

FOIA MARKER

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

Folder Title:

Somalia Files, 1992-1993 [loose] [10]

Staff Office-Individual:

Transnational Threats-Clarke, Richard

Original OA/ID Number:

3827

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
49	4	7	1	v

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	Richard Clarke to Samuel Berger, re: Peacekeeping and Haiti (1 page)	04/08/1993	P1/b(1)
001b. report	Re: [Haiti] (1 page)	04/08/1993	P1/b(1)
001c. memo	Anthony Lake and Sandy Berger to the President, re: Haiti Policy (4 pages)	04/00/1993	P1/b(1)
001d. paper	Summary of Conclusions of PC Meeting on Haiti (2 pages)	03/13/1993	P1/b(1)
001e. memo	Anthony Lake and Samuel Berger to the President, re: Status of Haiti Policy (3 pages)	04/00/1993	P1/b(1)
002. list	PRDs (2 pages)	02/00/1993	P1/b(1)
003. list	[List of Directives] (1 page)	02/00/1993	P1/b(1)
004. email	Cathy Millison to Richard Clarke, re: PRD Taskings (1 page)	02/02/1993	P1/b(1)
005. list	Hot Spots (12 pages)	02/00/1993	P1/b(1)
006. memo	Richard Clarke to anthony Lake and Samuel Berger, re: Staffing, Office of Multilateral Affairs [partial] (1 page)	01/21/1993	P3/b(3)
007. list	Multilateral Affairs Interagency Structure (1 page)	01/00/1993	P1/b(1)
008. cable	Re: [UN Peacekeeping Reform] (2 pages)	04/02/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia, 1992-1993 [loose] [10]

2012-0659-F

ke4216

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]

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

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.

b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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009. fax	Fax Coversheet [partial] (1 page)	04/02/1993	P3/b(3)
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National Security Council
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001a. memo	Richard Clarke to Samuel Berger, re: Peacekeeping and Haiti (1 page)	04/08/1993	P1/b(1)
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001c. memo	Anthony Lake and Sandy Berger to the President, re: Haiti Policy (4 pages)	04/00/1993	P1/b(1)
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001d. paper	Summary of Conclusions of PC Meeting on Haiti (2 pages)	03/13/1993	P1/b(1)

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3. BROADCASTING POLICY ISSUES IN EE/NIS

BIG GOALS

Policy
GIS

A. CURRENT ROLE/IMPORTANCE OF BROADCASTING
IN EE/NIS : $\{ \text{DEMO} + \text{MARKETS ECON} + \text{REC. STAB} \}$
HARMONY

B. ROLE OF LOCAL "FREE" RADIO AND USE SUPPORT TO IT
(LOCAL TRUTH & LOCAL TS/LOCALS)
LOCAL owned or indep.

C. RETAIN CAP'Y FOR SURROGATE BROADCASTING AS NEEDED,
- RANGE & NEED

- STILL A CONTROLLED MEDIA [ROMANIA]
- BACKSLIDING

D. $\uparrow$ ACCESS TO "WORLD NEWS" - [YUGOSLAVIA]
RUSSIA - COMM. BY
the whole family & nations

E) TELL AMERICA'S STORY
① PROMO. Support for US positions - UN etc.
② " under/ U.S. society

④ A TECHNOLOGICAL
- "DISNEY"
- 14-15-16

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

BROADCASTING STUDY

1. BACKGROUND

2. MANAGEMENT/STRUCTURE ISSUES

A. INDEPENDENT BOARD V. GOVT AGENCY

B. REDUNDANT ADMIN/OVERHEAD

1. TRANSMITTERS

2. ADMIN

3. RESEARCH CTR

C. OPTIONS FOR CONSOLIDATION

1. SINGLE NEW AGENCY

A. BIB MODEL
B. USE AGENCY

2. USIA WITH 4-5 NAMES/CHANNELS WITH BOARDS

FOR EACH OPTION INDICATE:

-- FUNDING IMPLICATIONS

-- ABILITY TO VARY CONTENT, TARGETS,
AND DEGREE OF "SURROGATE BROADCASTING"

-- CONSTITUENCIES REACTION

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9320122
RECEIVED: 17 FEB 93 16

TO: NSC SENIOR DIRECTORS

FROM: LAKE

DOC DATE: 18 FEB 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: NON PROLIFERATION
REFUGEES
TERRORISM

ENVIRONMENT
NARCOTICS
PRD

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: COORDINATING AMONG PRES REVIEW DIRECTIVES / PRD

ACTION: LAKE SGD MEMO

DUE DATE: 20 FEB 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: CLARKE

LOGREF:

FILES: IFR 0

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

CLARKE
DARRAGH
ITOH
NSC CHRON
SODERBERG

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By KDE NARA, Date 02/17/17
2012-0689-F

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY KDE DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSWEA

CLOSED BY: NSKDB

DOC 2 OF 2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

20122

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 18, 1993

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR SENIOR DIRECTORS

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: Coordinating Among Presidential Review Directives

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By KOE NARA Date 02/17/17

2012-0659-F

Among the PRDs currently underway are those which are country or regional-specific and those which are functional or global. Because both types of studies are proceeding simultaneously, we need to make a special effort to insure that the two types of reviews are consistent.

Specifically, please coordinate drafts with each other to insure that the country/regional reviews take into account functional issues such as:

- non-proliferation
- democratization
- environment
- population control
- refugees
- narcotics
- terrorism
- peacekeeping.

Similarly, the functional studies should be shared with all regional offices.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

20122

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 17, 1993

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

By VDC NARA, Date 02/17/17

FROM: RICHARD A. CLARKE *RA*

2012-0659-F

SUBJECT: Regional and Functional PRDS

You asked that we insure that the peacekeeping PRD take into account the work being done in the regional PRDs. Tim Wirth called with a similar concern, i.e. that the regional and country studies be coordinated with the functional studies such as democratization, proliferation, etc. He was worried that because the global policies would come out simultaneously or subsequent to some of the regional studies, we may end up with country PDDs that do not take functional policies into account.

The Global Issues Office will try to do lateral coordination within the NSC staff to insure that there is not a disparity between a country policy review and a global policy, but...

It would be helpful if you could endorse the need for such cross-fertilization among PRDs by signing the attached memo to the staff.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to the Senior Directors at Tab I.

Attachment

Tab I Memo to the Senior Directors

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

1/29 ORIGINAL to
1245 0157 NSC/S

January 29, 1993

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: RICHARD CLARKE

SUBJECT: Odds and Ends

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

By VDE NARA, Date 02/17/17

2012-0654-F

Given the nature of your schedule these days, it might be best if I ran a few things by you in writing. If you have any thoughts or guidance on these issues, perhaps you could just annotate this memo and send it back.

1. The "US" Under Secretary General at the UN

Ambassador Albright tells me that Boutros-Ghali is making noises that the US might not get to name the USYG for Management/Administration when Thornberg leaves. Given the importance of that post in our efforts to make the UN bureaucracy work, it is vital we continue the fifty-year tradition of the US having an Under Secretary General. Congress, which appropriates almost 1/3rd of the UN's money, would not understand our losing the slot. Would you like us to think of some possible names for the slot?

2. Drug Czar or Not? Should we retain the Drug Czar post and what should be its function if we do? The answer is not entirely a domestic issue, since there is a Deputy for foreign activities and about \$1 billion a year spent in overseas counternarcotics activities. If there is a Drug Czar, she will probably want her deputy to run the IWG. The legislative mandate for the Drug Czar (sponsored by Joe Biden) expires next Fall. The Drug Czar (called ONDCP) is part of the Executive Office of the President. Would you like a short paper on whether to czar and, if so what the czar's structure should look like?

3. Foreign Military Sales: In the ancien regime, the NSC staff processing of FMS cases was handled by the same officer who handled the FMF (military assistance) account, in consultation with the appropriate regional directorate. Should the new Office of Global/Multilateral continue to handle FMS? (We would be glad to do so.)

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

4. Aiding AID: The choice of a new AID Administrator is related to the future of the Agency. The new Administrator should be told when he is offered the job that we might want to change AID from a semi-independent agency to a somewhat smaller (less bloated) component of the State Department. Otherwise, he may later fight efforts to make those changes. I've talked to Cliff Wharton about this and he agrees that the fact that we have not made decisions about AID before we pick the Administrator must not rule out the option of downgrading AID later, if we choose to do so. I'll be meeting with Wharton early next week on how we approach the foreign assistance/international resources PRD, including how we consult early with the Hill.

5. U/S Wirth: We had a good initial session with Tim Wirth yesterday for about two hours. I think that the two of us will work well together. One question he had was whether it was clear to us that he had an understanding in taking the job that he would have the interagency lead on environmental affairs. I said it was clear that State would lead the IWG, but I did not know what was planned for coordinating the PRD. In any event, Eileen will be talking with him about the substance of the PRD on environment. Tim wants a PRD on population policy, which seems like an excellent idea to me.

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National Security Council
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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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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
004. email	Cathy Millison to Richard Clarke, re: PRD Taskings (1 page)	02/02/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia, 1992-1993 [loose] [10]

2012-0659-F

kc4216

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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January 21, 1993

Copied to: CLARKE
CLAUSSEN
CANAS
WILSON
SCHWARTZ

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

FROM: SEAN DARRAGH *SD*

SUBJECT: Deputies Committee Meeting on NSC Priorities, *SAE HAN*
January 22, 1993, 4:30 p.m.

Attached is a meeting notice (Tab I) notifying agency counterparts of a Deputies committee meeting to discuss the NSC Priorities Memo (Tab A) and the Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) regarding the Organization of the NSC (Tab B).

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the meeting notification memo at Tab I to agency counterparts.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Memo to Samuel R. Berger
Tab A NSC Priorities Paper
Tab B PDD #2

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006
By KDE NARA, Date 02/11/17
2012-0659-F

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR LEON FUERTH
PETER TARNOFF
FRANK G. WISNER
WILLIAM STUDEMAN
DAVID E. JEREMIAH
W. BOWMAN CUTTER

SUBJECT: Deputies Committee Meeting (U)

The Deputies Committee will meet on Friday, January 22, 1993 at 4:30 in the White House Situation Room to discuss the NSC Priorities Memo (Tab A) and the Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) regarding the Organization of the NSC (Tab B). Attendance will be principals only. ~~TC~~

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

Attachments

Tab A NSC Priorities Paper
Tab B PDD #2

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

By KDC NARA, Date 02/21/17
2012-0689-F

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

T
A
B
A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

SUBJECT: NSC PRIORITIES

White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

DATE: January 14, 1993

By KDE NARA Date 02/21/17
2018-0634-K

The following lists major policy issues that will require early attention by the NSC. A Deputies Committee meeting should be held January 21 to determine tasking of urgent NSC papers and Presidential Review Directives (PRDs) and to establish first Interagency Working Groups (IWGs). Also, an organizational meeting of the Deputies Committee/Crisis Management should be held within 30 days of taking office (to include a review of anti-terrorism procedures).

A. "HOT SPOTS" -- IMMEDIATE NSC ATTENTION

1. Haiti - Deputies Committee, January 22
2. Somalia -- Deputies Committee, January 23
3. Former Yugoslavia - Principals Committee -- January 26, followed by NSC meeting February 3
4. Iraq -- Principals Committee, January 27, followed by NSC Meeting on February 4

B. "FAST TRACK" REPORTS -- 2 TO 4 WEEKS

5. Middle East Peace Process -- 10 days
6. Russia/former Soviet Union -- 2 weeks
7. Nuclear Arms Control/Immediate Next Steps (Post START II Signature) -- 2 weeks
8. NAFTA -- 2 weeks (with National Economic Council)
9. GATT -- 2 weeks (with National Economic Council)
10. China -- 2 weeks
11. Japan -- 3 weeks (with National Economic Council)
12. Proliferation -- 4 weeks
13. Cambodia -- 4 weeks
14. Vietnam -- 4 weeks

C. NEAR TERM STUDIES -- 6 WEEKS TO 2 MONTHS

15. G-7 Coordination/Summit -- 6 weeks (with National Economic Council)
16. United Nations Peacekeeping/U.S. Role -- 6 weeks

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Declassify on: OADR

17. International Environmental Agenda -- 6 weeks (with Special Assistant, National Economic and Domestic Councils)
18. Iran -- 6 weeks
19. India/Pakistan -- 6 weeks
20. National Military Review -- 2 months
21. Arms Control Strategy -- 2 months
22. Promotion of Democracy -- 2 months
23. Public Diplomacy -- 2 months
24. NATO and European Security Architecture -- 2 months
25. General Asia Review -- 2 months
26. Africa Review -- 2 months
27. Latin American Review -- 2 months
28. Foreign Assistance Policy/AID Restructuring -- 2 months
29. Counternarcotics Policy -- 2 months

29 of 29

Attached at Tab I are brief paragraphs summarizing each of these major policy areas -- including key issues, action forcing events and legislative requirements (if any).

Tab 1

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. list	Hot Spots (12 pages)	02/00/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia, 1992-1993 [loose] [10]

2012-0659-F

kc4216

RESTRICTION CODES

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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006. memo	Richard Clarke to anthony Lake and Samuel Berger, re: Staffing, Office of Multilateral Affairs [partial] (1 page)	01/21/1993	P3/b(3)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia, 1992-1993 [loose] [10]

2012-0659-F
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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D C 20506

~~PERSONNEL CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORADUM TO: ANTHONY LAKE
SAMUEL BERGER

FROM: RICHARD CLARKE *RAZ*

SUBJECT: STAFFING, OFFICE OF MULTILATERAL AFFAIRS

*Susan Rice
McKinley - cn22
ON Affairs 21 Jan 93*

There are still some key decisions that need to be made on staffing this office, on which I seek your guidance:

• Peacekeeping and UN Affairs: I need someone in place quickly, since Nancy Dyke left on the 20th. My strongly put plea is that you approve detailing Randy Beers from State ASAP. For the reasons laid out in the attachment, in addition to being immediately available, I believe that he is the best qualified candidate.

*Note to Tony to
Call - where
going, how
helpful.*

• Terrorism: [redacted] (b)(3)
this summer. If you plan to merge the narcotics and terrorism accounts, does that happen now or when [redacted] (b)(3) rotates out in the summer? [COO(6)]

• Africa/Somalia: Until you have a Senior Director in place for Africa, do you want me to continue in that capacity or do you want John Ordway to become an Acting Senior Director? Either way, do you want me to continue as Somalia Core Group chair a) for now, and b) when you have a new Senior Director for Africa?

*Howard Jeter - DCM Windhoek
Melissa Velles - Amb Zanz
Marshall McCauley - DCM Pretoria
John Boyerly - L, AF
Mark Bellamy - DOL Pretoria
Larry Napper - AF*

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE
MARKING Per E.O. 13526

Sec. 3.2(C) Initials: *KDC* Date: *02/21/17*

2612-0659-F

~~PERSONNEL CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE
MARKING Per E.O. 13526

Sec. 3.2(C) Initials: YOC Date: 02/21/97
2012-0659-F

19 Jan 93

~~PERSONNEL CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum to: Tony Lake

From: Dick Clarke *DL*

Subject: Staffing, Multilateral Affairs: UN/Peacekeeping

You asked for a recommendation for the position of Director, UN/Peacekeeping Affairs. My strong recommendation is that we ask State to detail Randy Beers. Randy was a foreign service officer who converted to civil service in 1982 and has over 20 years experience in the Department of State. His unique qualifications include:

--stature: the increasing importance of peacekeeping operations and the complex interagency issues requires an individual with clout. Randy is now a Deputy Assistant Secretary of State (Pol-Mil), with a wide range of high level contacts in State, Defense and the Intelligence Community who respect his judgement.

--expertise: peacekeeping operations are being conducted worldwide. Randy has broad experience in political-military affairs in the Middle East, NATO, Latin America, and Africa.

--budget and financial experience: the director needs to understanding budget and funding issues in both the 150 (State) and 050 (Defense) budget functions. Randy has extensive experience dealing with OMB and Congressional budget processes and now runs the security assistance program that funds much of our peacekeeping activities;

--currency: to get off to a fast start, we need someone who is current on these issues and does not have a steep learning curve. Randy is already involved in several of these issues, including Yugoslavia, Somalia and Haiti.

--interagency experience: much of what the director will do involves forging interagency consensus. Randy has a reputation as a conciliator and broker, gained from his experience on the NSC staff in the narcotics and terrorism position. Randy's finest quality is his ability to get things done in the bureaucracy without leaving bruises.

--secondary benefits: since most of the directorate will be people with little government experience, his advice in working issues through the government would be very useful to the entire directorate. Randy has experience in most of the accounts that this directorate will encompass.

--recommendations: in addition to my strong endorsement, Randy would be recommended by several others who will have roles in the Administration, including DOD Under Secretary Wisner and Strobe Talbott.

--availability: given his clearances and SES status, Randy could be in place within days of your approval.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

By KDE NARA, Date 02/01/17 January 21, 19932012-0659-FINFORMATIONMEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE
SAMUEL BERGERFROM: RICHARD A. CLARKE *RA*
SUBJECT: Multilateral Affairs Office Agenda

I would like to get the revamped office busy on a new agenda and seek your approval of the proposals outlined below.

● **Peacekeeping**: The Administration should review the existing policy on US support to UN and other peacekeeping efforts (NSD-74) and improve upon it. That policy was short on specifics, particularly in the areas of funding, USG structure, and earmarking forces.

-- We should issue a PRD on Peacekeeping and Emergency Humanitarian Assistance and should manage its preparation through the existing DC Working Group on Peacekeeping.

● **Somalia**: Per your direction, we have prepared a package for a 23 January DC on Somalia.

-- The DC would make decisions on nearterm issues (such as getting the UNSCR on UNOSOM II) and launch a PRD on mid/longterm issues, under the direction of the existing Somalia Core Group.

● **Foreign Assistance**: There are immediate issues about the allocations in the FY93 program and the creation of an FY94 budget. We should also act immediately to remove the bars to assistance to population control programs. Beyond that, however, we need to create a new structure for integrating and managing foreign assistance in the Executive Branch so that the program is more closely related to policy objectives. Senator Leahy has asked for an early summit between the Executive and Legislative branches, prior to a total rewrite of the Foreign Assistance Act.

-- We should contact Senator Leahy and other key chairmen and agree to a two branch conference on foreign assistance in March. Prior to that, we should launch a fast track PRD on the goals, structure, and legislation required for Foreign Assistance.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

● **Narcotics**: The existing policy (NSD-18) is not working, drugs continue to pour in to the country at an essentially unchanged rate and the illicit narcotics industry continues to act as a corrosive to democracy and order in numerous production and transiting countries. We need to make fundamental decisions about the emphasis and policy orientation we wish to place on the international supply side, the funding levels we seek (for both FY93 and FY94), the role of eradication and interdiction, the potential for multilateral activity, and the interagency structure for implementation.

- A PRD on international narcotics policy and structure should be launched immediately, under the guidance of the existing DC Working Group on Narcotics.

● **Terrorism**: There are few burning issues on this account, although we will need to make decisions on implementing UN sanctions on Libya (for Pan Am 103) and on placing Pakistan on the state-sponsored terrorism list. Under existing procedures, if there is an incident involving Americans, the Coordinating Subgroup (CSG) of the Deputies Committee would manage the response.

- We should maintain the CSG structure for incident response management.

● **Environment, Refugees/Humanitarian Relief, Human Rights and Democratization**: Obviously, we are seized with the Haitian refugee situation already. As clearly, we will want to move promptly to rectify US policy on the Rio agreements. These issues are new to the office, however, and I would like to get your ideas and those of the new staff members before proposing a specific agenda.

- Senator Wirth appears to have virtually the same portfolio as this office. Therefore, I would like to meet with him early on and learn his agenda, ideas, and priorities.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

0002 ✓

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By KOE NARA, Date 2012/11/17 January 21, 1993

2012-0659-F

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE
SAMUEL BERGER

FROM: RICHARD A. CLARKE

SUBJECT: Multilateral Affairs Office Agenda

Not Sec Advisor
has seen

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9300002
RECEIVED: 21 JAN 93 11

TO: LAKE
BERGER

FROM: CLARKE

DOC DATE: 21 JAN 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: UN
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE
TERRORISM

SOMALIA
DRUGS
ENVIRONMENT

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: MULTILATERAL AFFAIRS OFC AGENDA

ACTION: NOTED BY LAKE

DUE DATE: 25 JAN 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: CLARKE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

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

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CLARKE
NSC CHRON

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By KDE NARA, Date 02/17/17

2612-0689-F

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSWEA

CLOSED BY: NSJDA

DOC 1 OF 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON D.C. 20506

0031

January 22, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL R. BERGER

FROM: RICHARD A. CLARKE *me*

SUBJECT: Interagency Structure

As you consider how to structure the IWGs, you should take into account several existing NSC-chaired groups that are working very well and should be preserved.

Specifically, this office chairs the following:

- Deputies Committee Coordinating Subgroup (CSG) on Terrorism
- Deputies Committee Core Group on Somalia
- Deputies Committee Working Group (DCWG) on Counternarcotics

These groups replaced PCCs which had fallen into disuse because they were too large and the chairing agencies (State and the Drug Czar's office) were seen to be partial.

The continuation of these groups is consistent with PDD-2, which does not preclude the Deputies Committee organizing bodies directly under its aegis for specific purposes.

RECOMMENDATION

That you preserve the Deputies Committee CSG on Terrorism, Core Group on Somalia, and Working Group on Counternarcotics.

Attachment

Tab I Multilateral Affairs Interagency Structure

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

By *me* NARA, Date *02/21/17*

202-0659-F

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Declassify on: OADR

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Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. list	Multilateral Affairs Interagency Structure (1 page)	01/00/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia, 1992-1993 [loose] [10]

2012-0659-F

ke4216

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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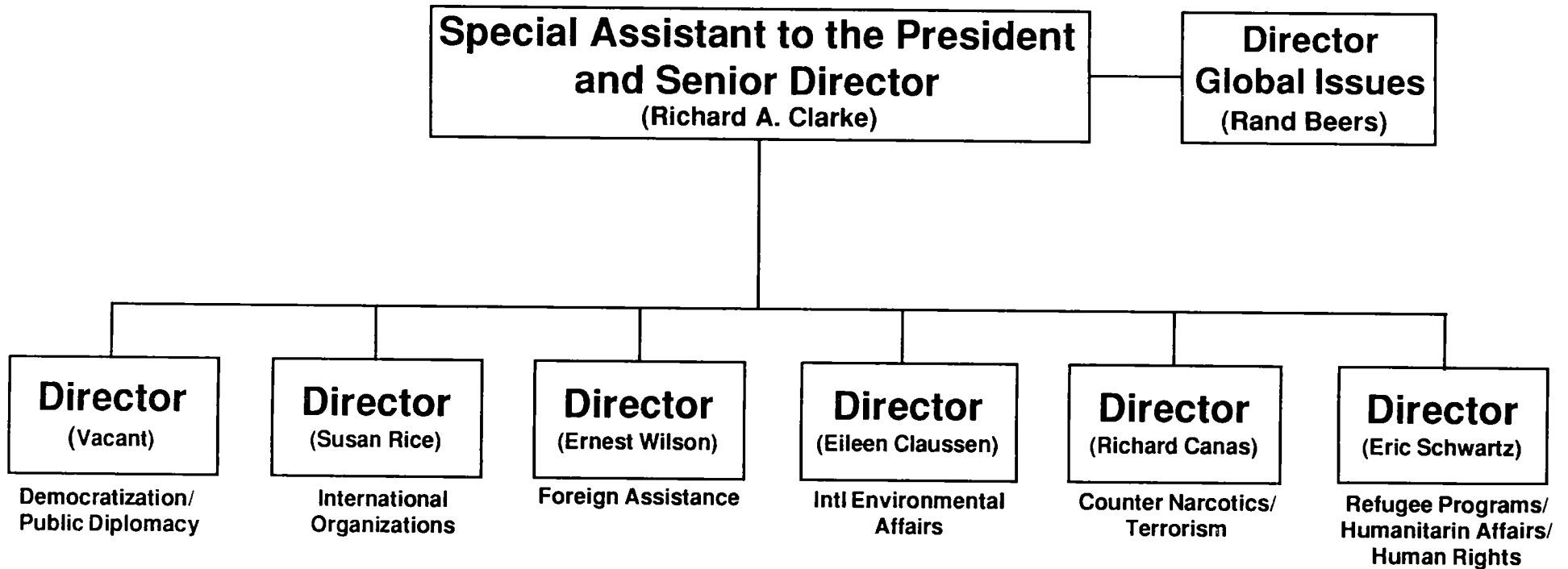
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Office of Global & Multilateral Affairs



FOLLOW-ON/ADDITIONAL WORK

1. Legal (UNPA, etc.)
2. US Organization and Training
3. Funding (050 v. 150)
4. Command Relation
5. Article 43
6. Humanitarian
7. Intelligence

**COMPARISON OF NSD-74, PERM FOUR MESSAGE, AND CURRENT STATUS
OF
US INITIATIVES TO ASSIST AND IMPROVE
UN HUMANITARIAN, PEACEKEEPING, AND PEACE ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS**

UNCLASSIFIED DRAFT — not for discussion Monday

NSD - 74	PERM-4 Message	What US Has Done	End State & Actions
Funding: The US shall review how we fund peacekeeping and explore new ways to ensure adequate American financial support for UN peacekeeping and UN humanitarian activities. <i>NSD 74, paragraph 3.</i>	• Not addressed	• DOD costs for peacekeeping will be funded from a new account created for this purpose and managed by ASD for Democracy and Peacekeeping. • The DOD budget for FY-94 proposes \$300M for ongoing and new peacekeeping initiatives.	End state: DOD and DOS have common agreement on who funds what peacekeeping costs. DOD receives reimbursement for actual expenses. • Action: DOD and DOS determine a policy on the use of DOD and DOS funds for peacekeeping, including what US military operations should be funded from the FY94 DOD peacekeeping budget line and what operations, if any, should be funded from the DOS peacekeeping appropriation. Resolve the issue of whether or not to seek reimbursement from the UN for personnel, goods and services, and determine whether credit should go to DOD or DOS. • Action: Determine what legislative changes, if any, are necessary to implement policy determination.

**DRAFT WORKING
PAPER**

NSD - 74	PERM-4 Message	What US Has Done	End State & Actions
Funding: US will actively seek a more equitable financing that will assign a larger share to other member states. <i>NSD 74, paragraph 3.</i>	• Not addressed	• DOS is seeking a more equitable financing of UN peacekeeping operations that would assign a larger share to other member states and reduce the US percentage to 25%	End state: US peacekeeping assessment reduced to 25%. US is up-to-date on all UN assessments. • Action: DOS/USUN solicit UN agreement to reduce the US peacekeeping assessment to 25% • Action: US pays all UN assessments on-time.
Forces: US should urge nations to provide military units for possible peacekeeping operations and humanitarian relief. Forces should be available on short notice. <i>NSD 74, paragraph 5.</i>	• Urged rapid follow-up on UNSC President's statements of 10/29 and 11/30 which encouraged member states to inform the UNSYG of their willingness to provide forces or capabilities to the UN for peacekeeping and the types of units/capabilities that might be available on short notice • Proposed notification to the UN of specific forces or capabilities that could be available for the full spectrum of peacekeeping or humanitarian operations	• US is on record with the UN that virtually the entire range of US military capabilities is, in principle, available to the UN, decision to be made on a case-by-case basis	End state: UN members earmark forces for rapid response to UN tasking. • Action: USUN pursue discussions of earmarking concept for peacekeeping forces at May ministerial. • Action: USG reach inter-agency decision on earmarking forces. Will it be done under Art. 43 or some other mechanism?

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TO

JCS-NEAF

FROM

15:09

1993-01-31

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NSD - 74	PERM-4 Message	What US Has Done	End State & Actions
Forces: US forces will emphasize training of its combat, engineering and logistical units for the full range of peacekeeping and humanitarian relief. <i>NSD 74, paragraph 5.</i>	• Not addressed	• Various schools throughout DOD have incorporated peacekeeping into their curricula and continue to improve the courses with lessons learned from Yugoslavia, Somalia, Cambodia, Western Sahara and Kuwait • Proposal for CINCLANT to be the focal point for sourcing and training for US military support of UN operations	End state: Peacekeeping formally designated as a DOD mission and included in curricula guidance for appropriate DOD schools. • Action: Complete OSD/JCS "bottom up" review of national military strategy. Include peace-keeping as a DOD mission. • Action: Formally include peacekeeping and humanitarian relief in curricula guidance for appropriate DOD schools • Action: When USLANTCOM stands up include peacekeeping training in the command's mission and designate it as the executive agent for peacekeeping training.
Forces: US will work with the UN on how best we could employ our lift, logistics, communications, and intelligence capabilities to support peacekeeping. <i>NSD 74, paragraph 5.</i>	• Identify to the UN how best the US could employ its lift, logistics, communications and intelligence capabilities	• Intelligence proposals and architecture demonstrations in support of Somalia and Yugoslavia operations • Joint Staff is now attempting to install a modern intelligence capability for the UN; encountering legal and money problems. • Being done on a case by case basis - Somalia and Yugoslavia are examples.	End state: UN peacekeeping planners have adequate understanding of US lift, logistics, communications and intel capabilities • Action: Provide the UN the information on our capabilities as discussed in the PERM-4 message • Action: Continue assisting UN in procuring and developing modern intelligence capability. <i>Agree on cooperation installation</i>

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NSD - 74	PERM-4 Message	What US Has Done	End State & Actions
Equipment: US should propose that member states provide the UN on a regularly updated basis with information about the equipment they would in principle be willing to provide to equip other nations' contingents, subject to a case by case national review. The US should state its willingness to provide such information and should prepare a submission. <i>NSD 74, paragraph 6.</i>	• Proposed stockpiling and interoperability of equipment most likely to be used in peacekeeping and humanitarian operations • Offered non-sensitive equipment, drawn from excess defense articles, pre-positioned overseas stocks, and other sources for a peacekeeping and humanitarian stockpile • Pledged to make available products of advanced technologies (e.g. weather, warning, monitoring and verification, general satellite surveillance, remote sensing) • Proposed enhancing UN stockpiles of equipment	• US has responded to UN questionnaire on range of US military resources available, in principle, on a case by case basis for UN operations. • US has agreed, in principle, to make equipment available for all current UN operations. • US has provided theater imagery and intelligence support for UNSCOM • Logistic planners in support of Somalia operations have provided lists of capabilities and load measures to support equipment requirements <i>Change</i>	<i>evaluate cost of stockpile share + maintain</i> End state: UN has a stockpile of common equipment needed for peacekeeping. • Action: DOD meet w/UN planners to formulate an overall concept/plan for stockpiling and prepositioning of UN peace-keeping assets • Action: Assist UN in identifying specific equipment and supply requirements to implement plan • Action: Determine which US assets are available to satisfy UN requirements and assist UN in developing sourcing options for any shortfalls (i.e. member state contributions and commercial sources) • Action: DOD identify legal authority and determine funding arrangements for US contributions • Action: DOD evaluate options and cost for stockpiling equipment for UN use • Action: DOD establish storage site(s) and gather equipment at storage sites • Action: Update UN database as equipment is made available

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NSD - 74	PERM-4 Message	What US Has Done	End State & Actions
Humanitarian Relief: US should urge member states to designate stockpiles of resources necessary to meet humanitarian emergencies, including famines, floods, and civil disturbances. <i>NSD 74, paragraph 7.</i>	• Proposed DHA develop standard early response "packages" for various typical emergencies • Offered to provide lists of capabilities and relief supplies that could be made available on a case-by-case basis		End state: UN has a stockpile of humanitarian relief resources ready for delivery as an emergency response package. • Action: DOS coordinate with UN and NGO/PVOs to establish emergency response package, <i>store & manage it</i>

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NSD - 74	PERM-4 Message	What US Has Done	End State & Actions
Humanitarian Relief: US should explore with the UN and member states enhancement of the combined civilian and military emergency humanitarian relief capability of the UN. NSD 74, paragraph 7.	• Proposed DHA procedures be modified and staffing increased • Proposed each UN humanitarian agency create a core crisis response group that would coordinate operations with DHA • Proposed USYG/HA should appoint a single, experienced field coordinator, to whom logistical control and coordination of humanitarian assistance flows could be delegated • Offered to share information on potential disasters and disaster planning • Offered to detail military or civilian experts to DHA • Offered additional experienced personnel to DHA for surge capacity/task force membership • Offered to develop and provide a list of government and private individuals/organizations with expertise in various facets of humanitarian assistance	• Seconded officers to UN headquarters to assist in logistic planning • Established Civilian-Military Operations Center (CMOC) in Mogadishu to serve as a model for joint civilian-military coordination for disaster response.	End state: UN has robust emergency humanitarian relief capability • Action: USUN take lead and coordinate UN member support for emergency humanitarian relief capability. • Action: DOS carry out US offers of assistance contained in NSD-74 and the PERM-4 message <i>WJAD</i>

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NSD - 74	PERM-4 Message	What US Has Done	End State & Acti
Humanitarian Relief: US should urge the UN to conduct pre-crisis planning and coordination, including designating stockpiles of supplies which could be made quickly available for humanitarian relief [and to] develop and identify various human and technical resources which could be drawn upon to support teams formed to deal with specific emergencies. <i>NSD 74, paragraph 7.</i>	- Proposed that DHA should be able to draw on information and data from the Plans and Current Operations Directorate and its Information Center - Proposed that the declaration of an emergency should trigger identifiable amounts of pre-budgeted funds from each UN agency	Provided experts to assist in the deliberate planning process <i>early warning</i>	End state: UN has fully operational pre-crisis planning office, including stockpiles of humanitarian relief supplies and a data bank of personnel and technical resources. - Action: DOS/OFDA work with UN to strengthen pre-crisis planning and coordination process. - Action: DOS/OFDA assist UN in developing stockpiles of humanitarian relief supplies. - Action: DOS/OFDA assist UN in developing data bank of personnel and technical resources to combat specific emergencies.
Humanitarian Relief: US should state its willingness in principle to participate in such [humanitarian] activities and should prepare an operational concept and notional US contribution. <i>NSD 74, paragraph 7.</i>	- Proposed stronger coordination mechanisms for response to humanitarian emergencies - Offered to provide lists of capabilities and relief supplies that could be made available on a case-by-case basis		End state: USG has an approved operational concept and notional contribution for UN requests for emergency humanitarian assistance. Action: DOS/OFDA prepare an operational concept and notional contribution for a standard USG response to a UN request for emergency humanitarian assistance.

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NSD - 74	PERM-4 Message	What US Has Done	End State & Actions
Intelligence: US will broaden its support for monitoring, verification, reconnaissance, and other requirements of UN peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance. <i>NSD 74, paragraph 8.</i>	• Not addressed per se; proposed creation of an information center within a UN Executive Secretariat. The duties of the Information Center would be to provide a 24-hour, real time link between the UN headquarters and field operations • Offered assistance in designing, funding, and setting up the information center	• US has provided theater imagery and intelligence support for UNSCOM. • Intelligence support for Cambodia and other UN operations • US is assisting UN in design of modern intelligence center (section 5).	End state: UN has fully functional intelligence/information center capable of communicating with UN commands around the world <i>Shw</i> • Action: Continue development of current US intelligence community UN support architecture using discrete paths to pass level I and level II information • Action: <i>to who</i> Continue assisting UN <i>make intelligence center operational</i> <i>explores ways to</i>
Planning: US is willing to provide its military expertise to strengthen planning and operations for peacekeeping. <i>NSD 74, paragraph 9.</i>	• Offered to provide military and civilian experts to help man the Plans and Current Operations Directorate and Executive Secretariat (including the Information Center) • Offered to provide experts to the current peacekeeping staff in advance of any reorganization	• Provided US military planners to assist in planning for UNOSOM II at UN headquarters	End state: UN Peacekeeping Directorate has adequate military and civilian staff to plan and carryout peacekeeping operations. <i>+ de brief</i> • Action: DOD/DOS provide full-time personnel to UN when requested. <i>to long that quality</i>

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*- weights in
on perceived
requirements*

*- Structure of
staff*

*equiv. etc
needed*

NSD - 74	Primary message	What US has done	End state & actions
Planning: US will propose creation of a professional peacekeeping headquarters staff for planning and operations. <i>NSD 74, paragraph 9.</i>	• Proposed creation of a Plans and Current Operations Directorate reporting to USYG for Peacekeeping; the duties of the directorate would be : • Plans Division would provide planning and determine force, equipment, logistical, transportation, demining, and information requirements. It would also maintain the data base of forces and equipment notified to UN as available on case-by-case basis and establish training standards and requirements • Current Operations Division would provide crisis management, coordination and monitoring of current operations in each UN field command • Logistic and Transportation responsibilities would be transferred from FOD to the Plans and Operations Directorate under the USYG for Peacekeeping • A special demining office would be part of the Plans and Current Operations Directorate		End state: UN has a professional peacekeeping headquarters staff for planning and monitoring operations. • Action: USUN ensure member nation support for UNSYG "Agenda for Peace" recommendation for creation of Information Center and Plans and Current Operations Directorate • Action: USUN offer to lead or participate in a UN study to determine: 1) Functions of the information center; 2) C3 capabilities required for information center; 3) Structure and staffing of information center; 4) Functions and plans of Plans and Current Operations Directorate (PCOD); 5) C3 capabilities, structure, and staffing required for PCOD. • Action: USG offer expertise and support in developing, staffing, and equipping PCOD

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NSD - 74	PERM-4 Message	What US Has Done	End State & Actions
Planning: US will offer to provide expert personnel and technical assistance for such a [planning and operations] staff and assist in the creation and management of a peacekeeping operations center. <i>NSD 74, paragraph 9.</i>	Offered to provide military and civilian experts to help man the Plans and Current Operations Directorate and Executive Secretariat	Offered to provide military and civilian experts to help man the Plans and Current Operations Directorate and Executive Secretariat	End state: UN has fully staffed and functioning Plans and Current Ops Directorate and Executive Secretariat Action: DOD and DOS provide personnel as requested. <i>essence people or # will</i>
Planning: US will encourage greater cooperation among UN offices responsible for planning, implementing, and providing financial and logistical support to UN peacekeeping operations. <i>NSD 74, paragraph 9.</i>	Proposed expansion and appropriate reorganization of the UN Secretariat staff to increase information flow and enhance planning capability		End state: UN Secretariat is reorganized to increase information flow and enhance planning capability. Action: USUN urge member nation support for Secretariat reorganization. <i>to further</i>

None.

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Training: US will promote multilateral peacekeeping training, exercises, simulations, and leadership development.

NSD 74, paragraph 10.

- Proposed training of multilateral staff and forces drawn from potential forces or capabilities notified to the UN
- Proposed creation of a UN training center to enhance unilateral and combined training of staffs and forces for peacekeeping and humanitarian relief operations
- Proposed conducting multinational peacekeeping exercises
- Proposed UN agencies, NGOs, and international donors conduct joint civilian/military training exercises to identify and correct weaknesses in the international community's response to humanitarian emergencies
- Offered to establish contact and dialogue with UN staff, leadership of international peacekeeping training courses and other nations wishing to contribute to expansion of peacekeeping training
- Offered to provide a facility for the creation of a new UN training center
- Offered technological expertise in creating simulations and gaming for peacekeeping and humanitarian operations

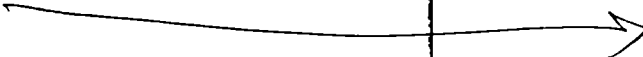
End state: UN has robust program to formally train member nation forces for peacekeeping and humanitarian relief. US actively involved in supporting UN training program

- Action: USUN organize, with DOD and DOS support, conference on peacekeeping training. Determine international interest, requirements and resources.
- Action: Identify lead agency for peacekeeping training. New US Atlantic Command is possibility.
- Action: Develop peacekeeping training curricula. *finish program type of indicators*
- Action: Identify facilities and resources.
- Action: Initiate training.

*is
indirect
key
action
plan*

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NSD - 74	PEKMI-4 Message	WHAT US HAS DONE	END STATE OF PEACEKEEPING
Training: US will offer to participate in and to assist in creation of such [training] programs, including the use of US facilities. <i>NSD 74, paragraph 10.</i>	• Offered to train with other nations to enhance planning and conduct of UN peacekeeping operations • Offered to host first in a series of command post exercises and simulations • Offered to help design an international curriculum to prepare commanders and staffs for peacekeeping operations • Offered facilities for the conduct of peacekeeping and humanitarian relief operations exercises	 	• See previous item. <i>where</i>
Training: US will also develop and utilize a peacekeeping curriculum in appropriate US military schools. <i>NSD 74, paragraph 10.</i>	• Proposed incorporating peacekeeping curricula at various military schools, e.g. NATO SHAPE school, NATO Defense College, the George C. Marshall European Center, and allied senior service colleges in the Pacific and Africa • Offered to continue instruction at service schools for US and international officers in residence	• US-UN Observer-Monitor school at JFK Special Warfare Center • US Army serves as B.A. for observer-monitor training • Various DOD schools have incorporated PK into their curricula and continue to improve their courses with lessons learned from recent and ongoing UN operations	End state: Peacekeeping training formally incorporated in all appropriate US military schools. • Action: DOD approve peacekeeping as mission for US Armed Forces. • Action: DOD formally incorporate PK curricula into appropriate schools. <i>design +</i>

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NSD - 74	PERM-4 Message	What US Has Done	End State & Actions
Implementation: SecDef will place a new emphasis on the peacekeeping mission <i>NSD 74, paragraph 11.</i>	• Not addressed per se; message lists as talking point that US is strongly committed to strengthening multilateral peacekeeping	• As part of his study on roles and missions, CJCS is examining options to realign appropriate US military organizations to provide appropriate support to the UN in accordance with US national policies	End state: Peacekeeping formally designated as DOD mission. Mission requirements included in DOD deliberations. • Action: Include peacekeeping mission in DOD "bottom up" military strategy review.
Implementation: DOD, DOS, AID and the intelligence community will review their respective structures and organization for support to peacekeeping and emergency overseas humanitarian relief. <i>NSD 74, paragraph 11.</i>	• Not addressed	• OSD has added new ASD for Democracy and Peacekeeping, who will oversee peacekeeping • Joint Staff is expanding its UN branch within J-5/PMA into a division and J-2 has established a UN support division • DOS (I/O, PM, RP) have gained new units dedicated to work on UN peacekeeping activities <i>Handwritten: Outgoing play's</i>	End state: DOD, DOS, AID and CIA organized to be responsive to UN needs and requests for assistance. • Action: DOS convene interagency working group to streamline USG departmental and interagency structures which take action on UN requests for support in order to make them function more responsively.
Implementation: DOS will consult with other member states in a special UN Security Council meeting to consider the UNSYG's proposals on peacekeeping and to develop specific responses. <i>NSD 74, paragraph 12.</i>	• Non-paper discussed what the US is willing to do on its own. After discussions among the PERM-4 and consensus building, DOS plans to bring the Chinese on board.	• PERM-4 message sent 12 Jan 93	End state: UNSYG proposals from "Agenda for Peace" fully implemented. UN has enhanced peacekeeping capability. • Action: USUN take lead in organizing international support to implement UNSYG proposals.

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NSD - 74	PERM-4 Message	What US Has Done	End State & Actions
Implementation: DOS will submit a diplomatic game plan aimed at achieving UN agreement on a package of measures to implement the ... peacekeeping initiative at a special session of the Security Council. <i>NSD 74, paragraph 12.</i>	• Discussed above	• PERM-4 consultations have begun on the proposals contained in the PERM-4 message	• Same as previous item.
			End state: The 1945 UN Participation Act that forms the legal basis for US support to UN peacekeeping is reviewed and updated to reflect new USG emphasis on peacekeeping. • Action: Update 1,000 troop limit on US participation ? • Action: Expand 287-d-1 to include Chapter VII ✓ • Action: Provide for direct reimbursement to DOD from STATE ?

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NSD - 74	PERM-4 M ge	What US Has Done	End State & Actions
Information: Not addressed	• Proposed expansion and reorganization of the UN Secretariat staff to increase information flow • Proposed establishing a UN Executive Secretariat as paper flow manager, within which would be an information center to provide 24-hour, real time link between UN headquarters and field operations • Offered to develop a C3 architecture to support a streamlined UN command and control organization and to identify sources of communication systems and equipment with emphasis on commercial sources	• Have responded to case-specific requests for assistance. In Somalia, have assisted the UN in defining its C3 requirements and in developing a C3 architecture that meets those requirements. These were put in place by commercial sources.	End state: UN Secretariat expanded and reorganized to improve information flow. UN has state-of-art communications capability. • Action: USUN take lead in organizing member support for UN Secretariat expansion and reorganization. • Action: DOD assist the UN in defining its C3 requirements and in developing a C3 architecture that meets those requirements and that can be put in place "on demand" by commercial sources.
	• Proposed special emphasis on demining		End state: UN has identified resources and contractors capable of handling major demining efforts. • Action: DOD assist the UN as required to identify resources and contractors.

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UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS
Initials: VDE Date: 02/21/17

2012-0659-F

'93 MAR 33 PM 37

WASHFAX RECEIPT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

B

S/S #

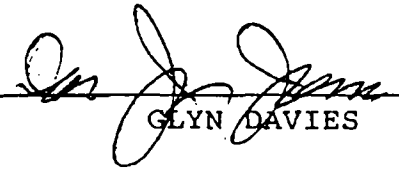
MESSAGE NO. 096215 CLASSIFICATION ~~Confidential~~ No. Pages 4
FROM: GLYN DAVIES S/S 647-8448 7224
(Officer name) (Office symbol) (Extension) (Room number)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION CABLE TO USUN NEW YORK - UN Peacekeeping Reform
May UNSC Ministerial and Formation of Informal Group on Peacekeeping
Financing/Management Reform

TO: (Agency)	DELIVER TO:	Extension	Room No.
<u>NSCS</u>	<u>NANCY SODERBERG</u>	<u>456-6534</u>	<u>WH SITRM</u>
	<u>WILL ITOH</u>		
	<u>KRISTIE KENNEY</u>		
	<u>EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT</u>		
	<u>RICE</u>		
	<u>CLARKE</u>		

FOR: CLEARANCE ☒ INFORMATION ☐ PER REQUEST ☐ COMMENT ☐

REMARKS: PLEASE CLEAR BY: 4/3

S/S Officer: 

GLYN DAVIES

CROSSHATCH

RETURN TIME-STAMPED COVERSHEET TO S/S.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. cable	Re: [UN Peacekeeping Reform] (2 pages)	04/02/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia, 1992-1993 [loose] [10]

2012-0659-F
ke4216

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]
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b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
009. fax	Fax Coversheet [partial] (1 page)	04/02/1993	P3/b(3)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Transnational Threats (Clarke, Richard)
OA/Box Number: 3827

FOLDER TITLE:

Somalia, 1992-1993 [loose] [10]

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WASHFAX RECEIPT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

'93 MAR 33 P3:42

IB

S/S #

Take to Rice
Rm 302

MESSAGE NO. 096158 CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL No. Pages C+13

FROM: ROBERT LOFTIS IO/UNP 647-6424 4808
(Officer name) (Office symbol) (Extension) (Room number)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION PRD-13: Sections V.A, VIIA, VII D 4/2/93
FOR 4/5 TELECONFERENCES

TO: (Agency)	DELIVER TO:	Extension	Room No.
<u>NSC</u>	<u>Susan Rice</u>	<u>395-3736</u>	<u>302</u>
<u>DMB</u>	<u>Gordon Adams</u>	<u>395-4580</u>	<u>208</u>
<u>JCS/J-5/UN</u>	<u>Col Jim Battaglini</u>	<u>695-1322</u>	<u>2E977</u>
<u>OSD/ISA/6A</u>	<u>Marek Palowicz MARIA CLARK</u>	<u>695-3159</u>	<u>4E86X</u>

(b)(3)

[009]

0UP BRAD WISS 395-4213

FOR: CLEARANCE ☐ INFORMATION ☒ PER REQUEST ☐ COMMENT ☐

REMARKS: URGENT. PLEASE NOTIFY IMMEDIATELY

reviewed S. VSC via afc.

S/S Officer: [Signature]

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS
Initials: COE Date: 02/21/17
2012-0059-F

V. MULTILATERAL PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS AND U.S. PARTICIPATION

- A. The UN Charter How do the authorities under Chapter VI, VII, and VIII of the UN Charter apply to the new challenges and environments for multilateral peacekeeping operations? Does the UN Participation Act need to be modified?

Discussion

In a sense, peacekeeping was invented to fill a need not foreseen when the UN Charter was drafted. The Charter does not specifically describe peacekeeping activities which have been undertaken over the past 40 years. However, the Charter is flexible and general enough to allow for a more creative, forward-leaning peacekeeping policy by the United Nations and regional bodies.

"Traditional" peacekeeping operations, where all sides assent to the deployment, will continue to have value. The consent of the parties to the operation implies a willingness on their part to accept peacefully the results of the UN intervention. As the use of force is not expressly authorized except for Chapter VII operations, these traditional operations allow for a smaller scale of operations, which in turn will be less expensive than operations contemplated under Chapter VII.

A new factor in the current international environment is the greater willingness of the Security Council and the UN Secretariat to shift from these traditional peacekeeping operations into more aggressive proactive Chapter VII activities or to intervene from the outset in cases requiring a Chapter VII type of mandate due to the nature of an on-going conflict while efforts to achieve peace are pursued.

Current trends, however, point to a greater reliance on the enforcement provisions of Chapter VII from the beginning of an operation. Chapter VII authorizes the Security Council, in response to threats to international peace or acts of aggression, to "take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security" if non-military means such as embargoes or severing of diplomatic relations are insufficient. As originally envisioned, this authority was to be used in response to such actions as the North Korean invasion of South Korea. It is very robust, however, and allows for a very broad range of actions by the Security Council, from the interposition of troops between warring parties to enforce a ceasefire to the use of force to compel compliance with UNSC Resolutions, as happened during the Gulf War.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
Department of State Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By WCE NARA Date 02/21/17

2012-0659-F

The key factor in the utilization of Chapter VII will be the willingness of the member states of the United Nations to use force in the face of opposition from the warring parties, and to commit their forces for such operations directly under UN command (as in UNOSOM II) or authorized by the UN (as in Operation Desert Storm and UNITAF). Application of Article 43 -- as one option available -- in this context will be discussed more fully in Section V(B); however, there seems to be little interest among nations with militaries of any value to place their forces under UN command on anything but a case-by-case basis. Article 43, although available, has not been implemented as a means of providing forces. Currently, then, each potential use of Article VII authority, therefore, will require energizing the international community to contribute forces.

The use of regional organizations, as envisioned in Chapter VIII of the Charter, offers the opportunity to relieve the UN of substantial financial burdens and to avert the danger of overwhelming the Council with a myriad of crises. As noted in Section III, however, most regional organizations are ill-equipped and ill-financed to take on a major peacekeeping role. Moreover, the Security Council should not give authorization to regional organizations to operate in the name of the UN without careful vetting of the purposes and plans of the operation and some sort of political oversight. Moscow should not be given **carte blanche**, for example, to use CIS peacekeepers to reestablish its control over the former Soviet Union.

Although flexible, the UN Participation Act (UNPA) places limits on U.S. flexibility to participate in U.N. and other peacekeeping activities, for example by limiting to 1000 the number of military personnel that may be detailed to the UN to support traditional peacekeeping activities, with no provision for peacekeeping activities under Chapter VII involving the use of force. Greater flexibility could be facilitated by certain revisions of the authorities found in the UNPA. Options for doing so are outlined in Section VI (D).

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By

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- VI. A. Organization OSD, JCS, STATE, AID, and the IC should describe how they are structured to support multilateral peacekeeping and examine options for improving their existing structures. They should also propose options for an interagency structure for policy development and implementation in these areas.

Current and Proposed Structure

Within the State Department, responsibility for support to UN peacekeeping and emergency overseas humanitarian relief is shared among the Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO), the Bureau of Political Military Affairs (PM), the Bureau of Refugee Programs (RP), and the relevant regional bureaus.

IO has the lead for action taken in the UN Security Council (UNSC) and the General Assembly (UNGA) regarding the establishment and financing/management of UN peacekeeping and humanitarian relief activities, and for representing the U.S. with the UN and its agencies in the implementation of such activities. Currently, the Office of UN Political Affairs (IO/UNP) has responsibility for UNSC action on establishing peacekeeping activities and the Office of UN System Administration (IO/S) is responsible for UNGA actions on the financing and management of such activities. The Office of Social and Refugee Affairs (IO/SR) takes the lead on emergency overseas humanitarian assistance activities. Other IO offices become involved to the extent the UN agencies for which they are responsible have a role in a specific activity.

In accordance with the Secretary's reorganization plan, IO is in the process of creating an Office of Peacekeeping and Humanitarian Relief which will be responsible for policy formulation and oversight of peacekeeping and humanitarian operations and coordination with other USG agencies.

Within PM, the Office of International Security Operations (PM/ISO) is responsible for coordinating with OSD and the Joint Staff all U.S. military involvement in UN peacekeeping operations and all DoD humanitarian assistance activities. Policy issues vis-a-vis peacekeeping in general are currently handled by the Office of Policy Analysis (PM/P). The Office of Defense Relations and Security Assistance (PM/DRSA) prepares that part of the security assistance budget covering non-assessed peacekeeping activities and prepares requests for emergency funding or provision of equipment under the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA).

RP has the lead for US migration and refugee policy and State Department voluntary contributions to the major international humanitarian organizations.

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The various geographic bureaus play roles when a peacekeeping or humanitarian assistance operation involves a country or organization within their region.

For non-UN peacekeeping activities, the relevant geographic bureau takes the lead. The Office of European Security and Political Affairs (EUR/RPM), within the Bureau of European and Canadian Affairs, is responsible for NATO, NACC, WEU, and CSCE peacekeeping activities. The Permanent Mission to the Organization of American States (USOAS), within the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, is responsible for any possible OAS peacekeeping or related activity. Similarly, the Africa Bureau is responsible for Organization of African Unity (OAU) peacekeeping.

The Deputy Secretary's Office for Policy and Resources (D/P&R) is responsible for budgetary and resource implications of U.S. involvement in international peacekeeping operations.

Interagency Structure

One perhaps unintended benefit of the PRD process has been to bring together most of the interagency players on peacekeeping policy. The "Executive Committee" could be reconstituted at the same level of representation, into a new "Peacekeeping Committee." The new Committee, which would meet as required, would be responsible for overseeing implementation of the recommendations which follow from the PRD-13, as well as further development and refinement of peacekeeping policy. In addition, the Committee would be responsible for vetting requests for U.S. participation in or other support of UN and regional peacekeeping operations and coordinating a USG response. The Committee would seek to resolve interagency disagreements before they reach the Deputies Committee. It might be useful to have off-the-record "brainstorming" sessions from time to time with outside experts. The Committee would delegate to the working levels or to subcommittees drafting and coordinating responsibilities.

5

PRESIDENTIAL REVIEW DIRECTIVE/NSC -13

Section VI. D. of PRD 13 (entitled "Legislation") asks the following questions:

What options are there for amending the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 and other legislation related to multilateral peacekeeping? Would any of the options suggested in this study require such amendment?

These issues have been addressed by the State Department's Legal Adviser's Office in consultation with the DOD General Counsel Office, and the Chairman's Legal Adviser's Office ("JCS"), and consolidates all relevant views. The following response includes ideas for legislative initiatives even though some may only be worth considering in the long term as they are currently controversial and may already be the subject of high-level intra-agency review, e.g., the principle that DOD will not in certain cases seek direct UN reimbursement and State can seek a credit to the relevant U.S. peacekeeping assessment. Even though the discussion does not provide recommendations on certain of these ideas, it seeks to provide a full range of ideas which could potentially serve Executive branch interests in the broadest manner possible despite particular agency interests.

GENERAL

U.S. participation in recent UN operations has been complicated by existing restrictions in the United Nations Participation Act. For example, Section 7 of the Act specifically precludes use of the act as the authorization for U.S. participation in "peace-enforcing" (as opposed to traditional "peacekeeping") efforts. There are other legally sufficient independent constitutional and statutory authorities which the Executive branch has successfully relied upon to provide support for "peace-enforcing" efforts (and which must not be prejudiced). There have, however, been expressions of Congressional interest in having more specific authority for U.S. involvement in such efforts. Expansion of the UN Participation Act may be desirable due to its particularly useful breadth and authorization to provide support "notwithstanding any other provision of law." A comparable authority to provide support to competent regional organizations (e.g., CSCE) for non-UN peacekeeping operations may also be desirable.

Furthermore, U.S. participation in multilateral peacekeeping has generally been hampered by insufficient and inflexible funding for U.S. assessed and voluntary peacekeeping contributions to multilateral efforts and by failure to identify specific sources of financing for in-kind

contributions of goods and services provided directly by DOD. U.S. participation could also be enhanced by additional authorities for DoD to enter into cross-servicing and other reimbursement agreements with the UN or competent regional organizations to support peacekeeping/peace-enforcing operations.

Several fairly simple legislative initiatives summarized and discussed below could be advanced to resolve these problems by authorizing:

- (1) an expansion of existing authorities for U.S. participation in UN operations to supplement existing constitutional and statutory authorities and creation of a comparable authority to provide support to competent regional organizations for non-UN-peacekeeping operations; and
- (2) budgetary and funding mechanisms which would provide flexibility in meeting financial responsibilities for peacekeeping.
- (3) DoD's entry into cross-servicing and other reimbursement agreements with the UN or regional organizations for providing support to UN peacekeeping/peace enforcing operations and non-UN peacekeeping operations.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES

I. UNITED NATIONS PARTICIPATION ACT (UNPA) AND COMPARABLE AUTHORIZATION FOR REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN NON-UN PEACEKEEPING

- A. Extend section 7 authorization for the provision of DOD support (currently limited to traditional Chapter VI peacekeeping operations) to Chapter VII "peace-enforcing" operations. Clarify in legislative history that this authority supplements and does not derogate from President's independent constitutional authorities to deploy U.S. troops for any peacekeeping/peace-enforcing operations.
- B. Delete entirely ceiling on authority for detailed DOD personnel, or alternatively, if Congress desires a limit, seek to raise it, e.g., from 1000 to 15,000) New number should allow us several operations at once.
- C. Delete limitation of detailed DoD personnel involvement to "non-combat" support.
- D. Provide new specific authority for deployment of (non-detailed) combat units (possibly up to 50,000) to implement UNSC decisions under Chapter VII.

- E. Provide new authority comparable to the UNPA to support competent regional organizations involved in non-UN peacekeeping.

II. FUNDING AUTHORIZATIONS AND ISSUES

- A. Create a State Peacekeeping Contingency Fund to supplement other peacekeeping appropriations by authorizing use of "no year" money for unanticipated needs for assessed and voluntary contributions.
- B. Resolve the issue of situations in which DoD will be reimbursed by the UN or State will seek a credit against the U.S. assessment.
- C. New Interagency Transfer Authorities, as a longer term option, to permit the transfer in exigent circumstances from DOD to State and vice versa, where funds of requesting agency are insufficient, and upon agreement of both Secretaries. (OSD/GC and JCS oppose this idea at this time.) (State has recommended that we would not pursue this authority at this time if it is decided that the DoD peacekeeping account will be used so as to allow us to seek a credit to the CIPA account.)

III. DOD AGREEMENT AUTHORIZATIONS

- A. Expand existing authorization for DoD to conclude cross-servicing agreements to support contingency operations for providing support to UN peacekeeping and peace-enforcing operations and other non-UN peacekeeping operations.
- B. Provide new authorization for DoD to enter into other agreements allowing DoD to provide goods and services on a reimbursable basis.

DISCUSSION: I. UNPA

Amendments to the UNPA could give the U.S. much greater flexibility in providing support to the UN. Currently, section 7 of the UNPA authorizes the provision of unlimited DoD facilities, services and other assistance in support of activities directed toward the peaceful settlement of disputes, i.e., traditional UN peacekeeping activities authorized by Chapter VI of the UN Charter, but specifically precludes the act's use for supporting "peace-enforcing" UN activities "involving the employment of armed forces contemplated by Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter" It also imposes a worldwide limit of 1000 on the number of DOD personnel who can be detailed in a "non-combat" role to the UN. This authority is in addition to the President's independent constitutional authority to deploy U.S. armed forces for appropriate purposes including peacekeeping and

peace-enforcing. In fact, this constitutional authority has been relied upon for U.S. support in Somalia and Bosnia.

Amending the act would be necessary in order to use it as legal authority for the provision of support to any UN operation performing Chapter VII peace-enforcing activities. This expansion would be particularly useful since the UNPA authorizes support "notwithstanding any other provision of law", such as foreign assistance prohibitions. It would also be useful since some in Congress would prefer the Executive be authorized specifically to deploy U.S. troops and not rely on the President's broad constitutional authorities in this respect.

A. Two amendments to the UNPA would (1) authorize the provision of DOD support for UN operations under Chapter VII of the Charter in which armed force may be used and for those involving the provision of humanitarian relief (for which currently the UNPA does not expressly authorize support); (2) remove altogether or alternatively increase the current limit on the number of armed forces personnel that may be detailed for noncombat functions (from the current 1000 to 10,000 or 15,000 per operation). DoD/GC and JCS Legal believe that simply raising the ceiling on DoD personnel that may be detailed for "non combatant" support does not resolve the fundamental issue as to whether U.S. forces participating in a Chapter VII action are inherently involved in a "combat" role. Accordingly, they recommend, along with either amendment to the ceiling, a corresponding deletion of the "non-combatant" limitation be sought. These amendments would give us a powerful tool for meeting anticipated peace enforcement challenges in Somalia, Bosnia and elsewhere. In seeking any of these amendments, we would need to have clear statements in the legislative history that the President's constitutional authorities to deploy troops remain intact and that the UNPA is a more specific supplementary authority which does not affect use of those constitutional authorities.

-- Subject to this qualification, it is recommended that these amendments be pursued. Congressional objection to expanding the UNPA to Chapter VII may be encountered, however, and is likely to prompt additional amendments to impose War Powers-type requirements for reports when U.S. troops are deployed for Chapter VII peacekeeping activities. If such requirements conform to current War Powers requirements, such amendments may be tolerable.

B. Deleting the "noncombat" restriction on functions for which troops can be detailed may be a desirable general enhancement of the Executive's flexibility. Such a change would be likely, however, to provoke strong Congressional objection, particularly since the troops performing this role would be detailed and therefore under UN command. Furthermore, there appears to be a question within the Executive Branch whether U.S. troops would ever be detailed to the UN now or in

the foreseeable future in a direct combat role (as opposed to combat-equipped in a logistics/support role).

-- It is recommended that this amendment be pursued at this time.

C. A similarly controversial, but very useful amendment, would be one that, like the amendment described immediately above, would authorize the use of U.S. troops in a combat role but without being detailed to the UN. Such new specific authority would provide for the President to deploy combat units to implement decisions under Chapter VII; such deployments would be under US command. There would probably be a need to include some limit on the number of personnel deployed worldwide under this authority, as well as some procedure for consultation and reporting to Congress.

There may be Congressional interest in providing such specific authority in light of recent informal expressions of concern in some Congressional quarters over the Executive Branch's reliance on the President's broad constitutional authorities for such deployments and its alleged disregard for the never-relied upon section 6 of the UNPA. Section 6 authorizes the President to negotiate agreements (which must be approved by an act of Congress) contemplated by Article 43 of the Charter with the UN. This article provides for member States to make available pursuant to a special agreement their troops to the Security Council on its call for Chapter VII purposes. No such special agreements have ever been concluded under Article 43.

State has not viewed Article 43 or section 6 as the exclusive means for providing troops to the UN for a Chapter VII operation. DoD/GC and JCS/Legal concur in this view but believe that Section 6 of the UNPA could be regarded as the exclusive mechanism for providing troops under the UNPA. They therefore believe that, if Section 7 is amended for a Chapter VII operation, Section 6 of the UNPA should be deleted.

-- It is recommended that this option be informally discussed with key members of Congress or staff on a preliminary basis before deciding whether to promote it.

Finally, it would be useful to secure new legislative authority comparable to the UNPA to provide support to competent regional organizations for non-UN peacekeeping operations.

-- It is recommended that this option be pursued.

DISCUSSION: II. FUNDING AUTHORIZATIONS

A. Peacekeeping Contingency Fund at State.

The normal budget process of authorizing and appropriating funds a year or two in advance has proven inadequate to deal

with the surge in international peacekeeping and related activities. In each of fiscal years 1991 - 1993, the U.S. has been faced with shortfalls in peacekeeping funding due to unanticipated needs.

To minimize the need to resort to supplemental appropriations every year (a time-consuming and uncertain process), a provision is being proposed in the President's budget that would, if enacted, appropriate \$175,000,000 in "no-year," contingency funds to supplement other peacekeeping appropriations. This appropriation would be part of the funds appropriated for the State "CIPA" account (traditionally for assessed peacekeeping).

The \$175,000,000 could be used to meet unanticipated needs for assessed and voluntary contributions to international peacekeeping and other activities to restore or maintain international peace and security (including related humanitarian relief). (We have expanded the formulation of covered activities beyond "international peacekeeping activities" to ensure that support is authorized not only for traditional "peacekeeping" activities, but also for "peace-enforcing" or "peace-making" activities, in addition to related humanitarian relief.) Needs would be "unanticipated" if they were simply not foreseen at the time the Department's budget was prepared.

B. DoD Reimbursement or State Credits Against the U.S. Assessment: Sharing Financial Responsibility

DOD proposed a new account (in fact, a transfer authority, as opposed to an appropriation) within DOD's budget to finance on-going and new peacekeeping* initiatives. Specifically, appropriations to such an account will be used to finance in-kind contributions of goods and services DOD makes to the UN and other international organizations and arrangements for peacekeeping, peacemaking and humanitarian purposes. Currently, when DOD provides goods and services under the UNPA and pursuant to Foreign Assistance Act "drawdown" authorities, the appropriate appropriations account within DOD's budget is charged -- typically, UNPA support is charged to the O & M accounts of the appropriate branch of the armed services.

Since State also has separate appropriations for peacekeeping in the CIPA and PKO accounts, the issue arises again as to the situations in which DoD will seek reimbursement

*It would be useful if the Executive branch takes the position generally that "peacekeeping" should be broadly construed to include other activities directed to the restoration or maintenance of international peace and security including humanitarian relief incident to such operations. This latter point need not be made explicit in legislation.

from the UN, or alternatively, will not, and State will instead seek a credit against its UN assessment. DoD is developing its position on this issue at this time.

-- OSD/GC believes that in the event a decision is made to allow State to seek such a credit, clarification of State's authority to credit the CIPA account should be sought. The Legal Adviser's Office disagrees with this latter proposal since GAO attorneys already concurred over one year ago that CIPA can be legally augmented in this manner and because seeking clarification could call into question the legality of past practice in this regard. JCS/Legal continues to believe that this practice constitutes an illegal augmentation of CIPA, and cites as evidence that it has only found one explicit statutory authority, section 630 of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA), for crediting reimbursement provided by an international organization for details of USG personnel.

Enactment of the contemplated authorization may require a partial repeal and amendment of the newly enacted section 403 of Title 10, which now provides general authority for and restrictions on the furnishing of peacekeeping assistance by the Secretary of Defense.

C. New Transfer Authorities

Another option which may be worthy of consideration in the long term to enhance Executive Branch flexibility in cases of urgent peacekeeping need would be an interagency transfer authority. Depending on how the peacekeeping burden is shared in the future by State and DOD's respective budgets, it may be worthwhile to propose legislation providing a new supplementary authority for transferring funds (as agreed upon by the Secretaries of Defense and State) in exigent circumstances from DOD to State where other State funds available for these purposes are insufficient. The authority could be structured as a reciprocal or two-way authority.

Enactment should be would be accompanied by the repeal of section 403 of Title 10.

-- State has recommended that we not pursue this at this time. OSD/GC and JCS also oppose such an authority as unnecessary and unjustifiable to the Congress.

D.(1) Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements (10 U.S.C. 2341 et seq.)

A. Section 2342 of Title 10 (DoD cross-servicing authority) could be amended (i.e., expanded) to authorize DoD to enter into agreements with the United Nations to authorize the provision of logistic support, supplies, and services to UN Forces during contingency/peacekeeping operations.

B. Section 2347 of Title 10 (limitations on amounts that DoD may obligate or accrue) could be amended to authorize the Secretary of Defense to waive funding restrictions upon

certification that U.S. Forces are involved in, or will shortly become involved in, a contingency operation. Such waiver would be effective for the purpose and duration of that operation.

C. Section 2350 of Title 10 (definitions) could be amended by adding definitions of the terms "contingency operation" (same as that currently found at 10 U.S.C. 101(47)), and "transfer" (to include sale and temporary provision (e.g., lease or loan) of logistic support, supplies, and services). The current definition of "logistic support, supplies and services" could be amended to include a specific reference to "airlift" and defined as "general purpose vehicles and other items of military equipment not designated as part of the United States Munitions List."

-- These proposals are likely to be non-controversial, and should be pursued.

(2) New Authority for DoD TO Transfer Commodities and Services to Allied Countries Participating in Contingency Operations

New legislation could authorize the Secretary of Defense to transfer commodities and services, on a reimbursable basis, to allied countries participating in combined or coordinated contingency operations with U.S. Forces. Commodities and services that could be transferred under this authority would include the same spectrum of support currently transferable under section 607 of the FAA. Such support would ordinarily be on a reimbursable basis. Reimbursements received would be credited back to the currently available appropriation concerned and would be available for expenditure by the service involved. In circumstances where the Secretary of Defense has determined it to be in the national interest, waiver of reimbursement would be authorized.

--Congressional reaction to this proposal is uncertain. The authority may be consider duplicative of Section 607 of the FAA. Thus informal consultations with key members of Congress or staff are advisable before promoting this option.