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15 October 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Central Intelligence

FROM: [redacted]  
Director, Intelligence Community Staff

25X1(1)

SUBJECT: IG(Space) Meeting, 1 October 1982

1. The subject meeting was held to review plans for conducting the three studies chartered by the SIG(Space) at its 23 September 1982 meeting. The meeting was primarily informational and there were no major deviations from the Terms of Reference (TOR) that were discussed at the SIG(Space) meeting. A short summary of the IG meeting is attached. [redacted]

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2. We plan to support the IG(Space) by assigning a DCI representative to each working group, and implementing a process to assure appropriate guidance and coordination. Each of the DCI working group representatives will have the responsibility for keeping appropriate elements of the Community informed on the issues and will be the focal point for providing Community views and conducting Community studies in support of working group activities. Staff support to the IG(Space) representative will be coordinated by [redacted]. The DCI representatives and alternates for the respective working groups are as follows: [redacted]

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DCI Representative

Alternate

IG(Space)  
Space Launch Policy WG  
Manned Space Station WG  
Remote Sensing WG

[redacted]	[redacted]
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3. My staff is currently engaged in the following actions:

a. Establishing firm Terms of Reference for DoD/DCI Remote Sensing Study; and

b. Determining if any issues exist that we specifically wish to have addressed in the on-going efforts or we wish to introduce as new efforts.

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SUBJECT: IG(Space) Meeting, 1 October 1982

4. The Working Group representatives are aware of your concern that the SIG devote itself to major policy issues and not get involved in the programmatic issues which are left for other interagency bodies. I will keep you informed of any major problems that may arise.

[Redacted]

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Rear Admiral, USN

Attachment

[Redacted]

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Summary of IG(Space) Meeting, 1 October 1982

An Interagency Group (Space) meeting was held on 1 October 1982 from 1400-1500 Hours. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Robert C. McFarlane, Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. The DCI representatives were [redacted] (IC Staff) and [redacted] (NRO). The purpose of the meeting was to review plans to conduct the three studies chartered by the SIG(Space) in its 23 September 1982 meeting (Attachment 1).

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Mr. McFarlane opened the meeting by stating that the President viewed the restoration of US leadership in space as an essential part of the process of reasserting US world leadership. The President was personally interested in the deliberations of the Senior Interagency Group on Space, and he placed high value on its advice. In particular, he sought answers on how to proceed in the areas of commercialization of space functions and the future US Space Launch Policy. These policy answers should be available to affect the FY 1984 budgets. Mr. McFarlane then asked the chairman of each working group to present his plan of action.

Remote Sensing (Tony Callio)

Dr. Callio, Deputy Administrator of NOAA, presented a Statement of Work (SOW) that the Department of Commerce (DoC) had provided to the private sector on 10 September 1982 to obtain their views on commercialization activities for LANDSAT and METSAT (Attachment 2). The response to this SOW is due on 22 October 1982. Dr. Callio noted that this action was under way in the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade (CCCT). He expected a working group under the SIG(Space) to be established by mid-October. He also expressed concern over how the CCCT activity and SIG(Space) activity being led by Commerce would interface with the DoD/DCI study on the National Security implications of US Civil and Foreign Remote Sensing Activities, and the follow-on SIG(Space) actions to be conducted by the Department of State (DoS). General Stilwell responded that the DoD/DCI study will not have reached any conclusions by the November timeframe. Dr. Callio expressed the view that this would be appropriate in that the DoC actions on commercialization should help frame the problem for the DoD and the DCI. Mr. Malone of State believed that any DoS action would be based on the results of the Commerce action.

Overall, no firm guidance was given except the charge to have all policy issues that relate to the 1984 budget resolved by November. Dr. Callio noted that the responses from industry would be evaluated by the LANDSAT Advisory Committee composed of industry representatives under the Secretary of Commerce and by a government team headed by Commerce and DoD. The evaluations will be completed by 1 November 1982.

Space Launch Policy and Space Station

Dr. Mark introduced the issues and stated that the Space Launch Policy was ultimately to address the problem of the composition of the future US launch fleet. In that regard, he noted the major FY 1984 budget issue was the proposal by NASA for a fifth orbiter in the FY 1984 budget. He termed this as providing for possible attrition in advance. On the Space Station subject, he

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said it is now only a matter of policy and it does not require any funds in the FY 1984 budget. Dr. Mark then introduced Charlie Gunn (NASA), who will co-chair the Launch Policy Study along with Major Tom Maultsby (DUSDP), and John Hodge (NASA) who will chair the Space Station study.

Mr. Gunn noted that the first Launch Policy Working Group meeting would be 6 October 1982 and discussed a handout on planned actions (Attachment 3). Dr. Mark elaborated that NASA was actively pursuing the issue of a commercially funded orbiter and the key would be obtaining legislation to authorize the commercial venture.

Concerning the Space Station, Mr. Hodge said he anticipated a 21 October 1982 first meeting with a completion of November 1983. He emphasized the NASA view that the purpose of the SIG(Space) group was information exchange between NASA and the rest of the community leading to an issue paper in about one year. He then discussed the detailed NASA study plans outlined in Attachment 4. Mr. McFarlane asked if there were any near-term budget issues. Dr. Mark reiterated that NASA did not view the Space Station issue as having any programmatic impact at this time.

#### Next Steps

Mr. McFarlane thanked all members for coming and set the next meeting for mid-October.

#### Attachments:

1. First IG(Space) Meeting
2. DoC Statement of Work
3. Space Launch Policy WG
4. NASA-Space Station Planning

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

URGENT

UNCLASSIFIED  
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September 28, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM SCHNEIDER  
Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance,  
Science and Technology

✓ Frank C. Carlucci  
Deputy Secretary of Defense

GUY W. FISKE  
Deputy Secretary of Commerce

JOSEPH R. WRIGHT  
Deputy Director, Office of Management and Budget

JOHN N. McMAHON  
Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

LT GENERAL PAUL GORMAN  
Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs  
of Staff

NORMAN TERRELL  
Assistant Director for Nuclear and Weapons Control  
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

RONALD B. FRANKUM  
Deputy Science Advisor to the President

JAMES M. BEGGS  
Administrator, National Aeronautics and  
Space Administration

SUBJECT: First IG(Space) Meeting (U)

Attached are minutes from the first SIG(Space) meeting held on  
September 23, 1982. We will assume your concurrence with the  
minutes unless comments are received by COB September 30, 1982.  
(U)

The first Interagency Group for Space - IG(Space) will be held  
on October 1, 1982 from 2:00-3:00 p.m. in Room 305 of the Old  
Executive Office Building. This will be a kick-off meeting for  
the three working groups chartered by the SIG(Space). I would  
like to ask each working group chairman to present a 10-minute  
briefing on their approach to each issue. Especially important

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is the need for the chairmen of the space launch policy and remote sensing working groups to indicate how those policy issues impacting the FY 84 budget cycle can be expeditiously resolved. (U)

Please call Gil Rye of the NSC Staff at 395-5022 with the name of your IG(Space) representative and working group chairman by COB September 30, 1982. Attendance at the IG(Space) meeting will be limited to principal plus one. (U)



Robert C. McFarlane  
Deputy Assistant to the President  
for National Security Affairs

Attachments

cc: Craig Fuller, Assistant to  
the President for Cabinet Affairs

Philip Hughes, Special Assistant  
to the Vice President for National  
Security Affairs

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## MINUTES

### SENIOR INTERAGENCY GROUP FOR SPACE - SIG(SPACE)

SEPTEMBER 23, 1982

The first meeting of the SIG(Space) was held from 3:00-4:15 p.m. on September 23, 1982, in Room 305 of the Old Executive Office Building. Judge William P. Clark presided. Other attendees are shown at Attachment 1. The purpose of the meeting was to review and approve the SIG(Space) Terms of Reference and initial set of issues developed by the working group chartered by Judge Clark's memorandum of July 21, 1982. (U)

Judge Clark opened the meeting by stating that the President is firmly committed to a vigorous U.S. Space Program which will demonstrate our resolve to exercise leadership in space. The National Space Policy issued on July 4 established the broad policy framework for the space program and the formation of a mechanism to implement the policy. The SIG(Space) is a recognition of the true interagency nature of the U.S. Space Program and the importance that space will have for the future of our nation. Judge Clark noted that he understood there were concerns that the SIG will become bogged down in addressing detailed programs or issues that should be more appropriately addressed by existing interagency mechanisms or the agencies themselves and assured the group that we are sensitive to this and have no intention for this to occur. Judge Clark views the SIG(Space) as a high-level mechanism for: resolving major policy issues in order to establish the appropriate framework for budgetary or detailed program trade-offs to be made; and addressing major areas in which we recognize that the President's personal involvement will be required. Judge Clark emphasized the President's desire to be an active participant in major decisions and be presented with budget decisions that are reflective of a disciplined policy resolution process. The SIG(Space) will actively seek out those major issues and attempt to resolve them in sufficient time to impact the budget process. Judge Clark has asked Robert C. McFarlane to chair the Interagency Group (IG) for Space which is referred to in the Terms of Reference. (U)

Before receiving comments from the group, Judge Clark asked Colonel Gil Rye of the NSC Staff to give a brief summary of the Working Group's deliberations. (U)

Colonel Rye indicated that the working Group met three times. Regarding the Terms of Reference, he reiterated the main function of the SIG(Space) is the implementation of the President's space policy - a function which is consistent with other SIGs chartered by other NSDDs. The Working Group agreed to formation of one Interagency Group under the SIG which would have the primary



functions of resolving lesser issues and of filtering larger ones for the SIG. Individual working groups will be chartered to address specific issues. Colonel Rye indicated that eight issues were reviewed and that these were narrowed to three: space launch policy, remote sensing, and manned space station. The first two of these require immediate attention because of their impact on the FY 84 budget cycle. (U)

Judge Clark then invited comment around the table. (U)

James Beggs (NASA): Strongly supports the need to resolve the three major issues proposed. On the Shuttle, the major issue is whether we need backup for the four orbiter fleet in order to support projected demand in the face of potential loss of one of the orbiters. The manned space station is an extremely important issue. The Shuttle is based on 15-year old technology and without a manned space station program, we will gradually lose our technology base. The Air Force is in the early phase of a study to determine military requirements for permanent manned presence in space. On remote sensing, the Europeans and the Japanese have requested we look at the potential for international cooperation. (U)

Craig Fuller (White House): The space program is at a crossroads. We need the focus this group will provide. (U)

John McMahon (CIA): Endorses the SIG concept and the need for government agencies to share and understand space activities. He is deeply concerned about this year's intelligence budget and recognizes many of our capabilities are highly dependent on the Shuttle and other space assets. (S)

Michael Bayers (Commerce): Thinks the SIG(Space) is a very worthwhile idea and should be very helpful in working with the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade. Requests Commerce assume chairmanship of the remote sensing working group in lieu of State, since NOAA will be most impacted by the final decision on commercialization of LANDSAT and/or METSAT. (Following the meeting, this suggestion was subsequently adopted.) (U)

Ronald Frankum (OSTP): Only an observer but looks forward to working with the group. (U)

William Schneider (State): Indorses the concept of the SIG being a senior group and use of the subordinate IG to resolve as many issues as possible. Recommended deletion of the first sentence in paragraph 2a of the Terms of Reference which reads "Periodically review the implementation of NSDD-42." Norm Terrell (ACDA) suggested retention of the sentence and insertion of the words "policy implications involving" between "the" and "implementation." Mr. Terrell's recommendation was adopted. (U)

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Joseph Wright (OMB): Indorses the concept of SIG(Space) assessing the civil and military space programs in order to insure the President's highest priorities are implemented within available resources, rather than new programs being proposed as incremental piecemeal additions. Space launch capabilities very important in maintaining space leadership; however, we must be concerned not to carry it too far on the civil commercial side. It appears somewhat premature for a policy review of the space station since all agencies have not completed their assessments. Expressed concern about overlap between SIG(Space) and existing interagency coordinative mechanisms on the remote sensing issue. Requested the opportunity for participating agencies to review draft minutes of meetings. (U)

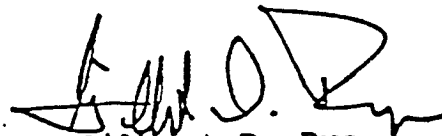
Frank Carlucci (Defense): Agrees with Terms of Reference as modified. We must insure we stick to policy issues. Strongly supports Judge Clark's comments. (U)

Lt Gen Paul Gorman (JCS): It's all been said and could not add any more. (U)

Robert McFarlane (NSC): Highlighted need to energize the IG quickly since the FY 84 budget cycle was upon us. (U)

Judge Clark concluded the meeting by approving the Terms of Reference, as amended, and the three issues. He indicated that work must begin immediately on those issues impacting the FY 84 budget cycle. (U)

Final versions of the SIG(Space) Terms of Reference and three issue papers are attached. (U)



Gilbert D. Rye

#### Attachments

1. Attendees
2. Terms of Reference
3. Issues

SENIOR INTERAGENCY GROUP FOR SPACE

SEPTEMBER 23, 1982

CHAIRMAN BY WILLIAM P. CLARK

REPRESENTATIVES

CIA

John N. McMahon, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

STATE

William Schneider, Under Secretary for Security Assistance, Science  
and Technology

William Salmon, Special Assistant

DEFENSE

Frank C. Carlucci, Deputy Secretary of Defense

Gen Richard G. Stilwell, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

COMMERCE

Michael Bayer, Associate Deputy Secretary of Commerce

JCS

Lt Gen Paul Gorman, Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff  
Maj Randy Blanks

NASA

James M. Beggs, Administrator

Dr. Hans Mark, Deputy Administrator

ACDA

Norman Terrell, Assistant Director for Nuclear and Weapons Control  
Vigdor Teplitz, Physical Science Officer

OBSERVERS

OMB

Joseph R. Wright, Deputy Director, Office of Management and Budget

Daniel E. Taft, Deputy Associate Director for Special Studies

*Aiton Kell*

OSTP

Ronald B. Frankum, Deputy Science Advisor to the President

Victor Reis, Assistant Director for National Security and Space

OTHERS

WHITE HOUSE

Craig Fuller, Assistant to the President for Cabinet Affairs

NSC

Robert C. McFarlane, Deputy Assistant to the President for National  
Security Affairs

Colonel Gilbert D. Rye, NSC Staff

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20/04

**SENIOR INTERAGENCY GROUP FOR SPACE (U)****TERMS OF REFERENCE (U)**

1. The SIG(Space) is established by authority of National Security Decision Directive (NSDD) 42, National Space Policy, dated July 4, 1982, which outlines the purpose and composition of the Group. (C)
2. More specifically, the SIG(Space) will:
  - a. Periodically review the policy implications involving implementation of NSDD-42. Existing interagency coordinating mechanisms will be employed to the maximum extent possible. (U)
  - b. Provide a forum to all Federal agencies for their policy views. (U)
  - c. Review and advise on proposed changes to national space policy. (U)
  - d. Provide for orderly and rapid referral of space policy issues to the President for decisions as necessary. (U)
3. An Interagency Group (IG) for Space, chaired by the NSC, will be established to provide recommendations to the SIG(Space) and to address lower-level issues. IG(Space) membership will be at the Assistant Secretary level from the same agencies and offices represented on the SIG(Space). (U)
4. Working Groups will be formed to conduct studies and projects assigned by the SIG(Space). (U)
5. The SIG(Space) will meet as required. Agenda items (including potential new issues proposed by SIG members) and supporting documents will be forwarded to SIG(Space) members in advance of scheduled meetings. (U)
6. The NSC Staff will be responsible for recording and publishing minutes of meetings. (U)

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SPACE LAUNCH POLICY (U)ISSUE

Determine the future U.S. national space launch policy, especially with regard to (1) the increasing foreign space launch capabilities and competition, (2) U.S. commercial launch systems and operations, and (3) development and maintenance of a capability to satisfy U.S. Government current and projected requirements. (U)

DISCUSSION

Basic national space policy provided in NSDD-42 includes provisions for (1) maintenance of U.S. space leadership, (2) expansion of U.S. private-sector investment and involvement in civil space and space-related activities, (3) use of the STS as the primary launch system for the U.S., (4) first priority of the STS program being placed on making the system fully operational and cost-effective in providing routine access to space, and (5) retention of expendable launch vehicle operations until the capabilities of the STS are sufficient to meet needs and obligations. The practical application of these broad policies must be examined in greater detail to identify various options for their implementation so that more specific policies can be promulgated. (C)

More specifically, the following questions must be addressed:

(1) How does the U.S. most effectively maintain space leadership and respond to foreign space launch competition? Answering this question involves determining whether the U.S. Government should provide sufficient capabilities to satisfy domestic and foreign launch dates, to maintain a competitive cost advantage and fulfill other requirements. (U)

(2) Should the U.S. encourage commercialization of space launch capabilities? Is increased private-sector investment in the STS in the overall national interest? How does potential commercialization of ELVs conflict with the development of cost-effective STS operations? These questions must be addressed in order to determine how best to stimulate commercialization in a way that best serves U.S. national interests. (U)

(3) What are the characteristics and parameters that provide a workable definition of a fully operational and cost-effective STS that satisfy current and projected requirements? This definition is necessary in order to identify the point at which termination of expendable launch vehicle operations should be considered. (U)

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APPROACH

A SIG(Space) Working Group will be formed to examine this issue and answer the questions outlined above. Because of the importance of decisions pending in the FY 84 budget submissions, the critical elements of these policy questions will be addressed immediately during the next three months. At the conclusion of the review, the results and recommendations will be presented to the IG(Space) and, if necessary, the SIG(Space) for ratification. (U)

WORKING GROUP COMPOSITION

The Working Group will be led by joint NASA/DOD direction. The Director of Central Intelligence, Department of Commerce and others as desired will also provide representatives. (U)

MILESTONES

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| September 1982  | - First meeting of Working Group to identify detailed scope of activities and assign individual tasks. |
| Sept - Nov 1982 | - Working Group meet as required.  |
| November 1982   | - Brief IG(Space) and, if necessary, SIG(Space).   |
| TBD             | - Prepare final report.  |

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## MANNED SPACE STATION

### ISSUE

What policy issues must be identified and resolved in order to establish the basis for an Administration decision on whether or not to proceed with development of a permanently-based, manned space station?

### DISCUSSION

NASA has proposed that a permanently-based manned space station should be the next major civil space program for the U.S. The various policy issues surrounding such a program must be carefully examined because of the large multi-billion dollar investment required and because of the program's significant impact on space activities in the civil, national security and international sectors.

As with other major programs, NASA will use a phased project planning approach to the space station program. In general, Phase A of this approach is mission analysis and definition, Phase B is system definition, and Phases C & D are development and test and operation or evaluation, respectively. Following Phase A, and before Phase B, NASA will prepare a program description document. At this point, NASA would ask for an Administration commitment to the program. In order to adequately support such a commitment, a SIG(Space) Working Group will periodically review NASA's phased efforts and determine if answers will be derived to resolve significant policy issues, such as:

(1) How will a manned space station contribute to the maintenance of U.S. space leadership and to the other goals contained in our national space policy?

(2) How will a manned space station best fulfill national and international requirements versus other means of satisfying them?

(3) What are the national security and foreign policy implications of a manned space station?

(4) What is the overall economic and social impact of the program?

### APPROACH

A SIG(Space) Working Group will be formed to address this issue. To the extent possible, the Working Group will look to NASA's phased efforts to provide input to resolving relevant

policy issues. However, individual agencies and existing interagency mechanisms may also examine these issues under the overall coordination of the SIG(Space) Working Group. At the conclusion of the Working Group's review, the results and recommendations will be presented to the IG(Space) and, if necessary, the SIG(Space) for ratification.

WORKING GROUP COMPOSITION

The Working Group will be chaired by NASA with representation from DOD, DOC, DCI, DOS, and others as desired.

MILESTONES

- September 1982 - Initial SIG(Space) Working Group Meeting.
- Sept 82 - Nov 83 - Periodic Working Group meetings to review work status and identify and resolve issues as required.
- November 1983 - Prepare report and brief IG(Space) and, if necessary, SIG(Space).



REMOTE SENSINGISSUE

Assess the policy implications of current and projected U.S. and foreign civil remote sensing satellite activities. (C)

DISCUSSION

The future development of domestic and foreign civil satellite systems to conduct remote sensing from space is of major concern to the United States. The Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade, the Program Board on Civil Operational Land Remote Sensing from Space, and the Land Remote Sensing Satellite Advisory Committee of the Department of Commerce, are currently examining a number of important issues relating to operational remote sensing satellites. Domestically, the primary issue is to determine how to transfer operational civil land remote sensing by satellite and meteorological satellite systems to the U.S. private sector. The Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade has also suggested exploration of possible internationalization of civil land remote sensing systems. (C)

There is a potential for international abuse of civil remote sensing from space. Not only future U.S. systems but also the developing systems of friendly nations (i.e., the ESA, Japan, France) could acquire and disseminate data of military and intelligence value to current or potential adversaries of the U.S. Therefore, the U.S. should monitor and evaluate foreign remote sensing developments. (S/NF)

French and Japanese officials have recently suggested that civil land remote sensing systems/program capabilities of Western countries be pooled in some way. France has asked her Economic Summit partners, including the U.S., to join in exploring this potential and Japan has suggested joint development of a combination marine remote sensing/surveillance satellite system. (U)

The availability of remote sensing data which is of potential significant military, intelligence, and economic value is also generating increasing pressure in the United Nations and elsewhere for some sort of international legal regime (including requirements of prior sensed state consent for dissemination of remote sensing data) which is at odds with current U.S. policy. There are also widespread demands for guaranteed continuity of and access to remote sensing data. U.S. participation in discussions on remote sensing is continuing within the United Nations Outer Space Committee and requires a clear U.S. policy. (C)

In light of the above considerations and requirements, the significant influences upon U.S. policy development in civil remote sensing by satellite will come from the national security, foreign policy and commercial/economic communities. As a result of the recent DOD Space Policy Study, the Secretary of Defense directed the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy in concert with the intelligence community, to determine the specific national security implications of current and projected U.S. and foreign civil remote sensing capability activities. This study is to be completed by DOD and the Intelligence Community Staff in January 1983. (U)

The Land Remote Sensing Satellite Advisory Board is scheduled to submit its recommendations on the future of the U.S. Satellite Land Remote Sensing Program to the Secretary of Commerce in December 1982, and the Program Board on Civil Operational Land Remote Sensing from Space may be asked to submit recommendations of its own at the same time soon thereafter. (U)

The Department of State is initiating a study of the foreign policy implications of future domestic and foreign remote sensing by satellite. (U)

#### APPROACH

In view of current remote sensing evaluation efforts, steps should be taken to ensure the most careful and complete assessment of the implications of current and projected U.S. and foreign civil remote sensing satellite activities. The DOD/DCI study, the State study, and the Commerce chartered efforts outlined above should continue to be pursued, drawing upon normal interagency support as required. A SIG(Space) Working Group will be formed to monitor and coordinate these three activities and provide an overall set of policy recommendations for ratification. Because of the importance of decisions pending in the FY 84 budget submissions, at least some of the policy issues will be resolved by November 1982. (U)

#### WORKING GROUP COMPOSITION

The SIG(Space) Working Group will be chaired by DOC until the issue of commercialization of Landsat and/or Metsat is resolved. At this point, chairmanship will be assumed by DOS. In addition to DOC and DOS, the group will be composed of representatives from DOD, DCI, NASA, and others as desired. (U)

#### MILESTONES

September 1982

- First meeting of Working Group to receive initial briefings on individual agency study plans and coordinate scope of activities.

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November 1982

- Working Group convene to review results of the Commerce effort and the initial results from the DOD/DCI and State studies. Brief IG(Space) and SIG(Space) on policy recommendations impacting FY 84 budget submissions.

Sept 1982 - Jan 1983

- Working Group meet as required to review status of on-going efforts.

February 1983

- Prepare report and brief IG(Space) and, if necessary, SIG(Space).

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DATE: September 3, 1982

TO: U.S. Department of Commerce  
Office of Field Operations  
Commerce Business Daily Section  
PO Box 5999  
Chicago, Illinois 60680

Transmittal No: 1298

US Department of Commerce, NOAA/National Earth Satellite Service,  
Washington, D.C. 20233

• M--CIVIL OPERATIONAL REMOTE SENSING FROM SPACE

The Secretary of Commerce is examining two issues with regard to the nation's civil remote sensing satellites:

1. What is the best mechanism to implement the current policy of transfer of civil land remote sensing systems (LANDSAT) to the private sector as soon as possible?
2. Should the Administration consider simultaneously private sector transfer of both civil weather and land remote sensing systems? (At this time, Administration policy is that civil weather satellite systems should remain in the Government.)

To assist in the process, the Secretary is requesting that the views of private industry be obtained. These views will be analyzed by the Administration and its advisory committee. This committee includes private sector representatives. Based in part on the results of this process, it is planned that a formal Request for Proposals will be prepared.

Private sector representatives are invited to present their views and expressions of interest on ownership and/or operation of

the land and weather satellites and the likelihood of Government savings in either mode and the mechanisms for transfer of these systems to the private sector. All or part of the information provided will be treated as confidential to the extent permitted by law. Offerors should clearly mark those pages of their response that contain proprietary information. The response may include both, either, or any part of either system. The desired information includes:

1. A statement of the recommendations and rationale for transfer of all or any part of these satellite systems.
2. A discussion of the technical and business aspects of any proposed transfer, with particular emphasis on continuity of service and the cost savings to the Government.
3. A description of the terms and conditions that are necessary for a successful transfer. This should include, but not necessarily be limited to:
  - a. Any desirable or undesirable Government regulation.
  - b. Any need for legislation.
  - c. Use of Government facilities, ground stations, and equipment.
  - d. Services to be provided to the Government and public.
  - e. Time frame in which transfer is considered feasible.
4. A description of the proposed remote sensing system and its capabilities (area of coverage, spatial resolution, sensor frequency bands, interval between repeat coverages of a ground site, etc.), including plans regarding direct transmission of data to foreign ground stations and distribution of data to international and domestic customers.

5. Anticipated evolution of new or improved sensing capabilities under the proposed transfer, and recommendations for a means to assure that evolution in any contractual or regulatory vehicle.
6. Response to foreign competition and its effects.
7. Potential for commercial international joint ventures in remote sensing and their implications in the areas of export control and national security.
8. If transfer is recommended for all or part of the civil weather satellite systems, information should be supplied on:
  - a. Assumption of command and control by the Department of Defense in emergencies.
  - b. Effect of providing selected priority service to defense needs when required.
  - c. Feasibility and savings associated with combining weather and land satellite functions (space and/or ground segment), and recommendation.
  - d. Use of existing Government facilities, ground stations, and equipment inventory.
  - e. Use of existing industry facilities, ground stations, and equipment inventory.
  - f. Proposed criteria for launching replacement satellites and selection of orbital parameters.
  - g. Weather satellite service costs under the proposed transfer to permit comparisons with current costs.

- h. A statement of the pricing and data distribution practice (domestically and internationally) that would be employed for weather data.
- i. Intended approach to the evolution of sensor systems still in an R&D stage, such as the VAS on the geostationary weather satellites.
- j. Approach to be used with foreign-supplied instruments, such as the ARGOS and SSU on the polar-orbiting weather satellites.
- k. Approach to respond to the National Weather Service priorities for severe storm data (National Severe Storms Forecast Center in Kansas City and National Hurricane Center in Miami) and for major forecast operations (National Meteorological Center in Camp Springs, Maryland).

A briefing package on the civil remote sensing satellites has been prepared and interested parties may obtain it from Mr. Robert L. Birchfield, Director of Resources and Management Services, National Earth Satellite Service/NOAA, Washington, D.C. 20233. His telephone number is (301) 763-2690. A conference will be held for industry at 9:30 a.m. on September 17, 1982, in Room 4830 of the Herbert C. Hoover Building (formerly the Commerce Building), 14th & Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Firms planning to attend the conference should notify Mr. Robert L. Birchfield of their intent and the number of persons attending.

Offerors should submit 25 copies of their response to Dr. John H. McElroy, Assistant Administrator for Satellites, National

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Earth Satellite Service/NOAA, Washington, D.C. 20233, no later than October 22, 1982. Dr. McElroy's phone number is (301) 763-5240.

This request for information does not commit the Government to pay any costs incurred for the preparation of a response.

Queries may be addressed to either of the above.

This request for information is not subject to the normal clearance functions required in Sec. 3506(c)(5) of P.L. 96-511 (Paperwork Reduction Act).

Ralph P. Conlin  
Contracting Officer



DATE:

TO: U.S. Department of Commerce  
Office of Field Operations  
Commerce Business Daily Section  
PO Box 5999  
Chicago, Illinois 60680

Transmittal No: \_\_\_\_\_

US Department of Commerce, NOAA/National Earth Satellite Service,  
Washington, D.C. 20233

M--CIVIL OPERATIONAL REMOTE SENSING FROM SPACE

The notice published September 10, 1982, is amended to include the following Preamble:

It is the policy of this Administration to seek commercialization of Governmental activities which are not uniquely Governmental in nature since private enterprise is the primary source of our national economic strength.

The United States Government currently operates civil satellite systems to collect and disseminate remotely sensed weather and land satellite data. This data is used by numerous departments and agencies to perform Government services and is used by the private sector to extract information valuable in that sector. Civil satellite remote sensing is an activity which has a potential for substantially greater commercialization. Private entities have expressed interest in providing the remotely sensed satellite data that is needed by the Government and non-Government users on a commercial basis. The Land Remote Sensing Advisory Committee is currently soliciting other expressions of interest from the private sector for ownership and/or operation.

While it is the current policy of the Administration to seek prompt commercialization of land satellite remote sensing and to retain the civil weather satellites in the Government, that policy will be reexamined if commercialization of both systems is shown to produce cost savings to Federal agencies.

A conference for industry will be held at 9:30 a.m. on September 17, 1982, in Room 4830 of the Herbert C. Hoover Building (formerly the Commerce Building), 14th & Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Firms planning to attend the conference should notify Mr. Robert L. Birchfield of their intent and the number of persons attending.

This request for information is not subject to the normal clearance functions required in Sec. 3506(c)(5) of P.L. 96-511 (Paperwork Reduction Act).

Ralph P. Conlin  
Contracting Officer

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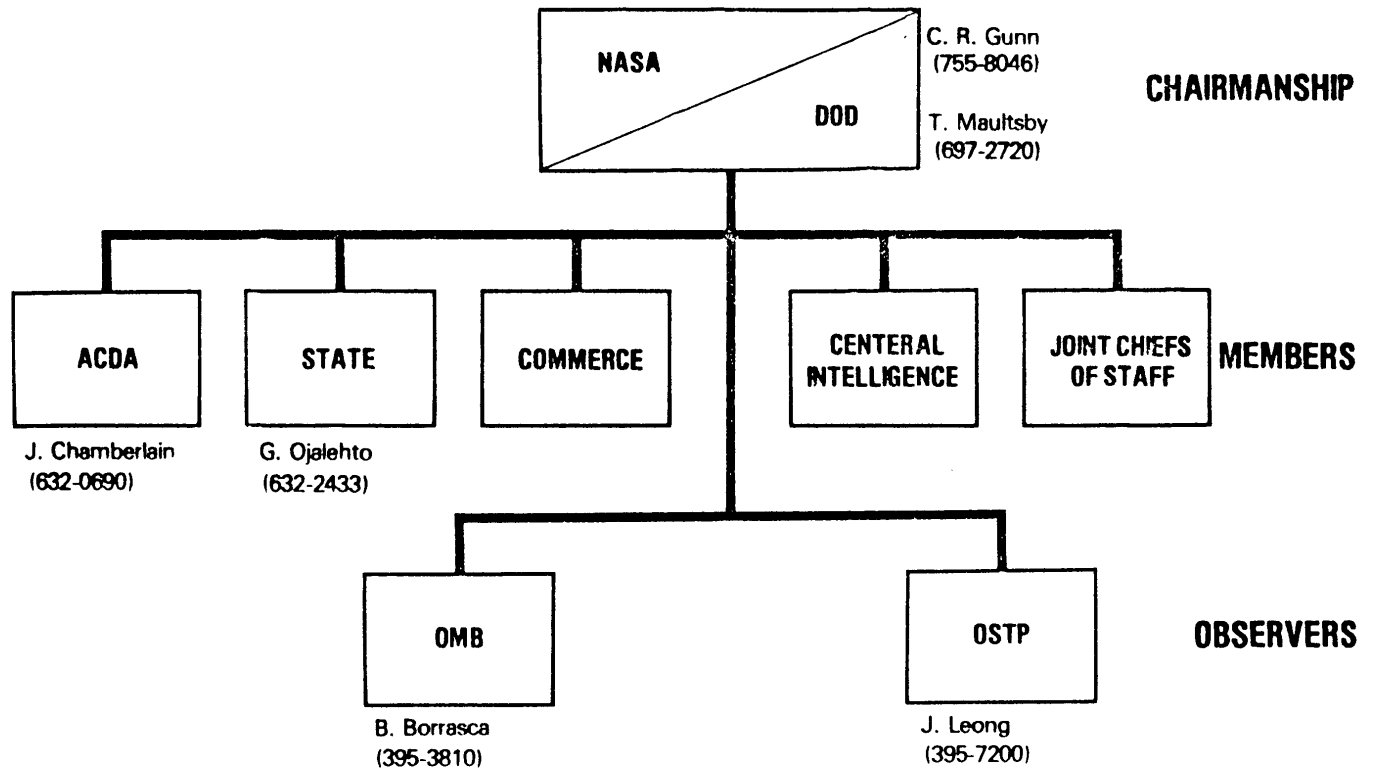
# **SPACE LAUNCH POLICY WORKING GROUP**

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## **NATIONAL SPACE POLICY TENETS**

- **MAINTAIN U.S. SPACE TRANSPORTATION LEADERSHIP**
- **EXPAND U.S. PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT AND INVOLVEMENT IN CIVIL SPACE ACTIVITIES**
- **UTILIZE STS AS NATION'S PRIMARY LAUNCH VEHICLE**
- **MAKE STS FULLY OPERATIONAL AND COST EFFECTIVE**
- **SUSTAIN EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLES UNTIL STS CAPABILITIES ARE SUFFICIENT TO MATCH NEEDS**

## SPACE LAUNCH POLICY WORKING GROUP MEMBERSHIP



## **SPACE LAUNCH POLICY WORKING GROUP APPROACH**

- **ESTABLISH TERMS OF REFERENCE**
- **REVIEW AVAILABLE INFORMATION**
- **DEFINE TASKS AND TEAMS**
- **PRIORITIZE POLICY QUESTIONS--FY84 BUDGET IMPACT**
- **DEVELOP POLICY OPTIONS FOR EACH QUESTION**
- **DEVELOP PROS/CONS FOR EACH POLICY OPTION**
- **DEVELOP RECOMMENDED POLICY OPTIONS AND BEST ALTERNATIVES**
- **BRIEF INTERAGENCY GROUP (SPACE)**
  
- **INITIAL WORKING GROUP MEETING — OCT 6**

## **SPACE LAUNCH POLICY WORKING GROUP TASKS**

- **PROPOSE POLICIES THAT MAINTAIN U.S. SPACE TRANSPORTATION LEADERSHIP**
  - WHAT MARKETS SHOULD BE ENTERED?
  - WHAT SERVICES SHOULD BE PROVIDED?
  - WHAT CAPACITY SHOULD BE PUT IN PLACE?
  - WHAT SERVICES AND COST ADVANTAGES SHOULD BE OFFERED?
- **PROPOSE POLICIES THAT STIMULATE PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT IN SPACE TRANSPORTATION**
  - WHAT NATIONAL INTERESTS ARE SERVED?
  - WHAT ELEMENTS ARE SUITABLE FOR COMMERCIALIZATION?
  - WHAT ACTIONS WILL STIMULATE COMMERCIALIZATION?
- **DEFINE CRITERIA FOR:**
  - FULLY OPERATIONAL STS
  - COST-EFFECTIVE OPERATIONS

### NASA - Space Station

- o NASA is conducting a planning activity to define a space station program for consideration by the Administration and Congress as the next major national initiative in space
- o this planning activity currently focuses upon what specific missions a space station would perform and what attributes the station would have to have in order to be most useful. No configuration or design work is (or should be) being done at this time. The focus is upon mission requirements and space station architecture.
- o NASA's current planning activity also focuses upon technology to enhance station capability and to reduce risk.
- o the user communities directly participating in the space station planning include:
  - science and applications
  - commercial
  - national security
  - technology development
  - international
- o the Air Force is involved:
  - Systems Command is sending someone to join the NASA Space Station Task Force full time
  - Space Systems and C<sup>3</sup> contributed funding to the mission analysis studies
  - DCS Plans and Operations have people participating in the mission analysis evaluation
  - DOD Ad Hoc Working Group (DARPA, Navy, etc.)
- o international interest in NASA's space station planning is surprisingly high. ESA, France, Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan are all conducting space station studies of their own
- o a station could provide a new level of capability for long duration observations, permitting manned intervention and serving as a depot for repair and replenishment.
- o a station provides a unique opportunity to deliver supplies in the STS payload margin and store them in orbit; uncoupling operations from launch schedules. Full development of manned capability, including skills, tools, and vehicles, is essential in order to capitalize on this operational feature.
- o the success of the Shuttle, our past studies, and the twenty five year growth in space activities lead us to conclude that a space station is the next logical step in space. Our current intent is to develop a clear understanding of its proper role in the total space program, to determine the technology requirements and its overall cost so that, if and when it is proposed for development, the total undertaking will be soundly based.



Space Station Planning

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SPACE STATION TASK FORCE

- o provide focus and direction for the agency's space station planning activities
- o conduct mission requirements activities
- o develop architectural options
- o develop management/acquisition plans for implementing a possible space station program
- o prepare program description
- o prepare for system definition follow-on studies

**NASA**

National Aeronautics and  
Space Administration

Washington, D.C.  
20546

### Space Station Planning

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#### MISSION ANALYSIS STUDIES

- o eight \$787,500 studies to analyze the science, applications, technology development, national security and space operations missions that require or would materially benefit from a permanent space station in low earth orbit
- o contractors: Boeing, General Dynamics, Grumman, Lockheed, McDonnell Douglas, Martin Marietta, Rockwell and TRW
- o emphasis on user communities. architecture not configuration
- o schedule
  - RFP released . . . . . June 28, 1982
  - contracts signed . . . . . August 20, 1982
  - mid-term briefings . . . . . November 15-18, 1982
  - final briefings . . . . . February 21-March 4, 1983
  - final reports . . . . . April 22, 1982
- o participation by DOD
- o similar studies by ESA, Japan, Canada, Germany and France
- o studies will be integrated by NASA into single set of time-phased mission objectives and corresponding space station requirements, from which architectural options will be derived

### Space Station Planning

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#### INTERNATIONAL INTEREST IN SPACE STATION

- o substantial foreign interest exists in NASA's space station planning effort
- o this interest derives in part from:
  - existing contributions to NASA's STS
  - past and present cooperative activities with NASA
  - recognition that a U.S. space station could be the next large scale development program
  - maturity of foreign aerospace industries
  - spacelab development is winding down
- o several countries have asked how they can be involved in NASA's planning
- o ESA, Germany, France, Canada and Japan each plan to conduct separate, parallel mission requirement studies to complement NASA's studies
- o Italy plans to extend its tethered satellite system study to include possible applications of tether concepts to a space station
- o potential partners must be sensitive to U.S. concerns over technology transfer, exporting jobs and efficient management
- o international participation is desirable, under appropriate conditions

"Boundary Conditions"

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SPACE STATION PROGRAM

- o agencywide effort
- o potential for international participation
- o DOD participation
- o budgetary constraints
  - amount
  - timing
- o thorough definition to minimize risk
- o high visibility

SPACE STATION

- o Shuttle compatible
- o user friendly
- o evolutionary in nature
  - size/capability
  - technology
- o permanent presence
- o potential amalgamation of manned and unmanned elements
- o autonomous operations

## Space Station Planning

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### ELEMENTS OF PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

- o Introduction/Summary
- o Mission Description
- o System Requirements and Characteristics
- o Technology Options
- o Systems Definition
  - System Trades and Performance Envelope
  - Architecture
  - Configurations
- o Systems Operations
- o Program Plan
  - Management Structure
  - Procurement
  - Cost/Schedule

Space Station Technology Steering Committee

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WORKING GROUPS

- o data management
- o environmental control and life support
- o systems technology
- o attitude, control and stabilization
- o power
- o thermal
- o propulsion
- o structure and mechanisms
- o communications
- o human capabilities

INITIAL TECHNOLOGY THEMES

- o automation/autonomy
- o advanced data architecture, hardware, software
- o integrated hydrogen/oxygen systems
- o space operations
- o control of variable configuration, multi-function systems
- o energy management

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SUBJECT: IG(Space) Meeting, 1 October 1982

Distribution: [redacted]

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- #14-DD/OICE
- #15-OPBC [redacted]
- #16-OA&E [redacted]
- #17-OD&E [redacted]
- #18-OSWR [redacted]
- #19-NRO, [redacted]
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