

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

SFOR [Stabilization Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina] Six-month Review [2]

Staff Office-Individual:

Kosovo Office-Schulte, Gregory

Original OA/ID Number:

1708

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
39	1	7	1	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	2602/SHJOC/JLG/99. To Director, International Military Staff from General Dieter Stockmann. Subject: SFOR Restructuring Study. [NATO] (2 pages)	03/04/1999	P1/b(1)
001b. paper	SFOR Restructuring Study. [NATO] (18 pages)	03/04/1999	P1/b(1)
001c. chart	Annex A to SFOR Restructuring Study. Tables. [NATO] (3 pages)	03/05/1999	P1/b(1)
001d. chart	Annex B to SFOR Restructuring Study. SFOR Structure. [NATO] (3 pages)	03/05/1999	P1/b(1)
002. draft	Paper. Options for Reshaping and Reducing SFOR. (6 pages)	03/00/1999	P1/b(1)
003a. paper	PCG(INV)N(99)02. Policy Coordination Group, The Six-Month Review of SFOR. [NATO] (1 page)	01/06/1999	P1/b(1)
003b. paper	PCG(INV)N(99)02. Draft PCG Note on Follow-on to Six-Month Review Paper. [NATO] (3 pages)	01/06/1999	P1/b(1)
003c. paper	Annex to PCG(INV)N(99)2. Madrid PIC Declaration SFOR-Relevant Passages. [NATO] (4 pages)	01/06/1999	P1/b(1)
004. cable	re: Bosnia: Compromise Reached on POL-MIL Guidance for SFOR Six-Month Review; Urgent Guidance Request for OOB, Thursday, Dec 3. (12 pages)	12/22/1998	P1/b(1)
005. chart	Theatre Force Structure. [NATO] (1 page)	12/00/1998	P1/b(1)
006. slides	SACEUR Briefing Slides. Balkans Assessment. [NATO] (3 pages)	12/18/1998	P1/b(1)

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Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
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FOLDER TITLE:

SFOR [Stabilization Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina] Six-Month Review [2]

2008-0994-F

vz6357

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]
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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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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. draft	Report/Presentation. Defining NATO/USG Contributions to SFOR for 1999 and Beyond. (12 pages)	12/18/1998	P1/b(1)

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WASHFAX RECEIPT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE**B**

S/S # _____

99 12 -5 1:01

017003

MESSAGE NO. _____

CLASSIFICATION **CONFIDENTIAL**No. Pages **1+27**

FROM

Officer name	Office Symbol	Extension	Room #
Peter Hinz	EUR/RPM/S	202/647-3405	6513

TO

Agency	Officer name	Extension	Room No.
NSC	G. Schulte	456-9102	
NSC	M. Hurley	456-9105	

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION

SFOR Restructuring Study

FOR

CLEARANCE ☐	INFORMATION ☐	PER REQUEST ☒	COMMENT ☐
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REMARKS

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UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTSInitials: RL Date: 5/6/2024

2008-0944-F-3

S/S Officer: _____

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001c. chart	Annex A to SFOR Restructuring Study. Tables. [NATO] (3 pages)	03/05/1999	P1/b(1)

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001d. chart	Annex B to SFOR Restructuring Study. SFOR Structure. [NATO] (3 pages)	03/05/1999	P1/b(1)

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Fo- 1/25/99
SRB Br-LL
w/ Defense W.L.

BOSNIA

Main Points on SFOR Reductions

- As the President said in his State of the Union address "Americans can be proud that our leadership has put Bosnia on the path to peace." We have made considerable progress in Bosnia: freedom of movement has improved and last fall's elections demonstrated a continuing trend towards growing pluralism, however, there is still much to be done.
- Our priorities include: accelerating transition to a market economy; increasing momentum on the return of refugees; making significant progress on judicial reform and establishment of multi-ethnic police; developing central institutions and adoption of a permanent election law; and pressing ahead with media reform and education issues.
- The Stabilization Force (SFOR) continues to play an essential role in the maintenance of peace and stability and the provision of a secure environment in Bosnia. Improved circumstances will allow, and NATO Allied nations have endorsed, implementation of reductions in SFOR. The reductions, to be completed in the next few months, will total approximately 10 percent of the total force structure. In line with this, the U.S. contribution is shrinking from 6,900 to approximately 6,200.
- In addition to these reductions, NATO is conducting a more detailed study of possible force restructuring and more substantial reductions for review by the North Atlantic Council later this year.

A 10 percent reduction doesn't seem like very much. Is that all?

- It's important to put it in context. The current 6,900 troop level already represents a 20 percent reduction from the 8,500 U.S. troops deployed in June 1998 and is 66 percent less than peak U.S. deployment of 20,000 troops in 1996.

Do these reductions signal a change in the SFOR mission?

- The reductions do not signal a change in mission, nor do they affect SFOR's ability to support implementation of the Dayton accords.

What will determine whether future reductions occur?

- Decisions on future reductions will be taken in the light of progress on implementation of the Peace Agreement. Any and all reductions of U.S. forces will be made in accordance with this Administration's policy that such reductions will not jeopardize the safety of U.S. armed forces serving in Bosnia.

Background

The following is a detailed breakout from JCS on the **10% reduction in the U.S. contribution to SFOR**, to be completed **by the end of March**:

Theater HQ and Enablers

communications, logistics, intelligence, SOF, PSYOP, civil affairs

900 to 780

Operational Reserve

aviation task force (helicopters)

800 to 650

Multi-national Division (North)

HQ, maneuver battalions, signal, engineers, intelligence, MPs, civil affairs, logistics, medical

5200 to 4770

TOTAL

6900 to 6200

Revised Draft - 25 January 1999

NATO Allied nations have endorsed the implementation of reductions in the force structure of the NATO-led Stabilization Force in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The reductions, to be realized in April 1999 during a scheduled rotation of US forces, resulted from an analysis of the current SFOR mission, its key military and supporting tasks, and six months experience of operating under Operation Joint Forge. They do not, however, signal a change in the SFOR mission; nor will they affect SFOR's ability to support implementation of the Dayton Accords. Overall reductions will total approximately 10 percent of the total force structure. In line with this, the Secretary of Defense has approved a reduction in US forces operating in Bosnia from 6,900 to approximately 6,200. The current troop level of 6,900 already represents a 20 percent reduction from the 8,500 US troops deployed in June 1998 and is 66 percent less than the peak US deployment of 20,000 troops in 1996. The change in US force structure will be realized through reductions in personnel at the headquarters level, reductions in the manning of the operational reserve, and reductions in the force manning required at Multi-National Division North (Task Force Eagle). In addition to these short-term reductions, NATO is also conducting a more detailed study of possible force restructuring/resizing for North Atlantic Council review later this year. We have achieved great progress in the implementation of the military provisions of Dayton, successfully ending the fighting and ensuring a separation of the former warring factions. At the same time, much remains to be done on the civilian implementation aspects of Dayton for Bosnia to reach the point where peace will be self-sustaining and NATO troops will no longer be required.

Prepared by: CDR J.H. Fraser
OUSDP(P)/BTf
(703) 614-0661

Schulte, Gregory L.

From: Schulte, Gregory L.
Sent: Saturday, January 09, 1999 12:42 PM
To: @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
Cc: @BOSNIA - Bosnian Affairs; @EUROPE - European Affairs; @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @PLANNING - Strat Plan & Comm; @VP - VP Natl Security Affairs
Subject: Update on SFOR Restructuring and Reductions ~~[CONFIDENTIAL]~~

Sandy -
cc: Jim, Don

Background

The December 2nd PC on Bosnia agreed that NATO Defense Ministers should commission a study of options for the future size and structure of SFOR, for consideration prior to the Washington Summit. Defense Ministers agreed to this study at their meeting on December 17th (when they also agreed to short-term "administrative" reductions), and NATO HQ is now preparing the associated political guidance.

The PC also agreed that the USG should initiate its own assessment of options for reshaping and reducing SFOR starting next year.

What We're Doing

We are forwarding to you the semi-annual report to Congress on SFOR and progress in implementing Dayton. It reports that the SFOR "administrative" reductions between now and March should reduce the US contribution by up to ten percent from its current level of 6900. The report also mentions NATO's study of options for longer term and more substantial adjustments.

We have developed in the interagency the concept for two options for the longer-term adjustments, either of which could be undertaken within the scope of SFOR's current mission:

- Option 1: A gradual reduction in the size, role and profile of the force linked to the regular six-month review process. This would sustain broad support for civil implementation into the year 2000.
- Option 2: A substantial, 40-50 percent reduction at the end of this year, with the post-1999 force sized on the basis of key military tasks -- what it takes to keep the Entity armed forces in check. This would permit the force to support Brcko arbitration, refugee returns and military professionalization this year, but reduce the amount of civil support available later.

You will not be surprised to learn that State is the sponsor of the first option and DoD of the second. Both, however, agree that the next round of adjustments should wait until late this year, after the end of the season for refugee returns. Thus, while we will still seek to have the NMA study ready for consideration prior to the Washington Summit, using the Summit to announce a further round of reductions would probably be premature and undercut the civil implementation plan set out last month by the Peace Implementation Council in Madrid.

We have instructed USNATO to have these two options incorporated into the NATO study. DOD will also further develop the two options independently, so that Principals can consider them sometime in March.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
Department of State Guidelines, November 6, 2015
By VZ NARA, Date 5/6/2024
208-0444-4-3

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002. draft	Paper. Options for Reshaping and Reducing SFOR. (6 pages)	03/00/1999	P1/b(1)

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Schulte, Gregory L.

From: WHSR
Sent: Monday, January 11, 1999 8:19 AM
To: Schulte, Gregory L.
Subject: GUIDANCE FOR PCG SFOR SIX-MONTH REVIEW PAPER

CLASS: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DTG: 091748Z JAN 99
MSGTO: RUEHNO/USMISSION USNATO IMMEDIATE 0000
ORIG: SECSTATE WASHDC
PREC: IMMEDIATE
SSN: 4357
TOR: 990109130206 M3638663

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
Department of State Guidelines, November 6, 2015

By VR NARA, Date 5/6/2024
2008-0994-2-3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ STATE 004357

E.O. 12958: DECL: 01/07/09
TAGS: PREL, MARR, NATO, NAC, SR
SUBJECT: GUIDANCE FOR PCG SFOR SIX-MONTH REVIEW PAPER

REFS: (A) USNATO 0026, (B) USNATO 0027

CLASSIFIED BY BARBRO OWENS KIRKPATRICK, DIRECTOR,
EUR/RPM, FOR REASONS 1.5 (B) AND (D).

1. ~~(C)~~ WASHINGTON APPRECIATES USNATO'S THOUGHTFUL INPUT ON THE WAY AHEAD FOR THE SIX-MONTH REVIEW PROCESS (REF. B). WE AGREE IN PARTICULAR THAT THE CURRENT REVIEW PROCESS IS ONGOING AND SHOULD BE ADDRESSED WITH ALLIES ON A RECURRING BASIS. WE THEREFORE LOOK FORWARD TO AN ACTIVE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WITH USNATO AND EXPECT THAT OUR COORDINATION WILL RESULT IN FURTHER GUIDANCE AS THE REVIEW MOVES TOWARD THE MARCH DEADLINE FOR NMA STUDIES.

2. ~~(C)~~ WASHINGTON VIEWS THE LATEST VERSION OF THE PCG PAPER ON THE SIX-MONTH REVIEW OF SFOR (REF. A) AS A VALUABLE COMPILATION OF ALLIED VIEWS ON WHERE THE DECISION MAKING PROCESS STANDS ON THE FUTURE OF SFOR.

THE PAPER ALSO ACCURATELY REFLECTS WHICH AREAS THE PIC CONCLUDED ARE PRIORITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ATTENTION IN THE NEAR TERM.

3. ~~(C)~~ THE NMAS NOW NEED TO DEVELOP SPECIFIC OPTIONS FOR RESTRUCTURING AND REDUCING SFOR IN ACCORDANCE WITH MINISTERS' DECISIONS. AS NMAS FOCUS THEIR ANALYSES, MISSION SHOULD ENSURE THAT THE TWO SPECIFIC OPTIONS BELOW WILL BE CONSIDERED, AND THAT NMAS WILL BE TASKED TO REPORT ON THE TIMING OF PROPOSED REDUCTIONS. WHEN MISSION PRESENTS THESE OPTIONS TO THE PCG, THERE SHOULD BE NO INDICATION THAT EITHER OPTION IS THE PREFERRED COURSE FOR THE U.S., NOR THAT INCLUDING THESE BPTIONS PRECLUDES STUDY OF ANY OTHER OPTIONS CONSISTENT WITH MINISTERIAL GUIDANCE. WHILE WASHINGTON WANTS THIS ISSUE KEPT OFF THE AGENDA FOR THE APRIL NATO SUMMIT, THE RESULTS OF THIS STUDY SHOULD BE DISCUSSED IN MARCH AND APPROPRIATE DECISIONS MADE WITH SUFFICIENT LEAD TIME TO MINIMIZE THE OPERATIONAL IMPACT OF RESULTANT RESTRUCTURING. MISSION SHOULD SECURE SUCH LANGUAGE IN THE NEXT DRAFT OF THE PCG DOCUMENT.

-- OPTION 1: GRADUAL ADJUSTMENT: (THIS OPTION IS THE

LIKELY RESULT OF THE TRANSITION STRATEGY, ANNEX Z OF OPLAN 10407.) THIS OPTION WOULD PERMIT A GRADUAL REDUCTION IN THE SIZE, ROLE AND PROFILE OF THE FORCE IN THE LIGHT OF PROGRESS IN DAYTON IMPLEMENTATION. REDUCTIONS IN FORCE LEVELS WOULD BE LINKED TO REGULAR (AT LEAST EVERY SIX MONTHS) ASSESSMENTS OF THE SECURITY SITUATION AND PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING THE TEN BENCHMARKS FOR CIVILIAN IMPLEMENTATION IN ANNEX Z OF OPLAN 10407. THE MSU WOULD BE RESOURCED TO THE TWO CURRENTLY AUTHORIZED BATTALIONS AND CONTINUE TO PERFORM ITS CURRENTLY ASSIGNED MISSION. SFOR WOULD RETAIN ADEQUATE FORCES TO ACCOMPLISH ITS KEY MILITARY TASKS AND MAINTAIN ITS BROAD SUPPORT TO CIVIL IMPLEMENTATION IN THE PROJECTED LOW-RISK ENVIRONMENT.

-- OPTION 2: SUBSTANTIAL ADJUSTMENT: (THIS OPTION IS BASED ON A MORE DYNAMIC APPLICATION OF THE TRANSITION STRATEGY, ANNEX Z OF OPLAN 10407.) SEOR WOULD MAKE A SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION AT THE END OF 1999 BY STRUCTURING THE POST-1999 FORCE ONLY ON THE BASIS OF KEY MILITARY TASKS -- WHAT IT TAKES TO KEEP THE ENTITY

ARMED FORCES (EAF) IN CHECK. FUTURE REDUCTIONS IN FORCE LEVELS WOULD ALSO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE TRANSITION STRATEGY, ANNEX Z, OPLAN 10407. THE MSU WOULD BE RESOURCED TO AT LEAST TWO BATTALIONS AND CONTINUE TO PERFORM ITS CURRENTLY ASSIGNED MISSION. SUPPORT TO CIVIL IMPLEMENTATION WOULD CONTINUE "WITHIN MEANS AND CAPABILITIES," BUT THE PACE AND INTENSITY WOULD PROPORTIONATELY DECREASE DUE TO REDUCTIONS IN FORCE SIZE. THERE MAY BE A REQUIREMENT FOR STRATEGIC OVER-THE HORIZON REINFORCEMENTS AS A HEDGE AGAINST A RETURN TO HOSTILITIES. IF SO, A PERIODIC EXERCISE PROGRAM WOULD BE REQUIRED TO ENHANCE DETERRENCE.
ALBRIGHT

①

WASHFAX RECEIPT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE**B**

S/S # _____

8

JUN 10 1999

00015115

MESSAGE NO. _____ CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL No. Pages 1+8

FROM

Officer name	Office Symbol	Extension	Room #
Peter Hinz	EUR/RPM/S	202/647-3405	6513

TO

Agency	Officer name	Extension	Room No.
NSC	G. Schulte	456-9102	
NSC	M. Hurley	456-9105	
JCS/J-5	R. Bonesteel, R.B. Peele, A. Macyko, B. Ballinger	614-9435	2D956
OSD/BTF	T. Whelan, A. Van Egmond, B. McConnell, J. Moore	697-1980	Site 12

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION

Draft PCG Paper on SFOR Six-Month Review--PCG(INV)N(99)02

FOR

CLEARANCE ☐ INFORMATION ☒ PER REQUEST ☐ COMMENT ☐

REMARKS

S/S Officer: _____

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS
Initials: RL Date: 5/6/2024
2008-0774-F3

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003a. paper	PCG(INV)N(99)02. Policy Coordination Group, The Six-Month Review of SFOR. [NATO] (1 page)	01/06/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Kosovo Office (Schulte, Gregory)
OA/Box Number: 1708

FOLDER TITLE:

SFOR [Stabilization Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina] Six-Month Review [2]

2008-0994-F

vz6357

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]
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- 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(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]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003b. paper	PCG(INV)N(99)02. Draft PCG Note on Follow-on to Six-Month Review Paper. [NATO] (3 pages)	01/06/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Kosovo Office (Schulte, Gregory)
OA/Box Number: 1708

FOLDER TITLE:

SFOR [Stabilization Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina] Six-Month Review [2]

2008-0994-F
vz6357

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003c. paper	Annex to PCG(INV)N(99)2. Madrid PIC Declaration SFOR-Relevant Passages. [NATO] (4 pages)	01/06/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Kosovo Office (Schulte, Gregory)
OA/Box Number: 1708

FOLDER TITLE:

SFOR [Stabilization Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina] Six-Month Review [2]

2008-0994-F
vz6357

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. cable	re: Bosnia: Compromise Reached on POL-MIL Guidance for SFOR Six-Month Review; Urgent Guidance Request for OOB, Thursday, Dec 3. (12 pages)	12/22/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Kosovo Office (Schulte, Gregory)
OA/Box Number: 1708

FOLDER TITLE:

SFOR [Stabilization Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina] Six-Month Review [2]

2008-0994-F

vz6357

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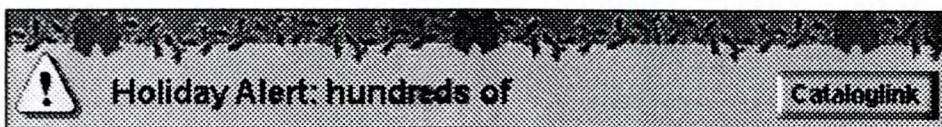
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From: NATODOC <natodoc@hq.nato.int> [Save Address](#) [Block Sender](#)
Reply-To: NATODOC <natodoc@hq.nato.int>
To: NATODATA@LISTSERV.CC.KULEUVEN.AC.BE
Subject: PRESS COMMUNIQUE M-NAC-D-2(98)152
Date: Fri, 18 Dec 1998 00:43:15 +0100

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PRESS COMMUNIQUE M-NAC-D-2(98)152
For immediate release
17th December 1998

Meeting of the North Atlantic Council
in Defence Ministers Session held in Brussels
on 17th December 1998

Final Communique

1. The North Atlantic Council met in Defence Ministers Session in Brussels on 17th December 1998.

2. We look forward to the Summit meeting of the North Atlantic Council to be held in Washington on 24th and 25th April 1999. On this historic occasion the Alliance will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Washington Treaty which laid the foundation for a unique and enduring partnership between the European and North American Allies. Our Heads of State and Government in Washington will set out a shared vision of a renewed Alliance to meet, with enhanced effectiveness, the security challenges of the 21st century.

3. We are resolved to play our full part in putting this vision into practice and in enabling the Alliance to continue to fulfil the full range of its missions. Today, we reviewed the progress achieved in the implementation of the decisions of the Madrid Summit in the defence field, discussed our defence capabilities, and gave guidance for additional work in preparation for the Washington Summit. We also took stock of developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Kosovo.

4. We reviewed the future of SFOR against the background of the decisions of the Peace Implementation Council at its meeting in Madrid on 15th-16th December 1998. While progress has been made over the last months in the implementation of the civil aspects of the Dayton Peace Agreement, we are

concerned that much still needs to be done. In particular, we endorse the call for an accelerated return of refugees and displaced persons, especially to minority areas. As Defence Ministers, we remain committed to helping to achieve a self-sustaining peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and call on its authorities to play their full part in achieving this goal. The presence of SFOR does not reduce their obligation to ensure the stability of their country. A culture of dependency must be avoided. As the Peace Implementation Council has made clear, the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina must increasingly assume greater responsibility for functions now undertaken or coordinated by the international community.

5. We do not intend to maintain SFOR's presence at current levels indefinitely. At our meeting last June, we mandated the North Atlantic Council in Permanent Session to conduct a series of comprehensive reviews at not more than six monthly intervals, in consultation with other troop contributors on the future of the force. Last week, Alliance Foreign Ministers addressed the first of these reviews and today we have endorsed its results. In reviewing in particular the size and shape of SFOR, we have decided that, at present, there is no scope for major changes, nor should its mission be changed. However, we agreed to take steps to begin to streamline SFOR. We have also instructed our military authorities to examine options for possible longer term and more substantial adjustments in the future size and structure of SFOR. Decisions on future reductions will be taken in the light of progress on implementation of the Peace Agreement.

6. We reviewed progress in the security cooperation programme between NATO and Bosnia and Herzegovina, which has the aim of contributing to stability in the region and promoting reconciliation within the Bosnian defence community, including through the development of central defence mechanisms such as the Standing Committee for Military Matters.

7. SFOR continues to play an essential role in the maintenance of peace and stability and the provision of a secure environment in Bosnia and Herzegovina, thus contributing significantly to achieving progress in the task of rebuilding Bosnia and Herzegovina as a single, democratic and multi-ethnic state. We noted the sustained and effective support provided to the implementation of the civil aspects of the Peace Accords including the assistance given to the High Representative and to other international

bodies, such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the UN International Police Task Force, the UN International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe. SFOR also provides support to entity armed forces in conducting humanitarian de-mining as a key contribution to civil reconstruction and rehabilitation. The Multinational Specialised Unit has provided a useful means of enhancing SFOR's flexibility and effectiveness. We express our deepest thanks to the men and women of SFOR who have unstintingly carried out their duties in the cause of peace and reconciliation.

8. With regard to the crisis in Kosovo, we welcome the agreement concluded between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) and NATO which established the air verification mission, complementing the OSCE ground mission, to verify compliance with UNSCRs 1199 and 1203. Sustained pressure by the international community was instrumental in achieving these results and averting a humanitarian catastrophe, as was, and still is, the threat of the use of NATO airpower. We intend to maintain this pressure. NATO, with the participation of Partners, will continue to verify compliance through the conduct of the air verification mission over Kosovo, Operation "Eagle Eye." We welcome the initial deployment of the OSCE verification mission and note with satisfaction the close cooperation and coordination with the OSCE in this task, including arrangements for sharing information that will enable the OSCE Permanent Council and the NAC to receive timely and accurate reports on the situation in Kosovo. NATO will communicate periodically to the UN Secretary General its views on compliance.

9. We remind the FRY authorities of their responsibilities, including for the security and safety of the verifiers in Kosovo. Nevertheless, in order to provide the ability to withdraw verifiers in an emergency, NATO is deploying an Extraction Force, Operation "Joint Guarantor," in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. We greatly appreciate the cooperation and support of its government for providing facilities for NATO's operations.

10. We are concerned at the continuing violence in Kosovo, particularly in the light of recent incidents, and call on all parties to cease all forms of violence and provocative behaviour, to comply strictly with all relevant UN Security Council Resolutions and to resolve the crisis in Kosovo by free and open negotiations with international involvement undertaken

in a spirit
of compromise and reconciliation. We join Alliance Foreign
Ministers in
expressing our support for a solution which provides an enhanced
status for
Kosovo and a much greater degree of autonomy and
self-administration while
at the same time ensuring the territorial integrity of the FRY
and
safeguarding the human and civil rights of all Kosovars whatever
their
ethnic origin. We believe that stability in Kosovo is linked to
the
democratisation of the FRY and we support those who are
genuinely engaged
in this process.

11. We welcome the ratification by all Alliance Parliaments of
the protocols
of accession of the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland and look
forward to
the accession of our new Allies before the Washington Summit.
Since our
last meetings further steps have been taken to involve the Czech
Republic,
Hungary and Poland as closely as possible in Alliance
activities. The
three invited countries are continuing to prepare themselves for
the
military responsibilities and obligations of Alliance
membership. They are
making progress in implementing the Target Force Goals developed
for them.

Through in particular the process of fulfilling these planning
targets,
which address NATO's priority military requirements, the three
invited
countries are working with the NATO Military Authorities to
ensure that
their armed forces and military structures will meet Alliance
requirements
in key areas in preparation for membership.

12. We, as Defence Ministers, reaffirm that the door remains open
to NATO
membership under Article 10 of the North Atlantic Treaty and in
accordance
with paragraph 8 of the Madrid Summit Declaration. We
considered a report
on the intensified dialogue on membership questions. The
Council in
Permanent Session will develop for the Washington Summit a
comprehensive
package that will continue the enlargement process,
operationalise our
commitment to the open door policy and underscore our
willingness to assist
aspiring countries in meeting NATO standards.

13. We endorsed a comprehensive report describing progress made
in recent
months in the internal adaptation of the Alliance, which is
focussed on the
following interrelated areas: the Alliance's new military
command
structure; the Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) concept; and the
European
Security and Defence Identity (ESDI). The fundamental
objectives of this
adaptation are to enhance the Alliance's military effectiveness
for the
full range of its missions, to preserve the transatlantic link,

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. chart	Theatre Force Structure. [NATO] (1 page)	12/00/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Kosovo Office (Schulte, Gregory)
OA/Box Number: 1708

FOLDER TITLE:

SFOR [Stabilization Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina] Six-Month Review [2]

2008-0994-F

vz6357

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

UNCLASSIFIED FAX

Bureau of European and Canadian Affairs
Office of European Security and Political Affairs

DATE: December 23, 1998**No. PAGES:** cover + 2**FROM:**

Name	Office	Phone	Room
Peter Hinz	EUR/RPM	202/647-3405	6513

TO:

Agency	Name	Fax
NSC	G. Schulte / M. Hurley	(202) 456-9150

SUBJECT:

Governing Legislation for SFOR Six-Month Report to Congress (P.L. 105-174)

FOR:Clearance ☐ Information ☐ Per request ☒ Comment ☐**REMARKS:**

--

May 1, 1998

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

P.L. 105-174

- (2) establish "Centers of Excellence" for complicated surgical procedures;
- (3) make timely and complete reports to the National Practitioner Data Bank and eliminate associated reporting backlogs;
- (4) assure that Military Health Services System providers are properly licensed and have appropriate credentials;
- (5) reestablish the Quality Management Report to aid in early identification of compliance problems;
- (6) improve communications with beneficiaries to provide comprehensive and objective information on the quality of care being *Provided*;
- (7) strengthen the National Quality Management Program;
- (8) ensure that all laboratory work meets professional standards; and
- (9) ensure the accuracy of patient data and information.

(d) REPORT- Not later than six months after the date on which the panel is established, the panel shall submit to the Secretary a report setting forth its findings and conclusions, and the reasons therefor, and such recommendations it deems appropriate. The Secretary shall forward the report of the panel to Congress not later than 15 days after the date on which the Secretary receives it, together with the Secretary's comments on the report.

(e) PANEL ADMINISTRATION- (1) The members of the panel shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized by law for employees of agencies while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the panel.

(2) Upon request of the chairperson of the panel, the Secretary of Defense may detail to the panel, on a nonreimbursable basis, personnel of the Department of Defense to assist the panel in carrying out its duties. The Secretary of Defense shall furnish to the panel such administrative and support services as may be requested by the chairman of the panel.

(f) PANEL FINANCING- Of the funds appropriated in Public Law 105-56 for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy", \$4,700,000 shall be transferred to "Defense Health Program", to be available through fiscal year 1999, only for administrative costs of this panel and for the express purpose of initiating or accelerating any activity identified by the panel that will improve the quality of health care *Provided* by the Military Health Services System.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 6. Of the funds appropriated in Public Law 105-56, under the heading "Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense" for Operation and maintenance, \$40,000,000 shall be transferred to "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide".

SEC. 7. (a) Congress urges the President to seek concurrence among the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on arrangements that set forth--

- (1) the benchmarks for achieving a sustainable peace process that are detailed in the report accompanying the certification that was made by the President to Congress on March 3, 1998;
- (2) estimated target dates for achieving the benchmarks; and

P.L. 105-174

LAWS OF 105th CONG.—2nd SESS.

May 1, 1998

(3) a process for NATO to review progress toward achieving the benchmarks.

(b) The President shall submit to Congress—

(1) not later than June 30, 1998, a report on efforts to gain agreement on arrangements described in subsection (a), and such report should include an explanation of the Administration's view of whether it would promote United States interests to adopt firm schedules or deadlines for achieving such benchmarks; and

(2) semiannually after that report, so long as United States ground combat forces continue to participate in the Stabilization Force for Bosnia (SFOR), a report on the progress made toward achieving the benchmarks referred to in subsection (a)(1), including any developments which may affect the ability of the relevant parties to achieve the benchmarks in a timely manner.

(c) The Congress urges the President to ensure that efforts to meet the estimated target dates described in this section do not jeopardize the safety of United States Armed Forces in Bosnia.

(d) The enactment of this section does not reflect approval or disapproval of the benchmarks submitted by the President in the certification to Congress transmitted on March 3, 1998.

SEC. 8. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the case of a person who is selected for training in a State program conducted under the National Guard Challenge Program and who obtains a general education diploma in connection with such training, the general education diploma shall be treated as equivalent to a high school diploma for purposes of determining the eligibility of the person for enlistment in the Armed Forces.

SEC. 9. In addition to the amounts *Provided* in Public Law 105-56, \$179,000,000 is appropriated under the heading "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide": *Provided*, That the additional amount shall be made available for enhancements to selected theater missile defense programs to counter enhanced ballistic missile threats: *Provided further*, That of the additional amount appropriated, \$45,000,000 shall be made available only for the purpose of adjusting the cost-share of the parties under the Agreement between the Department of Defense and the Ministry of Defence of Israel for the Arrow Deployability Program: *Provided further*, That of the additional amount appropriated, \$38,000,000 shall be made available only for the Sea-Based Wide Area Defense (Navy Upper-Tier) Program: *Provided further*, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for \$179,000,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of such Act.

SEC. 10. (a)(1) The Secretary of Defense may enter into a lease or acquire any other interest in the parcels of land described in paragraph (2). The parcels consist in aggregate of approximately 90 acres.

(2) The parcels of land referred to in paragraph (1) are the following land used for the commercial production of cranberries:

May 1, 1998

(A) Ti
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(B) Ti

River adjac

(3) The ter
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(4) Any le
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and the person

(b) Of the
of Defense for
under subsection

SEC. 11.
\$272,500,000

Provided, The
procurement o
further, That th
budget request
request as an
Emergency Def
the Congress: *f*
as an emergenc

SEC. 12. Fi
Disaster Cente
Defense may :
preparedness, r
infrastructure a
regional levels
Pacific and be
appropriate.

SEC. 13.
Development,
"Operation and
Defense shall r
account in the :
Roaring Run to

SEC. 14. No
other provision
Public Law 10
contained on the

SEC. 15. No
Defense Health
under section 10
paragraph

Schulte, Gregory L.

From: WHSR
Sent: Monday, December 21, 1998 10:13 AM
To: Bandler, Donald K.; Bell, Robert G.; Davidson, Leslie K.; Gordon, Philip H.; Hurley, C. Michael; McEldowney, Nancy E.; Sapiro, Miriam E.; Schulte, Gregory L.; Witkowsky, Anne A.
Subject: THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL IN DEFENSE

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2008-0994-F.3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECTION 01 OF 05 USNATO 003452

NSC FOR SCHULSC
STATE FOR EUR/RPM (MOON); DEFENSE FOR ASD(ISA) KRAMER,
DASD(EUR) KIEVENAAR; ISA/EUR/NATO (BRONSON), & BALKAN
TASK FORCE (MCCONNALL)
JOINT STAFF FOR ACJCS (FOGLESONG), J-5 (ANDERSON/CASSEY)

E.O. 12958: DECL: 12/18/08

TAGS: NATO, MARR, MCAP, DPC, PREL

**SUBJECT: THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL IN DEFENSE
MINISTERIAL SESSION, 17 DECEMBER 1998: BOSNIA AND KOSOVO,
ITEM III.**

CLASSIFIED BY AMBASSADOR ALEXANDER R. VERSHBOW. REASON:
1.5 (B AND D).

1. (c) SUMMARY. ON DECEMBER 17, 1998 UNDER AGENDA ITEM III, NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVES DISCUSSED THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA AND KOSOVO. CHAIRMAN OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEE GENERAL NAUMANN REPORTED ON THE SITUATION AND RECOMMENDED THAT THE NMAS BE GIVEN GUIDANCE TO COMMISSION AN SFOR REDUCTION STUDY; HE ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT NATO BE PREPARED TO ADDRESS A POSSIBLE MAJOR CRISIS IN KOSOVO IN THE SPRING OF 1999. SACEUR GENERAL CLARK PROVIDED AN ASSESSMENT OF THE BALKANS INCLUDING A BOSNIA UPDATE, A REPORT ON THE SITUATION IN KOSOVO AND BALKAN LESSONS LEARNED. HE INTRODUCED A METHOD AND TIMELINE FOR SFOR EFFICIENCY AND RESTRUCTURING REDUCTIONS AND CONCLUDED WITH AN ASSESSMENT OF POSSIBLE OUTCOMES IN KOSOVO DEPENDING ON THE RESULTS OF ONGOING POLITICAL MEDIATION. THE DEFENSE REPRESENTATIVES ENDORSED THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF COUNCIL CONCERNING THE SFOR SIX-MONTH REVIEW AND AGREED TO THE RECOMMENDATION FOR A STUDY TO BE CONDUCTED FOR POSSIBLE FURTHER REDUCTIONS. ALL NATIONS SUPPORTED THE CURRENT ROLE OF SFOR IN BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA AND THE SFOR SUPPORT TO THE CIVILIAN IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS, WHILE SHARING CONCERN ABOUT THE RISK OF A DEPENDANCY CULTURE.

2. (c) ON KOSOVO, THE NAC/D AGREED THAT THE SITUATION REQUIRED A POLITICAL SETTLEMENT AND THAT MILOSEVIC WAS PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CURRENT SITUATION, BUT THE UCK WAS NOT DOING ANYTHING TO HELP DEFUSE THE TENSIONS. THE ITALIAN MINISTER OF DEFENSE DISCUSSED THE NEED FOR NATO TO TAKE A REGIONAL VICE LOCAL STRATEGY TO BRINGING STABILITY TO THE BALKANS. END SUMMARY.

CMC'S BRIEFING

3. (S) THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEE, GENERAL KLAUS NAUMANN, PROVIDED A SITUATION REPORT REGARDING THE AREA IN AND AROUND BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, INCLUDING KOSOVO. HE POINTED OUT THAT FROM AN OPERATIONAL PERSPECTIVE, NATO'S ABILITY TO MAINTAIN SFOR, EVEN AT REDUCED SIZE, AND A SIMILAR SECOND LARGE GROUND FORCE, AND THEN TO SUSTAIN THEM FOR UP TO THREE YEARS, WOULD CAUSE NATO DIFFICULTIES. IN ADDITION HE STATED THAT SINCE SFORS MISSION FELL AT THE LOWER END OF THE MILITARY SPECTRUM, THE OPERATIONS TENDED TO BE DETRIMENTAL TO NATOS HIGH-INTENSITY WARFIGHTING ABILITIES, DESPITE PROVIDING GOOD TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL EXPERIENCE.

4. (S) REGARDING THE PRESENT SITUATION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, GENERAL NAUMANN STATED THAT THE MILITARY SITUATION WAS STABLE AS A RESULT OF THE DETERRENT EFFECT OF SFOR'S PRESENCE, COMPLIANCE BY THE PARTIES WITH DPA ARMS CONTROL PROVISIONS, AND A SHIFT TOWARDS GREATER MILITARY BALANCE BETWEEN THE ENTITIES ARMED FORCES. HOWEVER, HE REPORTED THAT NONE OF THE PARTIES HAD GIVEN UP ITS POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS FOR A SEPARATE IDENTITY AND ALL WERE RESISTING INTEGRATION. CONSEQUENTLY, THERE HAD BEEN A LACK OF PROGRESS TOWARDS IMPROVING THE LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE BETWEEN THE ENTITY ARMED FORCES.

5. (S) GENERAL NAUMANN STATED THAT A KEY CONCLUSION TO THE SIX-MONTH REVIEW OF SFOR WAS THAT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CIVIL PROVISIONS OF THE DAYTON PEACE AGREEMENT HAD BEEN MUCH SLOWER DURING THE PAST YEAR THAN ANTICIPATED. THERE APPEARED TO BE NO END IN SIGHT FOR SFOR'S CURRENT HIGH LEVEL OF COMMITMENT. HE SAID IT WAS IMPORTANT TO IMPLEMENT THE TRANSITIONAL STRATEGY FOR SFOR, AS FORESEEN IN OPLAN 10407, IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE SOME REDUCTION. THE NMAS HAVE IDENTIFIED THE POSSIBILITY OF MAKING SHORT-TERM EFFICIENCY REDUCTIONS OF ABOUT SIX PERCENT; A FURTHER SIX PERCENT SAVINGS COULD BE ACHIEVED IF ALL CONTRIBUTING NATIONS, PARTICULARLY THE NON-NATO CONTRIBUTING NATIONS, ADJUSTED THEIR FORCE LEVELS TO THOSE REQUIRED BY THE SFOR
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OPERATIONS PLAN. IN ADDITION, THE NMAS HAVE IDENTIFIED THE POTENTIAL FOR LONGER-TERM REDUCTIONS THROUGH SFOR RESTRUCTURING. HE ASKED FOR DEFENSE MINISTERS' GUIDANCE TO COMMISSION A STUDY TO THIS END WHICH SHOULD PRODUCE RESULTS FOR NAC CONSIDERATION IN THE EARLY SPRING OF 1999.

6. (S) GENERAL NAUMANN CONCLUDED BY STATING THAT NATO HAD ACHIEVED AN ENFORCED MILITARY STABILITY IN BOSNIA. HE RECOMMENDED THAT THIS STABILITY BE TRANSFORMED INTO A SELF-SUSTAINING STABILITY THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF A B-H DEFENSE POLICY AND CLOSER COOPERATION BETWEEN ENTITY ARMED FORCES IN THE SENIOR COMMITTEE ON MILITARY MATTERS (SCMM). HE ALSO CONCLUDED THAT THE ARBITRATION OF BRCKO

IN EARLY 1999 AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY'S DETERMINATION TO BRING BACK REFUGEES, INCLUDING MINORITY RETURNS, IN 1999 ALL SUGGESTED THAT NATO CANNOT AFFORD TO ALTER THE SIZE OF SFOR VERY MUCH IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR.

7. (C) REGARDING KOSOVO, THE CMC REPORTED THAT THE WITHDRAWAL OF FRY SECURITY FORCES, INITIAL INTRODUCTION OF OSCE VERIFIERS AND THE HARSH WINTER WEATHER HAD ALL HELPED TO STOP THE WIDE-SPREAD HOSTILITIES AND TO CREATE CONDITIONS FOR THE POLITICAL PROCESS TO WORK. HE ALSO POINTED OUT THAT THE UCK HAD CLEARLY EXPLOITED THE WITHDRAWAL OF FRY FORCES; THEREFORE, SERB SECURITY FORCES ARE INCREASING PRESSURE ON THE UCK, WHICH IS RESULTING IN CLASHES.

8. (C) GENERAL NAUMANN POINTED OUT THAT THE KEY FACTOR TO A SOLUTION IN KOSOVO REMAINED MILOSEVIC. HIS LATEST DOMESTIC REPRESSIVE ACTIONS SUGGESTED MILOSEVIC IS PREPARING POLITICALLY FOR RENEWED CONFRONTATION ON THE DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL FRONTS AND THIS COULD INCLUDE A CRACKDOWN ON THE MONTENEGRO LEADERSHIP. HE STATED THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO ILLUSIONS ABOUT THE EXTENT OF PROGRESS IN KOSOVO. UNLESS A CLEAR AND BINDING POLITICAL SOLUTION WAS FOUND OVER THE NEXT FEW MONTHS, BOTH PARTIES WOULD EXPECT TO SEEK TO GAIN CONTROL OF KOSOVO THROUGH FORCE OF ARMS IN THE SPRING OF 1999, IF NOT EARLIER. HE CONCLUDED THAT IF THE SERB SIDE CONCENTRATED ON OPERATIONS THAT FORCED THE KLA TO RESPOND WITH TERRORISM, THEN NATOS PRESENT OPERATIONS WOULD BE INEFFECTIVE IN ENDING HOSTILITIES. HE RECOMMENDED THAT NATO BE PREPARED TO ADDRESS THIS SITUATION NEXT YEAR IN ORDER TO PREVENT ANOTHER MAJOR CRISIS AND THE RISKS OF SPILL-OVER INTO NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES, INCLUDING BOSNIA.

SACEUR'S BRIEFING

9. (C) SACEUR, GENERAL WESLEY CLARK, THEN PROVIDED AN ASSESSMENT OF THE BALKANS INCLUDING A BOSNIA UPDATE, A REPORT ON THE SITUATION IN KOSOVO AND BALKAN LESSONS LEARNED. SACEUR REPORTED THAT THE CURRENT SFOR STRENGTH WAS 25 MANEUVER BATTALIONS (30,565 TROOPS IN B-H; 2,243 IN CROATIA; AND 366 IN THE MULTI-NATIONAL SPECIALIZED UNIT). REGARDING CIVIL IMPLEMENTATION, HE REPORTED GOOD PROGRESS IN THE AREAS OF MILITARY STABILITY, APPREHENSION OF INDICTED WAR CRIMINALS, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION SELF-SUFFICIENCY, THE MEDIA, BRCKO AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE. HE REPORTED SLOW PROGRESS IN THE AREAS OF PUBLIC SECURITY, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, COPING WITH ILLEGAL INSTITUTIONS AND THE RETURN OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES.

10. (C) REGARDING FORCE REDUCTIONS, SACEUR REPORTED THAT EFFICIENCY REDUCTIONS WOULD COME FROM CONSOLIDATION, COMMERCIALIZATION AND STREAMLINING HEADQUARTERS AND SUPPORT. REDUCTIONS THROUGH RESTRUCTURING COULD COME FROM ENHANCED INTELLIGENCE, AVAILABILITY OF MULTINATIONAL SPECIALIZED UNITS, MORE FLEXIBLE RESERVES AND ADJUSTMENT OF TACTICS AND TECHNIQUES. HE STATED THAT THE TIMELINE FOR REDUCTIONS WOULD BE TO HAVE THE EFFICIENCY REDUCTIONS
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IMPLEMENTED FROM JANUARY TO MARCH. AFTER DEFENSE
MINISTERS AT THE PRESENT MINISTERIAL ANNOUNCED A
RESTRUCTURING STUDY, THE NMAS WOULD AIM TO IMPLEMENT
REDUCTIONS THROUGH RESTRUCTURING, IF POSSIBLE, BETWEEN
JUNE AND NOVEMBER, 1999.

11. (C) TURNING TO KOSOVO, SACEUR REPORTED THAT THE NATO
VERIFICATION COORDINATION CENTER WAS IN PLACE IN FYROM.
HE ALSO REPORTED THAT NATO WAS CONDUCTING TWO TO SIX AIR
VERIFICATION FLIGHTS DAILY. ALTHOUGH THE OSCE WAS STILL
ORGANIZING ITS HQ IN PRISTINA, INFORMATION EXCHANGE WITH
NATO HAD BEGUN ALONG WITH INFORMATION EXCHANGE WITH THE
EXTRACTION FORCE.

12. (C) SACEUR REPORTED THAT THE KOSOVO EXTRACTION
FORCE, TIER I, HAD BEEN STOOD UP BY THE LEAD NATION,
FRANCE, IN FYROM AND WOULD BE FULLY CAPABLE
(APPROXIMATELY 1800 PERSONNEL) BY JANUARY 5. HE STATED
THAT THE TIER I FORCE WAS DESIGNED TO OPERATE IN A
NONPERMISSIVE ENVIRONMENT AND WAS NOT AN INVASION FORCE
NOR A SPECIAL OPERATION FORCE. TIER II WAS A SPECIAL
OPERATIONS FORCE, DESIGNED FOR HOSTAGE RESCUE; THE UK WAS
COORDINATING FORCE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR TIER II WITH A
PRELIMINARY STANDUP DATE OF MID-JANUARY. SACEUR REPORTED
THAT TIER III FORCE GENERATION WOULD BEGIN AFTER THE
FIRST OF THE NEW YEAR. TIER III WAS MEANT FOR FULL
EXTRACTION IN A LESS THAN PERMISSIVE ENVIRONMENT.
FINALLY, SACEUR POINTED OUT THAT ALL THREE TIERS MADE UP
THE NATO EXTRACTION FORCE AND THAT THE FORCE WAS NOT/NOT
INTENDED AS AN INVASION FORCE NOR AS THE SECURITY FORCE
FOR FULL-TIME PROTECTION OF THE OSCE KVM. HE REITERATED
THAT THE EXTRACTION FORCE WAS A NATO FORCE WITH A NATO
CHAIN OF COMMAND.

13. (C) SACEUR THEN DESCRIBED RECENT LESSONS LEARNED IN
BOSNIA AND KOSOVO. HE EMPHASIZED THE FOLLOWING LESSONS,
WHICH HAD BEEN REFLECTED IN SFOM SUCCESS IN BANJA LUKA
AND SEIZURE OF THE SRT RADIO TOWERS BUT LESS SO IN DRVAR:
INFORMATION SUPERIORITY; MOBILITY; EFFECTIVE ENGAGEMENT;
INTEROPERABILITY; RAPID, FLEXIBLE PLANNING;
SURVIVABILITY, RAPID REACTION AND SUSTAINABILITY. HE
POINTED OUT HOW THESE LESSONS COULD BE USED EFFECTIVELY
IN THE DEFENSE PLANNING PROCESS AND THE SFOR
RESTRUCTURING STUDY.

14. (C) SACEUR CONCLUDED HIS BRIEFING BY DESCRIBING
THREE POSSIBLE FUTURE OUTCOMES IN KOSOVO. HE STATED THAT
WITHOUT A POLITICAL SETTLEMENT THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY OF
RENEWED FIGHTING AND REQUIREMENT FOR NATO ACTION. A
BROAD AGREEMENT COUPLED WITH THE GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY IN
THE FRY WOULD LEAD TO SUCCESS THROUGHOUT THE BALKANS. A
LIMITED, WEAK AGREEMENT, WHICH WAS A DISTINCT POSSIBILITY
IN TWO MONTHS, WOULD REQUIRE A SIZABLE AND COSTLY
ENFORCEMENT FORCE.

BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA/SFOR SIX-MONTH REVIEW

15. (C) ALL DEFENSE MINISTERS OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVES
ENDORSED THE SIX-MONTH REVIEW OF SFOR INCLUDING ITS
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SHORT-TERM SAVINGS IN TROOP STRENGTH
AND COMMENCEMENT OF A STUDY OF OPTIONS FOR THE FUTURE
SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF SFOR. THEY UNANIMOUSLY EXPRESSED

THEIR SUPPORT FOR A CONTINUED SFOR WITH NO MAJOR REDUCTIONS IN SIZE OR FORCE STRUCTURE IN THE SHORT TERM. THEY SUPPORTED THE NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF FUTURE SFOR REDUCTIONS AND ALSO AGREED ON A CONTINUED SFOR PRESENCE IN ORDER TO SUSTAIN THE SECURITY AND STABILITY IN THE AREA. THEY ALSO AGREED THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO PREVENT A DEPENDENCY SYNDROME IN THE PART OF THE BOSNIAN PARTIES AND THE CIVIL IMPLEMENTATION ORGANIZATIONS. THE COMMON VIEW WAS THAT SFOR COULD NOT REMAIN INDEFINITELY BUT WAS NEEDED FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

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16. (S) CANADIAN MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE EGGLETON STATED THAT MUCH NEEDS TO BE DONE IN ORDER TO INSURE PROGRESS IN CIVIL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE ACCORDS. HE POSTULATED THREE CRITICAL AREAS: FIRST, THE REFUGEE RETURN PLAN FOR 1999 NEEDED TO BE SERIOUSLY REVAMPED AND MADE A PRIORITY; SECOND, ICTY, SUPPORTED BY SFOR, SHOULD INCREASE EFFORTS TO ARREST WAR CRIMINALS; AND THIRD, EFFORTS IN DEMINING SHOULD BE CONTINUED.

17. (S) ITALY AND THE UNITED STATES EMPHASIZED THE MULTINATIONAL SPECIALIZED UNIT (MSU) AS HAVING A CREDIBLE AND GROWING ROLE IN SUPPORTING THE DAYTON PEACE ACCORDS AND NATION BUILDING EFFORTS. ITALY PRESSED FOR CONTINUED ALLIANCE SUPPORT OF THE MSU AND ENCOURAGED MEMBERS TO CONTRIBUTE ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL. U.S. DEPUTY SECRETARY HAMRE CONGRATULATED ITALY ON ITS SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS IN SUPPORTING THE MSU AND URGED OTHER ALLIES TO CONTRIBUTE FORCES TO THE MSU. HE SAID THAT AS THE MSU GAINED CREDIBILITY AND SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITY, SFOR'S DOMINANCE WOULD DIMINISH AND THEREFORE NATURALLY REDUCE IN SIZE.

KOSOVO

18. (S) ALL DEFENSE MINISTERS SHARED THE VIEW THAT THE CURRENT SITUATION IN KOSOVO DEMONSTRATED, TO SOME DEGREE, SUCCESS ACHIEVED BY NATO, ESPECIALLY IN PREVENTING A HUMANITARIAN CATASTROPHE AND STOPPING LARGE-SCALE MILITARY CONFRONTATIONS. THEY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SITUATION IN KOSOVO LAY WITH MILOSEVIC, ALTHOUGH THE CONTINUED ACTIVITIES OF THE UCK CONTRIBUTED TO THE ONGOING VIOLENCE. ALL MINISTERS CONCURRED THAT THE LONG-TERM SOLUTION TO THE CRISIS LAY WITH AN AGREED POLITICAL SOLUTION ACCEPTED BY ALL PARTIES.

19. (S) CANADIAN, U.S., POLISH, NORWEGIAN, TURKISH AND DUTCH DEFENSE REPRESENTATIVES URGED COMPLETION. THE EXPEDITIOUS DEPLOYMENT OF KOSOVO VERIFICATION MISSION PERSONNEL IN ORDER TO ENSURE THE CURRENT STABILITY IS MAINTAINED WHILE SEARCHING FOR A POLITICALLY NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT.

20. (C) DEPUTY SECRETARY HAMRE STATED THAT NATO SHOULD TAKE PRIDE IN HAVING PREVENTED A CATASTROPHE. THE SITUATION IN THE BALKANS IS PROVING TO BE AN OPPORTUNITY TO ESTABLISH NATOS FUTURE. HE URGED THE ACTORDS FOR AIR STRIKES BE CONTINUED IN THE SHORT TERM WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF DEVELOPING A FOLLOW ON AIR OPTION WHICH COMBINED THE PHASED AIR CAMPAIGN WITH THE LIMITED AIR OPTION.

A BALKANS STRATEGY

21. (C) ITALIAN MINISTER OF DEFENSE SCOGNAMIGLIO CALLED ON NATO TO DEVELOP A REGION-WIDE STRATEGY IN THE BALKANS. HE SAID THAT THE CURRENT ACTIONS DEALING WITH CRISIS COUNTRY BY COUNTRY, WITHOUT COUPLING THEM WITH THE REGION, WAS CAUSING A "DOMINO EFFECT" WITH INSTABILITY FLOWING FROM ONE COUNTRY TO ANOTHER. HE CALLED ON ALL NATIONS TO CONTRIBUTE TO ACHIEVING ALBANIAN STABILITY SINCE HE CONSIDERED IT THE KEY TO BALKAN STABILITY, AND TO BUILD ON THE PARTNERSHIP-FOR-PEACE (PFP) NATO CELL IN TIRANA.

22. (C) PORTUGUESE MINISTER OF DEFENSE VEIGA SIMAO SUPPORTED THIS CONCEPT AND SAID THAT, WITHOUT A REGIONAL STRATEGY NATO WILL GO FROM LOCAL SUCCESS TO LOCAL SUCCESS AND NEVER ACHIEVE PERMANENT REGIONAL STABILITY IN THE BALKANS.

23. (C) DEPUTY SECRETARY HAMRE STRONGLY ENDORSED THE ITALIAN PROPOSAL FOR AN OVERALL REGIONAL STRATEGY,
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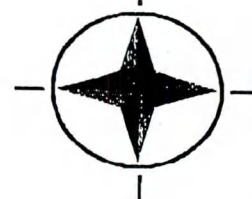
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PARTICULARLY AS IT APPLIES TO STRENGTHENING THE CIVIL ASPECTS OF NATION-BUILDING AND ALLUDED TO THE ASPECT THAT THE CONTINUED PRESENCE OF A MILITARY STABILIZATION FORCE LIKE SFOR COULD ACTUALLY INHIBIT THE PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL ASPECTS OF NATION-BUILDING. UK PERMREP GOULDEN SUPPORTED THE CONCEPT OF A REGIONAL STRATEGY, BUT WARNED THAT IT WOULD BE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO STRIKE A BALANCE BETWEEN SUPPORTING CIVIL IMPLEMENTATION AND THE REDUCTION OF MILLITARY FORCES.

VERSHBOW



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Date: December 18, 1998	Total Number of Pages (Including Cover):	4	Approval:	XO:	ODAXO:
SPECIAL NOTES AND INSTRUCTIONS					

Greg,

SACEUR briefing slides provided per our conversation. Cheers, Ken

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. slides	SACEUR Briefing Slides. Balkans Assessment. [NATO] (3 pages)	12/18/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Kosovo Office (Schulte, Gregory)
OA/Box Number: 1708

FOLDER TITLE:

SFOR [Stabilization Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina] Six-Month Review [2]

2008-0994-F

vz6357

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]

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

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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(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. draft	Report/Presentation. Defining NATO/USG Contributions to SFOR for 1999 and Beyond. (12 pages)	12/18/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
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