

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

Chron File - March 1994 #1 [3]

Staff Office-Individual:

Defense Policy-Bell, Robert

Original OA/ID Number:

263

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
31	3	4	1	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Legislative Referral Memorandum LRM #M-1170. [CIA Act] [partial] (1 page)	03/04/1994	P3/b(3)
002a. letter	[Alexander M. Sloan] [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	02/25/1994	b(6)
002b. resume	[Resume of Service Career for] Alexander Maxwell Sloan. (3 pages)	07/05/1993	b(6)
003. memo	For Anthony Lake from Anne Witkowsky. Subject: Russia and the CFE Flank Limits. Record ID: 9401772. (3 pages)	03/07/1994	P1/b(1)
004. memo	Duplicate of 003. (3 pages)	03/07/1994	P1/b(1)
005a. cable	re: Part I Significant Military Exercise Brief (SMEB). [Infinite Acclaim 94-1] (1 page)	02/04/1994	P1/b(1)
005b. cable	re: Part I Significant Military Exercise Brief for Exercise Infinite Acclaim 94-1 (Change 1) (1 page)	02/22/1994	P1/b(1)
006a. memo	For Executive Secretary, National Security Council. Subject: Significant Military Exercise - COBRA GOLD 94. (1 page)	03/01/1994	P1/b(1)
006b. cable	re: Exercise (Cobra Gold 94) Significant Military Exercise Brief (SMEB). (4 pages)	02/02/1994	P1/b(1)
007a. memo	Duplicate of 006a. (1 page)	03/01/1994	P1/b(1)
007b. cable	Duplicate of 006b. (4 pages)	02/02/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 263

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - March 1994 #1 [3]

2016-0152-F

vz4546

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 5, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH:

ROBERT BELL *RGB*

FROM:

KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT:

Letter to the President from Representative
Gingrich RE Opposition to Defense Underfunding

At Tab B Representative Newt Gingrich has written the President to express his strong concern about possible underfunding of the defense budget. He specifically cites the need to avoid "the reduction of a further \$50 billion from Defense Department accounts." The letter at Tab A clarifies the numbers that apply to the defense shortfall, reviews our plans for meeting budgetary requirements and restates the President's commitment to maintaining strong and ready military forces.

Concurrence by:

Jeremy Rosner *JR*

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
SUSAN BROPHY

SUBJECT: Letter from Representative Gingrich RE Opposition
to Defense Underfunding

Purpose

To respond to a letter from Representative Newt Gingrich in which he expresses his concern about possible underfunding of the defense budget and its impact on the readiness of our armed forces.

Background

Representative Gingrich, in citing a \$50 billion reduction in Defense Department accounts, is working from old information. In December, then-Secretary Aspin explained that new revised estimates on inflation has lowered the overall shortfall for Defense pay and inflation accounts across the FYDP to approximately \$30 billion. You subsequently decided to raise the DoD topline \$11.4 for FY95-99 to cover the extra costs of the pay raise. With regard to the remaining \$20 billion shortfall, you agreed that we would determine next year and each year thereafter whether DoD should be compensated for higher than estimated inflation, assuming current projections hold.

The response at Tab A describes the steps we are taking to ensure that the defense budget is adequate for our security requirements, notes that we are carefully monitoring the readiness of our armed forces and reaffirms your commitment to maintain a military that is second to none.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Letter to Representative Gingrich
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Representative Gingrich:

Thank you for your letter concerning the Department of Defense budget.

As you and your colleagues debate the budget resolution this week, I want to emphasize my opposition to any cuts in the defense budget below the level provided in the resolution.

I am fully committed to the principle that our military must be the best equipped, the best trained and the best prepared in the world. My FY 1995 defense budget was based on a careful, bottom-up review of our defense requirements. It funds the forces required to meet our national defense strategy, fully supports the programs which ensure military readiness, and provides for the key modernization and development programs our forces will need. As I pointed out in my State of the Union Address, we simply must not cut defense further.

I appreciate the difficult work involved in putting together a budget resolution. The House Budget Committee has done a careful job in balancing the needs of the nation, and I am prepared to work with you to oppose any cuts in the level of defense funded in the resolution.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Newt Gingrich
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

1447
053457

NEWT GINGRICH
SIXTH DISTRICT, GEORGIA

THE REPUBLICAN WHIP

WASHINGTON OFFICE
2428 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BLDG
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-1008
(202) 225 4501



3823 ROSWELL ROAD
SUITE 200
MARIETTA, GA 30062
(404) 585-6398

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
February 4, 1994

GA FEE 7 P5:16

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As you know, three leading members of the United States Senate have recently written you expressing their strong opposition to the grievous underfunding of defense and related activities now underway. I entirely agree with Senators Dole, Thurmond, and Domenici, and I second their warning about the prospect that present and prospective cuts "will do serious damage to our forces and severely limit America's ability to protect our vital national interests."

Given past experience, it was predictable that precipitous reductions would reduce the U.S. military to a "hollow" force; shrink the defense industrial base to the point where it may be unable to respond to surge production requirements in a national emergency; and otherwise leave the nation unable to project power internationally as American interests might require.

With the distressing turn of events in Russia, however, such budgetary repercussions are not simply ill-advised and undesirable; they are potentially very dangerous. Forces opposed to structural reform along democratic and free market lines are clearly ascendant. While the specific implications of their strong showing in Parliament can only be guessed at this point, it is safe to say that Russian relations with the West, the so-called "near abroad" and radical states like Iran, Iraq, and North Korea will likely progress in unhelpful directions.

Even the approval of Boris Yeltsin's constitution must be a source of some concern. He may prove unwilling - or at least unable - to use its expanded powers to advance a reformist agenda in the face of the substantial popular opposition reflected in the new Parliament's composition. Worse yet, in the hands of a Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, the constitution could become a formidable vehicle for pursuing revanchist policies sharply at cross-purposes with Western interests and security.

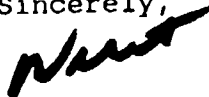
In short, I believe that the United States can ill-afford to make judgments about the size and capabilities of the nation's

President Bill Clinton
February 4, 1994
Page 2

military exclusively on the basis of budget calculations. Past decisions about rapidly shrinking the U.S. armed forces, pursuing "denuclearization" and foregoing effective strategic defenses should be urgently revisited.

At the very least, I hope that you will heed the advice of those like Secretary of Defense Aspin who cannot support the reduction of a further \$50 billion from Defense Department accounts. If anything, the Department is going to require more funding than Secretary Aspin has projected; under present circumstances, it would be a grave error to ask it to make do with substantially less.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Newt", written over the word "Sincerely,".

Newt Gingrich

NG:jkh

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506
March 5, 1994

1664

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH:

ROBERT BELL *RBB*

FROM:

KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT:

Defense Proposed Testimony on National Defense
Stockpile

Tab II provides the proposed testimony of Kenneth Flamm before the HASC Subcommittee on Readiness scheduled for Tuesday, March 8. The testimony is supportive of the current Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act which provides for the National Defense Stockpile (NDS).

Despite occasional controversy, the Stock Piling Act has been fairly successful in encouraging materials R&D, conservation of material, development of substitutes and development of domestic sources of strategic materials. It provides for a variety of methods to ensure that the supply of strategic materials meets the military, industrial and essential civilian needs of the U.S. for national defense rather than relying exclusively on stockpiling. It also provides the statutory guidance needed to prevent undue market disruption to the producers, processors and consumers of the materials that are sold from the U.S. stockpile, and prevents avoidable losses to the Federal Government from these sales.

Concurrence by:

Jeremy Rosner *JR*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I concurring in the proposed Defense testimony.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR RONALD K. PETERSON

FROM: WILLIAM H. ITOH

SUBJECT: Defense Proposed Testimony on National Defense
Stockpile

The National Security Council staff concurs in the proposed
Defense testimony.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

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

1664
URGENT

March 4, 1994

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM #M-1170

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

AGRIC-CR - Vince Ancell (all testimony) - (202)720-7095 - 230

CIA - (b)(3)

[001a]

COMMERCE - Michael A. Levitt - (202)482-3151 - 324

ENERGY - Bob Rabben - (202)586-6718 - 209

FEMA - John P. Carey - (202)646-4105 - 327

HHS - Frances White - (202)690-7760 - 328

INTERIOR - Danny Conenstein - (202)208-6706 - 329

JUSTICE - Sheila P. Anthony - (202)514-2141 - 217

LABOR - Robert A. Shapiro - (202)219-8201 - 330

NEC - Sonyia Matthews - (202)456-6722 - 429

NSC - William H. Itoh - (202)395-3723 - 249

STATE - Julia C. Norton - (202)647-4463 - 225

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

TREASURY - Richard S. Carro - (202)622-1146 - 228

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 Proposed Testimony on National
Defense Stockpile

DEADLINE: 12:00 Noon, Monday, March 7, 1994

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

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:
J. Schuhart

STATEMENT OF
KENNETH S. FLANN
BEFORE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
MARCH 8, 1994

Good afternoon Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you to testify about the National Defense Stockpile or NDS. I am accompanied by Rear Admiral John Scudi of the Joint Staff and Richard Connolly, Administrator of the Defense National Stockpile Center in the Defense Logistics Agency.

The NDS is a key element of DoD's efforts in the readiness area. The U.S. must be ready to mobilize additional forces as well as to fight with current forces. Should the U.S. face the possibility of a military conflict in the future that will require expansion of the armed forces or restocking of equipment, supplies and munitions after a "come as you are regional conflict", we must have the industrial capability and raw materials to produce or regenerate those forces, supplies and munitions. The NDS is one of many mechanisms that DoD has to ensure that goods and services produced by the economy are sufficient to meet military, industrial and as well as essential civilian needs during a national emergency.

As you know, in the post-Cold War period, the size of military threats to U.S. national security have diminished. Consequently, the forces which we need to achieve U.S. national security objectives have also declined. With declining defense budgets there are real concerns that the defense portion of the industrial base will shrink to the point that it may not be able to provide sufficient weapons platforms, munitions and other military supplies to meet possible military threats in the future.

Therefore, it is the policy of the Clinton Administration to facilitate the integration of the defense industrial base with the commercial industrial base so that suppliers to DoD will have commercial markets to sustain their competitiveness, stimulate greater innovation, and lower procurement costs to DoD. As we move toward integration of defense suppliers into commercial industry, U.S. national security becomes increasingly dependent on the economic health of the U.S. industrial infrastructure as a whole. It is in recognition of this fact that the Clinton Administration has established the position of Assistant Secretary for Economic Security to oversee the development of policies that sustain vital elements of the domestic industrial base, convert military assets to civilian use, and oversee the Department's international and technological linkages to the economic and industrial assets of our Allies.

We are pursuing the integration of the defense industrial base with commercial industry through a variety of means. These include the elimination of barriers to procurement of components, materials and technologies available off the shelf from commercial suppliers, an aggressive program of acquisition reform, and a refocusing of some

of the Department's technological investments on what we call dual use technologies -- technologies that have significant potential in both military and commercial applications. As we increasingly turn to commercial suppliers for dual use technologies to be used in military systems, it is critical that we have access to the very best technology in order to maintain the qualitative technological edge that is critical to our military posture.

The NDS fits very well in the dual use technology vision. The Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act which established the National Defense Stockpile implicitly recognizes the need for attention to the linkage between military and civilian sectors. The Act requires that NDS requirements be established not only for direct military needs but also for industrial and essential civilian needs that must be supported during a national emergency. Fortunately, many of the basic structural materials that are considered strategic and critical such as aluminum, copper, lead, nickel and zinc have commercial markets that help sustain production capacity by domestic or reliable foreign producers so that military needs for these materials can also be met.

However, some of the new advanced materials that are used in high technology military applications, such as composites, gallium and germanium, do not have commercial markets that are as large as those for the traditional materials. There has been a trend toward increasing use of advanced materials in high technology military applications. As we develop advanced materials for military applications, we must view these materials from the dual use perspective and take steps to encourage their commercial use. Conversely we must institute procurement reforms that increase reliance in our military equipment on materials and components that already have large and stable commercial markets. These policies will not only help ensure a broad based and stable production capability but will also reduce procurement costs for military systems.

The trend toward increased use of advanced materials in military systems points toward another trend in materials technology. This is the increased number of steps in the manufacturing process from raw material to finished product. With developments in metallurgy, chemistry and processing technologies for materials, we now have elaborate alloys and other chemical combinations of materials that first must be processed to a fairly pure state -- an example being the gallium in gallium arsenide used for substrates in semiconductors.

These advances in materials technology have led to new materials such as composites that have significantly enhanced the performance

characteristics of weapon systems and also proved useful in some commercial markets. However, one price we have to pay for these sophisticated materials is that the lag time between raw material production and finished processing of the component has lengthened in many cases. In order for the stockpile to continue to be useful in a national emergency, in some cases we may have to move away from stockpiling the raw material - even in an advanced form - and move instead to stockpiling chemical combinations of materials or, in a few cases, highly processed inputs.

I realize that this raises the issue of obsolescence and we will need to be careful to avoid that problem through more frequent rotation of stocks. However, there are a couple of precedents. For decades, the NDS has stockpiled jewel bearings as finished products when foreign sources were considered unreliable, and a few years ago, Congress gave us authority to stockpile aerospace grade rayon fiber which is a highly processed input. Over the next year, we will be examining the issue of stockpiling processed inputs rather than merely the raw form of materials.

Fortunately the Stock Piling Act contains several provisions that encourage development of new uses and domestic sources of materials including sections 2(b) on purposes of the Act, section 8 on materials research and development, section 9 on authorized uses of the NDS Transaction Fund and section 15 on development of domestic sources. We will be exploring the possibility of using one or more of these provisions to help establish domestic suppliers for new and emerging materials.

The provisions of the Stock Piling Act that encourage materials R&D, conservation of material use, development of substitutes and development of domestic sources indicate that the Act contains a variety of methods to ensure that the supply of strategic materials meets the military, industrial and essential civilian needs of the United States for national defense rather than relying exclusively on stockpiling.

We are in agreement with this broad approach to supplying materials to the industrial base. We view stockpiling as just one of many methods that are available to ensure that military and commercial sectors of the economy get the goods and services that are necessary to achieve our objectives during a national emergency. Wise investments in product and manufacturing technologies, research and development for new materials with a focus on domestic sources, as well as the search for substitutes with broad commercial applications are all methods that can reduce the need for stockpiling of strategic materials for either military or civilian needs. As you are probably aware the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA)

already has several R&D ventures established in the materials area. We will be working with ARPA to see that their projects maximize the opportunities to address their dual use market potential.

Another result of the end of the Cold War is that acquisition requirements for the NDS have also been downsized, despite the earlier statutorily-mandated planning guidance for a global conventional war of at least three years duration. We anticipate that this will continue to be the case under the new planning guidance that takes effect on October first of this year which calls for NDS goals to be based on a military conflict requiring force expansion and a significant mobilization of the economy rather than a three-year global war. With lower stockpile requirements we are in the process of disposing of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of excess NDS inventories each year. We are making every effort in this disposal program to follow the two statutory guidelines you have set out in section 6 of the Stock Piling Act -- to prevent an undue market disruption to the producers, processors and consumers of the materials we are selling through consultation with the interagency Market Impact Committee, and to prevent avoidable losses to the Federal Government.

America's national security is now dependant on its economic security. We must do everything in our power to see that our armed forces are supported by an industrial base that can equip them to defeat any likely adversary.

Thank you again for this opportunity to address this Committee. We are prepared to answer any questions you may have about the stockpile program.

TO: SODERBERG

FROM: HARRIS
PONEMAN

DOC DATE: 06 MAR 94
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: ADMINISTRATIVE

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: INVITATIONS FOR HARRIS TO SPEAK ON NON PROLIFERATION ISSUES

ACTION: SODERBERG APPROVED RECOMS #1 & #2 DUE DATE: 11 MAR 94 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: HARRIS

LOGREF:

FILES: NS

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
HARRIS
KRECZKO
NSC CHRON
PONEMAN
STEINBERG

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSKDB

CLOSED BY: NSKDB

DOC 1 OF 1

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 6, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR NANCY SODERBERG

THROUGH: DANIEL PONEMAN *DP*
FROM: ELISA D. HARRIS *EDH*
SUBJECT: Invitations to Speak on Nonproliferation Issues

I have been invited to speak to two groups about nonproliferation issues over the next few weeks. The first invitation, from Mac Destler of the University of Maryland, is to speak briefly to the University's 1994 Foreign Policymaking fellows on March 11. I would discuss the Administration's nonproliferation policy with this group of international scholars, diplomats and journalists.

The second invitation, from Brad Roberts of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, is to speak about U.S. implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention at a conference here in Washington on March 31. Brad has also asked me to prepare a written statement for subsequent publication. If I have the time to prepare such a paper, I will be sure to clear it before hand.

Concurrences by: *EH* Bob Bell, Alan Kreczko, Don Steinberg

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve my acceptance of the invitation from the University of Maryland at Tab I.

Approve *M* Disapprove _____

That you approve my acceptance of the invitation from CSIS at Tab II.

Approve *M* Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Invitation from University of Maryland
Tab II Invitation from CSIS



CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL AND SECURITY STUDIES AT MARYLAND

February 22, 1994

Elisa D. Harris
National Security Council
Old Executive Office Building, room 389
17th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Elisa:

I am writing to ask if you would be willing to meet this spring with the 1994 fellows in the Maryland Seminar on U.S. Foreign Policymaking, as we discussed. The foreign policy fellows are a group of international scholars, diplomats and journalists who come to the university each spring for a five month program combining academic courses, meetings with policymakers, and individual research. (I am attaching a summary description of the program and information on the 1994 participants.)

A key part of their program is weekly Washington meetings with influential members of foreign policy community, including the National Security Council.

Would it be possible for you to meet with the foreign policy fellows sometime during the next month, possibly on either the 4th or 11th of March? A format that has worked well is a short (10- to 15-minute) presentation followed by about 30 minutes of questions and answers. One of these dates would work best for us, but we can arrange the time -- and location -- to meet your convenience.

Thank you for your consideration of this request. If you have questions or need further information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (301) 405-6357 or my associate, Lee Harper, at (301) 405-6353.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

I. M. Destler
Professor and Director



The Maryland Seminar on U.S. Foreign Policymaking offers a unique opportunity for mid-career government officials, scholars and journalists from

other nations to have direct contact with U.S. foreign policymaking. Located in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, the five-month program combines academic study with direct exposure to senior officials in government agencies, Congress, lobbies, and think tanks.

The program was established in 1987 as a joint initiative of the Maryland School of Public Affairs and the Ford Foundation. Scholars at the University and officials from the Foundation's offices in New York City and around the world recognized that, although U.S. governmental actions have enormous impact on citizens of many countries, even the best-educated foreign professionals often have little appreciation of why specific U.S. actions are taken, and little chance to improve their understanding. During the past quarter century, moreover, the U.S. foreign policy process has grown more complex. It now involves an imposing array of actors outside the established foreign and defense policy bureaucracies: agencies responsible for "domestic" economic policy, Congressional committees and subcommittees, the press, private interest groups, research institutes, and the broader public.

The seminar enables foreign policy fellows, primarily from developing countries, to engage in direct, intensive analysis of the United States foreign policy process, through academic courses, discussions with the Washington policy community and research.

Directed by I. M. Destler, a leading specialist in U.S. foreign policymaking and author of the award-winning book *American Trade Politics*, the program combines the resources of a major university with access to policymakers and institutions in nearby Washington, D.C. Scholars at the School of Public Affairs and its Center for International and Security Studies at Maryland (CISSM) are recognized authorities on U.S. foreign strategic and economic policy as well as the operations of U.S. government agencies.

Washington Meetings

Direct contact with foreign policy-makers and institutions is a key part of the program. Each week Foreign Policy Fellows visit a public or private sector agency having influence on the government's actions; this offers them an opportunity to question officials, and other individuals involved in the process, about their roles as well as their policy views. The program to date has included visits to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the National Security Council, the State Department, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Brookings Institution, the Institute for International Economics, the Council on Foreign Relations, *The Washington Post*, *U.S. News and World Report*, private lobbies, and law firms representing domestic and foreign interests. In addition, a visit to New York City offers a broader vantage point on U.S. foreign policy.

Academic Courses

The core seminar, led by Professor Destler and designed exclusively for program fellows, provides a comprehensive overview of U.S. foreign policy-making processes and institutions through lectures, analytic and topical readings, discussion sessions, and weekly lunches with nationally recognized experts.

Each Foreign Policy Fellow is also required to audit a relevant course from among the offerings of the School of Public Affairs, the Department of Government and Politics, Department of Economics, the College of Business and Management, or others at the University of Maryland. Subjects may include United States politics, defense and national security policy, international negotiations, public sector decision-making, and international economic policy.

U.S. Trade Representative • State Department • Pentagon

Research Projects

Seminar participants conduct individual research projects on aspects of recent U.S. government policymaking of particular interest to them. For example, a Brazilian might explore how the United States makes policy on international debt; a Hungarian might examine U.S. interests affecting Eastern and Central Europe. Each such project is developed in consultation with senior faculty members and involves direct contact with Washington officials. Research results are presented in 20-30 page working papers reproduced and distributed by the School of Public Affairs.

Selection Criteria

Fellows in the program are a select group of approximately twenty mid-career government officials, policy-oriented scholars, and journalists, who are chosen through a worldwide competition. Candidates must have demonstrated analytical skills on foreign policy issues, university training, and several years of policy-relevant experience in their own countries. Most successful applicants are between the ages of 30 and 45. Command of spoken and written English is required. Applicants from countries other than Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom who do not hold a college degree from one of these countries (or the U.S.A.) must submit an official TOEFL score of at least 550 for consideration. (See application form for details.) Nationals of developing countries and candidates with graduate training are preferred.

Schedule

The program begins in early January and ends in late May 1994. Fellows receive a certificate from the School of Public Affairs acknowledging successful completion of the program.

Program Cost and Fellowships

The central cost of the program is \$16,000, which includes faculty and administrative support, tuition, and health insurance. Additional costs are living expenses and travel. (Living expenses for modest accommodations for an individual in the College Park area are approximately \$1,900 per month.)

Support from the Ford Foundation and other sources allows the School of Public Affairs to offer full fellowships, including living expenses and travel, to some participants from developing countries. Partial fellowships may also be offered. All travel and support for family members is the responsibility of each fellow.

All applicants to the program are encouraged to seek independent funding.

Applications

Applications are now being accepted for the January-May 1994 program. The application form is enclosed. Please return the form and all requested materials by the application deadline of September 1, 1993. For best consideration for fellowship support, please submit your *complete* application by July 1, 1993. Your application will not be considered by the selection committee until all requested materials, including transcripts and TOEFL scores, are received.

Nominations

To nominate candidates for the program, please provide the information requested on the enclosed nomination form and send it to the School of Public Affairs.

ink Tanks • Senate • White House • National Security Council

MARYLAND SEMINAR ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICYMAKING

Center for International and Security Studies at Maryland (CISSM)
School of Public Affairs
University of Maryland-College Park

1994 Foreign Policy Fellows

Almas Alam (Pakistan), currently a freelance writer, notes that her "perspective has been shaped by [her] experience as a South Asian journalist in the Middle East." Until 1992 she was managing editor of magazines for Al Nisr Publishing in Dubai; the publications she was responsible for included a weekly, a youth weekly and a daily feature section for newspapers. Her writing covered issues particular to the Gulf region and its overseas labor force and also featured opinion pieces on Pakistan and Bangladesh. Ms. Alam is a graduate of St. Joseph's College of Karachi University and also holds a master's degree in history from the University of Karachi.

Saul Arana Castellon (Nicaragua) is special advisor on foreign policy, especially U.S.-Nicaragua relations, for the Sandinista Front for the Liberation of Nicaragua (FSLN). He was Nicaragua's ambassador to Costa Rica in 1989-90 and participated in the multilateral negotiations that resulted in the Central American peace plan. He served previously as ambassador to Yugoslavia and director for North America in the foreign ministry. Mr. Arana studied business administration at the Central American University and economics at the University of Chile. He hopes his work in the seminar will strengthen his capacity to understand and analyze U.S.-Nicaragua relations.

Carlos Alberto Batista Odio (Cuba), a professor and researcher at Havana University's Center for Studies of the United States, specializes in U.S. foreign and domestic economic policy. He also directs projects on U.S. policy toward Latin America and U.S.-Cuban economic relations. Mr. Batista earned a degree in economics from the Economics Institute of Havana University. He plans to improve his understanding of U.S. foreign policymaking in order to share insights with colleagues and students upon returning to his center.

Costin Grigore Borc (Romania) is special assistant to the president of the National Peasants Christian Democratic Party. He works in the area of foreign affairs, including his party's relations with its counterparts in other European countries. His university training and previous work was as an engineer; he earned a BS in electrical engineering and MS in hydroelectric engineering from the Polytechnic Institute of Bucharest. Mr. Borc now studies in comparative government and international politics, and he intends to return to Romania after the seminar to share his experience with his colleagues as they develop policy toward the United States.

Emmanuel Benjamin Ephson (Ghana) is a freelance journalist who reports for the BBC and *West Africa Magazine*, covering political, economic and cultural events in Ghana and providing news analyses. He established the public affairs office of the Ghana Film Industry Corporation while freelancing. In July 1993, Mr. Ephson was awarded the United States' Percy Qoboza Award, which recognizes foreign journalists' contribution to the cause of freedom of the press; he visited the U.S. in the spring of 1993, meeting with American media colleagues and representatives of human rights organizations. Mr. Ephson holds a degree in law from the University of Ghana. He plans to apply approved understanding of the United States in his work as a consultant to his country's press outlets.

Jin Ligang (China) is director for U.S. affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation. He worked previously at the China Trade Center in Europe, at its Hamburg headquarters, where he specialized in locating Chinese firms in European countries. Mr. Jin studied international economics and trade from the Institute of Foreign Trade in Beijing and economics at the International University of Social Studies in Rome. He expects to apply knowledge gained in the seminar to making trade policy recommendations to his ministry and negotiating with U.S. counterparts.

Ruksana Kibria (Bangladesh), an assistant professor in Dhaka University's Department of International Relations, teaches both graduate and undergraduate courses and has published numerous articles on foreign policy issues, most recently on the United States' role in the post Cold War world. She received both her bachelor's and master's degrees from Dhaka University and was first appointed as a lecturer. She hopes her experience in the seminar will enhance her research and teaching.

Dzenita Mehic (Bosnia and Herzegovina) reports for UNPROFOR's Studio 99 station and also edits and moderates a daily program, "Hyde Park," which "gives an opportunity to the citizens of Sarajevo to tell what they think about the current situation in the town and Bosnia-Herzegovina." Ms. Mehic graduated from the University of Sarajevo's Faculty of Political Science with a degree in journalism. She describes her country as an "empty frame" providing "a real challenge to help create the conditions for a solid constitutional framework." She also hopes to study the American multicultural experience and its implications for Bosnia.

Grace Francis Mhina (Tanzania) is a foreign service officer and counsellor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; she is currently in charge of the Americas section. She was previously first secretary, and later counsellor, in the Tanzania High Commission (embassy) in New Delhi, in charge of Tanzania's trade, political and consular relations with the countries of South Asia. Ms. Mhina earned a BA in international relations and political science from the University of Dar es Salaam. She expects that her experience in the seminar will put her in a better position to recommend policies to her superiors that will strengthen U.S.-Tanzania relations.

Noriuki Mita (Japan) is chief deputy director of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's Nuclear Power Safety Administration within the Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, Public Utilities Department. He was previously deputy director of information services in MITI's Machinery and Information Industries Bureau. Mr. Mita earned a bachelor's degree in law from the University of Tokyo. He plans to return to MITI after the seminar and will apply his experience to decisionmaking in a variety of policy areas.

John Longa Mulutula (Zambia) is the Southern Africa desk officer in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, responsible for all political work assigned to the desk. He served previously as a research officer for policy in the ministry. Mr. Mulutula earned his BA in public administration from the University of Zambia and his MA in international politics from the International University of Japan. Noting that "Southern Africa is currently undergoing tumultuous changes," he believes that the U.S. will play a prominent role in resolving conflicts in the region, and he is looking forward to increasing his knowledge of how the United States sets its foreign policy.

Agona Oydek (Uganda) is first secretary and head of the section for East Africa and neighboring countries in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Africa and Middle East department. His previous position was as third secretary in Uganda's embassy in Beijing, where he was in charge of information, education and commercial exchanges. Mr. Oydek is a graduate in economics of Makerere University in Kampala; he also earned a certificate in diplomacy from Oxford University's foreign service program. He is looking forward to studying the various influences on U.S. foreign policymaking toward Africa, especially Uganda.

Manjusri Jayantha Palipane (Sri Lanka) is first secretary in Sri Lanka's embassy in Washington, DC, where his portfolio includes bilateral U.S.-Sri Lanka political relations and analysis of U.S. foreign and economic policies, especially as they affect Sri Lanka. He was assigned previously to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Colombo as assistant and then deputy director of the South Asia division. He holds a B.Sc in physical sciences from the University of Sri Lanka and is working toward an MA in international relations from the University of Colombo. Mr. Palipane expects to continue his diplomatic duties in the area of U.S.-Sri Lanka relations and believes his experience in the seminar will be invaluable.

Regina Mulay Parakh (India) is a research scientist in the Jawaharlal Nehru University Center for International Politics, Organization and Disarmament (CIPOD); she teaches master's level courses on international politics, and her current research is on communication (such as audio-visual program exchanges) as a tool of international cooperation. Ms. Parakh earned her BA in political science from Punjab University and her MA, M.Phil and Ph.D degrees from JNU's School of International Studies. She hopes that her work in the seminar will enable her to foster productive dialogue between American and Indian foreign policymakers.

Pham Thi Mien (Vietnam), a researcher in the Asia-Pacific studies division of Hanoi's Institute of International Relations (IIR), specializes in relations among the countries of the Pacific Rim. As an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, she has also served as an attache in Vietnam's embassy in Ulan Bator. Ms. Pham is a graduate of the Moscow State Institute of International Relations. She hopes that knowledge gained in the seminar will enable her to contribute to improving U.S.-Vietnam relations.

Alfonso Jose Quinones (Guatemala), minister counsellor in his country's embassy to the United States, is experienced in the fields of international trade and human rights. As counsellor in Guatemala's embassy in Madrid he was responsible for commercial, political, cultural, and legal affairs. Mr. Quinones holds a degree in law from Francisco Marroquin University in Guatemala City. As a diplomat from a country half of whose trade is with the United States, he plans to use his time in the seminar to become better acquainted with U.S. trade policy toward Central America.

Jose Luis Sardon (Peru), a lawyer as well as researcher and professor at the University of the Pacific in Lima, is editor of *Apuntes*, a biennial journal of social sciences. He concentrates his research and writing on strategic theory and market regulation. He was previously executive editor of *Debate*, a bimonthly magazine that follows economic and political trends arising from development in Peru. Mr. Sardon is also a political and editorial columnist for the newspaper *Expresso*. He looks forward to the seminar enabling him "to provide my readers an actualized vision of American politics."

Ani Widayani Soetjipto (Indonesia) is a lecturer in the international relations department at the University of Indonesia, where she is a China specialist. She has also been a guest editor, in charge of the international and Asia Pacific section, of *Prospek* magazine, and a researcher and advisor to the Indonesian Parliament. Ms. Soetjipto holds a Sarjana (BA) in political science from the University of Indonesia, and an MA from the University of Washington-Seattle. She believes her participation in the seminar and further understanding of another major world power will contribute to her future work with colleagues at the university and in the government.

Jakkrit Srivali (Thailand) is third secretary in the North America division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Department of American and South Pacific Affairs. He is responsible for analysis of Thai-U.S. relations, U.S. foreign policy, and regional security. He is also a columnist for the *Daily News*, commenting on American language and lifestyles. Mr. Srivali holds a B.A. in political science from Thammasat University, and he earned a master's degree from UCLA and has advanced to Ph.D. candidacy at the University of Southern California. He plans to apply improved understanding of U.S. policy toward southeast Asia upon returning to his ministry.



Center for Strategic & International Studies
Washington, DC

January 28, 1994

Ms. Elisa Harris
Director for Nonproliferation and Export Controls
National Security Council
Old Executive Office Building, Room 389
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Elisa:

I hope this note finds you well and enjoying, where possible, the tasks before you.

I hope also that this note finds you with a bit of time on your calendar on Thursday, March 31. I would like to invite you to serve as a panelist at a day-long event that Martin Lancaster and I will cochair on the Chemical Weapons Convention, as per the attached tentative agenda.

In particular, I hope that you would be willing to participate in the panel in the early afternoon on implementation issues and to make approximately 15 minutes of comments summarizing the views and concerns of the U.S. government on implementation issues, particularly those of cost and organization, but including any that you might wish to flag. Part of our purpose in convening this event is to produce written materials for subsequent publication in a monograph for distribution to the Hill and elsewhere in May. I hope therefore that you will also be able to provide at the time of the conference a written statement of 2,000 to 3,000 words.

Let me underscore that this will be the primary event in the nongovernmental sector in preparation for the ratification debate. Given the Center's track record on these issues, and cosponsorship of this event by all of the other key players on the issue, we can count on having a significant impact. I expect between 200 and 300 people to attend.

I look forward to hearing from you soon with what I hope will be an affirmative reply.

Best regards,



Brad Roberts

tel: 202-775-3120
fax: 202-775-3190



Center for Strategic & International Studies
Washington, DC

tentative agenda and invited speakers

**The Chemical Weapons Convention:
Anticipating U.S. Ratification and 1995 Entry-Into-Force**

Thursday, March 31, 1994, H. Martin Lancaster & Brad Roberts, cochairmen

9:00 - 10:00 keynote

John Holum, ACDA director

10:15 - 12:15 panel #1: The Preparatory Commission and the Future Treaty Regime

Michael Moodie, Chemical & Biological Arms Control Institute, panel chairman

Robert Mikulak, U.S. representative to the OPCW PrepCom
summary of the work of the PrepCom and future agenda

John Gee, head of PrepCom verification division
review of progress in creating OPCW verification capability

Sergei Kisselev, deputy head of the Russian delegation to the OPCW
prospects for timely entry into force of the CWC; Russian ratification issues

1:15 - 3:00 panel #2: The United States and CWC Implementation

Amy Smithson, Stimson Center, panel chairman

Elisa Harris, National Security Council staff
organizational, cost, and other USG implementation issues

General Walter L. Busbee, U.S. Army
stockpile demilitarization and nonstockpiled materials

Will Carpenter, former chairman of Chemical Manufacturers Association
industry perspectives on the CWC regime

Matthew Meselson, Harvard University, commentator

3:15 - 5:00 panel #3: Key Issues in the Congressional Ratification Debate

Brad Roberts, CSIS, panel chairman

Kathleen Bailey, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

Sheila Buckley, Office of the Secretary of Defense

Tony Cordesman, staff of Senator John McCain

Karen Jensen, former UNSCOM inspector

Donald Mahley, U.S. delegate to the OPCW

in cosponsorship with the Chemical and Biological Arms Control Institute, the Chemical Manufacturers Association, the Harvard-Sussex Program on CBW Armaments and Arms Limitation, and the Henry L. Stimson Center, and supported by the U.S. Institute of Peace.

1/28/94

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/6/94

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/11/94

SUBJECT: MILITARY NOMINATION: LTGEN ALEXANDER M. SLOAN, USAF

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	NUSSBAUM	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
LADER	☐	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
ICKES	☐	☐	RUBIN	☐	☐
PANETTA	☐	☐	SEGAL	☐	☐
BAGGETT	☐	☐	SEIDMAN	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☐	☐
GEARAN	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
GERGEN	☐	☐	VARNEY	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	WATKINS	☐	☐
GRIFFIN	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	BELL	☒	☐
HERMAN	☐	☐	CLERK	☐	☒
LAKE	☐	☐		☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐
McGINTY	☐	☐		☐	☐
MYERS	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Do you have objections?

RESPONSE:

The National Security Council staff concurs in the attached military nomination.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 4, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN PODESTA

THROUGH: RON GEISLER *RL*

FROM: DAVID KALBAUGH *DK*

The attached military nomination
has been reviewed. We are
submitting it to you for the
President's signature.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 2, 1994

94 MAR 4 P4:28

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ALPHONSO MALDON, JR. *Amg*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR, WHITE HOUSE MILITARY OFFICE

SUBJECT: General Officer Nomination

Forwarded for your approval and signature is the nomination of Lieutenant General Alexander M. Sloan, United States Air Force, for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list.

This recommendation has been staffed by the Secretary of the Air Force and approved by the Secretary of Defense.

Recommendation

That you approve and sign the attached.

Attachment



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1000

25 FEB 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: General Officer Nomination

I recommend you nominate Lieutenant General Alexander M. Sloan, United States Air Force, for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list. General Sloan, who is 60 years of age, currently serves as Surgeon General of the United States Air Force.

William J. Perry

Attachment

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002a. letter	[Alexander M. Sloan] [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	02/25/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 263

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - March 1994 #1 [3]

2016-0152-F

vz4546

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
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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]

The White House

Washington

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate:

The following named officer for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list pursuant to the provisions to Title 10, United States Code, section 1370:

To be Lieutenant General

Lieutenant General Alexander M. Sloan, (b)(6) [002a]
United States Air Force

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002b. resume	[Resume of Service Career for] Alexander Maxwell Sloan. (3 pages)	07/05/1993	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 263

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - March 1994 #1 [3]

2016-0152-F

vz4546

RESTRICTION CODES

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

No.
(703) 697-5131 (media)
(703) 697-3189 (copies)
(703) 697-5737 (public/industry)

GENERAL OFFICER ANNOUNCEMENT

The Secretary of Defense announced today that the President has nominated Lieutenant General Alexander M. Sloan, United States Air Force, for advancement on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general. General Sloan is currently serving as Surgeon General of the Air Force, Bolling AFB, Washington DC.

General Sloan was born January 29, 1934, in Clarksburg, West Virginia.

-END-

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. memo	For Anthony Lake from Anne Witkowsky. Subject: Russia and the CFE Flank Limits. Record ID: 9401772. (3 pages)	03/07/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 263

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - March 1994 #1 [3]

2016-0152-F
vz4546

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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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1772

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

March 7, 1994

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POSITION

Further Action

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3-28-94

NOTE FOR: SANDY BERGER

FROM: BOB BELL *RGB*

SUBJ: CFE Memo

Please note that a piece on
CFE will run in tomorrow's
PDB.

(yesterday's)

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006

By *VL* NARA, Date *10/2/2016*

206-0152-6

~~SECRET~~

National Security Council
The White House

REC'd 318
1PM

PROOFED BY: _____ LOG # 1772
URGENT NOT PROOFED: (initials) SYSTEM PRS NSC INT
BYPASSED WW DESK: _____ DOCLOG (initials) A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
<i>W</i> Reed	<u>1</u>	<u>JWR</u>	
Kenney			
Itoh			
Soderberg	<u>2</u>	<u>has</u>	
<i>rev</i> Berger	<u>3</u>	<u>SW</u>	
Lake	<u>4</u>	<u>Nat'l Sec Advisor</u> <u>has seen</u>	
Situation Room			
West Wing Desk	<u>5</u>		
NSC Secretariat			

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

cc: VP McLarty Other _____

Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

COMMENTS:

7 MAR 84 10:35

cc: KK

DISPATCH INSTRUCTIONS:

*Where does this
stand? I need as
much as we need
p. 1*
3-28-94

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. memo	Duplicate of 003. (3 pages)	03/07/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 263

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - March 1994 #1 [3]

2016-0152-F

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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

1704

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 7, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH:

ROBERT BELL *RB*

FROM:

KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT:

Significant Military Exercise INFINITE ACCLAIM
94-1

Attached at Tab I is a proposed memorandum to the Executive Secretary, Department of Defense, concurring in military exercise INFINITE ACCLAIM 94-1. At Tab II Defense recommends approval and State concurs.

INFINITE ACCLAIM 94-1 is a combined naval tactical air exercise with the Jordanian Air Forces. It was originally scheduled for March 17-20 but had to be moved to March 30-April 3 due to changes in aircraft carrier schedule (USS Saratoga is currently involved in operations in the Adriatic). The exercise will take place in international air space over the northern Red Sea and territorial air space over Jordan.

The critical cancellation date is March 13, 1994.

Concurrences by:

DS David Satterfield and Morton Halperin *MH*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I concurring in the exercise.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature

Tab II Incoming Correspondence

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By *VL* NARA, Date *10/3/2016*
7-16-058 -F

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR COL. ROBERT P. MCALEER
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise INFINITE ACCLAIM
94-1

The National Security Council staff concurs in military exercise
INFINITE ACCLAIM 94-1.

William H. Itoh
Executive Secretary

~~SECRET~~

1704



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1000

28 FEB 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise - INFINITE ACCLAIM 94-1

The Department of Defense recommends NSC approval of the attached Significant Military Exercise Brief, Exercise INFINITE ACCLAIM 94-1 as amended. The Department of State concurs with this recommendation.

Please note the critical cancellation date is 13 March 1994. Should you have any questions the OSD action officers are Lt Col Stan Hoppe, (703)614-2616, or COL Clif Ripperger (703)697-5454.


Robert P. McAleer
Executive Secretary

Attachment:
As stated

This memo is UNCLASSIFIED when separated from its attachment.

CLASSIFIED BY USCINCENT
DECLASSIFY ON OADR

~~SECRET~~

X70369

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005a. cable	re: Part I Significant Military Exercise Brief (SMEB). [Infinite Acclaim 94-1] (1 page)	02/04/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 263

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - March 1994 #1 [3]

2016-0152-F

vz4546

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]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005b. cable	re: Part I Significant Military Exercise Brief for Exercise Infinite Acclaim 94-1 (Change 1) (1 page)	02/22/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 263

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - March 1994 #1 [3]

2016-0152-F

vz4546

RESTRICTION CODES

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1703

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 7, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH:

ROBERT BELL *RB*

FROM:

KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise COBRA GOLD 94

Attached at Tab I is a proposed memorandum to the Executive Secretary, Department of Defense, concurring in military exercise COBRA GOLD 94. At Tab II Defense recommends approval and State concurs.

COBRA GOLD 94 is a joint and combined air, land, maritime, amphibious and special operations exercise. This is the 13th in the series and is the keystone of U.S. exercises with ASEAN. COBRA GOLD was canceled two years ago due to unrest in Thailand, but the exercise was held again last year without incident. U.S. forces will combine with their Thai counterparts to conduct extensive cross training and humanitarian and civic assistance. It will be held in Thailand March 22-July 8.

The critical cancellation date is March 14, 1994.

Concurrences by: *in draft* Sandra Krystoff and Morton Halperin *Y*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I concurring in the exercise.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006

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

2016-052-F

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR COL. MICHAEL P. MCALEER
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise COBRA GOLD 94

The National Security Council staff concurs in exercise COBRA
GOLD 94.

William H. Itoh
Executive Secretary

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006a. memo	For Executive Secretary, National Security Council. Subject: Significant Military Exercise - COBRA GOLD 94. (1 page)	03/01/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 263

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - March 1994 #1 [3]

2016-0152-F

vz4546

RESTRICTION CODES

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006b. cable	re: Exercise (Cobra Gold 94) Significant Military Exercise Brief (SMEB). (4 pages)	02/02/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 263

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - March 1994 #1 [3]

2016-0152-F

vz4546

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

07-Mar-1994 13:55 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Kristie A. Kenney

(KENNEY)

FROM:

Keith D. Hahn
(HAHN)

SUBJECT:

Kelso/Boorda/Smith

In order to include information in the Press Release concerning the nomination of VADM Smith to relieve Boorda, State must provide NATO 24-hour advance notice via cable. Cable originates in OSD/NATO Affairs. Heads-up was provided to initiate paperwork last Friday. Action officer out of office (wife undergoing cancer operation/treatment). Paperwork slipped through the crack. OSD now rectifying this situation.

Before going forward with any cable, however, McAleer needs formal notification from White House that Kelso and Boorda noms have been approved.

My recommendation -- get a copy of signed Kelso/Boorda paperwork to OSD asap (I haven't seen this either). State is ready to move as soon as they get draft cable from OSD.

We should go ahead with Kelso/Boorda announcement this p.m. Hold off on Smith announcement until 24-hour advance notice has been provided. We can note on Boorda announcement that "If asked, USNATO and other posts may indicate that a U.S. nomination for a successor to Boorda will be made in the next few days." The Press Statement should remain mute on the subject of Boorda replacement or make a statement similar to above.

r/Keith

CC: Records

(RECORDS)

CC: M. Brooke Darby

(DARBY)



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

**ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**

FAX COVER SHEET

NUMBER OF PAGES 1
(excluding cover sheet)

DATE 3/7/94

TO:

Bob Bell

OFFICE:

OFFICE PHONE NUMBER:

53330

FAX NUMBER:

51185

FROM:

GORDON ADAMS

OFFICE PHONE NUMBER:

202-395-4657

UNCLASSIFIED FAX NUMBER:

202-395-3513

CLASSIFIED STU-III FAX NUMBER (Voice Request): **202-395-5631**

MESSAGE:

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

DRAFT
3/7/94

Dear Chairman Sabo:

As you and your colleagues debate the House Budget Resolution this week, I want to emphasize my continued strong support for the defense budget I requested.

The FY 1995 defense budget was prepared following a careful, bottom-up review of our defense requirements. It funds the forces required to meet our national defense strategy, increases funding to ensure full military readiness, and supports the key modernization and development programs our forces will need. I remain fully committed to the principle that our military must be the best equipped, the best trained and the best prepared in the world.

As I pointed out in my State of the Union Address, we simply must not cut defense further. I stand by that statement and continue to support the full amount I requested for defense. I recognize the difficulties you have faced in achieving the defense mark the committee has provided and I look forward to working with you and your colleagues to draw the line against further defense cuts.

Sincerely

Honorable Martin Sabo
Chairman
House Budget Committee
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION



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

**ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**

FAX COVER SHEET

NUMBER OF PAGES 1
(excluding cover sheet)

DATE 3/7/94

TO:

Bob Bell

OFFICE:

OFFICE PHONE NUMBER:

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FROM:

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OFFICE PHONE NUMBER:

202-395-4657

UNCLASSIFIED FAX NUMBER:

202-395-3513

CLASSIFIED STU-III FAX NUMBER (Voice Request): **202-395-5631**

MESSAGE:

Comments pls. asap

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

DRAFT
3/7/94

Dear Chairman Sabo:

As you and your colleagues debate the House Budget Resolution this week, I want to emphasize my continued strong support for the defense budget I requested.

In preparing the FY 1995 budget, I refused to cut defense spending further from the projections we made last year. Indeed, we added funds to the FY 1995-99 defense budget. We did not want to pay for the FY 1994 military and civilian pay raises we had not originally requested at the cost of military readiness or our defense strategy. Our military must remain the best equipped, the best trained and the best prepared in the world. Consequently, I have requested increased funding for programs that contribute to readiness and training and have continued support funding for key modernization and development

As I pointed out in my State of the Union Address, we must not cut defense further. I stand by that statement and continue to support the full amount I requested for defense. I recognize the difficulties you have faced in achieving the defense mark the committee has provided and I look forward to working with you and your colleagues to draw the line against further defense cuts.

Sincerely

Honorable Martin Sabo
Chairman
House Budget Committee
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9401703
RECEIVED: 07 MAR 94 07

TO: MCALEER, R

FROM: ITOH

DOC DATE: 08 MAR 94
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: MILITARY EXERCISES

THAILAND

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: SIGNIFICANT MILITARY EXERCISE COBRA GOLD 94

ACTION: KENNEY SGD MEMO

DUE DATE: 10 MAR 94 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: HAHN

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

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

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BELL
EXECSEC
HAHN

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By VL NARA, Date 10/1/2016
2016-0153 -f

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY

909

DATE

3/8

BY HAND

W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSJDA

CLOSED BY: NSJDA

DOC 3 OF 3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9401703

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 HAHN
002 ITOH
003

Z 94030707 PREPARE MEMO FOR ITOH
Z 94030720 FOR SIGNATURE
X 94030809 KENNEY SGD MEMO

DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC DATE DISPATCH FOR ACTION

DISPATCH FOR INFO

003 940308 MCALEER, R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

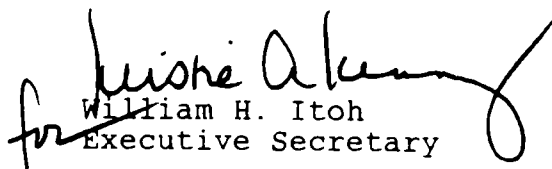
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 8, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR COL. ROBERT D. MCALEER
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise COBRA GOLD 94

The National Security Council staff concurs in exercise COBRA GOLD 94.


William H. Itoh
Executive Secretary

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1703

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D C. 20506

March 7, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RG*

FROM: KEITH HAHN *KA*

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise COBRA GOLD 94

Attached at Tab I is a proposed memorandum to the Executive Secretary, Department of Defense, concurring in military exercise COBRA GOLD 94. At Tab II Defense recommends approval and State concurs.

COBRA GOLD 94 is a joint and combined air, land, maritime, amphibious and special operations exercise. This is the 13th in the series and is the keystone of U.S. exercises with ASEAN. COBRA GOLD was canceled two years ago due to unrest in Thailand, but the exercise was held again last year without incident. U.S. forces will combine with their Thai counterparts to conduct extensive cross training and humanitarian and civic assistance. It will be held in Thailand March 22-July 8.

The critical cancellation date is March 14, 1994.

Concurrences by: *in draft* Sandra Krystoff and Morton Halperin *EH*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I concurring in the exercise.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006

By *VL* NARA, Date *10/3/2016*

2016 DS2-E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007a. memo	Duplicate of 006a. (1 page)	03/01/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 263

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - March 1994 #1 [3]

2016-0152-F

vz4546

RESTRICTION CODES

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007b. cable	Duplicate of 006b. (4 pages)	02/02/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 263

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - March 1994 #1 [3]

2016-0152-F

vz4546

RESTRICTION CODES

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 8, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH:

ROBERT BELL *RbB*

FROM:

KEITH HAHN *Kh*

SUBJECT: Defense Proposed Report RE: Hr 3303, American Shipyard Worker Protection Act

Tab II provides DoD's response to a bill that would prohibit the Navy from contracting for long-term scheduled ship maintenance work to be performed outside the U.S. unless the Navy certifies to Congress that there is a compelling national security or economic reason for the work to be done at that shipyard.

Defense opposes this bill on strategic, personnel and operational grounds. Routinely removing ships from overseas homeports for maintenance would degrade our forward presence, place increased pressure on already overburdened personnel, and degrade the operational readiness of U.S. fleets. Since Japan contributes 100 percent of the yen-based labor and utility for our ships, this bill would also significantly increase the cost of maintaining our forward deployed ships.

Concurrence by:

Jeremy Rosner *JR*RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I concurring in the proposed Defense report.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature

Tab II Incoming Correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

MEMORANDUM FOR RONALD K. PETERSON

FROM: WILLIAM H. ITOH

SUBJECT: Defense Proposed Report RE: HR 3303, American
Shipyard Worker Protection Act

The National Security Council staff concurs in the proposed
Defense report.

1800

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

March 7, 1994

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM #I-2183

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

JUSTICE - Sheila F. Anthony - (202)514-2141 - 217
NEC - Sonyia Matthews - (202)456-6722 - 429
NSC - William H. Itoh - (202)395-3723 - 249
STATE - Julia C. Norton - (202)647-4463 - 225
TRANSPORTATION - Tom Herlihy - (202)366-4687 - 226

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

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

SUBJECT: Defense Proposed Report RE: HR 3303, American
Shipyard Worker Protection Act

DEADLINE: MONDAY, March 14, 1994

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

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:

S. Dotson
B. Sasser
R. Adkins
K. MacIntyre
J. Palmieri
P. Griffin
O. Martin

The Honorable Ronald V. Dellums
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to your request to the Secretary of Defense for the views of the Department of Defense on H.R. 3303, 103rd Congress, a Bill, "To amend Title 10, United States Code, to prohibit the Department of the Navy from contracting for long-term scheduled ship maintenance work to be performed outside the United States unless a certification is made to Congress."

The purpose of the bill is to preclude the Secretary of the Navy from entering into a contract with a shipyard located outside the United States for long-term scheduled maintenance work on a naval vessel or any other vessel that operates under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives in advance that there is a compelling national security reason or a compelling economic reason for the work to be done at that shipyard.

The Department of Defense strongly opposes H.R. 3303 because of its potential impact on the quality of life of personnel and reduced flexibility in maintenance by eliminating emergency voyage repair. The consequences would be a decline in material readiness and mission capabilities for our deploying forces. H.R. 3303 would restrict our ability to satisfy ship maintenance requirements in a timely manner. It would require all overseas stationed ships to return to the U.S. for all but the most urgent emergent repairs. This requirement would necessitate long, expensive transits (e.g., Yokosuka to San Diego), lengthy family separations, and unacceptable loss of ship presence in forward areas, especially the Pacific rim.

The decision to station U.S. ships overseas is primarily a strategic issue, although personnel and operational readiness issues are also germane. Our commitment to overseas presence is affirmed in the January, 1993 National Military Strategy, and in A Strategic Framework for the Asian Pacific Rim: Report to Congress 1992, and has been reaffirmed by the current Office of the Secretary of Defense Bottom-Up Review.

U.S. presence in Japan, particularly naval presence, is critical to stability throughout the Asia-Pacific region, stability which in turn buttresses U.S. economic strength in the world marketplace. Leaders throughout the region have publicly declared that continued U.S. military presence is vital to regional stability, and prevents a regional arms race. A recent Congressional Research Service study determined that providing equivalent naval presence without a Japan-based aircraft carrier

would require three to four additional carriers (CRS Report for Congress on Naval Forward Deployments and the Size of the Navy). American forces forward deployed to Japan can respond to crises in Asia three weeks faster than a force deployed from the U.S. West Coast.

Regularly planned maintenance availabilities of Navy ships based in the U.S. are conducted in U.S. shipyards. Section 7309 (c) of Title 10, United States Code prohibits ships homeported in the U.S. from being overhauled, repaired, or maintained overseas except for voyage repairs. The Navy fully complies with this provision of the law and has recently instituted a management control system that reports and verifies that all voyage repairs are in compliance with the law.

In addition, our policy is to perform major repairs in the U.S. either prior to departure for or upon return from overseas when ship overseas homeport assignments are changed. This policy is in compliance with Sec. 7309(e) of Title 10, United States Code which prohibits major overseas repairs of six months or more for any U.S. Navy homeported ship within 15 months of its reassignment to the U.S.

The majority of regularly scheduled maintenance for the 17 ships homeported in Japan are performed at U.S. Ship Repair Facilities. From an operational viewpoint, rotating Japan-based ships to the U.S. for scheduled maintenance would significantly increase their off-station time. Also, the fuel consumed during the long transits to and from U.S. shipyards would result in decreased "streaming time" for our remaining deployed ships. Finally, sailors on these ships, who already experience the Navy's highest family separation rates, will be required to endure even more. They will bear the additional separation involved with conducting scheduled maintenance throughout the year in the United States.

From a fiscal perspective, the Government of Japan contributes more than \$3 billion annually under the terms of our Host Nation Support Agreement. By 1995, this figure will represent nearly 75 percent of our stationing costs, including 100 percent of the yen-based labor and utility costs for our ships. Without this contribution, we will not be able to support and maintain our Pacific Fleet assets at the level we enjoy today, unless we increase the burden on the American taxpayer.

Further, certain Military Sealift Command (MSC) ships could be adversely affected by this legislation and the following comments apply to those ships:

- MSC ships are not homeported as that term is normally used for commissioned ships. However, in order to assure fullest compliance with the intent and spirit of the statute, the

Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Development and Acquisition) (ASN (RD&A)) at the request of the Commander, Military Sealift Command, has designated eleven MSC vessels as "homeported" outside the United States for the purpose of Title 10 United States Code, Sec. 7309 (c). As such these vessels are exempt from the requirement that repair, overhaul and maintenance, other than voyage repairs, be performed in the United States.

- MSC vessels are only considered exempt from Title 10 United States Code, Sec. 7309(c) if the ship is scheduled to be deployed overseas for at least a two-year period, and if specifically approved by the ASN (RD&A). Moreover, if a designated ship has a scheduled overhaul date, the overhaul will be delayed and accomplished in a U.S. shipyard. In the case of an MSC ship scheduled to be deployed overseas for a period exceeding two years, the overhaul may not be deferred pending such deployment. Finally, any overseas deployed vessel which returns to the continental U.S., for any reason, loses its overseas homeporting designation, and must have its maintenance and overhauls performed in U.S. shipyards. All other MSC government-owned ships are returned to the U.S. for overhauls, repairs and maintenance, other than unscheduled emergent work qualifying as voyage repairs under Title 10 United States Code, Sec. 7309(c).

- Any change to the statute which would require that those ships designated as permanently deployed overseas be returned to the U.S. for routine repair, maintenance and overhaul would degrade MCS's performance of its mission and not be cost effective. The ships which have been designated as overseas deployed ships either provide direct support to Navy combatant ships at sea (underway replenishment, fleet oilers, etc.) or perform special missions. During the additional time it would take for those ships to transit the ocean solely to be repaired in U.S. shipyards (approximately 22-34 days per ship, roundtrip), they would be unavailable to perform their missions. Since there are only a limited number of ships to perform these missions, operational effectiveness would suffer and/or operating tempos for other ships of these classes would increase. This in turn would tend to increase costs associated with transit significantly.

Additionally, the criteria proposed by the bill, as well as the process it would establish for conducting repairs overseas, could significantly impair the Navy's ability to keep ships operating at full readiness while deployed. Although much depends on how the new language would be interpreted, the political perception of what constitutes a "compelling national security interest", or a "compelling economic reason", may be quite different from a fleet commander's judgment of what work is essential to keep a ship on schedule or capable of performing all

potential missions it might be assigned.

From a strict legal analysis of H.R. 3303 the following comments apply:

- H.R. 3303, its use of the terms "United States (including any territory of the United States)" has determined a fixed geographic area of applicability for the proposed amendment to 10 United States Code, Sec. 7299a. [For title 10 definitional purposes, "United States" means the 50 states and the District of Columbia (10 United States Code, Sec. 101(a)(1) and the definition of "territory" ~~excludes~~ Guam (10 United States Code, Secs. 101(a)(2) and (3)), since Guam is defined as a "possession".] This statutory language prohibits the use of the shipyard in Guam.

- The current section (a) of 10 United States Code, Sec. 7299a states that assignment of vessel projects may not be restricted to a geographic area. Consequently, the proposed section (d) would create an internal inconsistency within the body of 10 United States Code, Sec. 7299a, which contemplates world-wide applicability.

- H.R. 3303 would also require that the Secretary of Defense certify in advance to Congress that "there is a compelling national security reason or a compelling economic reason for the [long-term scheduled maintenance] work to be done" at overseas locations. This creates two different standards within 7299a. While section (a) establishes assignments based on "economic and military consideration", proposed section (d) requires a stricter standard of "compelling" national security or economic concerns. Both sections specifically address long-term scheduled maintenance. 10 United States Code, Sec. 7299a (c) addresses short-term work.

- Finally, under 10 United States Code, Sec. 7309, vessels that are homeported outside the United States may be overhauled, repaired or maintained outside the United States. Proposed section (d) to 10 United States Code, Sec. 7299a would supersede that aspect of 10 United States Code, Sec. 7309, and would cause confusion without appropriate cross-referencing between statutes.

In summary, the subject bill is unnecessary and would severely restrict the Navy's ability to balance emergent maintenance needs with operational requirements. The Navy fully complies with the limitations on overseas ship repair as specified in Sections 7309(c) and 7309(a). The Navy will continue to pursue policies that limit maintenance requirements on overseas homeported ships while meeting overseas commitments and trying not to compromise the quality of life of Navy families.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this report for the consideration of the Committee.

Sincerely,