

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

Chron File - November 1993 #1 [5]

Staff Office-Individual:

Defense Policy-Bell, Robert

Original OA/ID Number:

48

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	Duplicate of vz4495_001a. Record ID: 9308395. (1 page)	10/28/1993	P1/b(1)
001b. memo	Duplicate of vz4495_001b. Record ID: 9308395. (13 pages)	10/21/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 48

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - November 1993 #1 [5]

2016-0152-F

vz4500

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

~~SECRET~~

UNCLASSIFIED WITH
~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

8395

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

November 8, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RB*
FROM: PETER FEAVER *PDF*
SUBJECT: Letter to General Sullivan

General Sullivan recently sent you two memos, one covering his visit to Russia and the other covering readiness concerns. Per your request, prepared at Tab I is a letter to General Sullivan expressing your appreciation for his memos.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter to General Sullivan at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Letter to General Sullivan
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

UNCLASSIFIED WITH
~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Gordon:

Thank you for your recent memoranda. I read with great interest your impressions on your visit to Russia and also your views concerning the readiness matters we discussed.

I appreciate your efforts to keep me informed of the Army's views on national security policy. As you know, I share your commitment to manage the transition to a post-Cold War defense footing with a minimum of dislocation to the men and women who serve in our armed forces.

Sincerely,

Anthony Lake
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

Gordon Sullivan
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff
Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	Duplicate of vz4495_001a. Record ID: 9308395. (1 page)	10/28/1993	P1/b(1)

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001b. memo	Duplicate of vz4495_001b. Record ID: 9308395. (13 pages)	10/21/1993	P1/b(1)
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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

November 9, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RG*FROM: STEVEN R. JONES *SJ*SUBJECT: Defense Proposed Testimony on Polar Satellite
Convergence (LRM M-887)

OMB requests views on the proposed November 9 testimony by Dr. George Schneider, DoD, before the Subcommittee on Space of the Committee on Science, Space and Technology. The DoD testimony describes the current triagency (DoD, NOAA, NASA) and OSTP-led interagency efforts to define a single converged operational meteorological and environmental polar satellite.

The testimony was discussed during a November 8 working group. Due to the two-hour turnaround, I phoned in the changes marked at Tab II to OMB.

Concurrence by: Jeremy Rosner *JR*RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES J. JUKES

FROM: WILLIAM H. ITOH

SUBJECT: DoD Proposed Testimony on Polar Satellite
Convergence (LRM M-887)

The NSC concurs with the proposed DoD testimony with the following exceptions (previously faxed to Mr. Jeff Weinberg).

Page 2, continued paragraph, line 13: "...results of our triagency effort will be available by ~~the end of~~ December..."

Page 4, paragraph 2, lines 15/16: "...~~the~~ an OSTP-led Interagency Working Group will ~~begin to~~ develop..."

These changes are consistent with those changes discussed at the November 8 Convergence IWG.

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

8737 *Wagner*
TESTIMONY *total*

TESTIMONY

November 8, 1993

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM #M-887

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

COMMERCE - Michael A. Levitt - (202)482-3086 - 324
NASA - Jeff Lawrence - (202)358-1948 - 219
NSC - William H. Itoh - (202)395-3723 - 249
OSTP - Chris Clary - (202)456-7116 - 288

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

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

SUBJECT: DEFENSE Proposed Testimony on Polar satellite
convergence

DEADLINE: 2PM November 8, 1993

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

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

CC:

Howard Paster
Greg Simon
Elaine Kamarck
Rich Dalbello
Jeff Hofgard
Margaret Yao
Bill Halter
Ken Schwartz
Harry Meyers
Jeff Payne
Don Gessaman
Arnie Donahue
Tony Wu
Kathy Peroff
Jack Fellows
Sarah Horrigan

OUSD(R) S&SS M&SS

Nov 8.93 9:48 No.002 P.02

TESTIMONY OF
DR. GEORGE R. SCHNEITER
DIRECTOR, STRATEGIC AND SPACE SYSTEMS
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (ACQUISITION)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SPACE
of the
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY

9 NOVEMBER 1993

Mr Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

Thank you for the opportunity to speak to you today on the subject of the convergence of civilian and Defense polar-orbiting environmental satellites. The Departments of Defense (DOD) and Commerce (DOC) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are seeking to identify realistic opportunities for additional cost savings through further integration of all or parts of the DOD and DOC operational polar-orbiting environmental satellite programs and the NASA Earth Observing System (EOS) research and development program.

Over the past 20 years, eight major studies have examined convergence of the DOD Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP) and the DOC Polar-Orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite (POES) program. As a result, there is a significant amount of technical commonality between DMSP and POES to include a common

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Nov 8.93 9:49 No.002 P.03

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spacecraft bus and launch vehicle and shared ground processing duties. The fundamental differences in DOD and DOC missions and requirements have in the past precluded total convergence. While the missions and requirements remain different, the landscape has changed enough that there is a renewed opportunity and commitment in examining how we might merge our two programs, capitalize on NASA R&D efforts, and produce a national system that satisfies core civil and national security requirements. We have made progress with regard to most of the historical roadblocks and are looking at a range of alternatives that will satisfy both civil and military requirements. Initial results of our ^{Triagency} effort will be available by the end of December to the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) for the White House review that will produce the implementation plan.

Over the last four years the world's political climate has changed dramatically from bi-polar to multi-polar. Nevertheless, DOD requirements for polar-orbiting environmental satellite data have not changed. An assured capability to obtain timely, accurate environmental satellite data on a global basis is critical to supporting military operational forces and national systems. Therefore, how DOD core requirements will be met with certainty by a single U.S. converged system is critical to the way we view any convergence option.

OUSD(A) S&SS MRSS

Nov 8,93 9:49 No.002 P.04

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DOD's polar-orbiting environmental satellites provide data for a broad range of missions. Cloud imagery data can be immediately read out by the Air Force, Navy, Marine, and Army theater warfighters to support contingency operations. These data also provide input to the unique cloud analysis and forecast capability at the Air Force Global Weather Central supporting national systems and missions worldwide. Microwave imagery data provide the only means for the Navy to determine wind speeds over the open ocean for fleet operations and are not available from any other source. These data also provide the Army with precipitation information to determine cross-country mobility of armor forces. Temperature and moisture measurements optimize electro-optical weapons performance, are critical for army artillery and missile targeting, and are used as numerical weather prediction model input to forecast weather patterns over data-denied areas. In addition, space environmental data enable alerts and warnings for space system operations.

The DOD believes converging to a single U.S. operational system is not contrary to satisfying national security requirements. Our vision is for a joint national operational program where both DOD and DOC have a significant role and involvement and where DOC and NASA would continue to be the interface to the national and international civilian communities.

OUSD(A) S&SS M&SS

Nov 8.93 9:49 No.002 P.05

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The triagency study is addressing all the dimensions that will have to be successfully resolved or executed in order to achieve the goal of a converged system. Some of the items being addressed are: (1) how a converged system will be acquired, managed, and operated, so as to be responsive to both civil and military requirements; (2) a range of converged architectures; (3) how the current DOD and DOC programs will be brought into synchronization to enable convergence at the same time; (4) agency roles and responsibilities; (5) and how the agencies will budget for the converged system. The most cost-effective convergence solution that meets core civil and national security requirements has yet to be fully defined and agreed upon. A final study report will be presented to the Triagency Steering Committee in mid-December. At that point, ^{an} ~~the~~ OSTP-led interagency *Working Group* will ~~begin to~~ develop the Administration's implementation plan for a converged system. The OSTP will be the Administration focus for reviewing the final decisions on converged system architecture, management, operations, budgeting, and agency roles and responsibilities and will report to Congress in April of next year.

The driving force behind this convergence effort is the need to reduce development, production, and operational costs and save the nation money. However, it is premature to address cost savings. The triagency study is currently developing rough order of magnitude cost estimates for

DUSD(A) S&SS M&SS

Nov 8.93 9:50 No.002 P.06

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different convergence options. Preliminary estimates of savings will be available in the report submitted to Congress in April 1994, along with preliminary budget profiles.

This concludes my remarks. I will be pleased to respond to any questions you might have.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

November 9, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*
FROM: STEVEN R. JONES *J*
SUBJECT: NASA Proposed Testimony on Polar Satellite
Convergence (LRM M-886)

OMB requests views on the proposed November 9 testimony by Mr. William F. Townsend, NASA, before the Subcommittee on Space of the Committee on Science, Space and Technology. The NASA testimony describes the current triagency (DoD, NOAA, NASA) and OSTP-led interagency efforts to define a single converged operational meteorological and environmental polar satellite.

The testimony was discussed during a November 8 working group. Due to the two-hour turnaround, I phoned in the changes marked at Tab II to OMB.

Concurrence by: Jeremy Risher *JR*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES J. JUKES

FROM: WILLIAM H. ITOH

SUBJECT: NASA Proposed Testimony on Polar Satellite
Convergence (LRM M-886)

The NSC concurs with the proposed NASA testimony with the following exceptions (previously faxed).

Page 2, first full paragraph, line 3: "...on creating a single ~~civilian~~ operational polar satellite system..."

Page 2, last paragraph, lines 5/6: "...formed a ~~Senior~~ an Interagency Working Group on Convergence..."

These changes are consistent with those changes discussed at the November 8 Convergence IWG.

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

TESTIMONY

November 5, 1993

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM #M-886

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

COMMERCE - Michael A. Levitt - (202)482-3086 - 324
DEFENSE - Samuel T. Brick, Jr. - (703)697-1305 - 325
NSC - William H. Itoh - (202)395-3723 - 249
OSTP - Chris Clary - (202)456-7116 - 288

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

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

SUBJECT: NASA Proposed Testimony on Polar satellite
convergence

DEADLINE: 1PM November 8, 1993

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

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

CC:
Howard Paster
Greg Simon
Ealine Kamarck
Rich Dalbello
Jeff Hofgard
Margaret Yao
Bill Halter
Ken Schwartz
Harry Meyers
Jeff Payne
Don Gessaman
Arnie Donahue
Tony Wu
Kathy Peroff
Jack Fellows
Sarah Horrigan

8720
4 pages
total
TESTIMONY

**Statement of
Mr. William F. Townsend
Deputy Associate Administrator
Office of Mission to Planet Earth
National Aeronautics and Space Administration**

**before the
Subcommittee on Space
Committee on Science, Space and Technology
U.S. House of Representatives**

November 9, 1993

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

I am pleased to appear before the Subcommittee today to report on the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) discussions with the Departments of Commerce (DOC) and Defense (DOD) on the establishment of a converged polar satellite program.

Process of Convergence

Prior to the current triagency effort, NASA initiated discussions on convergence by approaching DOC's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) regarding the merger of NASA's follow-on Earth Observation System (EOS)-PM flights with the NOAA Polar Orbiting Environment Program (POES). These discussions were based on a mid 1992 recommendation from NASA's Internal Red/Blue Teams to examine NASA-NOAA polar satellite convergence. Specifically, the teams considered converging NOAA's POES program with instruments scheduled to fly on the second and third of NASA's EOS PM spacecraft, currently planned for launch in 2005 and 2010, respectively. Progress continued with additional NASA-NOAA discussions in the fall of 1992 and continuing through the winter. In February of this year, Chairman Brown requested a triagency study to assess convergence of appropriate elements of DMSP, POES and EOS PM-2/3. Also in February, discussions were underway to integrate DOD's Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP) and NOAA's Polar Orbiting Environmental Satellite (POES) Program. These efforts were integrated last July when NASA, DOD and DOC joined forces to determine how a converged polar orbiting environmental satellite system could meet DOD and NOAA operational requirements, while preserving the research goals of NASA's EOS-PM series and reducing overall costs to the U.S. Government.

To foster interagency cooperation, the three agencies initiated a study under the guidance of a Triagency Steering Committee to discuss and identify potential solutions to outstanding convergence issues. This committee will make recommendations based

on studies that focus on policy and implementation of a converged program, which include international cooperation, program management and cost, and data accessibility.

NASA has actively participated in the activities of the Steering Committee, and cooperation among the agencies has been excellent. With the recent National Performance Review (NPR) recommendation on creating a "single ~~civilian~~ polar satellite system," the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) has become a key participant in the process. The goal of this overall activity is to develop a system that reflects overall government requirements, satisfies each agency's specific needs to the extent possible, and is consistent with the NPR recommendation.

operational
(delete
civilian

Objectives of Convergence

If elements of all these systems converged, the U.S. Government could reduce costs and increase the measurement capabilities of NOAA/DOD operational satellites, while still fulfilling the requirements of the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) for a 15 year data set. NASA's EOS-PM spacecraft series is a critical part of the Earth Observing System, and instruments on EOS-PM spacecraft will provide research support to many of the most important science objectives of the USGCRP. The capabilities of these instruments not only satisfy but in many cases exceed the operational measurement requirements of the DOD and NOAA. The performance of these instruments would be proven in their flight on the first EOS-PM spacecraft (EOS-PM1) beginning in 2000, thus potentially enabling their inclusion on subsequent operational spacecraft. However, it is important to note that NASA's observational requirements in support of the USGCRP require instrument capabilities *beyond and at times distinct from* those required by NOAA and DOD. The preservation of these capabilities is one of the highest NASA objectives in the convergence process.

To the extent that certain of the EOS-PM 2/3 instruments could be accommodated as part of a converged satellite, both NASA and NOAA/DOD requirements could be satisfied. In addition, valuable research experience and technical expertise could be shared by all three agencies through a converged program.

Status of Convergence

As noted above, triagency studies are underway to develop a converged polar satellite system. These studies will determine potential cost savings as well as exploring the pros and cons of implementing a converged system. As a result of this cooperation, a set of recommendations will be provided to the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, and the NASA Administrator in January 1994. OSTP has formed a Senior Interagency Group on Convergence to oversee the triagency effort and to prepare a final recommendation for approval by the President. This should enable OSTP to submit a detailed implementation plan to Congress by April 30, 1994.

Working

an