

NSC Review Complete as Redacted.

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15 September 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: See Distribution

FROM:

[Redacted]

25X1

Acting Director, Office of Assessment and Evaluation

SUBJECT:

First SIG(Space) Meeting

1. Attached for your information is the package we have received from the NSC Staff on the first SIG(Space) meeting. We have been attending Working Group meetings over the last month or two on this subject. The Terms of Reference and the three specific issue write-ups have been extensively discussed within the Working Group but do not really represent a consensus. There are still major philosophical differences between the agencies and the NSC Staff on the extent to which the SIG(Space) should involve itself in programmatic issues and implementation of NSDD-42. The agencies have taken the position that the SIG(Space) mechanism primarily exists for the resolution of policy matters and is an extraordinary mechanism to be used only when existing interagency coordinating mechanisms are inappropriate. The NSC Staff has taken the position that the SIG(Space) role should be much broader and that it should get involved in programmatic issues that have major policy overtones. The SIG(Space) meeting will therefore probably focus on these philosophical and bureaucratic matters. I do not believe that the substance of the three issues for consideration will really be addressed. [Redacted]

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2. I will be supporting the D/ICS on the backup material that the DDCI has requested. If you have any comments on this subject, please provide them to me not later than noon Thursday, 16 September [Redacted] (1211/secure). I am also coordinating this matter with the NRO Staff. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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Attachment

Copy No. 13

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SUBJECT: First SIG(Space) Meeting

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SUSPENSE 1200, 17 September  
Date

**Remarks:**  
DDCI will attend. Please provide back-up material to [redacted] ASAP but NLT 1200 hours, 17 September.

[redacted]

Executive Secretary  
14 September 1982  
Date

2637 (10-81)

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# NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL INFORMATION

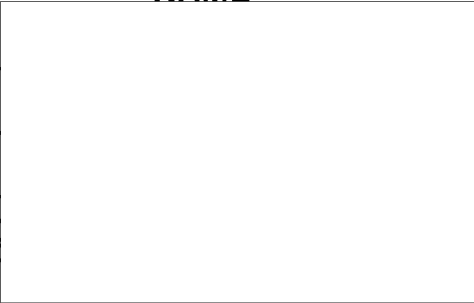
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September 11, 1982

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
 THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE  
 THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE  
 THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
 THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE  
 THE CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF  
 THE DIRECTOR, ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY  
 THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY  
 THE ADMINISTRATOR, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND  
 SPACE ADMINISTRATION

SUBJECT: First SIG(Space) Meeting (U)

REFERENCES: a. NSDD-42, National Space Policy, dated  
 July 4, 1982 (C)  
 b. NSC Memorandum, subj: Senior Interagency  
 Group for Space, dated July 21, 1982 (U)

The President's firm commitment to the U.S. Space Program is reflected in his National Space Policy (NSDD-42) promulgated on July 4, 1982. This document established a Senior Inter-agency Group for Space to implement his policy and to identify and resolve issues necessary to fulfill his major goal of maintaining U.S. leadership in space. (C)

The first meeting of the SIG(Space) will be held on September 20, 1982, from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. in Room 305 of the Old Executive Office Building. The primary purpose of the meeting will be to review and approve the attached SIG(Space) Terms of Reference and initial set of issues developed by the working group chartered by reference b. By September 16, 1982, please notify Gilbert Rye at 395-5022 of the name of your representative and of any substantive difficulties with the attachments. (U)

FOR THE PRESIDENT:



William P. Clark

Attachments : Tabs A,B,C,D

cc: The Vice President

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**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 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 STATIONISSUE

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

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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).                                  |

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**SECRET** /NOFORNREMOTE 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)

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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 DOS and will be composed of representatives from DOD, DCI, DOC, 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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