, does vary somewhat by reserve component.

The long term significance of the lower accessions to the reserve component and perhaps slightly increased losses cannot be determined at this time. We will be better able to judge when medical wartime requirements are identified in view of the new threats and the active/reserve mix in the medical area best suited to meet wartime requirements is determined.

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TO SCHREIBER

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National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve

No discussion of recruiting and retention resources is complete without the mention of the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (NCESGR). This agency, established in 1972 to support reserve component programs in the all-Volunteer Force era, is responsible for promoting both public and private understanding of the National Guard and Reserve and gaining employer and community support through programs, personnel policies, and practices that encourage employee and citizen participation in National Guard and Reserve programs. NCESGR, through its Washington staff of 27 and 4,000 volunteers in 55 state, territory, and District of Columbia committees, serves as a conduit between Guardsmen, Reservists, employers, and the public by informing, educating, mediating, and providing informal resolution to employer/reservist problems.

National Committee programs help convince civilian employers of the importance of the reserve components to national security and the Total Force. Last year, for example, NCESGR sponsored 53 Bosslifts hosting 1,670 employers and civic leaders. Pro bono support from the Advertising Council has been of significant value to this important activity and to the Guard and Reserve. The Council made two campaign distributions of NCESGR public service advertising materials during 1992. A full ad campaign distribution to include television, radio, print, billboards, and bus shelter posters was distributed by the Advertising Council during the first two weeks of November 1992.

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TO SCHREIBER

PAGE.020

The Committee's Ombudsman Directorate responded to some 5,000 inquiries on matters concerning the employment rights and protections of reservists last year. Volunteer ombudsmen in each state handled hundreds of additional cases. Their efforts to explain to reservists and employers what the Veteran's Reemployment Rights Act requires help to ensure that reservists are afforded the necessary time away from their job for them to meet reserve training requirements.

Reserve Manpower Management Programs

Individual Ready Reserve

The Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) is the principal source of trained individuals for military manpower shortages in active and reserve units in the event of a major or protracted conflict.

Effective management of the IRR became a DoD priority in 1986 with implementation of a program of in-person screening of the IRR. The intent of in-person screening is to reinforce the individual's awareness of his or her continuing military obligation and to validate readiness through the identification of any factors which might impact on a reservist's availability for mobilization. This program is usually a one-day muster to a recruiting station or military installation near the reservist's home. It has been very successful. The continuing need for effective management of the IRR was evidenced when some 23,000 members of the IRR of the Army Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve were called to active duty without their consent during Operation DESERT STORM.

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With the reduced threat of a short notice full mobilization, IRR in-person screening will be reduced in scope and targeted on the skills most likely to be needed in regional contingencies. The President's Budget for Fiscal Year 1994 provides the following resources for in-person screening:

TABLE VIII

IRR MUSTER SCREENING
(\$ in 000)

	FY 1992 (Actual) Participants/Cost	FY 1993 (Estimate) Participants/Cost	FY 1994 (Budget) Participants/Cost
DOD TOTAL	74,220 / 68,160	84,782 / 88,917	70,914 / 68,177
Percent of IRR	10.0%	10.5%	8.5%

All Services have taken initiatives to ensure quality IRR screening to maximize scarce resources. They have demonstrated proactive management of the IRR, with more automation of the administrative processes associated with screening. The Services also conduct a mail screening of IRR members to fulfill the statutory requirement for the continuous screening of units and members of the Ready Reserve. Table IX reflects actual and projected IRR strength.

TABLE IX

IRR Strength

	FY 1992 <u>Actual</u>	FY 1993 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 1994 <u>Projected</u>
ARNG (ING)	7,236	10,507	10,507
USAR	418,592	456,313	447,001
USNR	144,681	170,750	200,450
USMCR	64,200	61,315	62,572
<u>USAFR</u>	<u>108,187</u>	<u>107,006</u>	<u>111,000</u>
DOD TOTALS	742,896	805,891	831,530

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Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS)

The National Guard and Reserve DEERS Enrollment Program supports all members of the reserve components not on full-time duty, members of the Retired Reserve and their more than 1.6 million eligible dependents. This program ensures accurate and timely verification of eligibility to use reserve commissary, exchange, and morale, welfare and recreation (MWR) privileges, as well as ensuring timely identification of eligibility for medical care upon the member's order to active duty in excess of 30 days during peacetime or under contingency or emergency conditions. Enrollment in DEERS has become a standard part of reserve personnel support policy and issuing reserve member and dependant identification cards is mandatory.

The National Guard and Reserve DEERS Enrollment Program was validated during Operations DESERT SHIELD/STORM when entitlements were automatically assigned to over 300,000 enrolled dependents within 24 hours of activation of the reserve members. This allowed the activation process to proceed at a faster pace than expected.

To facilitate peacetime program administration we have provided over 6,000 National Guard and Reserve units the DEERS Enrollment Diskette System. This system was designed to support National Guard and Reserve units who do not have access to on-line communications with the DEERS data base. As a result, processing DEERS enrollment through manually prepared paper forms was discontinued in March 1993. The Diskette system has also reduced the enrollment data error rejection rate to less than one

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percent and reduced the enrollment and data maintenance time-frame from six processing weeks to less than 10 processing days.

The National Guard and Reserve are moving rapidly to on-line communication access to DEERS as part of their involvement with the forthcoming Department of Defense machine readable military and dependent identification cards that will be produced by the Real-Time Automated Personnel Identification System (RAPIDS). Issuing the machine readable identification card to the National Guard and Reserve is planned to begin simultaneously with the active components in 1994.

Family Support and Readiness

Family support is essential to members of the reserve components, both during peacetime training and when their service results in family separation. Operations DESERT SHIELD/STORM provided the first combat-related test of the family support programs that had been developed over the past decade. We learned that where we had ongoing family support and readiness programs, the "family team" mobilized on both the homefront and the battlefield. Subsequent personal contact and research have validated the importance of on-going family support and family readiness programs as a solution to many of the unique problems associated with the activation of the National Guard and Reserve.

The Gulf War reaffirmed our commitment to family readiness and family support. One of the most impressive aspects of DESERT SHIELD/STORM was the activation of over 470 National Guard Family Centers. These Family Centers, working in collaboration with

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agencies, schools, mental health professionals, organizations, individual service providers, and businesses, provided quality family care to dependents of deployed active duty and reserve members. The success of this National Guard program validated the need for continued emphasis on maintaining reserve family readiness as an integral part of force readiness.

To achieve this goal, we have formed a Family Readiness Committee, composed of National Guard and Reserve representatives to examine our current family support structure and develop the family readiness infrastructure of the future. In addition, we will soon initiate, in conjunction with the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Personnel Support, Families and Education, a comprehensive business process review of National Guard and Reserve Family Readiness. This will provide a baseline from which to develop the infrastructure for family readiness in the future.

Reserve Individuals Account

Last year we initiated, with support from the Logistics Management Institute (LMI), an evaluation of the costs, benefits, and feasibility of changes to reserve component manpower programming and accounting procedures so as to separately identify and account for non-deployable Selected Reservists. This project is well underway and existing reserve component procedures have been documented. The completion of the effort will directly support the intent of the Army Guard Combat Reform Initiative contained in section 1115 of the Fiscal Year 1993 National Defense Authorization Act.

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Service Credit for Reserve Retirement

The determination of the active and reserve service creditable towards a reserve retirement and of creditable retirement points is made in accordance with the provisions of chapter 67 of title 10, United States Code. The law has not changed significantly since its enactment in 1948. Actual calculation of creditable service has been determined under individual Service regulations. The process is complex and time consuming, and lack of adequate data on retirement credit for reservists has frustrated DoD managers and individual reservists. Recognizing these problems, we initiated a business process improvement in September 1992. All reserve components participated in this definitive review. Two major recommendations resulted: (1) Establish uniform DoD policy for the management of new retirement credit data and publish it in a DoD Instruction; and (2) Establish a central repository where retirement data can be maintained in standard format to simplify administrative procedures when members transfer from one Service or component to another. The DoD Instruction was circulated for coordination earlier this month, thus establishing the basis for implementation of the second recommendation.

Incapacitation Pay

The activation of reservists during the Persian Gulf Conflict exposed unexpected variations in the procedures employed in providing incapacitation benefits to members. In some cases, Service procedures often resulted in long delays before receipt

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of incapacitation pay. The working group also found inconsistent procedures for determination of the benefit to be paid among the reserve components.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs and the Services worked together to discuss incapacitation issues, procedures and requirements. The first detailed DoD policy guidance for reserve incapacitation benefits was issued as a DoD Directive in December, 1992. The Directive establishes the procedures necessary to ensure that National Guardsmen and Reservists are promptly paid when they are incapacitated and that pay will continue without interruption when the period of incapacitation extends beyond the statutory six-month review point.

Reserve Officer Personnel Management Act

Discussion of National Guard and Reserve manpower programs would not be complete without discussion of the Reserve Officer Personnel Management Act, more commonly referred to as "ROPMA." The Department of Defense strongly supports the enactment of H.R. 1040, ROPMA. ROPMA will greatly assist in the management of Reserve commissioned officers and it will help us ensure the most effective use of the Reserve components within the Total Force.

As you know, ROPMA, as originally submitted to the Congress by the Department of Defense in 1985, was patterned after the Defense Officer Personnel Management Act (DOPMA) of 1980. ROPMA will provide the statutory framework to effectively manage over a quarter of a million reserve commissioned officers who are in an

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TO SCHREIBER

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active status and not on the active-duty list. It will provide necessary flexibility in the management of the reserve officer force while at the same time assuring visible and equitable career opportunities for reserve officers. We believe ROPMA will provide statutory parameters within which we can maintain an officer force that meets requirements and is sufficiently flexible to operate effectively in an environment of changing threats and national security needs.

Enactment of H.R. 1040 will complete the modernization of Department of Defense officer management systems that began in 1980 with passage of the Defense Officer Personnel Management Act, and moved forward with enactment of the Warrant Officer Management Act in December of 1991. The Administration supports H.R. 1040, however, it would increase outlays; therefore, it is subject to the pay-as-you-go requirement of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (OBRA). OMB's preliminary scoring estimate of this bill for fiscal years 1994-1998 is less than \$500,000.

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TO SCHREIBER

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FY 1993 thru March 1993

ENLISTED ACCESSIONS SUMMARY

	NPS	PS	TOTAL
ARNG	11,543	17,713	29,256
USAR	11,555	14,264	25,819
USNR	1,219	9,575	10,794
USMCR	2,314	2,233	4,547
ANG	1,147	2,968	4,115
<u>USAFR</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>3,186</u>	<u>3,589</u>
DOD TOTAL	26,631	43,705	70,416

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D C. 20506

May 27, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*FROM: RICHARD HOOKER *RH*

SUBJECT: H.R. 1378 Technical Corrections to Defense-Related Laws

We have reviewed and recommend you concur with this proposed legislation. H.R. 1378 makes certain technical corrections to existing legislation and enhances the Secretary of Defense's flexibility in managing Department funds for maintenance of property at military installations.

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

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo of concurrence at Tab I

Attachments

Tab I Memo of Concurrence

Tab II Incoming Correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN PODESTA

FROM: WILLIAM H. ITOH

SUBJECT: H.R. 1378 Technical Corrections to Defense Related
Laws

The National Security Council Staff has reviewed and concurs in
H.R. 1378 as proposed.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFFING DOCUMENT

TIME STAMP

SYSTEM LOG NUMBER: 3870

ACTION OFFICER: Hahn

DUE: 26 MAY 1993

☐ Prepare Memo For Lake/Berger

☐ Appropriate Action

☐ Prepare Memo For Podesta

☐ Prepare Memo For Itoh

☒ Prepare Memo ITOH TO PODESTA

to _____

CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS*

PHONE* to action officer at ext. 6923

Concur	FYI	Concur	FYI	Concur	FYI
☐	☐ Andreasen	☐	☐ Harris	☐	☐ Riedel
☐	☐ Andricos	☐	☐ Holl	☒	☐ Rosner
☐	☐ Aoki	☐	☐ Hooker	☐	☐ Saeed
☐	☐ Barth	☐	☐ Hull	☐	☐ Sanner
☐	☐ Beers	☐	☐ Indyk	☐	☐ Schwartz
☐	☒ Bell	☐	☐ Jett	☐	☐ Sheehan
☐	☐ Burns	☐	☒ Jones	☐	☐ Spalter
☐	☐ Canas	☐	☐ Kelly	☐	☐ Tenet
☐	☐ Clarke	☐	☐ Kristoff	☐	☐ Tilley
☐	☐ Clarke, P.	☐	☐ Kupchan	☐	☐ Van Eron
☐	☐ Claussen	☐	☐ Kyle	☐	☐ Waguespack
☐	☐ Farrell	☐	☐ Lowenkron	☐	☐ Walker
☐	☐ Fauver	☐	☐ Menan	☐	☐ Walsh
☐	☐ Feinberg	☐	☐ Merchant	☐	☐ Wayne
☐	☐ Forsythe	☐	☐ Morley	☐	☐ Wiedemann
☐	☐ Fry	☐	☐ O'Leary	☐	☐ Wilson
☐	☐ Gati	☐	☐ Owens-Kirkpatrick	☐	☐ Witkowsky
☐	☐ Gottemoeller	☐	☐ Poneman	☒	☐ <u>KRECKO</u>
☐	☒ Gross	☐	☐ Primosch	☐	☒ <u>WOLIN</u>
☐	☐ Hahn	☐	☐ Rice	☐	☐ _____

INFORMATION

☒ Itoh

☒ Kenney

☒ Soderberg

☒ Exec Sec Desk

☐ Lake

☐ Berger

☒ Records Mgmt.

COMMENTS

Logged By [Signature]

Return to Records Mgmt.
379 OEGB

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/26/93 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 5/26/93
 ENROLLED BILL H.R. 1378 -- MAKING TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS IN
 DEFENSE-RELATED LAWS
 SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MONTOYA	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NUSSBAUM	☐	☒
GEARAN	☐	☐	PASTER	☐	☐
NEEL	☐	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
PANETTA	☐	☐	RUBIN	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	SEGAL	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
HERMAN	☐	☐	VARNEY	☐	☐
LAKE	☒	☐	WATKINS	☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
McGINTY	☐	☐	CLERK	☐	☒

REMARKS: I assume you're ok on this bill, but can you give it a quick look
 JDP

RESPONSE:

JOHN D. PODESTA
 Assistant to the President
 and Staff Secretary
 Ext. 2702



THE DIRECTOR

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

May 25, 1993

13 MAY 26 A10:04

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill H.R. 1378 - Making Technical Corrections
in Defense-Related Laws
Sponsors - Reps. Sisisky (D) VA and Hansen (R) UT

Last Day for Action

June 1, 1993 - Tuesday

Purpose

(1) Makes a technical correction in a Department of Defense (DOD) law affecting the employment rights of certain DOD employees, (2) makes miscellaneous technical and clerical amendments to defense-related laws, and (3) gives the Secretary of Defense greater flexibility in managing property at military installations during fiscal year 1993.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
Department of Defense	Approval
Office of Personnel Management	No objection (Informally)
Department of Education	No objection (Informally)
Department of the Treasury	No objection (Informally)
Department of Commerce	No comment (Informally)

Discussion

H.R. 1378 would make a number of technical and clerical corrections and clarifying changes in laws affecting DOD. These changes are intended to correct technical errors and to ensure that the provisions conform to congressional intent.

Summary of the Enrolled Bill

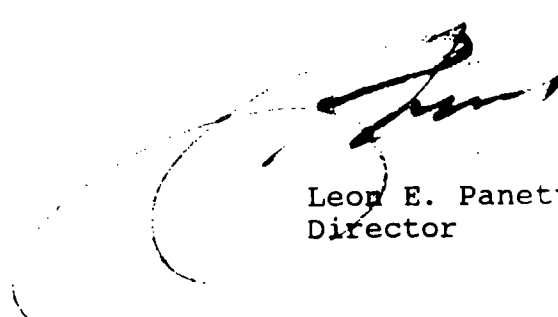
Title I would make a technical correction to address an unintended consequence of current law. During a reduction-in-force (RIF), current law (P.L. 101-510) entitles certain DOD acquisition (i.e., contracting) employees to maintain eligibility for other positions of the same grade and level of responsibility. Title I of H.R. 1378 would allow these employees to maintain eligibility for positions of the same, similar, or lower grade and level of responsibility during a RIF.

Title II would make numerous technical and clerical corrections to defense-related laws. For example, Title II would correct erroneous section references and cross references to other provisions of law and provide stylistic consistency among different sections of defense laws.

Title III would allow DOD to use operation and maintenance funds for certain major repair projects and minor construction projects. Under current law, only funds appropriated to DOD's Real Property Maintenance account can be used by DOD to carry out major repair and minor construction projects. This change would give the Secretary greater flexibility in managing the property at military installations during fiscal year 1993.

Conclusion and Recommendations

We join DOD in recommending approval of H.R. 1378, which passed both the House and Senate by voice vote.



Leon E. Panetta
Director

Enclosures



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

24 MAY 1993

The Honorable Leon E. Panetta
Director, Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Panetta:

This letter presents the views of the Department of Defense on enrolled enactment H.R. 1378, 103d Congress, an act "To amend title 10, United States Code, to revise the applicability of qualification requirements for certain acquisition workforce positions in the Department of Defense, to make necessary technical corrections in that title and certain other defense-related laws, and to facilitate real property repairs at military installations and minor military construction during fiscal year 1993."

The Department of Defense recommends that the President approve the enrolled bill.

In title I, the bill makes a necessary technical correction to an unintended consequence of the Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act (Title XII of Public Law 101-510).

Current law could cause some civilian employees serving in contracting positions to lose employment rights that they otherwise would have during a reduction-in-force. Specifically, current law entitles certain employees to maintain eligibility for other positions in the same grade and at the same level of responsibility. H.R. 1378 preserves the rights of these employees that civil servants have always had by allowing them to retain eligibility for position of the same, similar or lower grade and level of responsibility during a reduction-in-force.

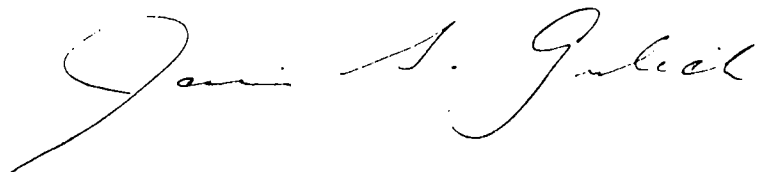
In title II, the bill makes numerous technical and clerical amendments to the following laws: title 10, United States Code; the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484); the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (Public Law 102-190); title 37, United States Code; the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1984 (Public Law 98-94); the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101-189); and the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98 et seq.).

In addition to making stylistic changes and corrections to grammar, spelling and punctuation, these amendments eliminate confusion and ambiguity by correcting inconsistent and duplicative amendments, duplicate section numbers, and obsolete cross-references and by clarifying awkwardly worded provisions.

In title III, the bill makes a meaningful correction to title II of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1993 (Public Law 102-396) to authorize the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of a military department to use certain operation and maintenance funds appropriated to the Secretary concerned to carry out a major repair project that costs \$15,000 or more, or a minor construction project that costs between \$15,000 and \$300,000.

Prior to the enactment of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1993, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments were able to use operation and maintenance funds to fund important, but previously unfunded projects falling in these two categories, without having to reprogram the money. This use was effected typically at the end of the fourth quarter of the fiscal year. Title III of H.R. 1358 corrects the presumably inadvertent omission from the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1993, of the authorization to do so and restores to the Secretaries important flexibility in the use of operation and maintenance funds.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "James S. Gwalt". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".