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HISTORY OF THE DIRECTORATE OF INTERNATIONAL
PROGRAMS 1 JULY 1982- 31 December 1982
Authority: EO 13526
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PREPARED 2 NOV 2017 *BL*

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HISTORY OF THE DIRECTORATE OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

1 JULY 1982 - 31 DECEMBER 1982

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MAY 1982	

Compiled By

DEBRA C. SHAW

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PROGRAMS 1 JULY 1982- 31 December 1982

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Classified by Dir of Intl Programs,
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1 JULY 1982 - 31 DECEMBER 1982

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Declassify on ~~31 December 2000~~ *10/10*

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POLICY, AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY

A. Nature of Security Assistance:

Security assistance comprises the sale of defense articles and services. The grant of such articles and services without reimbursement in approved programs, economic supporting assistance in exceptional cases to offset cost of maintaining armed forces, and grant assistance to public safety forces such as police. The Directorate of International Programs, DIPA, is empowered primarily with Foreign Military Sales (FMS) grant of defense articles and services through the Military Assistance Program (MAP), and training through the International Military Education and Training (IMET) Program.

B. Authority:

The basic authority under which the United States provides military assistance (grant aid) and training to other nations is the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; foreign military sales is provided under the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended. These acts are subject to reconsideration annually by Congress, at which time funds needed to carry out the programs are authorized and, in addition, other amendments usually are made.

C. Responsibility:

The Directorate of International Programs is the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for matters pertaining to the USAR security assistance. These responsibilities include:

1. Foreign Military Assistance and Sales: Directs and coordinates USAR participation in all foreign military assistance, grant aid and military assistance service plans, policies and concepts which will further United States national interests and national and allied materiel readiness. Provides assistance to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Unified Commands, Military Assistance Advisory Groups and Defense Attaches in the development of plans, policies and programs concerning foreign military aspects of international logistics. Plans for and encourages United States industry participation in international logistics activities. Advises the Chief of Staff, Air Staff, Office of the Secretary of Defense/International Security Affairs, Defense Security Assistance Agency and Joint Chiefs of Staff on USAR military assistance and sales and initiates action for improvement. Represents the Chief of Staff on trips abroad concerning foreign military aspects of international logistics matters and sponsors military assistance and sales orientation visits of foreign military dignitaries to the United States.

2. The Directorate of International Programs has been designated as the USAR focal point for military assistance and sales programs and has overall responsibility. The Director is responsible for providing central direction and guidance to the Air Staff and major commands on MAP, FMS and IMET matters.

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CHAPTER I

AMERICAN/ANZUS DIVISION

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GENERAL (D)

(C) The geographic areas of responsibility within the Americas/ANBUS Division are Central and South America, the Caribbean region, Australia and New Zealand. The major countries with continued activity are Australia, Venezuela and Mexico. Countries with a potential increase in activity are Honduras, with the purchase of six A-37B aircraft; Ecuador, expressing interest in C-130H-30 (Stretch), A-37 and T-33 aircraft, and Colombia expressing interest in new transport type aircraft such as C/KC-130 aircraft and the C-130H-30. The Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1982 reinstated security assistance for Argentina and Chile, subject to Presidential certification. El Salvador has also received increased security assistance with a major part being through the Military Assistance Program (MAP) and Section 506 of the FAA of 1961, as amended. The countries listed below have no major security assistance programs. The active Foreign Military Sales (FMS) cases for these countries are listed.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Value (Thousand)</u>
Chile	10	109,770
Panama	16	414
Paraguay	2	15
Dominican Republic	1	2

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Argentina (U)

(U) Argentina had a total of 11 active cases valued at \$5.7 million at the end of the reporting period.⁷ Most activity was in support of US provided equipment. Activity continued to decline due to the termination of new security assistance programs on 1 October 1979, as a result of the International Security Assistance Act of 1974. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1982 reinstated security assistance for Argentina, subject to Presidential certification. Delivery of the FMS equipment to Argentina was reinstated on 28 September 1982, after being terminated as a result of the Falkland invasion.

Australia (U)

(U) The Australian FMS program includes 161 cases valued at \$992.8 million.⁸

(U) The Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) officially accepted four F-111A aircraft on 30 July 1981, under project PEACE LAND II.⁵ The four aircraft were sent to depot maintenance on 1 August 1981. Aircraft AB-112 failed cold proof lead test on 20 November 1981, when the right wing pivot fitting fractured.⁶ Results of a joint investigation by USAP, RAAF, and General Dynamics, Fort Worth, Texas, revealed excessive stress fatigue as the cause. Delivery and ferry to Australia occurred in April 1982, for the first two aircraft. The second aircraft was ferried in August and the last aircraft was scheduled for January 1983.

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(U) The RAAF has two programs underway to upgrade the F-111C aircraft. The programs are a Class V modification for the ALR-62 Radar Warning Receiver (RWR) and the acquisition of 10 PAVE TACK pods and the integration of the PAVE TACK system on RAAF F-111C aircraft.⁷

Brazil (U)

(U) Brazil's RMS program consists of 83 cases valued at \$65.9 million.⁸ Most activity was in support of US provided F-5 and C-130 type aircraft acquired commercially over a number of years. The proposed tri-service International Military Education and Training (IMET) program for Brazil included in the Congressional Presentation Document (CPD) was \$50,000; however, Presidential determination is required before IMET can be implemented. In August 1982, the Brazilian Government completed a direct sale of all T-37C aircraft, acquired commercially in 1975, to the Government of Korea.

Colombia (U)

Colombia's RMS program consists of 20 cases valued at \$21.3 million.⁹ USFY 1983 IMET consists of \$70,000. Six of 12 used OH-1H helicopters purchased by the Government of Colombia in March 1982, were delivered 15 May 1982. The remaining six were delivered during July 1982. The Colombian Air Force continues to seek proposals from aircraft manufacturers for a new squadron of fighter aircraft. Current contracts are the Israel Aircraft Industries

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RF-4E and F-5G Corporation (F-5E and F-5G). The Colombian Government approved funds of \$95 million for the first stage of an air defense package.¹⁰ The first stage will consist of early warning and air traffic control radars, with the leading contender for this commercial contract being the Westinghouse Corporation's system. During the reporting period, Colombia put the Air Defense System in a hold status. A Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) was presented during November for 12 A-37 aircraft and support.

Ecuador (U)

(U) Ecuador's total active PMS program value is \$22.8 million with 10 active cases.¹¹ The FY82 IMET program was \$475,000. The Ecuadorian Air Force relies heavily on US IMET and FMS training. The Ecuadorian Air Force expressed continuing interest in purchasing additional A-37 aircraft. Due to the nonavailability of excess USAF A-37s and the long production lead times for new aircraft, the Ecuadorian Air Force requested and received Pricing and Availability (P&A) data for excess USAF T-33 aircraft.¹²

El Salvador (U)

(U) El Salvador's total PMS program for material consists of two cases valued at \$160,000.¹³ IMET training for FY83 is programmed at \$235,795. Funding for the El Salvador Security Assistance project is being provided under Section 502(a) of the VAA of 1961, as amended.

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Honduras (U)

(U) Honduras' total FMS program value is \$13.7 million with 36 active cases.¹⁵ During FY82, Honduras was allocated \$19 million in FMS guaranteed credits and \$11 million in grant aid under the Military Assistance Program (MAP). IMET for FY82 was \$141,613. In August 1982, the Honduran Air Force accepted an LOA for six A-37B aircraft to include spares and support equipment. An FMS credit loan agreement was utilized to finance the \$6.9 million system sale.¹⁶ Four A-37B aircraft were delivered in October 1982 and two A-37B were delivered in November 1982. Spare support was delivered during the period and additional equipment was input to the logistics system. Two Instructor Pilots (IPs) from the 33 AFSSS Force were placed on a 30 day TDY to support the upgrade training of 22 Honduran pilots in the A-37 aircraft. Both IPs returned to CONUS in December 1982.

Mexico (U)

(U) Mexico's active FMS program value is \$113.9 million with 19 active cases.¹⁷ IMET for FY83 is valued at \$19,000. The Government of Mexico purchased 16 F-5E and two F-5F aircraft with deliveries in August and October 1982.¹⁸ The Mexican Air Force (FAM) used two IPs to ferry all of the aircraft to Santa Lucia AFB, MX. All of the FAM technicians in the CONUS completed training and returned to Mexico by 5 December 1982. The launch and recovery cadre

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that attended basic system training at the Inter-American Air Forces Academy and follow-on training at Milling AFB, also returned to Mexico by mid-August 1982. A \$2.9 million amendment to the program for the P-5 hangar, a parking ramp and taxiway, was processed during this period. Realization of the peso continues to impact the project by prohibiting follow-on cases and specialty training outside of Mexico.

New Zealand (U)

(C) New Zealand's FMS program consists of 57 cases valued at \$18.9 million.¹⁹ Most activity was in support of five C-130H aircraft acquired under FMS. On 8-10 November 1982, Air Vice-Marshal David Ewan Jamieson, Chief of Air Staff, Royal New Zealand Air Force, visited the Pentagon as part of the ANZUS Corridor dedication ceremony. He met with General Gabriel, Chief of Staff, General O'Halley, Vice Chief, and Lt General Welch, Deputy Chief of Staff, Programs and Resources. Discussions centered around New Zealand's desire to modernize the Royal New Zealand Air Force by replacing its A-4 aircraft.

Peru (U)

(C) Peru's active FMS program consists of 54 cases valued at \$48.4 million.²⁰ The FY83 era service INST program consists of \$485,000. On 25 June 1982, the Peruvian Air Force made an unexpected request for an FMS Letter of Offer for

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18 F-16/79.²¹ On 8 July 1982, the initial request was increased to 26 aircraft.²² When US Ambassador Frank Ortiz attempted to present the P&A case on 31 August 1982, General Belarzo, Peruvian Air Force Chief of Staff, refused to receive the Ambassador to discuss the issue. In October, CHMAAG Lima notified the State Department that the Peruvian Air Force was not interested in the purchase of A-10 aircraft.²³ The Government of Peru formally contracted to buy 26 Mirage 2000 aircraft from Marcel Dassault in late December. Terms of the loan package were: total cost \$684.9 million at 12 percent interest for 10 years.

Suriname (U)

(U) On 23 December 1982, the Secretary of Defense directed the suspension of all security assistance for Suriname.²⁴ There were no active PMS programs with Suriname and the suspension remains in effect.

Uruguay (U)

(U) Uruguay's active PMS program consists of 24 active cases valued at \$9.4 million.²⁵ The tri-service FY83 IMET program consists of \$50,000. Most activity was in support of eight A-37 aircraft acquired under PMS. As per Defense Security Assistance Agency instructions, Description and Planning (D&P) data for F-5E, F-5F and F-20 aircraft was provided to the Government of Uruguay (GOU) in December 1982. Because of budget restrictions, it is unlikely that the GOU will pursue a purchase.

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(U) The Venezuelan FMS program consists of a total of 50 active cases valued at \$688.4 million.²⁶ Security Assistance programs remained at the same level as the previous reporting period. The PEACE SPIRIT I and II (Bell #12 and Bell helicopters) continue to receive contractor maintenance support. Maintenance contracts for both helicopters were extended for an additional year of support.²⁷

(U) The Venezuelan Air Force (FAV) acquisition of a Gulfstream III aircraft (PEACE AGUA T1) and Cessna Citation II aircraft (PEACE CHARLIE) is continuing on schedule.²⁸ Aircraft interior specifications and configurations were finalized during this period. The Cessna Citation is scheduled for delivery in February 1983, and the Gulfstream III in January 1983.

(U) The PEACE DELTA program (F-16 A/B System Sale) had several significant events occur during this period. Major accomplishments were the spares and support equipment definition, development of the training program and completion of the facility survey. The program has two outstanding issues which are affecting the final aircraft configuration: Radar Warning Receiver and Air-to-Air Missile detection.

The FAV was provided with planning data for the sale of 150 AIM-9P3 missiles in November 1982, but their request for an LOA was withdrawn.³⁰ No major FMS cases were initiated or implemented during this period.

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FOOTNOTES III

1. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 30 Nov 82
2. Ibid
3. SEC 7208, Sec II, Chapter 1, Part III, Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
4. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 30 Nov 82
5. DD Form 1513, AT-D-SZA, 3 Apr 82
6. SM-ALC/WHI Msg 240100Z 05/82
7. DD Form 1513, AT-D-YAB and SS-D-YAS
8. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 30 Nov 82
9. Ibid
10. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 1 May 82
11. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 30 Nov 82
12. USMLO QUITO 141630Z Sep 82 and AF/PRIA 121725Z Nov 82
13. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 30 Nov 82
14. Ibid
15. Ibid
16. FMS Case SEC-P-SBA PERCE RANAS, DD Form 1513, 18 Aug 82
17. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 30 Nov 82
18. Ibid
19. Ibid
20. Ibid
21. CHMAAG LIMA PE/AF SEC 252205Z Jun 82
22. CHMAAG LIMA PE/AF SEC 081550Z Jul 82
23. CHMAAG LIMA PE/AF SEC - LOG 201579Z Oct 82
24. SECDEF 232200Z Dec 82

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25. PMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 30 Nov 82

26. Ibid

27. Form 1513-2, Notice 2, 29 Dec 82, VE-D-SEA

28. DD Form 1513, 13 Mar 81, VE-D-SEA

29. DD Form 1513, 11 Jun 81, VE-D-SEA

30. COMMUNISME 031752Z Dec 82

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CHAPTER II
EAST AFRICA DIVISION

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MOROCCO (U)

(U) The FMS program for Morocco consisted of 52 major cases for a value of \$245M. These were made up of weapon system cases, munitions and training cases. The major program was the PEACE ATLAS II (P-5) program.

(U) In Nov 82, an effort was initiated by HQ USAF/PRIC to reduce a Moroccan arrears condition by reducing the number of open Moroccan Air Force Foreign Military Sales (FMS) cases by closure and/or the reduction in value of cases where possible. If successful, the current 52 cases will shrink to approximately 24 and the value from \$245M to approximately \$225M. The Royal Moroccan Air Force (RMAF) is working with the USAF and action is expected to continue into the second quarter of FY83.

(U) PEACE ATLAS II is an FMS case for a value of \$182.9M for 16 F-5Es and four P-5Fs. At the 7-9 Dec 82 Program Management Review (PMR), the RMAF was apprised of the current status of all aspects of the PEACE ATLAS II Program. The in-country retrofit effort for nine F-5Es and four P-5Fs and training of maintenance personnel will take place beginning the first quarter of FY83. There is now sufficient power at Meknes AB. To date, 14 F-5Es have been delivered (ten F-5Es and four P-5Fs). The remaining six F-5Es (retrofitted in CONUS) are scheduled for delivery by direct commercial contract in Jan 83.² The contract costs are to be paid by the PEACE ATLAS II Program as authorized by Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA). Of the ten

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originally delivered F-5E, nine remain.

(U) Morocco requested one space in the F-5 Fighter Weapons Instructor Course (PWIC). An LOA for one space beginning in Feb 82 was processed and accepted by Morocco. Case value was \$326,068. The course was changed to F-5E Advanced Fighter Training due to the student's lack of qualification for PWIC. The student completed the revised course 24 Aug 82.

(U) An LOA for a Technical Assistance Field Team (TAPT) consisting of one F-5E/P Instructor Pilot (IP) for a period of 18 months was requested. Due to funding problems, the TAPT IP requirement was incorporated in the PEACE ATLAS II program. The TAPT arrived in Morocco 28 Jul 82.³

(U) In Jan 82, Morocco requested an LOA for 375 AGM-65B Maverick Missiles. The LOA, value \$28.2M, was sent to DSAA in May 82 for countersignature prior to being sent to Morocco. DSAA held the LOA pending a determination of a method of funding until Oct 82. Following an Oct 82 visit by the RMAP to DSAA, the LOA with revised value of \$35.5M was released to Morocco (Nov 82) unsigned for planning purposes only. The RMAP advised the DSAP during the Dec 82 PEACE ATLAS II FWR that they would not accept the LOA, as it was too expensive.

(U) During Apr/May 82, Morocco requested an LOA for four AN/AWG-27 Laser Target Designator Sets (LTDG), 400 PAVEMAX II Mark II Laser Guided Bomb Units (GBU 12E/B) and 100 GBU 107/Bs for use with the M282 and M284 bombs. DSAA directed

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the USAF to proceed with LOA development in May 82, but also held this up until after the Oct 82 RMAF/CC visit.⁴ The LOA with a value of \$14.9MM is to be sent to Morocco during Jan 83 unsigned for planning purposes only.

(U) On 20 Jan 82 Morocco requested an LOA for 500 MK20 Rockeye II GBUs. In Jun 82, USAF directed the USAF to respond in accordance to National Aerospace Policy (NAP) for Rockeye (approved 20 Aug 82), but to hold LOA preparation in abeyance.

(U) Following an Oct 82 visit by the RMAF/CC the USAF was directed to prepare the Rockeye LOA.⁴ In Dec 82, the LOA, value \$4.5M, was hand carried to Morocco by SBAA, accepted and implemented.

(U) In Nov 82, Morocco requested and received an in-country briefing on the A-10 aircraft. The RMAF/CC indicated that Morocco, though it felt the aircraft was good, was not in a position to purchase the A-10 or any other aircraft at that time or in the near future.

(U) In Feb 83, Morocco indicated a desire to retire some of their F-5A/B aircraft. In Apr 83, the Government of Turkey transmitted a formal request to acquire 12 Moroccan F-5A/B aircraft. As of 31 Dec 82, no price/terms have been agreed upon.

Nigeria (U)

(U) The PMS program to Nigeria consists primarily of training. This training included flying training.

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technical, and professional training.

The funds are currently two active Blanket Order training cases (NI-D-144 and 145) with a total value of \$13.5M.

Nigeria is still scheduling approximately 100 trainees per year. Nigeria has a high regard for USAP training, but experiences frequent forfeitures due to internal scheduling problems.

(U) Nigeria continues to have problems with timely payments on its PO cases. The latest being the delayed initial deposit (\$2.4M) for their CY83/84 training case NI-D-TBB (value \$16.48M). The case was accepted 6 Dec 82 without the accompanying deposit.⁵ If payment is delayed the Nigerian Air Force will be unable to order additional training as the ordering period of the other cases expires 31 Dec 82. BSAF authorized Nigeria to use up to \$1.75M of freed funds from the closure of several completed cases toward the CY83/84 training case initial deposit.

Tunisia (U)

PEACE CARTHAGE III - C-130 Sale (U)

(U) An LOA for 2 C-130H aircraft valued at \$56.7M was presented to Tunisia in Aug 82. The LOA expired on 30 Oct 82 with no sale.

PEACE DJEM III (U)

(U) The #5 Definition conference was held at San Antonio Air Logistics Center 2-17 Aug 82. On 30 Oct 82 the

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case value was increased to \$200,432,871. The original LOA was written for 6 F-5Es and 8 F-5Fs. Amendment one changed the purchase to eight F-5Es and four F-5Fs.

Sudan (U)

PEACE DRUM II - F-5F Aircraft (U)

(U) Two F-5F aircraft (initial order) were delivered to Sudan on 18 Oct 82. Over 90 percent of the spare parts and 80 percent of the support equipment have been delivered to Sudan. Manpower and facilities remain inadequate.

(U) The program value is \$39.6M. In May 82 a logistics officer was assigned to the OMC for 179 days TDY to help establish a National Logistics system. Two Program Management Reviews (PMRs) were held in Sudan. The first PMR was held 14-18 Aug 82 and the second PMR was held 20-24 Oct 82. These reviews provided status to Sudan regarding the Oct 82 aircraft deliveries/support.

Kenya (U)

PEACE DRUM (F-5) Program (U)

(U) The PEACE DRUM program (FMS Case KE-D-SBA) provided ten F-5E and two F-5F aircraft, support equipment and training support for Kenya. Aircraft were delivered in Mar/Apr 78 at an estimated value of \$67M. Deliveries of follow-on support equipment are continuing through logistics requisitions. Two additional F-5F aircraft (PEACE DRUM II) were purchased under FMS Case KE-D-SDA and delivered by Northrop direct

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ferry to Kenya in Jun 82 at an estimated value of \$13.5M.
(C) Kenya's Aug 82 coup attempt involved a large number of its 2,500-man Air Force. The Kenyan Air Force (KAF) was disbanded and reorganized as "82AF" under the leadership of the Deputy Army Commander.

(U) After the Aug 82 abortive coup attempt, 82AF was formed around the cadre of Air Force personnel cleared by Kenyan authorities. Nakuru AB was renamed Laikipia AB, Eastleigh AB was renamed Moi AB and the Air Force uniforms were changed. Kenyan Air Force personnel investigations are on-going.

(U) Shortly thereafter, the Kenyan Government requested that an F-5 Instructor Pilot (IP) be sent to Nairobi to assist with their F-5 program. Two qualified IPs were selected (an IP for a one month TDY assignment and another IP for a one year PCS assignment). These services were provided under PEACE DRUM (FMS Case KE-D-SBA) at an estimated value of \$75,000.

(U) The Kenyan Government also stressed a desire for undergraduate pilot training (UPT) and reinforcement of its air defense capabilities. During Sep 82, Kenya requested UPT for fourteen students. Services are being provided during the Nov 82 - Mar 84 time frame under FMS Case KE-D-TAK at an estimated value of \$2.8M.

(U) During Oct 82, Kenya requested a Radar/Air Defense Survey Team to conduct a survey of its radar/air defense needs. A nine-man USAF/AFSS team was identified and Terms of

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Reference (FOR) were established. Services will be provided during mid-Jan 83 under FMS Case KE-D-NAL at an estimated value of \$52,324.

(U) One F-5E crashed in Nov 82 due to pilot error, bad weather and lack of pilot experience.

(U) In Nov 82, Kenya requested a Technical Assistance Field Team (TAFT) consisting of several technicians to provide maintenance of their F-5 aircraft and provide on-the-job training (OJT) to the Kenyans during Feb 83 - Jan 84. The source (contractor of USAP) and timing of TAFT availability are undetermined.

Somalia (U)

(U) Somalia purchased three TPS-43r tactical radars, support equipment, spares, tech services, and training under FMS Case SO-D-04A (PEACE HORN). The LOA was signed in Apr 81. Radars are currently being built and are scheduled for delivery at the contractor's plant during Jun, Oct and Nov 83. Installation in Somalia is scheduled for Jan, Feb and Mar 84. The first radar produced will be used at Westinghouse to train a Somali cadre from Jul through Dec 83. Thirty officers of the Somali Air Defense Force (SADF) are currently in the US for training in English language, electronics, radar operation and maintenance, power production and air conditioning.

(U) In Dec 83, the first PEACE HORN PRR was held at McClellan AFB, CA. Representatives from HQ USAF/PRIS, AFLC

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ILC, Sacramento ALC, ATC, USOMC Mozambique, Westinghouse Electric and the SADF met to discuss program status and problem areas.⁷

(U) The Language Training Detachment (LTD) established in Somalia under FMS Case SO-D-174 is functioning well.

ZAIRE (U)

~~C-130 PROGRAM (U)~~

(U) Zaire purchased seven C-130H aircraft during the 1971-1973 FMS loans. Unfortunately, two C-130s have since then crashed leaving Zaire with only five C-130s. Of the remaining five C-130s, two are grounded in Zaire due to lack of engines, two are being held in Italy by the Siai-Marchetti firm pending payment for maintenance work and one is reserved for the use of the President. The C-130 program for Zaire consists primarily of on-going C-130 support deliveries, repair and return of nonstandard support items and follow-on FMSO II cases.

(U) Zaire remained under Brooke Amendment sanctions during Jul - Aug 82 due to non-payment of FMS loans. These sanctions prohibit the start of any new Security Assistance programs, including follow-on training, while they are in effect. During Sep 82, Brooke Amendment sanctions were officially lifted.

(U) After coming from under Brooke Amendment sanctions, Zaire requested a one year and eight month extension of the current Defense Language Institute (DLI) language instructor

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under PMS Case CX-D-1A1 at an estimated value of \$57,100; a new fellow on two year language instructor under PMS Case CX-D-1A1 at an estimated value of \$185,874; and a Weapons Systems Logistics Officer (WSLO) at an estimated value of \$208,000.

(U) It is suspected that Zaire will be placed under Brooke Amendment sanctions again in Jan 83 due to credit arrearages. There are continued financial management problems in Zaire.

Egypt (U)

(U) In Jun 80, the Government of Egypt signed an LOA to purchase 40 F-16A/Bs and a full complement of support equipment, spares, munitions, training and technical service support. PMS Case EG-D-SNA, FESSE VECTOR I, was established to provide these aircraft on an accelerated schedule (21 months versus the normal 42) at a cost of \$935M. By the end of Dec 82, 18 of the F-16s had been delivered, all on schedule. Some of the other key events in this program during this period were as follows:

a. (U) Program Management Review IV was held in Dayton, OH, in Oct 82. A large contingent of Egyptian Air Force (EAF) officers attended, headed by Maj General Mohamed Abed Rahman, Deputy Chief of Operations, EAF.

b. (U) The F-16 Operational Flight Trainer (OPT) was scheduled to be delivered to Anshas AB, Egypt, in Nov 82. Due to difficulties in constructing the new facility which

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will house this equipment, shipment of the OPT was delayed to Jan 81.

C. (U) In Dec 82, Lt Col James "Rick" Nichols, Commander of the USAF 41st TAFI at Anshas AB, was killed in an automobile accident in Egypt. Lt Col Bruce Burcke of the USAF was selected to replace him and is scheduled to arrive in Egypt in late Jan 81.

PEACE PYRAMID PROGRAM (U)

(U) The 20 C-130B aircraft sold to Egypt under PEACE PYRAMID I (six aircraft) and PEACE PYRAMID II (14 aircraft) have all been delivered. The delivery of necessary support for these aircraft is nearly complete and final closeout is anticipated in FY83.

PEACE PYRAMID I & II (C-130B) Training (U)

(U) The Egyptian Air Force (EAF) continued training on immediate level shop support with Lockheed Contractual Engineering Technical Services (CETS) and USAF TAFT personnel, which numbers 11 enlisted and one officer. This should continue for two years.

PEACE REED C-130 Support (U)

(U) PEACE REED is an assortment of follow-on support LOAs, all given the same PEACE REED for administrative control, for C-130s purchased under PEACE PYRAMID. This program is funded under the credit agreement. Support functions are operating properly and the C-130s are meeting EAF

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operational requirements. Over 80 percent of the shop equipment ordered in Jan 82 has been shipped to the freight forwarder. This equipment has been ordered to give the EAF a depot level repair capability in some areas.

~~SPACE PARACHUTE (35 F-4E) Program (U)~~

The items scheduled for delivery under SPACE PARACHUTE have been delivered with very few exceptions. Two hundred and fifteen requisitions of the original 18,300 input for spares are undelivered. Follow-on support items are now providing necessary items to the EAF. The TAFT has decreased from a high of 110 to 42 assigned personnel with continued phase-out by attrition. The EAF has decided to continue to use Hill AFB, Utah, for programmed depot maintenance on the remaining 26 aircraft to FY83-85.

(U) A DOD/USAF team conducted discussions with the Turkish Air Force relative to the potential transfer of EAF F-4s. The Egyptian Minister of Defense requested the DOD to obtain USG approval for a transfer to Turkey during a visit to the US. DSAA submitted notification of the proposed transfer for Congressional approval. However, no agreement has been reached between Egypt and Turkey on the transfer.

(U) "Stop work" and show cause notices were issued to System Sciences Corp because they have not provided the software capability requested for the Integrated Logistics System (ILS).

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(U) Final determination on recommendations for alternatives to System Sciences Corporation is pending. The delay in achieving operational status for the ILS is estimated to be at least one year from the date a software contract is awarded.

(U) During this period the PEACE LUXOR EOA for 40 ALG-131 ECM Pods (EG-D-FBR), valued at \$71M, was signed.

Kuwait (U)

(U) FMS to Kuwait is limited to training. There are three active Blanket Order training cases (FY81 KU-D-TAT, FY82 KU-D-TTB, FY83 KU-D-TBA) which provide professional military education and technical training. Total value of these three cases is \$6.6M. Initial staffing of the request for training during FY84 indicates value of new case will be \$1.5M.

Oman (U)

PEACE BROW (U)

(U) Oman's third C-130H is scheduled for delivery in Mar 83. Amendment #2 to MO-D-SCA which added a fourth C-130H has been declined by Oman. Oman expects to resubmit the request for a fourth C-130H at a later date for delivery in CY86. Oman is pleased with the C-130H program to date.

PEACE ARROW (AIN-198) (U)

(U) Subcases within PEACE ARROW are being closed. It is

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HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

1 JULY 1967 - 31 DECEMBER 1982

MAJ IV	II
HQ US	
12/17/82	

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Classified by Dir of Intl Programs,
DCS/PR
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estimated we are within one year of closing the case. The Israelis have shown a strong interest in purchasing a frontal capable missile, i.e., either the AIM-9L or the Improved AIM-9P in the CY84 time frame.

ISRAEL (U)

PEACE PARTNER (U)

(U) PMS case IS-D-YAN includes 21 AAG-10 Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) units, training and support equipment. All units have been delivered.

PEACE DAGGER (U)

(U) The PEACE DAGGER Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) (IS-D-YAN) provided for 274 AGM-65B units. All units were delivered in Oct 82. The Government of Israel (GOI) has requested a guidance unit test set which is compatible with both the A and B model of the AGM-65.

PEACE FOX PROGRAM (U)

(U) The sale of F-15 aircraft to Israel consists of three separate programs, PEACE FOX I, II, and III.
(U) Under PEACE FOX I (IS-D-SHP), 25 F-15s were delivered to Israel during CY76-78. This program is nearing completion with over 99 percent of ordered articles/services delivered.
(U) PEACE FOX II (IS-D-SHP) involved the sale of nine F-15C and six F-15D aircraft. As of Apr 82, all 15 aircraft had been delivered. Total sale value is estimated at \$372M.

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which includes spare parts, support equipment, technical assistance and training aids.

(U) PEACE FOX III is a new order. The LOA was signed 7 Jun 82. It is for nine F-15Cs and two P-15Ds plus conformal fuel tanks, support, and spare parts totaling \$485M. First delivery is scheduled for May 84.

BOGB II Cruciform Wing Weapon (U)

(U) The GOI has requested a fourth buy (IS-D-YCY) for 70 GBU-15s and an increase to 100 units in the third buy (IS-D-300F). These purchases will bring total Israeli GBU-15 sales to 370 units.

PEACE MARBLE Program (U)

(U) The PEACE MARBLE I program involves the sale of 75 F-16 aircraft, spare parts, support equipment, technical assistance and training aids. The last aircraft was delivered in Sep 82.

(C) A proposed follow-on sale of 75 additional aircraft has been placed on hold by DOD/State. The original GOI request included extensive co-production and offset provisions. This program has been designated PEACE MARBLE II.

JORDAN (U)

Grant Aid/FMS Programs (U)

(U) The FMS program for Jordan amounts to 180 open cases with a value of \$118.2M. Grant Aid consists of 113 open lines with a value of \$25.5M.

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PEACE RANGE (U)

(U) PEACE RANGE is the sale of two T-37 radars to Jordan to be integrated into the JAF Defense system (I-BANKI). The major items of equipment (radars, operations/communications shelters, antenna) are in production and will be available for installation in-country early '83.

Joint Military Commission (JMC) (U)

(U) The US-Jordan JMC was held in Washington Dec 82. US USAF personnel met with the commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force (RJAF) and members of his staff to discuss topics of importance to both parties. The next JMC has tentatively been scheduled for Apr 83 in Amman.

T-37 Program (U)

(U) The status of the T-37B lease agreement remains unchanged. The T-37 has not yet been determined excess to the USAF and cannot be purchased by Jordan. The lease on the five aircraft is effective until Jul 83. At the Dec 82 JMC, the USAF agreed to support RJAF training aircraft requirements until a new trainer is available but was unable to lease additional aircraft.

Jordan Training (U)

(U) The Royal Jordanian Air Force (RJAF) has one Blanket Order Training Case valued at \$474,830. Under this case an F-5 MTF is assisting Jordan in improving pilot production capability. Additionally, this blanket order case has 13

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trainees in CONUS with five attending Air Command and Staff College. Another F-5 MIT is planned for Feb 83. The 82 INET program has 13 trainees in CONUS with the majority enrolled in flying training. (The 83 INET program has 206 trainees scheduled with 14 already in the CONUS at present.)

Iran (U)

(U) As of 31 Dec 82, the status of the Iranian FMS program was as follows:

Total Cases:	72
Value:	\$2.8B

(U) Actions have been continued to manage the termination of the major weapon system programs, to reduce the total obligation authority of Iranian FMS, and to control Iranian Trust Fund disbursements/reimbursements. Actions were also continued to manage storage of munitions, sensitive materiel, spares, support equipment and repairables in holding accounts, and to monitor the complete financial status of all open/active Iranian FMS cases.

United Arab Emirates (UAE) (U)

General (U)

(U) The UAE has indicated strong interest in the purchase of 20-24 A-10As with the Night Enhancement Package (NEP) undergoing testing at Edwards AFB, CA. USAF's position to date is that this NEP is not releasable. It appears that

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UAE's signing of a contract for the French Mirage 2000 is imminent, due to the reluctance of the US to release an advanced fighter to UAE.

Training (U)

(U) The UAE Air Force (UAEAF) currently has three Blanket Order Training Cases valued at \$11.3M. The UAE is reducing the value of their training cases to \$11.3M due to a shortfall in qualified personnel. Presently, the UAE has 67 trainees in CONUS training. Twenty-six of these trainees are attending Central Texas College in preparation for technical training. Fifteen are attending flying training (six in CPT and ten in DPT).

Bahrain (U)

(U) The PEACE SHARK II LOA (FMS Case BA-D-SCA) for four F-5Gs and two F-3Fs was not offered to Bahrain due to a Bahrain Defense Forces (BDF) request for a release determination on sale of the F-16. The State Department is currently reviewing this request within the context of an overall policy decision on release of advanced fighters to Persian Gulf countries.

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FOOTNOTES (17)

1. HQ USAF/PRIE 121400Z Nov 82 (U)
2. AFMPC 031647Z Dec 82 (U)
3. AFMPC 301134Z Jul 82 (U)
4. SECDEF/OSDP 300135Z Oct 82 (U) (1 C)
5. WDAO Lagos/SAO 181454Z Dec 82 (U)
6. Tunisian MOD ltr 22 May 82 (U)
7. HQ USAF/PRIE 011005Z Dec 82 (U)
8. F-16 TAFT 081485Z Dec 82 (U)
9. AFMPC/WPCORIP 301200Z Dec 82 (U)

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CHAPTER III
ASIA DIVISION

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GENERAL (U)

(S) Foreign Military Sales (FMS) for countries in the Asia Division have seen a continued increase in the number of requests and value of orders, particularly for aircraft weapon systems. Indonesia requested Planning and Availability (P&A) data for 20 F-16/79s and 20 F-16A/B aircraft. Japan signed a Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) for two C-130 aircraft. Korea coproduced the first two of a planned 68 F-5E/Fs and signed an LOA for 36 F-16C/D aircraft. Malaysia is scheduled to receive two RF-52 aircraft in the fourth quarter of 1983 under the PEACE PARTNER III Program. The Pakistan PEACE PARTNER program for 40 F-16 aircraft valued over \$2.1 billion is proceeding on schedule with the first six aircraft to be delivered in January 1983. The Philippine Air Force (PAF) requested Planning and Review (P&R) data for 18 F-16/79s and 18 F-20s. Taiwan signed LOAs for 66 F/TF-104G aircraft, and 60 additional, coproduced F-5E/F aircraft.

(U) The Asian countries listed below have no major Security Assistance programs. The following recaps active FMS cases for these countries:

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CASE</u>	<u>VALUE (Thousands)</u>
Bangladesh	--	----
Brunei	--	----
Burma	19	\$1,620

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<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>BASE</u>	<u>VALUE (Thousands)</u>
Yulia	52	88,867
Nepal	---	---
People's Republic of China	---	---
Sri Lanka	---	---

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Asian Division (U)

Indonesia (U)

(U) Indonesia's total Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program amounts to \$138.6 million with 48 active cases and an undelivered value of \$45.5 million.² FMR data for 20 F-16/79 aircraft was provided to Indonesia in July 1982. Indonesia requested FMR data for 20 F-16As in March 1983, however, State has not yet approved release of FMR data on the F-16As.³

Japan (U)

(U) Japan ended the period with an FMS program valued at \$539.1 million with 130 active cases and an undelivered value of \$346.0 million.⁴ To date, eight F-15C/D type aircraft have been delivered under the PEACE EAGLE (100 F-15s) program. In November, the Government of Japan requested the F-15 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) be revised to include an additional 55 F-15C/D aircraft with scheduled delivery between FY87 and FY91. On 6 August 1982, the Japan Air Self Defense Force (JASDF) signed an LOA for two C-130H aircraft scheduled for delivery October 1984.⁵ An LOA for C-130H aircrew and technician training (\$2.6M) was signed on 20 October 1982.⁶ Program Reviews for the F-15 and C-130 were conducted in Tokyo during July 1982 and November 1982, respectively. FMR data was provided for both two and three F-15Ds, and two C-130Hs in July 1982 with a scheduled delivery date in FY87.

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Korea (U)

(6) The Republic of Korea Air Force's FMS program continued to be the largest in the Asia-Pacific Region totaling \$2.39 billion with 282 active cases and an undelivered value of \$1.43 billion.⁷ The 1982 Security Assistance Review was held in Seoul in September. The F-5 production program for 60 aircraft produced its first two F-5As. Korean President Chun Doo-hwan and U.S. Ambassador Richard Walker were present for the formal roll-out ceremony on 9 September making it a major national event. The construction mix has been changed from 36 to 42 F-5As and from 32 to 20 F-5Bs. An SOA for six F-4D attrition aircraft valued at \$16.8 million was signed in November. The ROKAF has requested the aircraft be used in a fall 1983 RED FLAG exercise prior to delivery to Korea.⁸ A MOU was signed in November 1982 for joint use of an F-4E simulator.⁹ The ROKAF portion of the operational and maintenance costs will be managed via an FMS case. The PEACE ACE Joint Use Air Support Maneuvering Instrumentation (NOMI) range became operational in December. The PEACE BRIDGE program (36 F-16's) is scheduled to begin delivery in 1986; ROKAF will receive the advanced F-16C and D models.¹⁰

Malaysia (U)

(7) Malaysia's FMS program totaled \$124.8 million with 59 active cases and an undelivered value of \$47.2 million.¹¹ The PEACE STRIKE Mid-Term Review was held at Kelly AFB in October.

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The PEACE STRIKE III program (two RF-5E aircraft) is proceeding on schedule with deliveries scheduled in the fourth quarter 1983. Northrop Corporation hosted the RF-5E unveiling ceremony on 3 November 1982 and the first RF-5E test flight was conducted on 15 December 1982. The Royal Malaysian Air Force (RMAF) did not accept an LOA for 14 P-5E and two RF-5E aircraft due to funding constraints.¹²

Pakistan (U)

(U) Pakistan remains a major FMS participant with a total value of \$1.27 billion with 86 active cases and an undelivered value of \$1.16 billion.¹³ The PEACE GATE program (40 F-16s) is the primary U.S. Air Force program for the Pakistan Air Force (PAF). The two PEACE GATE LOAs together total over \$1.1 billion.¹⁴ The F-16 aircraft to be delivered under this program represent a major step for the PAF in the upgrade of their air defense capability. The first six P-16s are scheduled for delivery in January 1983, 13 months after LOA signature.

Philippines (U)

(U) The Philippine FMS program totaled \$43.5 million with 58 active cases and an undelivered value of \$21.4 million.¹⁵ The program supports aircraft of U.S. origin through the Cooperative Logistics Supply Support Arrangement (CLSSA),

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open end, and similar type FMS cases. Commando Pads, a radar rehabilitation project for height finder and search radars at three locations, was completed in August 1982. The Philippine Air Force is currently negotiating with Northrop for a direct commercial sale of 15 F-5Es and three F-5Fs. P&R data for 18 F-16/79s and 18 F-20s is currently being processed.¹⁶

Singapore (H)

(H) Singapore has a total FMS program valued at \$211.1 million with 71 active cases and an undelivered value of \$62.7 million.¹⁷ The PEACE STARFIRE (200 AGM-65B Maverick Missiles and 600 Laser Guided Bombs) Program Review was held in June 1982 at Kelly AFB. PEACE STARFIRE deliveries began in August 1982 and will continue through 1983. Singapore requested an additional 156 AGM-65 and 26 Maverick Missiles.¹⁸ The Republic of Singapore's Air Force (RSAF) accepted an LOA to participate in the MED FLAG 83-2 (Jan 83).¹⁹ The RSAF flew approximately 50 work-up sorties during December 1982. During the exercise beginning 18 January 1983, the RSAF will fly air-to-air and air-to-ground missions using three commercially procured F-5Fs and one USAF F-5. RSAF will also fly approximately ten re-supply missions in their C-130s. A DESAN Mobile Training Team was sent to Singapore in December 1982.²⁰

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Thailand (17)

1) The total FMS program for the Royal Thai Air Force (RTAF) was valued at \$524.4 million with 300 active cases and an undelivered value of \$184.9 million.²¹ Deliveries for a total of 100 F-105 gun pods and associated support are scheduled to begin in September 1983 at a rate of two per month.²² The RTAF is participating in COPE THUNDER 83-3 exercise (January 1983) at Clark AB, Philippines. This will be their second participation in COPE THUNDER. The PEACE PRINCE III (one C-130B-30 aircraft) delivery is scheduled for May 1983.²³ Crown Prince Vajiralongkorn completed English Language and Physiological Training on 3 November 1982 and entered F-5 Conversion Training on 27 December 1982 with a projected completion date of 6 April 1983.

Taiwan (3)

2) Taiwan ended the period with a total FMS value of \$1.49 billion with 145 active cases and an undelivered value of \$717.7 million.²⁴ An LGA was signed for a follow-on purchase of 48 F-5E/F aircraft.²⁵ This is a continuation of the PEACE TIGER construction program. Three LGAs for 66 F/TF-104G aircraft and one LGA for conversion of 37 F/TP-104G ejection seats were accepted by Taiwan.²⁶

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FOOTNOTES

1. PMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 30 November 1982, p. 23, 24
2. PMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 30 November 1982, p. 68
3. ONADP Jakarta 130017Z March 1982
4. PMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 30 November 1982, p. 148
5. DD Form 1513, PMS Case JA-D-SDU
6. DD Form 1513, PMS Case JA-D-TCU
7. PMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 30 November 1982, p. 346
8. DD Form 1513, PMS Case KB-D-SGC
9. DD Form 1513, PMS Case KS-D-YDA
10. DD Form 1513-1, PMS Case KS-D-SPA
11. PMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 30 November 1982, p. 77
12. DD Form 1513, PMS Case NF-D-SHA
13. PMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 30 November 1982, p. 114
14. DD Form 1513, PMS Cases PK-D-SCA and PK-D-SEA
15. PMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 30 November 1982, p. 62
16. DSAA Letter, 31 December 1982
17. PMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 30 November 1982, p. 91
18. PEACE STARTFIRE Program Review, June 1982
19. DD Form 1513, PMS Case SN-D-Y80
20. DD Form 1513, PMS Case SN-D-T8V

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21. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 30 November 1982, p. 183
22. DD Form 1513, FMS Case TH-D-1CB
23. DD Form 1513, FMS Case TH-D-SLE
24. FMS Case Financial Management Worksheet, 30 November 1982, p. 181
25. DD Form 1513, FMS Case TW-D-SPD
26. DD Form 1513, FMS Cases TW-D-SCA, TW-D-SCE, TW-D-SCH, TW-D-SCH

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CHAPTER IV
POLICY AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION

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POLICY AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Air Force Publications For Foreign Military Sales (FMS)
Purchasers (U)

(U) Detailed procedures for the negotiation, implementation and management of follow-on publications and forms provided to security assisted customers under the FMS program were published in AFMOP Volume IX, Chapter 5, on 31 October 1982. This new directive, for the first time, contains procedures for the automatic distribution of standard publications for FMS purchasers. In addition, Attachment 1 lists the categories and types of publications that require a separate SF Form 1513. The focal points and supply sources are also listed. Attachment 2 is a ready reference information matrix that tells FMS purchasers where and how to submit requests for each category and type of publication. It also informs the FMS purchaser of the sources of supply and lists the types of publications that are authorized for automatic distribution to FMS purchasers.

Movement of Cartridge Actuated Devices,
Devices and Propellant Actuated Devices CAD/PAD Items
(Sext and Cannon Ejection Devices, Engine Starter
Cartridges, and Catalysts) (U)

(U) FMS purchasers have experienced difficulty arranging transportation of CAD/PAD items to the overseas destination, because of the low weight and volume and the explosive classification of CAD/PAD shipments. At AF/PRM request, DSIK approved the shipment of CAD/PAD items in the Defense

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Transportation Service (DTS) under the following conditions:

a. (U) The FMS purchaser is unable to arrange timely transportation and requests DTS support by Military Airlift Command (MAC).

b. (U) There is regularly scheduled MAC airlift to the country requesting the service.

When there is no scheduled MAC airlift, the request for the use of DTS will be referred to AF/PRIM for resolution and determination by DSAA on the extent of MAC airlift that may be used. Approval is dependent upon the requesting country's ability to move the loads to final destination from the MAC airlift termination discharge point.

Processing Discrepancy Reports
Against FMS Shipments (U)

(U) The Report of Discrepancy (ROD) Improvement/Surveillance Program (RISP) was initiated by the Defense Logistics Standard Systems Office in December 1981 to study and determine compliance with and adequacy of existing procedures, the need for policy and procedural changes and the feasibility of automated procedures. The RISP study is being performed by representatives from each of the Military Services and from DLA and GSA. AFPC ILS/OOCS, the Air Force FMS ROD International Logistics Control Office (ILCO) is providing the primary Air Force member to the RISP for FMS

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and AP/PRIM provides the alternate number. The surveillance phase of the RISP was completed in November 1982. The improvement phase of the RISP is to start at a meeting to be held at New Cumberland Army Depot, PA, 25 - 28 January 1983. AP/PRIM plans to participate in the improvement phase of the RISP to the maximum extent possible.

Transportation of FMS Materiel Procured from Foreign Vendors (Excluding Canadian Vendors) (U)

(U) The traditional FMS transportation procedures that apply to COMUSC outboard shipments are generally not appropriate for movement of FMS materiel from foreign vendors. Except for Canadian procurement, the following procedures were established for FMS materiel procured from foreign sources. The procedures were effective 29 September 1982 and are to be used on all new contracts for AFM managed cases and Modifications/Amendments Shipping instructions (MODs/ADs) to existing contracts in support of FMS requirements being procured from a foreign vendor under Delivery Term Code "4" conditions (POB origin from the foreign vendor).

a. (U) Shipping instructions will contain the following phrase for all FMS line items: SHIP TO: When materiel is ready for shipment, contact the complainant transportation officer for shipping address. (Materiel on this contract line is in support of Foreign Military Sales and is provided

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on the basis of delivery at origin. A designated country representative will receive materiel and arrange all movement and export).

b. (U) A copy of all contracts with foreign vendors, except Canadian, in support of PMS will be forwarded to AFIC/LOZPI.

c. AFIC/LOZPI will advise the designated International Logistics Center (ILC) country/base manager of the contract actions and request they notify the appropriate PMS country representative.

d. (U) The ILC will advise the purchasing country embassy or representative of the source of supply for their materiel and request they take the following actions.

(1) (U) Obtain the necessary export license from the country of origin and advise the ILC that the license has been obtained.

(2) (U) Identify the Point of Contact (POC) in the country of origin who will make all arrangements for receipt and onward movement of the materiel and advise the ILC of this arrangement. Upon receipt of the confirmation that an export license has been obtained and the POC named, the ILC will advise AFIC/LOZPI.

e. (U) AFIC/LOZPI will, through the procurement traffic office, forward this information to the cognizant transportation office with instructions that when they are notified of materiel availability, the PMS country designated

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POC will be notified to make necessary arrangements for movement from origin.

(U) Above procedures are to be published in the next revision to AFR 75-43.

Temporary Duty (TDY) Financed by Security Assistance Funds (SAF)

(U) The following exception to the General Guidance for TDY travel financed by security assistance funds became effective 5 November 1982.⁴ In those instances where (a) the travel is being charged directly to a specific PMS case and (b) the case provides for the utilization of a designated air carrier whenever possible and authorizes a class of service other than economy (or the PMS customer has dictated these travel arrangements in a separate written document such as a memorandum of agreement, etc.), the military or civilian traveler is expected to comply with the contractual arrangement. Appropriate changes to AFR 10-7 and AFR 400-3 have been prepared by AF/PRIM for publication.

PMS Purchaser Requisitioning of Classified Items (U)

(U) At AF/PRIM request, AF/PRIM approved PMS purchaser requisitioning of classified items for PMSO II cases and Blanket Order cases for spare parts under the following conditions:⁵

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a. (U) The DD Form 1511 contains a separate subline for the classified materiel when required.

b. (U) The case managers determine the delivery conditions for classified materiel from the purchaser at the time the LOA is negotiated. (A separate subline for classified materiel is not necessary when the purchaser is freight forwarder)

c. (U) If the purchaser prefers to move classified materiel from a DOE controlled CONUS port of exit by his own aircraft or vessel, the classified materiel will be assigned Delivery Term Code 8888 5. A separate subline is required.

d. (U) If the purchaser does not have a cleared freight forwarder and is unable to arrange transoceanic transportation from a DOD controlled port of exit by his own aircraft or vessel, the classified materiel will be assigned BTC 7. The above procedures are to be published in APR 75-43 and APM 67-1.

APR 400-3, Foreign Military Sales (U)

(U) Change 1 to APR 400-3 was submitted to publishing on 3 December 1982. Estimated distribution date is 1 April 1983.

Overseas Security Assistance Management Organizations (U)

(U) The security assistance administration operations continued to be conducted under a Continuing Resolution

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Authority (CRA). Those organizations engaged in administration, management and supply operations, normally financed by the Military Assistance Program (MAP) appropriation, and the Panama Canal Military Schools (PCMS) financed by the International Military Education and Training (IMET) appropriation, were authorized to incur obligations for essential operating expenses at an annual rate that did not exceed the PY 82 level of funding. This directive⁶ will remain in force until expiration of CRA or until issuance of further guidance from DDA.

(U) The method of financing Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) administrative expenses was changed beginning PY 83. Heretofore, these expenses were initially financed from the MAP appropriation, with subsequent reimbursement from PMS administrative funds for expenses related to the PMS program. Commencing in PY 83, all MAAG administrative expenses, both PMS and Grant Aid related were initially financed by PMS Administrative Funds, with a later reimbursement from the MAP appropriation for Grant Aid related expenses. Under the change, the PMS account became the carrier financing account in lieu of the MAP account.

(U) An exception to policy request was made to AF/RFCR regarding the provision of Officer Efficiency Report (OER) data to this Headquarters pertaining to nominees for MAAG positions. While OER documents are privileged information, the Air Staff required this information to enable a total review of each nominee to enable identification of an

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individual with optimum qualifications. AP/MPCR has now made the appropriate change to AP/MPCR 01 36-29 to grant this exception to policy.⁷

(U) To accomplish effective supervision and coordination of U.S. military security assistance activities, Department of Defense personnel are required in most foreign countries. Proposals for the FY 1983 security assistance program included separate organizations dedicated to the security assistance mission in 47 countries. In 36 other countries, administration of the security assistance program was managed by the Defense Attache Office, (DAO) and/or the U.S. Embassy. As of 10 October 1982, the U.S. Defense Liaison Group in Indonesia reduced the number of military personnel from 27 to 15 and responsibility was transferred to the Military Attache Office, making a current total of 37 DAO security assistance activities.

Overseas Security Assistance Program Management⁸(U)

(U) Region	Proposed FY 83 Authorizations			Total
	Mil	U.S. Civ	Local Civ	
European	122	36	90	248
African	28	8	14	50
Near East/South Asia	165	22	57	244
East Asia/Pacific	209	59	95	363
Inter-American	90	16	66	172
Total	514	141	322	1077

Total Authorized U.S. Military and Civilian Personnel - 755

(U) On 7 October 1982, CINCLANT assumed responsibility for security assistance activities from CINCSO for the Caribbean Basin Island countries.⁹

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The transfer of security assistance functions to CINCLANT is a newly assigned mission directed by the Secretary of Defense and for which CINCLANT requested eight additional billets. Five of the eight additional billets were approved for inclusion in the Joint Manpower Program (JMP) for Headquarters, LANTCOM to support this new function.¹⁰ No new USAF billets were involved.

(U) The President approved the activation of a new unified command to be known as U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM). The establishment of USCENTCOM will be effective 1 January 1983. It was originally the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force with headquarters at MacDill AFB, FL. Area of responsibility will include 19 countries. The security assistance function is scheduled to be assumed on 1 October 1983. Until then, the function will continue to be the responsibility of USCINCEUR and CINCPAC, as currently assigned.

(U) Nominees to Security Assistance Organizations (SAOs), beginning FY 83, were all scheduled for the Dynamics of International Terrorism (DIT) course, USAF Special Operations School, Fort Rucker Field, FL. Previously, only nominees to SAOs in selected countries attended the school. Attendance at the school is 70% USAF with the remaining quota assigned to the other Services. The Air Force recognized the need to equip SAO personnel in response to worldwide terrorist threats, which significantly increased in attacks on US military personnel and resources.

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Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Manpower (U)

(U) USAF security assistance was supported by about 8,550 equivalent manyears of effort during FY 82. Of these, about 40 were dedicated to the management and administration of the Military Assistance Program, 160 were assigned to MAAGs or similar activities, and about 8,650 to FMS management. TAC was the largest user of FMS military manpower with about 1,300 manyears, while AFIC was the greatest user of civilian FMS manpower with about 4,000 manyears. During FY 82, about 4,750 manyears of ~~other work~~ on FMS represented full-time effort and about 3,900 manyears were part-time effort.

USAF Informational Program (IP) (U)

(U) Expenditures for FY 82/3 were \$239,721.00 and \$291,564.00 for FY 82/4. Total expenditures for the Informational Program for FY 82 total approximately \$1.1 million. This is an update of the semiannual history for the period 1 January - 30 June 1982.

(U) The Washington DC IP tour for this reporting period consisted of 19 visits to Washington, DC involving 41 countries with 304 international military students, 16 dependents (own expense), and 29 USAF escort officers. This is an update for the period 1 January - 30 June 1982.

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(U) A Foreign Training Officers Workshop was conducted during the period 25 - 28 October 1982 at Maxwell AFB, AL. Approximately 90 persons participated in the workshop which was conducted in a seminar format. The seminars covered policy, administration, and the Informational Program. The participants attended one session of each seminar with briefings, questions and answers being very productive. Forty-one Foreign Training Officers were present with representatives from the Air Force, Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. Also represented were HSCINGSON, GINGRIS, USAF, UNICENT, DISAM, DILIC, AEW, ATC, MAC, SAC, and TAC. Lieutenant General Charles B. Cleveland, Commander, Air University, delivered the keynote speech.

Orientation Training Tours (OTTs) (U)

(U) No OTTs were conducted during this period.

PY 82/83 Security Assistance Legislation (U)

(U) PY 82 Supplemental Appropriations Bill:

With the enactment of this bill (Public Law 97-257) several additional appropriations were made available for the PY 82 security assistance program. Following is a brief summary:

KAP: \$2M available for obligation until 30 September 1992.

\$25M reprogrammed from 82 funds.

IMET: \$3.512M was made available.

PMS Credits: \$50M in direct credits (forgiven) for Sudan.

Special Defense Acquisition Fund: Provided \$125M in obligational authority.

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(U) FY 83 Continuing Resolution Authority (CRA):

Under the first CRA, Under Secretary of State Schneider approved MAP and PMS credit allocations as follows:

Country	<u>(in Millions)</u>	
	<u>MAP</u>	<u>PMSR</u>
Pakistan		150
Lebanon		10
Turkey		150
Somalia	10	10
Tunisia		35
Morocco		20
El Salvador	8.5	16.5
Honduras	1.0	9.0

(U) The Congress completed action on the second CRA (House Joint Resolution 631), on 19 December 1982. House Joint Resolution 631, making further continuing appropriations until 30 September 1983, funds security assistance programs at the following levels:

	<u>President's FY 83 Request</u>	<u>2nd CR</u>
PMSR (guaranteed)	4,723.5	3,638.014/
PMSR (direct/forgiven)	950.012/	1,175.015/
Grant (MAP)	557.013/	290.016/
Training (PMSR)	53.7	45.0

Additionally, the Congress agreed to provide \$125M obligational authority for the Special Defense Acquisition Fund for FY 83.

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(U) Legislative Initiatives Numerous legislative initiatives were introduced with FY 83 authorization legislation. Since these authorization bills were not passed, these new initiatives will be introduced with FY 84 security assistance legislation.

Revision to Air Force PMS Case
Closure Procedures

(U) On 20 July 1982, AF/PRM issued revised instructions¹⁷ for preparation of Certificates of Closure and Statements for Certificates of Closure on Air Force PMS cases. The revisions were required to comply with DOD 7290.3M, Foreign Military Sales Financial Management Manual, and to improve the PMS case/line closure process.

Enhancement to PMS Payment Schedule Computer Program (U)

(U) APSDC/GRD made additional improvements to the AF/PRM PMS payment schedule computer program. Memory capacity was increased from 50 to 250 individual schedules, a draft Users Manual was developed, and the program was enhanced to perform additional calculations upon user request. Details on operation of the program were provided to APLC ILC for their review,¹⁸ and a copy of the program was provided to Control Data Corporation to adapt the program for access via Air Force Customer Order Control System equipment.

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Payment Schedules for FMS Training Cases (U)

(U) On 26 August 1982, AF/PRM requested FMTAG/PAN to include a proposed payment schedule, along with other computer-generated data now provided to AF/PRI country managers, for LOM preparation purposes.¹⁹ Generation of a proposed payment schedule by the FMTAG computer will expedite payment schedule preparation by AF/PRM and eliminate duplicative efforts in many instances. No formal response had been received at the end of the reporting period; however, FMTAG/PAN representatives have informed AF/PRM that development of the program should be completed early in 1983.

Validation of Foreign Military Sales (FMS)
Payment Profiles (U)

(U) In compliance with HASM direction that cost curves used in estimating FMS payment schedules for major weapons systems be reviewed periodically for validity, AF/PRI requested AF/ACM review the curves used in the AF/PRM computerized payment schedule program.²⁰ AF/ACM responded that an in-depth study would be required and that initial results would be available in February 1983.²¹

Logistics/Financial Data Reconciliation (U)

(U) During the previous reporting period, AFLC began a series of meetings to attempt to resolve financial/logistics out-of-balance conditions on FMS cases managed by AFLC.

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This effort stemmed from a 22 April 1982 AF/PRI letter outlining the problems within AFAC. However, little substantive improvement was made, and it became apparent that irreconcilable FMS data plagued other FMS implementing commands as well. AF/PRI outlined the broader problems in a 7 October 1982 letter to AF/ACM and AFAPC/CI, 22 and requested immediate improvement efforts to meet current FMS financial management requirements.

Delivery Reporting Discrepancies (U)

(U) In a 7 October 1982 letter to AFAPC/XSMI, AF/PRIM forwarded a list of 211 Air Force FMS cases where expenditures reported to SAAC exceeded USAP obligations in the Air Force Customer Order System.²³ AF/PRIM requested AFAPC/XSMI, as the USAP GPR for FMS delivery reporting, to research these cases in order to develop corrective action. A 17 December 1982 memorandum from AF/ACF advised AF/PRI that a review of 1982 fiscal year-end data revealed 1,022 cases with discrepancies (rather than 211) with eight cases representing 55 percent of the dollar discrepancy. In six of the eight cases, the discrepancies were due to delivery reporting errors by ASD/ACB (5) and AFAC (1); AF/ACF has directed corrective action. In the other two cases, discrepancies were caused by a deficiency in the Air Force Customer Control System (AFCCS); AF/ACF has requested AF/ACMS to correct AFCCS programming. AF/ACF has stratified

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the remainder of the 1,022 cases by dollar value and will research them in the same manner as above. 24

Professional Military Education Air Force (U)

(U) Thirty-four international students are attending the 1982-1983 session of the Air War College class under security assistance sponsorship. These students represent 26 different countries. 25

USAF Training Under the FY 82 International Military Education and Training Program (IMETP) (U)

(U) The FY 82 Air Force IMETP was valued at \$14.35M as of 28 September 1982. 26 Training will be provided to approximately 833 students from 55 countries.

Joint Security Assistance (JSAT) Regulation (U)

(U) The JSAT regulation will replace AFR 50-24, Education and Training of Foreign Military Personnel, and the Departments of Army and Navy regulations pertaining to security assistance training. The final draft of the JSAT is being reviewed by the Defense Security Assistance Agency. The JSAT is a joint Army, Navy and Air Force project; the Army is the office of primary responsibility. Publication is expected in fiscal year 84.

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AF/PRIN FOOTNOTE LISTING

1. HQ USAF/PRIN MSG 151600Z April 1982, AF/PRIN transportation file.
2. DOD (MILSO-R) Letter, 22 December 1981, AF/PRIN transportation file.
3. AF/PRIN AFPC/LOZ Letter, 29 September 1982.
4. DCAA Memorandum, 9 November 1982, AF/PRIN transportation file.
5. The procedures are to be published in APR 75-43 and APR 67-7.
6. DCAA/COMPT MSG, 051421Z October 1982.
7. AFPC Letter to AF/PRIN, 23 Dec 1982, "Request for Exception, MPR DI 00-27, 30 October 1981, Internal Policy Guidance and Procedures."
8. SREAF/USAF MSG, 090016Z November 1982.
9. AIRMAIL MSG, 011434Z October 1982.
10. JCS/J1 MSG, 221951Z September 1982.
11. Security Assistance Manpower Accounting System, September 1982.
12. \$500M Israel, \$400M Egypt, \$50M Sudan.
13. Includes grant PMS, MAP general costs, SRF and Sect 506 reimbursements.
14. Barmarks \$950M Israel, \$900M Egypt, \$400M Spain, \$290M Turkey, 52.5M Portugal.
15. Barmarks \$700M Israel, \$425M Egypt.
16. Barmarks \$110M Turkey, \$37.5M Portugal, \$25M Morocco.
17. AF/PRIN Letter to AF/PRINIA, AF/PRIS, AF/PRID, AF/PRIS, AF/PRIV, and HQ AFPC/MIM/ACB, 20 July 1982, subject: "Closure Documentation for PMS Cases and Lines."

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18. AF/PRIM Letter to AFPC ILL/DGCP, 25 September 1982, "PMS Payment Schedule Program."
19. AF/PRIM Letter to FMTAG/FAH, 26 August 1982, "Request for Proposed Payment Schedules."
20. AF/PRI Letter to AF/ACE, 8 November 1982, "Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Payment Profiles."
21. AF/ACM Letter to AF/PRI, 18 November 1982, "Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Payment Profiles."
22. AF/PRI Letter to AF/ACM and APAPC/EC, "FMS Management Information."
23. AF/PRIM Letter, 12 October 1982, to APAPC/X3MI, "Delivery Reporting Discrepancies."
24. AF/ACP Memo to AF/PRI, 17 December 1982, "FMS Management Information."
25. Update
26. RCS 1000 - Training Summary, 28 September 1982

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CHAPTER 7

RECORDS PROGRAMS DIVISION

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~~A-10 (U)~~

(U) The United Arab Emirates (UAE) expressed an interest in the A-10 aircraft, and requested Planning and Review (PAR) data on a stripped down basic A-10 and the incremental costs for subsystems which would provide a night-fighting capability. The United Arab Emirates has developed a prototype of a Night/Advanced Weapon (N/AW) subsystem which is of interest to the Emiris. However, the subsystem comprising the N/AW configuration is still experimental, and the night fighting capability has not been validated by the USAF. The Emiris were granted approval to test fly the N/AW A-10 at Edwards Air Force Base in Jan 83, although no commitments were made to release or sell this configuration to the UAE. Meanwhile, the USAF is seeking alternative N/AW subsystem which could be released. The UAE has stipulated that the night fighting capability is a key to their interest in purchasing the A-10.

~~F-16 Aircraft Programs (U)~~

(U) The past six months have been very active for F-16 Foreign Military Sales (FMS). Venezuela and Pakistan programs are fully defined with Pakistan to receive six aircraft in Jan 83.

(U) The Greek and Turkish new fighter aircraft selection competitors continue. Greece still has a requirement for 60 or 100 aircraft with options for 30 additional aircraft; however, the Turks have reduced their requirement from 291 to 140 aircraft. Greece and Turkey are extremely interested in the

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production and offset aspects of any aircraft acquisition. Additionally, base rights negotiations are underway in Greece and are expected to bear on their program. The Israeli follow-on buy of 75 aircraft is still awaiting final administration approval.

(1) P&R data has been provided to Jordan. Other countries who have expressed interest in the F-16s are Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. A final determination has not been made on providing P&R data to these countries for F-16 aircraft.

(2) Under Deputy Secretary of Defense direction, USAF and the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) arrived at an F-16 configuration for the Gulf Cooperative Council (GCC) states of UAE, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait.

NATO Airborne Early Warning And
Control (AEW&C) Program (U)

(U) AF/PRIP continued to operate as a focal point for Air Staff acquisition and initial operations and support matters related to the NATO AEW&C Program. In addition, AF/PRIP provides the US Government representative to the NATO AEW&C Program Legal, Contracts, and Finance (LCF) Committee of the Board of Directors (BOD).

(U) Installation, checkout, and production acceptance testing for NATO E-3A production aircraft continued at the Dornier GMBH facilities in Oberpfaffenhofen, Germany. Aircraft deliveries to the NATO E-3A Main Operating Base (MOB)

(Wittenkirchen, Germany) were ahead of schedule. N-3 was delivered in Aug 82 and N-4 in Nov 82.

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NATO AEW&C Program Issues (P)

(U) Depot Level Maintenance (DLM) - The DLM Request For Proposal (RFP) was released on 30 Jul 82 to bidders that had been nominated by the nations. RFP responses were originally scheduled for Jan 83 but were extended to Sep 83 to permit the inclusion of additional tasks in the Statement of Work and bids to be submitted on the expanded scope. Industrial Benefits, the share of business a nation will receive in the NATO E-1A program, was an issue. The DLM work content was less than originally estimated due to better than that projected E-1A reliability.

(U) NATO AEW&C Ground Environment Integration System (NAEGIS) Phase I System verification at Hughes Aircraft Systems International (HASI) was successfully completed and on-site verification in Europe (Phase II) began in Jul 82. The Phase III, production contract was signed in Aug.

(U) Program Cost - Boeing declared a \$15 Million (Then Year) underwrite on the E-1A development, test, and evaluation contract.

(U) NATO AEW&C Operations and Support (O&S) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Nations have still not agreed to the terms of the claims provision of the MOU. A proposal was prepared by some nations that would place a low limit on the liability of the nation in which an aircraft accident occurred. The US is staffing a counter proposal.

(U) Phase-out of the NATO AEW&C Program Management Agency (NAPMA) - Planning has been initiated to phase-out NAPMA and transfer functions to other NATO organizations once the

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acquisition program is complete. This is supposed to take place by Oct 85. There are indications, however, that the ground environment portion of the work may not be complete at that time and numerous residual tasks may require the organization to be maintained for at least one additional year. This would result in some added administrative costs.

Security Assistance Five-Year Plan (U)

(U) During the past six months, Lt Gen Hans H. Driessack, AF/PA, tasked AF/XO and AF/PR to prepare a milestone chart for updating the Five-Year Plan and to expand the plan to include regional assessments and more data on conventional munitions.

(U) AF/XO has prepared draft regional assessments on the Plan dated 14 May 82. AF/PR and AF/XO proposed and Lt Gen Driessack approved, a mid-Feb 83 update of the Plan. The staff also proposed that 37 countries will be included in the next edition of the Plan as opposed to 28 in the first draft.

(U) After Mr. Edward E. Kinkaid, SAP/US, approved the draft, Lt Gen Henry J. Sechler briefed Gen James P. Mullins, AFPLC/CC, Lt Gen Philip C. Galt, Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA), members of OSD, and Mr. William Schneider, Jr., Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance, Science and Technology. As a consequence of the briefing to AFPLC/CC, he tasked his people to include a logistic assessment of each country in the plan. The assessment includes describing the logistic philosophy of the country, as well as the communications, the supplies, transportation warehouse/storage, and

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maintainance system. In addition, the assessment evaluates the country's logistic system and recommends improvements. ~~Mr. APLC~~ ~~was briefed~~, he agreed the Plan was a good idea and he and his staff would support our efforts to make a Tri-Service Plan.

(U) Mr. Schneider believes the Security Assistance Plan is a good idea and requested Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, Mr. Fred C. Ikle, to include a directive in the Defense Guidance calling for a Security Assistance Plan.

(U) The Air Force is in the process of preparing the Feb edition of the Plan. ~~NO APLC has submitted to DSAA~~ their first draft of the logistic assessment for the 14 May 83 Plan.

DSAA has convened a working group to determine the content of a Tri-Service Plan.

ALO-131 Electronic Countermeasures (ECM) Pod Programs (U)

(U) The Royal Netherlands Air Force (RNLAF) has signed a Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) for another 13 ALO-131 pods. RNLAF is now on contract for 26 pods. The Egyptian Air Force (EAF) has signed an LOA for 40 ECM pods with initial delivery in early 84. Saudi Arabia has requested a briefing on the ALO-131 for possible use on their F-15 aircraft. The USAF is now staffing an Exception to National Disclosure Policy (NDP) for Saudi Arabia.

(U) Also, noteworthy is the agreement by the Air Staff on the FMS version of the ALO-131 for Egypt and Pakistan.

(U) Potential ALO-131 purchasers in 83 will be Japan (14 pods) and Norway (15-30 pods).

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AIM-9P Sidewinder Missiles (U)

(U) The production run of AIM-9P missiles has terminated. The Air Staff has decided to satisfy near term PMS requirements for AIM-9P missiles by Replacement-In-Kind (RIK) sale from inventory. Current stock quantities of up to 1500 AIM-9Ps are available for sale/replacement. The Jordanian Air Force and Turkish Air Force have received LOAs for AIM-9P RIK. The Portuguese Air Force has recently been briefed on the AIM-9P-3 missile.

F-16 Multinational Fighter Program (MNFP) (U)

(U) AF/PRIP attended F-16 MNFP Steering Committee and Contracts and Financial Subcommittee meetings to represent PMS matters. Additional policy papers were prepared and staffed to finally resolve issues on interpretation of the scope of original European Participating Governments (EPG) F-16 system sales cases and to clarify the applicability of the current PMS Administrative Surcharge to follow-on purchases. In response to continuing EPG concerns, information was researched and presented to explain the Department of Defense stock fund surcharges and their effect on F-16 MNFP spares purchases. AF/PRIP assisted in finalizing cost sharing arrangements for common software programming support to the EPG and in developing proposals for follow-on electronic warfare systems update support. AF/PRIP also monitored development of planning and policies for follow-on F-16 aircraft systems sales and supported the negotiation and staffing of terms for a follow-on purchase with coproduction effect.

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Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) (U)

(B) SDAF expenditure authority was provided for the first time in the Fiscal Year 82 Supplemental Appropriation, which was signed 10 Sep 82. A total of \$125 Million for the Department of Defense was authorized with an obligation deadline of 30 Sep 82. AP/PRIP supported the rapid staffing process required to finalize SDAF acquisition decisions and arranged for contracting actions to implement. DRAP was tasked to procure 120 AGM-68B Maverick missiles and two AN/TPQ-70 radars with spares, communications, and shelters. AP/PRIP coordinated the flow of procurement authority from Defense Security Assistance Agency to Air Logistics Center contracting officers who achieved the required contract obligations totaling \$19.7 Million before the deadline. Continuing coordination and communication was also provided to resolve interim program operating procedures pending formal publication of the Department of Defense guidance on the SDAF.

(U) AP/PRIP initiated planning for Fiscal Years 83 and 84 SDAF acquisition recommendations in the last quarter of the year. Inputs from AFPC and the Air Staff were collected. A proposal package with supporting data was compiled and distributed for final Air Staff coordination.

Intermediate Export Fighter (F-X) Program (U)

(U) The F-X Program is continuing based on the new foreign policy guidance provided by President Reagan. All the impacts to the F-X Program have been assessed, and even

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though PD-13 has been rescinded, the Defense Department direction of the implementation of the P-X Program has continued in full force.

(U) The F-5G program continued under the established mission and the first aircraft flight was accomplished in Aug 82. Due to significant differences between the F-5E and the F-5G, Northrop Corporation requested that the Air Force redesignate the F-5G the F-20A. The Air Force evaluated this request and in Nov 82 formally designated the aircraft the F-20A. The initial sales of both P-X aircraft, the F-20A (formerly the F-5G) for Bahrain and the F-16/19 for Peru, were cancelled at the foreign governments' request. While there has been increased interest in both P-X aircraft, no firm sales requests are pending.

F/RF-5E/F Aircraft Programs (U)

(U) The first flight of the RF-5E was accomplished on 15 Dec 82. Development Test and Evaluation (DT&E) of the aircraft is continuing on schedule with estimated completion in Jul 83. Delivery of the first two aircraft to Malaysia is scheduled for Oct 83.

(U) Due to attrition and expiring service life, USAF's F-5 training capability has been shrinking. Tactical Air Command advised that by 1984 they would not be able to support all of the projected PAC training requirements. As all other USAF F-5 aircraft are committed, we requested recovery of asset use charge collections to replace two aircraft lost in

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an F-16 training mishap in '82. We have also requested procurement of three P-39 aircraft in each of FY83 and FY84 through the SDAF. Results of these two efforts are pending.

NATO Airborne Early Warning (AEW) Training (U)

(U) All NATO AEW aircrew conversion training by the 352 AWACW has been completed. The NATO AEW Training Center at ~~Wilmington~~ Air Base is now conducting all aircrew conversion training and a significant amount of the training for support personnel. Lead-in mission avionic training for NATO aircrews is still conducted by USAF in CONUS and will continue indefinitely.

(U) NATO has provided the final increment of initial cadre training requirements as known at this time. These courses will continue into 1985. Some discussion continues concerning additional areas which would ultimately be better trained in CONUS.

(U) As the rotation date for initial cadre personnel approaches, new training requirements will be generated in those areas not provided by NATO AEW Training Center. These requirements are now being developed within NATO and will be discussed between USAF and NATO prior to final submission.

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Footnotes

1. Defense Security Assistance Agency letter I-04086/82,
3 November 1982, w/atch (U)

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CHAPTER VI
SAUDI DIVISION

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History

SAFES DIVISION

General (U)

(U) The USAF Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program with Saudi Arabia consisted of 452 open cases valued at \$13.6 billion as of 30 Sep 82.¹

Air Defense Radar: PEACE PULSE (Update) (U)

(U) The PEACE PULSE IV and V Letters of Offer and Acceptance (LOAs) for the sale of two TPS-43 radars, configured with the AN/TPS-74 antenna, and associated support were accepted by the Saudi Arabian Government (SAG) on 14 Nov and 30 Oct 82, respectively. The LOAs were implemented by case directive on 17 Nov 82.² Projected factory delivery for these two radars is 28-30 months after contract award. The Royal Saudi Air Force (RSAF) submitted an early request for a one year extension of the Westinghouse in-kingdom maintenance services contract consistent with expiration of the current contract in Apr 83.³

(U) U.S. Department of State authorization for the USAF to provide an LOA to the SAG for sale of an additional (seventh) TPS-43 radar and support was conveyed by the Department of Defense (DOD) on 7 Oct 82.⁴ Additional refinements for this sale, PEACE PULSE VI, were identified at the PEACE PULSE Program Management Review (PMR) No. 4,

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to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.⁵ The LOA tender date is projected for 1982/2.

(U) Spares delivery was an item of RSAF concern at PEACE SHIELD PMS No. 4. HQ USAF/PRIS directed that monthly status reporting of projected PEACE SHIELD spares/support equipment deliveries be provided to the RSAF beginning 1 Feb 83.⁶

PEACE SHIELD (RSAF Command, Control, and Communications (C³) Support) (U)

(U) The PEACE SHIELD LOA was formally tendered on 8 Jul 82 with an initial expiration date of 30 Sep 82.⁷ At RSAF request the expiration date was extended to 12 Feb 83 to afford the RSAF and SAC additional staffing time.⁸ The impact of this delay on costs, projected delivery and construction is being evaluated. PEACE SHIELD, when implemented, will provide for: acquisition, installation and testing of RSAF C³ system Prime Mission Equipment (PME), High Frequency (HF) ground-to-air communications, two Ground Entry Stations (GES) for Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) data interface, spares, training, increased C³ Technical Assistance Field Team (TAFT) personnel manning, in-country support, long range three dimensional radars; and technical facilities construction.

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PEACE HAWK IV (Update) (U)

(U) Activities continue to complete deliveries and billings on all cases, however, there were 22 unshipped requisitions under munitions subcase SR-D-SCK at the end of Dec 82. Deliveries against this case may continue well into 1984 as a result of new USAF requisitions submitted during the first half of 1982.⁹ At the request of Chief PEACE HAWK, a DB Form 1512-2 was countersigned on 5 Aug 82 to transfer excess PEACE HAWK IV funds (\$2,564,688) to PEACE HAWK VII for other use.¹⁰

PEACE HAWK V (Update) (U)

(U) Actions remaining on this program include final cost accounting, billing and case/program closures. At the request of Chief PEACE HAWK, excess funds in the PEACE HAWK V program (\$2,829,970) were transferred to PEACE HAWK VII for other uses.¹¹

PEACE HAWK VII Construction (U)

(U) The status of construction contracts which include PEACE HAWK (PH) VII projects is as follows:¹²

King Abdulaziz Air Base

<u>Contract</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Status</u>
B1	Perimeter Fence	Work stoppage at 88% complete due to interfering highway work.
C	Security facilities, Escape/Evacuation Compound, Rifle/Pistol Range	Contractor well behind schedule, only 37% complete.

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G Security Facilities, Special Purpose Vehicle Facility No actual construction reported.

King Fahad Air Base.

C Security Facilities, Fine Fighting Tng Area, Helicopter Sqdn Ops Construction approximately 55% complete.

G Security Facilities/ Rifle/Pistol Range Construction approximately 17% complete.

King Khalid Air Base.

1B Perimeter Fence/Patrol Road Delayed by site dispute/ 77% complete.

C Security Facilities, Fire Fighting Tng Area, Rifle/Pistol Range Contractor well behind schedule. PH VII projects about 38% complete.

G Security Facilities/ Sewage Treatment Plant No construction reported to date.

King Faisal Air Base.

C Security Facilities Contractor making minimum progress. PH VII projects about 51% complete.

G Security Facilities Construction approximately 24% complete.

PEACE HAWK VIII (S)

(U) PEACE HAWK VIII is a three year follow-on program to provide technical and personnel support for the RSAF PEACE HAWK program. The LOA was signed 24 Feb 82. Formal contract negotiations began at San Antonio Air Logistics Center (SA-ALC) Kelly AFB, San Antonio, Texas, on 22 Mar 82 and were concluded 20 Jul 82. The definitized contract was signed on 17 Aug 82 with final approval and distribution by HQ AFLCSA 27 Aug 82. 13

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(U) The RCAF Requirements Plan (RRP) scheduled 15 functions to be certified during the period Jan-Dec 82; however, 18 functions were actually certified during this period. This brings the total of functions certified to 135. A total of 351 functions require certification.¹⁴

PEACE HAWK IX (U)

(U) On 11 Aug 82, the RCAF requested that the 12 Aug 82 expiration date be extended, at no cost, to 10 Nov 82 to allow a complete review and study of PEACE HAWK IX program requirements. On 16 Aug 82, an interim extension was granted to 31 Aug 82. On 9 Sep 82 a new LOA, case identifier SR-D-SME, was tendered which granted the no-cost extension to 10 Nov 82 and incorporated RCAF selected options and changes. A USAF/CV message, 170610Z Oct 82, stated that The Minister of Defense and Aviation (MODA) had requested a detailed breakdown of LOA costs and indicated that LOA processing would not proceed until satisfactory answers were provided. On 5 Nov 82 HQ USAF/PRIS provided a detailed cost breakdown and the rationale for the cost differences between the F-16 aircraft delivered in 1977 and the aircraft in LOA SR-D-SME, and granted a 45-day, no-cost extension of the expiration date to 25 Dec 82. A USAF/CC 080830Z Dec 82 message transmitted an RCAF request for an additional 90-day extension to 25 Mar 83. HQ USAF/PRIS extended the PEACE HAWK IX LOA expiration date to 25 Mar 83 with resultant changes in cost and schedule.¹⁵

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Country Standard Item Support (CSIS) (U)

(U) The USAF awarded an LOA, SR-D-4111 to the RCAF in May 82 for nonstandard support of F-5, F-15 and TPS-43 weapons systems. This LOA was finally accepted by the RCAF in Dec 82¹⁷ following actions by the USAF to reduce the administrative charges from 5% to 3% on the first year of P-5 support.¹⁸ This reduction was made under the premise that the first year of P-5 nonstandard support would be spalesource from Northrop and not through AFIC item managers and thus not incur abnormal expenses. The second year of nonstandard P-5 support and all F-15 and TPS-43 nonstandard support will be through AFIC item managers and a 5% administrative charge will be made.¹⁹ Cases SR-D-408 and SR-D-409 were extended to meet RCAF needs pending acceptance of case SR-D-4111.²⁰

F-5 Technical Coordination Program (TCP) (U)

(U) The Technical Coordination Group (TCG) continued its work to solve the AN/APQ-159 Video Indicator problem, with efforts through Northrop and its subvendors producing improvements toward the end of 1981.²¹ Following Northrop cancellation of orders from Emerson and direct contracting with Comzac, AFIC IIC/SWF informed Northrop that it must accept responsibility for lack of support for the AN/APQ-159 system and insure that alternate sources are available to provide timely support.²² Northrop maintained that inaction by Emerson made the cancellation action necessary.²³

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(U) Working with the TCG the RSAP developed and recommended a modification to the F-5 nose gear system to solve a debris problem.²⁴ The modification was approved and kits will be procured for a mid-83 aircraft retrofit.

(U) Four RSAP officers attended the 3rd Annual F-5 Technical Cooperation Program Review at Kelly AFB, TX, 24 Sep - 1 Oct '82.²⁶ Following the successful review, the TCG suggested a technical review in Saudi Arabia in early 1983.²⁷ At the end of the year TCG personnel were trying to get the RSAP to reconsider a decision that an early-1983 review was not necessary.²⁸

PEACE SUN I (RSAP F-15 Aircraft Program) (U)

(U) The PEACE SUN Ferry Plan, F-15 aircraft to Saudi Arabia was developed by the 455th Foreign Military Training Management Squadron. This organization was redesignated as the Tactical Air Command Security Assistance Office (TACSASO) to reflect Tactical Air Command's increased involvement in foreign military sales of advanced tactical aircraft.²⁹ Twenty-four aircraft (17 F-15Cs and 7 F-15Ds) were delivered to King Abdulaziz and King Fahad Air Bases between 1 Jul and 31 Dec 82 (2 on 1 Aug, 1 on 11 Aug plus 3 each on 12 Sep, 18 Sep, 23 Oct, 6 Nov and 20 Nov). The six training aircraft were delivered from Luke APB on 28 Aug 82.³⁰

(U) King Fahad Air Base was activated on 31 Jul 82.³¹ Operational set up and check out of the second RSAP F-15 simulator at King Fahad Air Base was completed on

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15 Jul 82. As of 15 Dec 82, approximately 14,271

requisitions had been processed against PEACE SUN I simulated maintenance SPT of which 11,154 or 994 had been shipped by sources of supply for aggregation at Goodyear. The above numbers include 990 or 1003 of critical (bench stock) requisitions. Sources of supply have also shipped approximately 972 of the support equipment requisitions processed against PEACE SUN support equipment case SPT.

(U) Amendment 3 to the PEACE SUN I LOA was implemented on 15 Jul 82. This amendment provides 181 sets of conformal fuel tanks, 1177 air-to-air missiles and related support.

(U) The first F-15 production dispersal kit containers arrived Dhahran, Saudi Arabia on 27 Jul 82. The International Logistics Center Project Officer and a Tactical Air Command team assisted the RSAF in building and installing a container control system. The initial F-15 dispersal kit build-up plan for subsequent kits was completed.

(U) PEACE SUN Program Management Review No. 5, which was scheduled for 13-17 Sep 82, was cancelled by the RSAF. Existing PEACE SUN issues were resolved between RSAF and USAF representatives at HQ RSAF in Riyadh on 11-14 Sep 82.³⁵

(U) Major Saial Mirza (RSAF/13th Squadron) flew the RSAF requested F-15 Tactical Electronics Warfare Systems (TEWS) ~~confidential~~ flight on 3 Sep 82. The TEWS flight was

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flown in RSAF F-15C, Serial Number 80-0080, on the electronic warfare range at Eglin AFB, Florida, and lasted 1.5 hours. All signals used were from the RSAF threat list and the appropriate display was received. No problems were encountered during any portion of the flight. Results of the combat flight were ordered to the RSAF in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on 1 Nov 82.³⁷

PEACE SUN II (U)

(U) The PEACE SUN II program, case SR-D-YBM, was accepted by the SAC on 10 Feb 80 and was implemented to AFLC on 29 Feb 80. The program involves a major effort to provide facilities for activation of F-15 operations at King Abdulaziz (KABZ), King Fahad (KFDB) and King Khalid (KKDB) Air Bases. Construction involves modification of existing facilities plus erection of new buildings at each base.³⁸

(U) The status of contracts awarded under the PEACE SUN II program at the end of Dec 82 was as follows:³⁹

King Abdulaziz Air Base

<u>Contract</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Status</u>
A-1	Site Preparation	Completed 14 Jun 80
A-1A	Missile Buildup Rd	Completed 11 Jan 81

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B Priority 1 Facilities Essentially complete. Facilities are in use. Work on ramp extension was extended to Apr 83 and USMTM/MCAIR hangar contract was added to extend this package completion date to 11 Feb 84.

B-2 Administrative Bldg Completed 2 Oct 82.

C Priority 2/3 Facilities Only 10% complete, contractor well behind schedule.

D Engine Test Stand (Supp) Contract was awarded on 26 Jul 82.

G Mission Enhancement Facilities Contract awarded 21 May 82. Only 12% complete. Contractor behind schedule.

P Interim Power Completed 15 Sep 82.

T Telephones Telephones being installed as facilities become available. 69% of contract package complete.

King Fahad Air Base

A-3 Staff Housing Completed except for technical discrepancies.

B Priority 1 Facilities Approximately 99% complete. The exterior architectural concrete finishes are poor quality. Repair work proceeding under the supervision of the Corps of Engineers.

C Priority 2/3 Facilities Approximately 63% complete but contractor is behind schedule on some projects.

E Engine Test Stand (SEPP) Contract was awarded on 26 Jul 82.

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G Mission Enhancement Contract awarded 1 Mar 82. 23% of construction is in place.

T Telephones Telephones being installed as facilities become available. 21% of contract package completed.

King Khalid Air Base

A-1 Site Preparation Terminated at 97% complete on 22 Jul 81. To be finished by "B" contractor.

A-2 Staff Housing Completed 11 Jun 81.

B Priority 1 Facilities Contractor behind schedule with 55% complete. Progress is slow.

C Priority 2/3 Facilities Contractor 29% complete and having management, labor and material problems.

D Engine Test Stand (SUPT) Contract was awarded on 26 Jul 82.

G Mission Enhancement Facilities Contract awarded 20 Mar 82. Minimum construction to date.

Summary

(U) At the end of Dec 82, the KAAB "B" contractor had completed most of the work on PEACE SUN II facilities. King Khalid Air Base "B" contract package was also essentially complete. Repair work was in progress on the exterior architectural concrete finishes which were poor quality. The King Khalid Air Base "B" contractor continued to experience problems with site productivity and material shortages resulting in schedule slippage. Preliminary contingency planning for joint occupancy was accomplished to

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provide priority facilities for aircraft delivery in Jul 83. The "C" package contractor at King Fahad has completed 53% of his contract. In contrast, the "C" package contractors at KAAB and KRAF have completed only 49% and 24% of their contract commitments. At KAAB only one line item was projected for completion within the dates established in the Novation Agreement of 23 Jun 82. At KRAF the "C" package contractor was still hampered by a lack of manpower and materials. Minimal construction had occurred on the "C" contractor packages. Telephone installations were continuing at KAAB and KRAF as facilities became available with 63% and 21% completed respectively.⁴⁰

PEACE SUN III 193

(U) Chief PEACE SUN approved the move of Logistic Support Group (LSG) Headquarters activities from Al Khabar to Riyadh. The initial move increment was completed on 30 Nov 82. The remaining personnel will be relocated in the summer of 1983.⁴¹ Chief PEACE SUN approved the transfer of \$1.6M from the Contingency Case, SR-D-YDK, to the Contractor Technical Case, SR-D-YBB, for the maintenance of new PEACE SUN III General Purpose Vehicles for the period of 1 Dec 82 through 15 Feb 85.⁴²

(U) The KRAF and USAF have an agreement for the delivery of F-15 aircraft to Saudi Arabia as they become available from production facilities. This will result in delivery of all 60 aircraft purchased prior to the activation of KRAF in Jul 83. Aircraft are being delivered

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to KAFB and EPDAB. A second part of the agreement was that contractor manpower for KRAF would not be expedited to support expanded operations at KAFB.⁴³ The USAF and RCAF met in Dec 82 to combine the Nov 82 PEACE SUN III Program Description (PD) with the Statement of Work (SOW) for the contract with McDonnell Douglas Services, Inc. (MDS). The review resulted in a consolidated PD/SOW.⁴⁴ The RCAF rejected the \$11M not-to-exceed proposal by MDS to put the Combat Readiness Plan (CRP) on contract and advised USAF they wanted to go back to the RFP. The USAF and RCAF met in Dec 82 and reached agreement on RFP wording.⁴⁵

PEACE SUN IV (Update) (U)

(U) Of the 235 RCAF maintenance technicians programmed to receive F-15 C/D aircraft systems maintenance training in COMUS, 229 successfully completed the entire training program and have returned to Saudi Arabia, and six were eliminated from training for the following reasons: (1) one for academic difficulty; (2) two for medical reasons; (3) two for disciplinary reasons; and (4) one was self-eliminated. The total attrition rate for this portion of the PEACE SUN IV program was 2.6%.⁴⁶

(U) Of the nine RCAF officers originally programmed to receive Field Training Detachment (FTD) and counterpart TAC F-15 training in aircraft maintenance skills, three completed their COMUS training. The remaining six officer training spaces were filled by non-commissioned officer

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(HCO) personnel. Of the six RSAP BCO student inputs, one Navigation and one Avionics skill entry completed CONUS training. A total of four, two Navigation and two Avionics skill student entries, are currently in CONUS training.⁴⁷

PEACE SENTINEL (U)

(U) The ~~PEACE SENTINEL I~~ LOA was ~~developed to provide two~~ F-15C attrition aircraft to be stored in CONUS and delivered to the RSAP to replace F-15 aircraft damaged beyond repair. The RSAP requested and the Secretary of Defense concurred with the purchase of one F-15C and one F-15B ~~vice two~~ F-15C attrition aircraft.⁴⁸ The F-15 System Program Office provided ~~RSAP~~ direction to proceed on Contract Change Proposal 263 entitled, "USAF/PEACE SENTINEL aircraft Conversion".⁴⁹

PEACE SENTINEL (U)

(U) The USAF formally implemented the PEACE SENTINEL I LOA on 15 Jul 82 following RSAP acceptance on 30 Jun 82.⁵⁰ USAF activities subsequent to the implementation through the end of 1982 were associated with working out the myriad of details associated with the aircraft acquisition, development of the Concept of Operations, Training Concept/Plan and Manning Concept and the integration of these plans/concepts into program descriptions. There were two major USAF/RSAP meetings during the last half of 1982, a review primarily to discuss operational, training and manning concepts in Saudi Arabia on 13 Sep 82⁵¹ and a

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former PEACE SENTINEL Review in Washington, D.C., 25-28 Oct 92.⁵² The Oct review followed an RSAP orientation visit to Hanscom AFB, Tinker AFB and Boeing Aircraft Corporation.⁵³ By the end of the year program descriptions for PEACE SENTINEL I (Research Acquisition), PEACE SENTINEL II (Training) and PEACE SENTINEL III (Contractor Maintenance and Support Services) were in Saudi Arabia for presentation to the RSAP or in final stages of approval. USAF objectives at the end of the year were to provide PEACE SENTINEL II and III IOA's to the RSAP no earlier than Mar 93.⁵⁴

(U) Facility construction, an RSAP responsibility, was identified as a major problem by the RSAP dictating the establishment of an interim operating location at Riyadh. USAF studies/surveys to determine the full impact of an interim operating location were being planned at the end of the year.

PEACE QUERY (U)

(U) PEACE QUERY is the nickname for the Saudi Arabian Government's acquisition of the Mark XII Mode 4 Identification Friend or Foe Selective Identification Function (IFF/SIF) system (commercial equivalent). This system will help enable the RSAP, Saudi Arabian Land Forces (SALF) and the Royal Saudi Naval Forces (RSNF) to identify friendly aircraft operating in Saudi Arabian airspace. An IOA is in development that will provide for design, development, production and

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is counter installation and support of the IFF/SIF system. Five million dollars of PEACE SENTINEL Communication Security funds, subcase SR-D-SJW, were transferred/loaned to Aeronautical Systems Division to initiate PEACE QUERY.⁵⁶ This action was necessary to protect PEACE SENTINEL requirements and will be repaid after the signing of the PEACE QUERY LOA.

PEACE QUIET (U)

(U) PEACE QUIET is the name given the RSAP program requested program for a narrow band security voice device (SVD) telephonic communication system. The United States Government (USG) was asked to provide a demonstration test, acquisition and contractor logistics support for 59 commercially equivalent SVD units. In-Kingdom demonstration tests of operational units were conducted on 16-25 Oct 82 by Technical Communications Corporation (TCC) and Rockwell - Collins Company.⁵⁷ Both devices, TCC/CSO-903 and Collins/FP10 qualified in the demonstration tests.⁵⁸ However, procurement of the original 59 SVDs was terminated because the RSAP was designated as lead service for the selection and procurement of secure voice communication systems for the Saudi Arabian Armed Forces.⁵⁹ The RSAP requested the PEACE QUIET LOA be modified to reflect an initial purchase of 80 SVDs.⁶⁰

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Munitions (U)

(U) A U.S. Air Force meeting was held 14-15 Oct 82 at Hill AFB, Utah, to review and discuss issues and problems regarding the RSAF munitions program. A decision was made to hold quarterly reviews due to the magnitude of the RSAF munitions program and the amount of activity. These reviews will be scheduled in Jun, Jun, Sep, and Dec in order to provide current status of the RSAF munitions program on a quarterly basis. The semi-annual USAF/RSAF review will be scheduled, if possible, to complement two of these quarterly reviews. ⁶¹

(U) The RSAF advised that they wanted 300 of their requested 1000 inert MK-82 bombs delivered in-kind, by the most expeditious means, to avoid a training stoppage. ⁶² Air delivery of 300 inert MK-82s was accomplished in Dec 82 and 702 inert MK-82s were delivered to the Freight Forwarder at Wilmington, N. C. and scheduled to depart 4 Jan 83 aboard vessel Saudi Mecca. ⁶³

(U) In anticipation of an early Jan 83 joint USAF/RSAF munitions meeting, a USAF meeting was held 1-3 Dec 82 to review open action items and establish a coordinated USAF response for unresolved issues. ⁶⁴

Munitions Requirements (U)

(U) P&A for 2,870 F7U-110B Fuses, requested by the RSAF has been received. However, the only source for these fuses is U.S. inventory and it has been determined that the F7U-110B is not releasable at this time. ⁶⁵ P&A for 1,000

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DSD-21/B Active Optical Target Director has been received and an LOA with an expiration date of 28 Jan 83 was countersigned 1 Oct 82.⁶⁶ Mentions requirements for which PMA has been requested, are as follows: (1) Fuse MK-303, 60; (2) Head MK-8, 60; (3) Motor MK-17, 120;⁶⁷ and (4) Powder PU-1/B, 2200.⁶⁸

(Updated 82)

(U) In accordance with an RSAF request, the development of a Rapid Runway Repair (RRR) TAFT LOA was cancelled. On 18 Aug 82, the RSAF advised HQ USAF/PRIS of their decision to procure RRR equipment and training from the United Kingdom.⁶⁹

(U) As reported in the previous Semi-Annual History HQ USAF/PRIS developed three LOAs to provide CONUS training, for the RSAF, during FY83. One LOA, designated SR-D-TEP/TEG, contained all technical training needs at an estimated total cost of \$2,181,184. The second LOA, designated SR-D-TEH/TEL, included only UPT/F-5 training requirements at an estimated cost of \$27,332,842. The third LOA, designated SR-D-TEK/TEE, provided flying/aircrew training and Professional Military Education (PME) at an estimated cost of \$13,725,242. All three LOAs had an expiration date of 28 Sep 82. However, at RSAF request, the expiration date of all three LOAs was extended to 28 Oct 82.⁷⁰ LOA SR-D-TEH/TEL was accepted by the SAC on 15 Sep 82 and implemented on 5 Nov 82.⁷¹ LOA SR-D-TEK/TEL was accepted by the SAC on 4 Oct 82 and implemented on 16 Nov

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82. LQA⁷² SR-D-TEP/TAC was accepted by the SAG on 19 Oct 82 and implemented on 22 Nov 82.⁷³

(U) On 5 Sep 82, USAPSE/USAF advised the USAF that the RSAP had requested SR-D-NFA (C-119 OPA TAFT) be cancelled due to high cost.⁷⁴ However, subsequent RSAP reassessment of this TAFT requirement resulted in an RSAP decision not to cancel the proposed LQA, which was in-kingdom for acceptance and signature.⁷⁵ Therefore, in response to an RSAP request, the expiration date of SR-D-NFA was extended from 15 Oct 82 to 30 Nov 82.⁷⁶ A second extension of SR-D-NFA was authorized on 1 Dec 82. The C-119 OPA TAFT, LQA SR-D-NFA, was finally accepted and signed by the SAG on 11 Dec 82 at the estimated total case value of \$1,514,439.⁷⁷

(E) In response to an RSAP request, reported in the previous Semi-Annual History, HQ USAF/PRIS prepared and processed Amendment No. 1 (DD Form 1513-1) to FMS case SR-D-TCU, to extend the F-5 PTR OPA TAFT coverage for an additional three years. Amendment No. 1 to SR-D-TCU was tendered to the RSAP on 12 Jul 82. However, so that there would be no break in TAFT service for the RSAP during the acceptance phase of the 1513-1 amendment process, HQ USAF/PRIS took the following actions: (1) added the personnel manning required to extend the F-5 PTR OPA TAFT coverage to the basic case, SR-D-TCU; and (2) processed DD Form 1513-2 modifications that transferred excess funds from nine other training cases to case SR-D-TCU. The movement of

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these excess funds to case SR-D-TCU was to provide for short term financing of the initial TAFT extension effort pending acceptance of Amendment No. 1.⁷⁸

(U) Subsequent to tendering Amendment No. 1 to SR-D-TCU, it was determined that "In-Country Support Services and Dependent schooling" for the F-5 FTR-GPs TAFT extension would be funded under POLCE HAWK VIII rather than by Amendment No. 1. The deletion of these two funding requirements and the addition of excess funds to the basic case required that HQ USAF/PAC prepare, process and tender a new/revised Amendment No. 1 to SR-D-TCU in order to reflect the adjusted funding requirements for the TAFT extension. Therefore, a new Amendment No. 1 to FMS case SR-D-TCU was processed. Notification was issued cancelling the original Amendment No. 1.⁷⁹

(U) As a result of recent Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) instructions, all extensions of TAFT services beyond the time period funded in the original case will require the development of a new LOA, in lieu of DD Form 1513-1 amendment action; a procedure previously authorized. Consequently, the revised Amendment No. 1 to FMS case SR-D-TCU, that had been prepared by HQ USAF/BRIS, and was undergoing the coordination process, will be restructured into a new F-5 Instructor Pilot (IP) TAFT LOA that will extend the TAFT coverage originally requested under FMS case SR-D-TCU. The FMS case designation assigned to the new LOA is SR-D-YPJ.⁸⁰

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(U) The RSAF have officially requested that the Supply Advisor TAPT, LOA SR-D-TED, be extended to provide coverage for an additional two years.⁸¹ HQ USAF/PRIS has initiated action to develop a new LOA to satisfy the RSAF request. The personnel manning under this proposed LOA will remain as previously established for this TAPT and will provide TAPT coverage in Saudi Arabia through Jul 85, for a total of six manyears. The lead case designator assigned to the new LOA is SR-D-YFJ.⁸²

(U) The RSAF have formally requested an LOA to provide a two-year extension of the three-man F-5 Instructor Pilot (IP) TAPT currently under FMS case SR-D-TDR.⁸³ HQ USAF/PRIS has initiated action to develop a new LOA to satisfy the RSAF request. The personnel manning requirements under this proposed new LOA will remain as presently established and implemented under FMS case SR-D-TED. Therefore, the personnel assignment flow of TAPT members under this new F-5 IP TAPT LOA will be time-phased to coincide with the existing replacement schedule of those F-5 IPs completing tours under FMS case SR-D-TDR. This manning continuity will provide uninterrupted coverage in Saudi Arabia from 1 Sep 83 through 1 Dec 85, for a total manning requirement of six manyears.⁸⁴

(U) HQ USAF/PRIS has furnished the RSAF with a proposal that recommends the consolidation of the three USAF F-5 IP manpower spaces, allocated to the extension of FMS case SR-D-TDR, under the new F-5 IP TAPT LOA, SR-D-YFJ.

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RSAP concurrence/non-concurrence of this proposal is required prior to proceeding with the preparation of replacement LOA for SR-D-TDR.⁸⁵

(U) The RSAP have formally requested an LOA to provide a two-year extension of the F-15 IP TAFT currently under FMS case SR-D-TDY.⁸⁶ HQ USAF/PRIS has taken action to prepare a new F-15 IP TAFT LOA to satisfy RSAP request. The personnel manning required to provide an additional two-year extension of the F-15 IP TAFT will continue to consist of eight USAF F-15 IP Administrative Specialists. The FMS case identifier for this new TAFT LOA is SR-D-YFL. The personnel selected to satisfy this TAFT requirement will provide continued coverage in Saudi Arabia from Dec 83 through Jul 87.⁸⁷

(U) The SALF have officially requested an LOA to provide a two year extension of Language Training Detachment (LTD) coverage currently being provided under FMS case SR-D-TDV. HQ USAF/PRIS has initiated preparation of new LTD LOA to satisfy SALF request. The personnel manning required to provide an additional two-year extension of the LTD will continue to consist of one GS-9 and two GS-7 English Language Instructors. The FMS case identifier for this new LTD LOA is SR-D-TDV. The personnel assignment schedule will be the same as presently established for the LTD personnel under FMS case SR-D-TDV, and will extend the present LTD coverage in Saudi Arabia from Jun 83 through Jun 85, for a total funding requirement of six manyears.⁸⁸

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(U) The USAF have formally requested the services of a Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management Mobile Training Team (MTT) to provide USAF personnel responsible for the management of FMS programs, with an understanding of the FMS process. The MTT will require thirty military and two civilians. FMS-101, will be located at Al MAF, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The MTT will be funded under Blanket Order Training Case SR-D-TEK/TEU.⁸⁹ The cost estimate for the MTT is \$44,200.⁹⁰

(U) The programmed training requirements in FMS training case SR-D-TEU/TEU have exceeded the LOA value by approximately 65%. This sharp increase is the result of the addition of sixteen amended Undergraduate Pilot Training/F-5 training spaces to this case. It is anticipated that the LOA value of case SR-D-TEU will have to be increased by an estimated \$17.8 million, through DD Form 1533-1 amendment action, in order to reconcile this existing funding shortfall.⁹¹

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FOOTNOTES (U)

1. SPFI CDRL, Sequence No. A005 (U), Subject: USAF LOA Status/Amendments/Financial Analysis, dated 20 Dec 82.
2. HQ USAF/PRIS message (U) 171606Z Nov 82, Subject: Case Initiative.
3. USAF/C message (U) 361375Z Oct 82, Subject: Extension of Westinghouse Maintenance Services.
4. SPFI/CDRL message (U) 072800Z Oct 82, Subject: PEACE PULSE VI LOA Request.
5. Minutes, (U) Subject: PEACE PULSE PWR No. 4, dated 7 Dec 82.
6. HQ USAF/PRIS message (U) 151800Z Dec 82, Subject: Improving Spares Delivery.
7. DD Form 1513, SR-D-DFW, PEACE SHIELD Letter of Offer, (U) dated 8 Jul 82.
8. HQ USAF/PRIS message (U) 302030Z Nov 82, Subject: PEACE SHIELD LOA Extension, SR-D-DFW.
9. BDM CDRL, Sequence No. A013 (U), Subject: Unshipped Requisitions List, dated 30 Jun 82.
10. DD Form 1513-2 SR-D-SCA (U), dated 5 Aug 82.
11. DD Form 1513-2 SR-D-GAN (U), dated 5 Aug 82.
12. PEACE SUN/PEACE HAWK Executive Briefing Book (U), dated 22 Dec 82.
13. SPFI CDRL, Sequence No. A004 (U), Subject: PEACE HAWK Program Status, dated 20 Dec 82.
14. SPFI CDRL, Sequence No. A007 (U), Subject: PEACE HAWK Program Status, dated 20 Dec 82.
15. SPFI CDRL, Sequence No. A009 (U), Subject: PEACE HAWK Program Status, dated 20 Dec 82.
16. USAF/PRIS Letter of Transmittal (U), dated 25 May 82.
17. US/ITM/DAF Message (U) 220840Z Dec 82, Subject: FMS case SR-D-QNL.
18. AFPLC-ILC/SR Message (U) 061546Z Oct 82, Subject: FMS case SR-D-QAL.

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19. AFPC-ILC/SR Message (U) 291935Z Feb 82, Subject: PMS case ONL-Nonstandard Support.
20. AFPC-ILC/SR Message (U) 171330Z Nov 82, Subject: Expiration of PMS case ONL-ONL.
21. CSIS, Monthly Status/Progress Reports (B) dated 31 Aug and 29 Oct 82.
22. AFPC-ILC/SRP Message (U) 191530Z Oct 82, Subject: Contract F41608-81-C-1610- Monthly Status/Progress Report - Country Standard Item Support.
23. DMM/MMSPT Message (U) 102110Z Nov 82, Subject: CSIS Country Standard Item Support Contract F41608-81-C-1618 Report Status.
24. DMM/MMSPT Message (U) 251400Z Oct 82, Subject: F-5 Nose Gear Defect.
25. DMM/MMSPT Message (U) 152100Z Oct 82, Subject: Request for Cost Data, Modification of No Position Nose Gear Electrical Circuits, F-5E/F ACFT, TCG Project SA-1082-050.
26. SA-AIC/MI Message (B) 061635Z Oct 82, Subject: Monthly Activity Report for Sep 83.
27. DMM/MMSFD Message (B) 291345Z Oct 82, Subject: Proposed F-5 TCG Review in Saudi Arabia, 1983.
28. DMM/MMSPT Message (U) 281815Z Dec 82, Subject: Proposed F-5 TCG Review in Saudi Arabia, 1983.
29. HQ TAC/DO Letter (B) 13 Nov 82, Subject: Tactical Air Command Security Assistance Program.
30. LGS/LSG Message (B) 220842Z Nov 82, Subject: PEACE SUN Arrivals.
31. LSG/PCS Message (U) 180530Z Jul 82, Subject: F-15 Beddown.
32. Goodyear Aerospace Corporation Program Schedule (U) for PEACE SUN F-15 Flight Simulators -- Jul 82.
33. AF/PRIS Message (U) 151645Z Jul 82, Subject: PEACE SUN I, SR-D-SFA, Amendment 3 Case Directive.
34. AF/PRIS Message (U) 221505Z Oct 82, Subject: PEACE SUN Action Item AUCINP - Develop a surge kit inventory plan.
35. USAF/PC/CS Message (U) 221100Z Aug 82, Subject: PEACE SUN/PEACE SENTINEL/PEACE SHIELD Visits.

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36. ASD/TAPX Message (U) 092000Z Sep 82, Subject: PEACE SUN Action Item MARZOB.
37. HQ/PRIS Message (U) 093011Z Nov 82, Subject: PEACE SUN Action Item MARZOB -- Determine if Flight Test of RSAP TEWS could be scheduled.
38. HQ USAF/PAI (Saudi) Letter (U), Subject: FMS case SR-D-57A, dated 20 Feb 82.
39. PEACE SUN/PEACE HAWK Executive Briefing Book (U), dated 22 Dec 82.
40. Ibid.
41. LSG/CC Message (U) 081105Z Dec 82, Subject: Monthly LSG Commander's Update.
42. LSG/LCS Message (U) 291335Z Nov 82, Subject: PEACE SUN GPV Maintenance.
43. Minutes, (U) PEACE SUN Issues, 11-14 Sep 82.
44. Minutes, (U) PD/SGM Review, 11-15 Dec 82.
45. Minutes, (U) F-15 REP, 7 Dec 82.
46. SPFI CDRL, Sequence No. A010 (U), Subject: Executive Summary, dated 5 Dec 82.
47. Air Training Command (ATC) Country Project Record (Saudi Arabia) (U), 23 Dec 82.
48. SEC/DEF Message (U) 240049Z Sep 82, Subject: Request for amendment to PEACE SUN V LOA.
49. ASD/TAPT Message (U) 061945Z Oct 82, Subject: F-15C/F-15D Aircraft exchange between PEACE SUN V and USAF.
50. HQ USAF/PAI Message 151415Z Jul 82, Subject: Case Directive, AMET I, FMS case SR-D-57A (PEACE SENTINEL I).
51. Minutes, (U) PEACE SENTINEL I Review, 14-15 Sep 82.
52. Minutes, (U) PEACE SENTINEL Program Review, 25-28 Oct 82.
53. HQ USAF/PRIS Message (U) 082855Z Oct 82, Subject: RSAP PEACE SENTINEL/PEACE SHIELD Visit to CONUS.
54. SPFI CDRL, Sequence No. A004 (U), Subject: PEACE SENTINEL PROGRAM STATUS, 31 Dec 82.

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55. HQ USAF/PRIS Message (U) 201650Z Dec 82, Subject: PEACE SENTINEL Interim Main Operating Base (IMOB) Site Survey.
56. AFSC/AFM Message (U) 221510Z Dec 82, Subject: PEACE QUERRY Support for PEACE SENTINEL.
57. HQ ESD/FA Message (U) 222150Z Sep 82, Subject: Request Travel Clearance.
58. USAFSEC/IC Message (U) 151205Z Dec 82, Subject: Cancellation of PEACE QUIET Program.
59. Ibid.
60. USAFSEC/IC Message (U) 200825Z Dec 82, Subject: REAF Secure Voice Requirements.
61. Minutes, (U) Royal Saudi Air Force (RSAP) Munitions Program/Problems, 14-15 Oct 82.
62. USAF/TCW Message (U) 141340Z Nov 82, Subject: Expedited Delivery of Empty MK-82 Bombs.
63. OC-AIC Message (U) 241750Z Dec 82, Subject: Delivery of MK-82 Practice Bombs FMS case SR-D-AMV.
64. Minutes, (U) Royal Saudi Air Force (RSAP) Munitions Program/Problems, 1-3 Dec 82.
65. HQ USAF/PRIS Message (U) 201743Z Sep 82, Subject: Release/Flt of BMD-110/B Fuze.
66. DR Form 1515 SR-D-AFP (U), countersigned 1 Oct 82.
67. HQ USAF/PRIS Message (U) 131550Z Dec 82, Subject: Request for Price and Availability (P&A) data.
68. HQ USAF/PRIS Message (U) 131530Z Dec 82, Subject: Request for Price and Availability (P&A) data.
69. USAFSEC/LGD Message (U) 181700Z Aug 82, Subject: REAF Rapid Runway Repair.
70. HQ USAF/PRIS Message (U) 211423Z Sep 82, Subject: FMS cases SR-D-TEP, TEH, and TEK.
71. HQ USAF/PRIS Message (U) 052100Z Nov 82, Subject: Implementation of FMS case SR-D-TEH.
72. HQ USAF/PRIS Message (U) 161805Z Nov 82, Subject: Implementation of FMS Case SR-D-TEK.

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73. HQ USAF/PRIS Message (U) 221005Z Nov 82, Subject: Extension of FMS case SR-D-TED.
74. USAFSEC/DAF Message (U) 031702Z Sep 82, Subject: FMS case SR-D-TFA, C-130 Tactical Operations TAFT.
75. USAFSEC/DAF Message (U) 100800Z Oct 82, Subject: FMS case SR-D-TFA, C-130 Tactical Operations TAFT.
76. HQ USAF/PRIS Message (U) 151915Z Oct 82, Subject: C-130 TAC Ops TAFT, FMS case SR-D-TFA.
77. HQ USAF/PRIS Message (U) 081500Z Dec 82, Subject: C-130 TAC Ops TAFT, FMS case SR-D-TFA.
78. HQ USAF/PRIS Message (U) 152800Z Sep 82, Subject: Amendment No. 1 (IP Case 1513-1), FMS case SR-D-TED -- Extension of F-5 PTR Ops TAFT.
79. Ibid.
80. HQ USAF/PRIS Message (U) 162105Z Dec 82, Subject: Extension of F-5 and F-15 Instructor Pilot (IP) TAFTs under FMS cases SR-D-TCU, SR-D-TDR and SR-D-TDY.
81. USAFSEC/DAF Message (U) 180830Z Oct 82, Subject: FMS case SR-D-TED.
82. HQ USAF/PRIS Message (U) 171600Z Nov 82, Subject: Extension of USAF Supply Advisor TAFT for Saudi Arabia, FMS case SR-D-TED.
83. USAFSEC/DAF Message (U) 081515Z Dec 82, Subject: Extension of F-5 and F-15 Instructor Pilot TAFTs.
84. HQ USAF/PRIS Message (U) 111500Z Dec 82, Subject: Request for Pricing and Availability (P&A).
85. HQ USAF/PRIS Message (U) 162105Z Dec 82, Subject: Extension of F-5 and F-15 Instructor Pilot (IP) TAFTs under FMS cases SR-D-TCU, SR-D-TDR and SR-D-TDY.
86. USAFSEC/DAF Message (U) 081545Z Dec 82, Subject: Extension of F-5 and F-15 Instructor Pilot TAFTs.
87. HQ USAF/PRIS Letter (U), Subject: Request for Pricing and Availability (P&A) Data, dated 23 Dec 82.
88. USNORTHCOM/ASST-7 Message (U) 280832Z Nov 82, Subject: English Language Training Detachment (LTD), FMS case SR-D-TDY.
89. CHUSMTH Message (U) 071330Z Sep 82, Subject: Request for USNORTHCOM Mobile Training Team (MTT).

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90. HQ DDIR/ACIS Letter (U); Subject: Request for Planning
and Review (P&R) Data.

91. TDRM/DM Message (U) 021975 Dec 82, Subject: FMS
Case SA-D-128/129

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CHAPTER VII
EUROPE/NAFC DIVISION

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Europe/NATO Division

Introduction (U)

(U) The Europe/NATO Division had ~~one~~ personnel loss and one gain during this period, and is currently comprised of ~~one~~ professional staff and four clerical personnel.

Austria (U)

(U) Current Foreign Military Sales (FMS) with the Austrian Air Force amount to less than \$3 million for 21 cases. Austria has no major Security Assistance (SA) programs with the United States Air Force (USAF).

Belgium (U)

(U) The Government of Belgium remains active in the FMS environment with approximately 50 FMS cases valued at \$1.9 billion. The largest portion of these funds (\$1.79 billion) is devoted to the F-16 HARVEST PARTNER II program.

(U) The most interesting development in the Belgian FMS program is the request for a Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) for a follow-on buy of 44 additional P-16s. ^{2/} The original case called for 116 aircraft to be purchased under a coproduction arrangement. The follow-on case is still undergoing difficult negotiations concerning the continuing coproduction agreements.

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(U) Belgium continues to participate in many smaller FMS programs such as the F-16 supply support arrangements. ^{3/}

(U) FY 83 FMS Training ^{4/} for Belgium consists of quotas for a total of 5 students in Defense Security Assistance Management, Electronic Warfare, Weather Equipment, Flight Safety, Technical Instructor and Language Instructor courses estimated at approximately \$25,000. Pilot training requirements are met through participation in the Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training (ENJJPT) program.

Canada (U)

(U) Canada has remained active in FMS primarily through AFLC ILC logistic support purchases. The joint project PEACE TOWER (between Canadian Forces and the USAF) for Region Operation Control Centers (ROCCs) continues; case value is near \$43 million.

(U) FY 83 FMS training ^{2/} for Canada consists of quotas for approximately 100 students in various courses including Electronic Warfare Operations, Defense Security Assistance Management, Experimental Test Pilot, Flight Test Engineer, F-5E FWIC, Flight Nurse, Air Command and Staff College, Air War College, Space Systems, Flight Safety, and Air Intelligence. The estimated value is approximately \$1,350,000.

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Denmark (U)

(U) Denmark has slightly increased its FMS involvement over last year's figures. There are approximately 80 Danish FMS cases with a total value of \$1.04 billion.

(U) As one of the European Participating Governments (EPG), Denmark's largest FMS involvement continues to be the F-16 coproduction program (HARVEST PARTNER II F-16B/58 aircraft). 5/

Although no official request has been made, the Danish Air Force is reportedly preparing to ask for a follow-on buy of a small number of additional F-16s.

(U) Denmark has several smaller FMS programs such as the F-16 supply support case. 1/

(U) FY 83 FMS training 2/ for Denmark consists of quotas for a total of 50 students in G-130 Aircrew, Squadron Officer School, H-3 Pilot Qualification, Undergraduate Navigator, Electronic Warfare Operations, Flight Safety, Defense Security Assistance Management, Aerospace Medicine, Air War College and Contract Administration courses. Total estimated value is approximately \$670,000. 3/ That training requirements are met through participation in the ENJJPT program.

Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training (ENJJPT)

(U) ENJJPT is a cooperative undergraduate pilot and pilot instructor training (UPT and PIT) program that has been in development since 1973. ENJJPT began operations on

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1 October 1981 at Sheppard AFB, Texas, and is the most significant project of its type that has been undertaken among allies during peacetime. Training allied pilots together will do a great deal to further enhance rationalization, interoperability, and readiness. The nations involved in the program are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States. ^{9/} The program is based on the principles of proportionate sharing of program costs and proportionate instructor pilot (IP) manning. The US share of the cost, and funds requested for FY 84, amount to \$52.1 million. The Sheppard AFB program is the short-term solution (through 1991) for providing joint NATO fighter pilot training. The ENLJPT Working Group which developed and planned the operation at Sheppard AFB is now developing the plans for a long-term solution (beyond 1991). The long-term solution will consider a single base, possible European site, and include lead-in fighter training. The current operation is managed by a multinational steering committee and will continue until the long-term solution is implemented.

(D) During the planning stages for the short-term solution, it was anticipated that the ENLJPT pilot production would increase steadily to 320 by FY 87. Recent events, however, make that growth figure doubtful. The Netherlands participated in the program with 49 student entries in FY 82, but due to budgetary constraints have been forced to reduce entries for FY 83/84

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to 22. This has had a significant impact on expected program growth and will result in less than programmed production in the out years.

(U) While program growth will be less than expected, continued US involvement and participation is paramount to the success of ENJPT. Without US participation, which will be kept constant at 100 student entries per year, ENJPT would not be most effective for the remaining nations and the program would collapse. Serious problems would be created for nations like Germany who are programming all of their student pilots into ENJPT. Further, lack of US participation would undermine current efforts by the US to urge NATO nations to increase their defense spending.

(U) On 23 October 1982, the first fighter class (Class 83-01) graduated. Of the 15 US students who entered with the class in October 1981, 14 received wings as USAF pilots. Other graduates included 11 Germans and 4 Norwegians. All US graduates were fighter, attack, reconnaissance qualified, adding credibility to the quality of training received in the fighter pilot oriented program.

(U) Due to the inability of some nations to provide their fair share of IPs for the program, the US originally committed 64 additional IPs over its proportionate share to fill shortfall IP positions. (The additional 64 positions were fully reimbursable from the nations with the shortfall). Therefore, the US was

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building to a total presence of 196 IPs at Sheppard AFB (132 required; 64 shortfalls). The Netherlands reduction of student entries, however, created an excess IP situation and the US has reduced its total IP commitment for the program to 174 in order to balance the IP/student ratio.

(U) Overall, the program is progressing very well with exceptional cooperation from the user nations. There are no significant obstacles in the foreseeable future which would prevent a successful program throughout the short-term solution.

France (U)

(U) The French PMS program constitutes 30 open cases amounting to \$63.5 million. Currently, there are no major items of equipment sales.

(U) France signed an LOA ^{10/} for the purchase of an AN/MPQ-71 Multiple Threat Emitter Simulator. This \$16.2 million sale is part of the hardware procurement of the Aircrew Electronic Warfare Tactics Facility (AEWTF). France has requested Price and Availability (P&A) data on the AN/MPQ-71 AAA radar simulator for their second site. The total cost for the French portion of the AEWTF is estimated to be \$74.8 million.

(U) The US/French Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on joint research and development of a modernized C-135 tanker is about to be completed. ^{11/} This MOU covered the development phase while the production phase is being executed using a series of

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annual FMS cases. Estimated cost to reengine the 11 French aircraft is \$275 million. The first converted aircraft was completed on 22 June 1982 and is now undergoing operational testing.

(U) On 14 March 1982, France requested Boeing to conduct an E-3A demonstration. Boeing leased an Air Force E-3A on 18 June 1982, and conducted three test flights from 28 June to 9 July 1982. The LOA ^{12/} for USAF technical assistance during the demonstration amounted to \$107,635. The tests were very successful and may eventually lead to the purchase of the E-3A.

Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) (U)

(U) The FRG is one of the largest FMS customers in worldwide SA, with more than 350 FMS cases valued at \$1.6 billion. ^{13/} Current significant programs include: PEACE ILLER (Purchase of 488 AGM-65B Maverick missiles); NATO E-3A program; PEACE PEEK (Equipment update of airborne collection platforms, Breguet 1150 "Atlantique" aircraft).

(U) The USAF and German Air Force (GAF) developed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) pertaining to the sale of the 66 F-104G aircraft at Luke AFB, Arizona. ^{14/} The MOA became effective on 20 August 1982. The US Government (USE) bought the GAF F-104G aircraft which were then in turn purchased by Taiwan.

(U) The GAF terminated the Sheppard Agreement 30 September 1982, which provided support for the GAF dedicated UPT program at Sheppard AFB, Texas. The maintenance agreements with Northrop

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to service GAF F-117/r-38 aircraft was renegotiated and now provides support to the EUSPT program. GAF F-17/r-38 aircraft are now supporting that program under the EUSPT MOU and a bilateral MOA between the GAF and USAF.

(U) The GAF F-104 training program at Luke AFB, Arizona will terminate with the last flight and closing ceremonies on 16 March 1983. There will be no follow-on GAF training at Luke AFB and the F-104 aircraft, spares, etc. were sold to Taiwan.

All GAF F-104 equipment will be removed from Luke by 30 September 1983.

(U) GAF continues their F-4 aircraft training at George AFB, California as a dedicated program. The LOA value for the program for FY 83 is \$38.5 million. 15/

(U) The USAF moved the RF-4 Replacement Training Unit to Bergstrom AFB, Texas in FY 82. The GAF continues to train ten basic and four instructor aircrews per year in this program.

(U) The GAF training program for FY 83 includes 14 LOAs valued at more than \$100 million total.

Greece (U)

(U) The Government of Greece (GOG) remains very active with 220 cases valued at about \$773 million. Logistic support through AFPC ILC, and weapon system programs through AFSC, comprise the majority of the current activity.

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(10) The Hellenic Air Force (HAF) is continuing efforts to improve its forces with advanced weapons, additional training aircraft, modernized command and control, and a complete depot capability operated by the Hellenic Aerospace Industry.

(11) The GOG has been in the process of evaluating the operational characteristics of the F-16, F-18, Tornado and Mirage for some time. During October 1982 - January 1983, the GOG formally evaluated proposals by contractors for the F-16C/D, F-18A, Mirage and Tornado aircraft. The number of aircraft to be purchased, including 10 percent two-seaters, is 60 or 100 (11-8), 54 and 6 or 90 and 107 with an option for an additional purchase of 30. To support the acquisition of a new major weapons system by the HAF, the GOG has asked the contractors involved for offset provisions beneficial to the GOG. Included in the HAF evaluation will be in-country assembly, management of components, technology transfer, and export considerations. The HAF has been actively discussing such potential arrangements with representatives of the various companies involved.

(12) In July 1982, the GOG accepted an LCA 16/ for the expansion of its existing PEACE GREEN communications system. The case expands the radio links capacity Line of Sight, Knife Edge Diffraction tropo as well as installs additional multiplex equipment in the already installed and operating independent PEACE GREEN system.

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With acceptance of the basic LOA, the GCS requested an amendment to further expand the system, bringing the total value of the sale to \$10 million.

The GCS currently possesses 100 AGM-65A Maverick missiles. An LOA for an additional 200 Maverick missiles was signed in November 1980.

Italy (U)

(H) FMS activity for the Government of Italy continued to level off during this six month period. There are 31 open cases amounting to approximately \$21.0 million. ¹²⁷ There are still six major items of equipment sales. The majority of cases continue to be for support equipment, publications, spare parts, and training.

Italy is seeking to head a European consortium to coproduce the AGM-65D IIR Maverick for NATO needs.

(U) FY 83 FMS training ^{18/} for Italy consists of quotas for approximately 30 students in Defense Security Assistance Management, Flight Test Engineer, T-38 Lead-In, and Undergraduate Navigator training courses. The estimated value is approximately \$2.1 million. Effective with FY 84, Italian Air Force pilot training requirements will be met through their participation in the ENJPP program.

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NATO (U)

(U) The NATO Worldwide Military Command and Control System hardware deliveries continue on schedule.

(U) The NATO ELD ~~satellite~~ launch is scheduled for October 1983, but it now appears it may be delayed until 1984. The ~~NATO ELD satellite~~ has been cancelled.

(U) NATO has requested an LOM for a SACEUR Secure Voice Conferencing System to link all major NATO commanders with HQ SHAPE via a secure conference loop.

The Netherlands (U)

(U) The Netherlands is the most active of the four EPC in EWS. The Dutch have approximately 100 FMS cases at a total value of ~~2.2 billion~~.

(U) The largest Dutch FMS involvement is with the F-16 reproduction effort (MARKET PARTNER III - \$1.2B/102 aircraft). ^{18/} The original 102 aircraft have been followed by a Dutch request to buy 111 additional F-16s in a series of annual buys. ^{20/} Two of these incremental purchases were signed this past year. The first of this year's LOMs was for 20 aircraft ^{21/} and the second was for 12 aircraft. ^{22/} A request for the remaining follow-on aircraft is expected soon.

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(U) Another major Dutch FMS program continues to be the AIG-131. ^{22/} The Royal Netherlands Air Force (RNLAF) plans to buy 75 pods in a series of incremental purchases. Twenty-six pods have already been bought via FMS. ^{24/} A request for an LOA for the third slice was received during this period and is being processed. ^{25/} Additional requests for modifications to existing AIG-131 equipment ^{26/} and for new equipment ^{27/} to be used as improvements to the AIG-131 are also being worked. (U) The Dutch continue to be very active in other FMS areas such as munitions (M-42 Bombs) ^{28/} and supply support arrangements. ^{29/} (U) FY 83 FMS training ^{30/} for The Netherlands consists of quotas for a total of approximately 20 students in Defense Security Assistance Management, Electronic Warfare Operations, Aerospace Medicine, and Experimental Test Pilot courses at an estimated value of approximately \$300,000. RNLAF pilot training requirements are satisfied through their participation in the ENJTF program.

Norway (U)

(U) Norway has remained active in FMS programs with approximately 95 cases valued at \$1.5 billion. The major source of Norway's FMS involvement continues to be the F-16 coproduction program (HARVEST PARTNER IV - 71.3B/72 aircraft). ^{31/}

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(U) Norway completed a very interesting test program at the Air Force Electronic Warfare Evaluation Simulator during this period. ^{32/} Based on the results of these tests, Norway is evaluating which electronic warfare equipment to buy. Indications are that the Royal Norwegian Air Force (RNOAF) will ask for an LOA for the ~~AWC-1~~ around the end of 1984.

(U) Norway also has smaller FMS cases for such things as the F-16 supply support arrangements. ^{33/}

(U) FY 85 FMS training ^{34/} for Norway consists of quotes for a total of approximately 40 students in C-130 Aircrew, Contract Administration, Defense Security Assistance Management, Aerospace Medicine, Electronic Warfare Operations, Air War College, Personnel Officer, Undergraduate Navigator, Aircraft Maintenance and Terminal Instrument procedures courses. The estimated total value is \$953,000. RNOAF flying training requirements are met through their participation in the ENJJPT program.

Portugal (U)

(U) The Portuguese continue in their efforts to modernize their air force. The USAF was called upon to support the sale of 30 additional A-7 aircraft by providing 19 TP-41 engines to the Navy. ^{35/} Portugal purchased 27 Maverick missiles in 1982. ^{36/}

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Spain (U)

(S) Deliberations of the Spanish Air Force (SAF) for a new fighter resulted in selection of the US Navy F-18.

(S) During September 1982, 18 C-7 aircraft were delivered, completing project ~~PLAN C-7~~.

(U) The PEACE BRIGHT program to modernize the SAF wholesale logistics system continues on schedule. The Requirements and Distribution System operations and maintenance support was purchased through 30 June 1984. 37

Sweden (U)

(U) The Swedish Air Force purchased a Modular Adaptable Radar Simulator (MARS) for electronic countermeasure simulation. 38/ Initial purchase was in 1979. In 1982 spares for the MARS were purchased so that deliveries of both the MARS and its spare coincide. Delivery is expected in late 1985.

(U) Sweden expressed interest in the GBU-15 and Maverick alternate warhead. However, proceedings have been limited to discussions only.

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Switzerland (U)

(U) Current PMS sales with the Swiss Air Force amount to about \$734 million for 42 cases. The major PMS program for the Swiss is the purchase of F-5E aircraft.

(U) On 19 Oct 82 the Swiss purchased 381 AGM-65B Mavericks and support equipment from the USAF.

(U) The Swiss continue to work with Northrop to flight test a Conformal Countermeasures Pod at Edwards AFB for its F-5 aircraft under PMS Case SZ-D-NAB. Production will depend on test success and whether or not Northrop can market at least 125 pods (cost effective quantity). Swiss requirement is for about 40 pods initially - maximum 80.

(U) FY 83 PMS training for Switzerland includes quotas in the F-5 Fighter Weapons Instructor and the Experimental Test Engineer courses. 39/

Turkey (U)

(U) The Turkish Air Force (TAF) PMS program has increased to 103 cases worth \$1,021.4 million. The TAF still participates in the F-4, F-104, and F-5 Technical Improvement Programs, and the Cooperative Logistics Supply Support Arrangement.

(U) The TAF received \$400 million in SA for FY 82 and has received \$400 million under CRA, with a possible \$40 million supplemental increase for FY 83.

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(1) Turkey has been presented an LOA for 150 AIM-9P missiles including NINI Depot, worth \$39 million. The TAF has requested PMA data for various munitions, ALQ-119 Pods, ECM equipment for use on C-130, Crash and Rescue Equipment, and Physiological Training Equipment.

(2) The TAF has requested Planning and Review Data for 16 F-15E/B aircraft to include coproduction. The TAF has also requested LOAs for 5 additional F-4E aircraft and 18 RF-4 aircraft - these aircraft are not available from USAF inventory.

(3) PMA training provided by Mobile Training Teams for Turkey includes AIM-9P missile maintenance, and maintenance of EW systems on the F-4E aircraft. 40/

United Kingdom (U)

(1) The United Kingdom (UK) PMA program stands at 106 pages worth \$418.4 million. The UK still participates in the T-56 Engine Component Improvement Program, the Worldwide Engineering Logistics System, and Cooperative Logistics Supply Support Arrangement.

(2) The UK has asked for PMA data for the launch and support of two SKINNET IV satellites. PMA data was also requested for Tornado hot weather trials, Smokey Sam missiles, and use of Eglin test facilities.

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(9) The UK has two leases ^{41/} valued at \$37 million in support of PEACE RAPID. ~~Both leases are being amended to reflect a better estimated value of items sold under PEACE RAPID. Three leases have also been prepared as a result of PEACE RAPID - one has been signed by the UK and the other two are awaiting final approval and signature.~~

(10) FY 83 FMS training includes quotas for the Air War College ^{42/} and the Experimental Test Pilot ^{43/} courses. In addition the Royal Air Force arranged to participate in the RED FLAG 83-2 ^{44/} exercise.

Yugoslavia (9)

(1) Current FMS with the Yugoslavian Air Force amount to less than \$46 million for 17 cases. As a result of Presidential decisions and the visit by the Secretary of Defense, activity with the Government of Yugoslavia (GOY) is expected to increase.

(2) The GOY has accepted an LCA ^{45/} for the purchase of four AN/CPS-70(V)1 radars. Total value is approximately \$25 million. The contract negotiations with Westinghouse are scheduled for 15 April 1983. This represents the most significant systems purchase with the USG/USAF in the past 18 months. (The GOY previously purchased 215 AGM-65B Maverick missiles).

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FOOTNOTES

1. BE-D-STA, 18 June 1975
2. BE-D-BVI, Pending
3. BE-D-KBK, 23 February 1982
4. BE-D-TEE, 4 July 1982
5. CW-D-TDG, 21 May 1982
6. DE-D-STA, 18 June 1975
7. DE-D-KBK, 2 August 1982
8. DE-D-TEL, 7 July 1982; DE-D-TEL, 6 July 1982; and
DE-D-TEL, 18 November 1982
9. The following FY 83 cases apply to those nations having
undergraduate pilot training in the ENJPT program:
 - BE-D-TGG, 19 August 1982
 - BE-D-TEP, 18 August 1982
 - GY-D-TGM, 7 September 1982
 - IT-D-TGC, 2 August 1982
 - NE-D-TCH, 27 August 1982
 - NO-D-TFC, 27 August 1982
 - TK-D-TAU, 12 October 1982
 - UK-D-TEY, 30 August 1982
10. FR-D-DAA, 27 November 1981
11. FR-D-YAD, 4 October 1982
12. FR-D-BBK, 7 June 1982
13. FMS Case History Files, December 1982
14. Luke Air Force Base F-16AG Property Disposition
Agreement, 20 August 1982
15. GY-D-TOJ, 7 September 1982
16. GR-D-DCN, 18 June 1982
17. FMS Case Files, AP/PRLW, December 1982

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18. IT-D-TCZ, 26 July 1982; IT-D-TCZ, 17 June 1982; and IT-D-TCZ, 1 October 1982
19. NE-D-STA, 10 June 1975
20. NE-D-SVI, 19 December 1980
21. NE-D-SVI, Amend 2, 18 February 1982
22. NE-D-SVI, Amend 3, 24 December 1982
23. NE-D-YBN, 10 November 1980
24. NE-D-YBW, 29 October 1981
25. NE-D-YCS, Pending
26. NE-D-YCA, Pending
27. NE-D-YCP, Pending
28. NE-D-ABB, 11 October 1982
29. NE-D-KBR, September 1982
30. NE-D-TCB, 7 July 1982
31. NO-D-STA, 18 January 1975
32. NO-D-NAT, 2 March 1982
33. NO-D-KBV, 1 February 1982
34. NE-D-TEG, 16 July 1982; NO-D-TEW, 13 July 1982; NO-D-TEY, 28 September 1982
35. Deputy SECRET Memo, 30 December 1982
36. PT-D-YAH, 19 October 1982
37. SP-D-YLL, 30 November 1982
38. SE-D-DAD, 12 October 1982

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39. SZ-D-TBR, 19 August 1982 and SZ-D-TBR, 4 May 1982
40. TK-D-TAS, 29 June 1982
41. UK-D-TBK, 15 June 1982 and UK-D-NBP, 15 June 1982
42. UR-D-TBS, 17 September 1982
43. US-D-TCA, 2 November 1982
44. HK-D-YCB, 1 December 1982
45. YU-D-BCA, 24 February 1982

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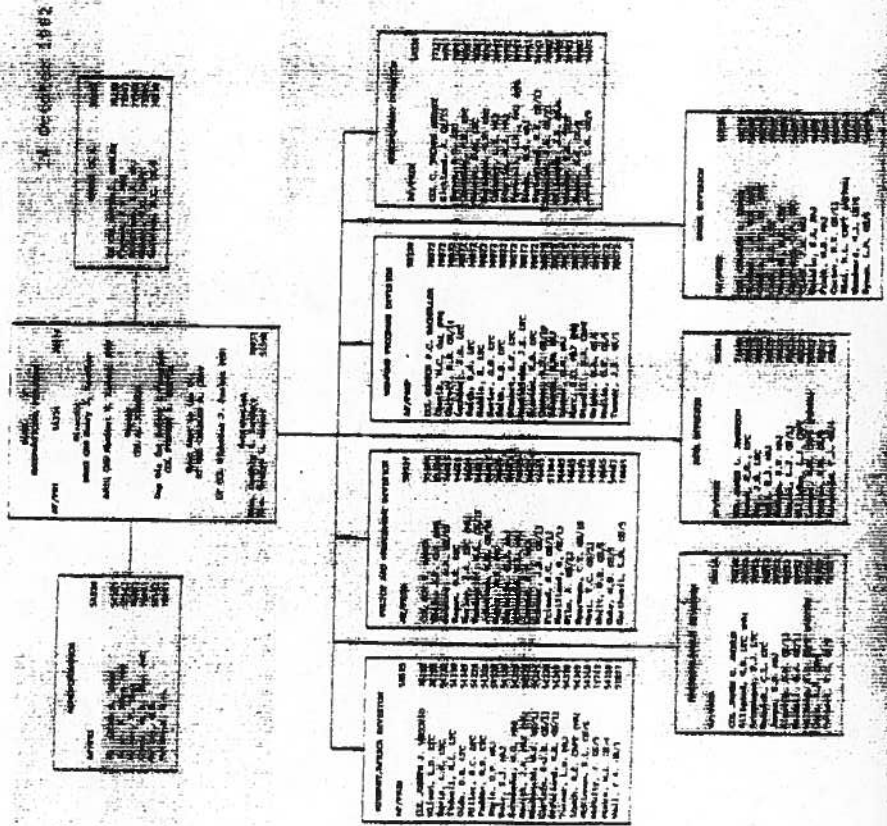
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CHAPTER VIII
ADMINISTRATION

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MANPOWER

As Of 31 Dec 82

Gfc Sym	Authorized		Assigned	
	Mil	Civ	Mil	Civ
PRI	04	05	05	05
PRER	04	04	04	04
PRIB	10	07	13	07
PRIE	06	04	06	04
PRIR	08	14	06	14
PRIP	13	05	12	05
PRIC	07	03	08	03
PRIW	09	06	08	06
TOTALS:	61	48	62	48

Other Personnel:

ASTRA: PRIA 1, PRIE 1, PRIS 1

Stay-In-School: PRIR 1, PRER 1

Part-Time Assignments: PRI 1
PRIA 1
PRIB 1
PRIE 1
PRIR 1
PRIP 1
PRIC 1
PRIW 1

Jr Fellowship: PRIW 1

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PERSONNEL

GAING:	OPC SYM	REPORTING DATE
Miller, Robert G., Jr., Sr Col	PRIB	01 Jul 82
Stephan, Mavis J., Maj	PRIB	02 Jul 82
Sutton, Stephen L., Col	PRIB	10 Jul 82
Jones, Sumner M., Maj	PRIB	15 Jul 82
McHugh, Raymond R., Maj	PRIB	15 Jul 82
Frank, Wallace B., Jr., Maj	PRIB	19 Jul 82
Havett, Gary H., Lt Col	PRIB	26 Jul 82
Conner, Robert F., GS-14	PRIB	01 Aug 82
McKinnon, Sandra L., GS-6	PRIB	08 Aug 82
Woodward, Marsha J., GS-6	PRIB	09 Aug 82
Risk, Mark L., Capt (ASTRA)	PRIB	14 Aug 82
Deights, Alfred J., Maj	PRIB	23 Aug 82
Jamerson, James L., Col	PRIB	31 Aug 82
Smith, Richard T., IV, Lt Col	PRIB	10 Sep 82
Leahy, Helen J., GS-3	PRIB	19 Oct 82
Mallick, Frank L., Capt (ASTRA)	PRIB	26 Oct 82
Macke, Michael J., GS-13	PRIB	27 Nov 82
Uhlinger, Charles E., III, Maj	PRIB	29 Nov 82
Marlow, Frederick R., Maj	PRIB	29 Nov 82
Lutkenhouse, Patricia M., GS-2	PRIB	21 Dec 82

LOSSES:	OPC SYM	DATE OF LOSS
Keen, Hazel L., GS-13	PRIB	01 Jul 82
Bills, Joel W., Lt Col	PRIB	06 Jul 82
Hazard, Christopher W., Lt Col	PRIB	06 Jul 82
Gays, Robert H., Maj	PRIB	24 Jul 82
Reamy, Betty L., GS-6	PRIB	08 Aug 82
Griswell, Robt A., Capt (ASTRA)	PRIB	27 Aug 82
Tracy, George F., Jr., Lt Col	PRIB	31 Aug 82
Mazurek, Norman C., Lt Col	PRIB	01 Sep 82
Stamm, Richard F., Col	PRIB	24 Sep 82
Jayroe, Julius E., Col	PRIB	01 Oct 82
Sullivan, Beth A., GS-7	PRIB	03 Oct 82
Sicard, Peter J., Maj	PRIB	08 Oct 82
Boese, Lawrence R., Col	PRIB	21 Oct 82
Irby, Wendell H., Lt Col	PRIB	01 Nov 82
Harris, Robert G., Lt Col	PRIB	06 Dec 82
Bacheller, Burton P., II, Col	PRIB	22 Dec 82

PROMOTIONS:	OPC SYM	PROMOTION DATE
Baker, Roy T., Col	PRIB	01 Jul 82
Padden, David T., Lt Col	PRIB	09 Jul 82
Madlin, Darien H., GS-5	PRIB	11 Jul 82
Burleson, Glynn W., Lt Col	PRIB	12 Jul 82
Speckman, Cythlann F., GS-12	PRIB	28 Nov 82
Duke, Marsha E., GS-6	PRIB	28 Nov 82
Rogers, Gary R., Col	PRIB	01 Dec 82
Loney, Charles D.	PRIB	01 Dec 82
Conroy, Nancy K., Lt Col	PRIB	01 Dec 82
Chilinger, Charles T., Lt Col	PRIB	01 Dec 82
Starlin, Maels J., Lt Col	PRIB	01 Dec 82

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NAME	UNCLASSIFIED MEANING	GER
HARVEST GUARD	FMS NATO AIR PROGRAM	FRIP
HARVEST PARTNER I	F-16 FMS Coproduction w/Belgium	FRIP
HARVEST PARTNER II	F-16 FMS Coproduction w/Belgium	FRIP
HARVEST PARTNER III	F-16 FMS Coproduction w/Netherlands	FRIP
HARVEST PARTNER IV	F-16 FMS Coproduction w/Norway	FRIP
NATO III	FMS NATO AIR PROGRAM	FRIP
PEACE ACE	Cooperative ACMI Range	FRIP
PEACE AIM	DSU-218 Tanks for Pakistan	FRIP
PEACE AIR	AIR-9F Missiles for Taiwan	FRIP
PEACE AGUA I	Gulf Stream II Acft for VE	FRIP
PEACE AGUA II	Gulf Stream III Acft for VE	FRIP
PEACE ALPHA II	F-4C for Spain	FRIP
PEACE ALPHA III	F-4C for Spain	FRIP
PEACE ALPS	AN/FPS-100 Radar Mod for Iran	FRIP
PEACE ALPS II	Additional F-5E/F for Switzerland	FRIP
PEACE ALPS	Swiss F-5E/F Program	FRIP
PEACE ANDES IV	A-37Bs for Chile	FRIP
PEACE ANDES III	T-37E Aircraft Chile	FRIP
PEACE ANDES II	T-37E Aircraft Chile	FRIP
PEACE ANDES	A-37Bs for Chile	FRIP
PEACE AMAZON	Brazilian F-5E/B	FRIP
PEACE ARROW	AIM-9 Missiles Oman	FRIP

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NAME	UNCLASSIFIED MEANING	OPR
PEACE ASCOT	Potential F-16 Country Customer	PRIP
PEACE ATLAS II	F-5E/P to Morocco	PRIB
PEACE AZTEC	F-5E/P to Latin America	PRIB
PEACE BALKAN	AGM 65 Maverick Missile	PRIW
PEACE BELL	KC-130H Refuel to Thailand	PRIB
PEACE BELL	F-5E Program	PRIB
PEACE BACKGAMMON	EC-119 for Turkey	PRIW
PEACE BOOST	AIM-7E Rocket Reload Program for Security Meet PAIP	PRIP
PEACE BRAVO	F-4E for Spain	PRIW
PEACE BRIDGE	ROKAT F-16	PRIE
PEACE BUSHMASTER	AGM 65-4 for Korea	PRIE
PEACE CARTHAGE	C-130 to Tunisia	PRIB
PEACE CARTHAGE II	(3) Three C-130 Aircraft to Tunisia	PRIB
PEACE CAT I	40 Pilots each year FY76 Saudi Arabia	PRI-S
PEACE CAT II	40 Pilots for FY77 Saudi Arabia	PRI-S
PEACE CAT I	40 Pilots for FY78 Saudi Arabia	PRI-S
PEACE CENTAUR	Potential F-16 Country Customer	PRIP
PEACE CHAOPHYA	AU-23 for Thailand	PRIE
PEACE CHAKRI	Bell 412 Helicopters for King of Thailand	PRIE
PEACE CHARLIE	Citation II Aircraft for Venezuela	PRIE
PEACE CHEETA	F/TF-104G Actv	PRIE
PEACE CHOPPER	Rescue helicopters for Turkey	PRIW

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NAME	UNCLASSIFIED HEADING	OPR
PEACE DOUGLAS I	French AM/MST-T, EM Simulator	PRIV
PEACE COIL	AIM-9E Missiles for Security Asst (New Product)	PRIP
PEACE CORPUSCULE	100-KOREA	PRIP
PEACE COSTA	F-7 Acft for EC	PRIP
PEACE COURAGE	Purchase of Hydraulic Actuators for F-16	PRIV
PEACE CROW	Sale of AN/APR-431 ECM Pods to the UK	PRIV
PEACE CULEBRA	AIM-9E-1 Sale to Venezuela	PRIP
PEACE CUTLASS	UK Purchase of Pave Spike/Pave Way Systems	PRIV
PEACE DAGGER	Sale of AGM-65B to Israel	PRIP
PEACE DAMON	Potential F-16 Country Customer	PRIP
PEACE DANUBE	F-16 for Austria	PRIV
PEACE DAZZLE	AIM-38 ECM MOD for Korea	PRIP
PEACE DELTA	F-16 for Venezuela	PRIP
PEACE DEPOT	ROKAF DEPOT Development Program	PRIP
PEACE DERRICK	Potential F-16 Country Customer	PRIP
PEACE DROW	Thailand Integrated Airborne Hsccc System	PRIP
PEACE DROW I	C-130 H for Oman	PRIP
PEACE DROW II	(1) C-130H for Tunisia	PRIP
PEACE DROW III	2-C-130H Aircraft to Oman	PRIP
PEACE DIAMOND	F-4E Program - Turkey	PRIV
PEACE DIAMOND II	F/RF-4E Program - Turkey	PRIV
PEACE DIAMOND III	F-4 Acft for Turkey	PRIV

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	UNCLASSIFIED MEANING	OPR
PEACE DIKE	AN/APM-100 ECM PODS - Spain/Italy	PRIP
PEACE DOWNER	Aircraft for Somalia	PRIP
PEACE DRUM II	F-5Ps/F-5Es	PRIP
PEACE DOWNER	AIM-9P for Pakistan	PRIP
PEACE DRAGON	Ecuador A-37B Program	PRIP
PEACE DRUM	F-5E/P Aircraft Kenya	PRIP
PEACE DRUM II	F-5Ps Aircraft for Kenya	PRIP
PEACE DUB	Missile Support	PRIP
PEACE EAGLE	Japanese F-15	PRIP
PEACE ECHO	FMS of F-16 Acft	PRIP
PEACE EDGE	CAN Radar System Upgrade Taiwan	PRIP
PEACE ENG	Potential F-16 Country Customer	PRIP
PEACE ETERNAL	F-5E/P to Thailand	PRIP
PEACE ETERNAL II	Additional F-5E Acft for Thailand	PRIP
PEACE ETERNAL III	Additional F-5E Acft for Thailand	PRIP
PEACE EYE	Potential F-16 Country Customer	PRIP
PEACE FIRE	TACAN Sets for Greece	PRIP
PEACE FOCUS	F-5E/P for Korea	PRIP
PEACE FOREST	Philippine AF Air Def Comm Sys Mod	PRIP
PEACE FORTRESS	Sale of AN/TPS-43F Radars to Sudan	PRIP
PEACE FOX	FMS of F-15 to Israel	PRIP
PEACE FREEDOM	F-5 Program for Korea	PRIP
PEACE FREEDOM II	F-5P Program for Korea	PRIP
PEACE FREEDOM III	F-5E/P Coassembly Program for Korea	PRIP

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NAME	UNCLASSIFIED MEANING	OPR
PEACE GATE	F-16 Sale to Pakistan	PRIE
PEACE GULF	Radiation Hazard Project-Iran	PRIB
PEACE HAMMER	Pave Spike ASB 431 Israel	PRIB
PEACE HAWK	F/5B/E/P Acft for Saudi plus sp & Eng	PRI-S
PEACE HAWK I	FMS of P-5B Acft to Saudi Arabia	PRI-S
PEACE HAWK II	FMS of P-5E Acft to Saudi Arabia	PRI-S
PEACE HAWK III	FMS of In-Country Contractor Spt- Saudi Arabia	PRI-S
PEACE HAWK IV	FMS of P-5E/P Acft to Saudi Arabia	PRI-S
PEACE HAWK V	FMS of In-Country Contractor Spt- Saudi Arabia	PRI-S
PEACE HAWK VI	FMS of P-5P Acft to Saudi Arabia	PRI-S
PEACE HAWK VII	FMS of In-Country Contractor Spt- Saudi Arabia	PRI-S
PEACE HAWK VIII	RSAP Mission Support Services (MSS) Saudi Arabia	PRI-S
PEACE HERMES	Maverick Missiles-Greece	PRIW
PEACE HIT	AGM-65 Mtd to P-4B acft	PRIE
PEACE HOME	Korean F-5E MWR Modification	PRIE
PEACE HORN	Somalia Air Defense	PRIB
PEACE HUSTLE	Spanish SP SDA Case	PRIW
PEACE ICARUS	FMS of P-4E Acft-Greece	PRIW
PEACE ICARUS II	FMS of P/RF-4E Acft for Greece	PRIW
PEACE ILLER	AGM-65B Maverick Sale-Germany	PRIW
PEACE INCA II	A-37B for Peru	PRIE
PEACE INDOCHINA	MIF Upgrade of Indonesia AF ATC Cng Nav Comm	PRIE

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NAME	UNCLASSIFIED MEANING	REF
PE. 3 IRACLES	C-130A for Greece	PRIV
PEACE ISIS	Egypt C-130 Sigint Modifications	PRIB
PEACE ISAR	AN/TPA-18-2 Mod to German Height Finding Radar	PRIV
PEACE JACK	Modification to F-4 for Israel	PRIB
PEACE JAMMER	ECM Pods for Iran	PRIB
PEACE JARVIS	Potential F-16 Country Customer	PRIP
PEACE JAR	Jordan F-4 Program	PRIB
PEACE JAY	Potential F-16 Country Customer	PRIP
PEACE JETHON	A-10A for Honduras	PRIB
PEACE JEWEL	F-35 for Turkey	PRIV
PEACE JUMP	F-16s for Sweden	PRIV
PEACE JUMP II	F-16 Second Increment for Sweden	PRIV
PEACE JUTE	Potential F-16 Country Customer	PRIP
PEACE KING	Sale of C-130s to Jordan	PRIB
PEACE KIT	Sale of F100 Engine Remotely Mfg to Israel	PRIB
PEACE KINKI	Potential F-16 Country Customer	PRIP
PEACE KOALA	C-130H Purchase-Australia	PRIB
PEACE KOMODO	F-5E for Indonesia	PRIB
PEACE KOMODO II	F-4E for Indonesia	PRIB
PEACE LADY	AN/TPS 43P for Taiwan	PRIB
PEACE LAND	PMS Mod/Update of F-111C Acft, Australia	PRIB
PEACE LAND II	Replacement F-111 Aircraft for Australia	PRIB

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NAME	UNCLASSIFIED MEANING	OPR
PE E LENS	Potential F-16 Country Customer	PRIP
PEACE EIGHT	Jordan F-5Fs	PRIB
PEACE LIMA	Peru C-130s	PRIB
PEACE LEWIS	F-5s For Philippines	PRIB
PEACE LLAMA I	F-5s For Chile	PRIB
PEACE LODGE	A37 F-5s For Korea	PRIB
PEACE LOG	PAF Program-Logs Next Program for IAF	PRIB
PEACE LOOK	AN/TPS-43E Radar for Greece	PRIP
PEACE LUXOR	ALQ-119 ECM For Egypt	PRIB
PEACE MANTLE	Sale of F-16s to Taiwan	PRIB
PEACE MODERN	Modernization Turkish USA Radar	PRIP
PEACE OASIS	F-5B Aircraft for Jordan	PRIB
PEACE OMEGA	Greek C-130 Navigation Modification	PRIP
PEACE ONYX	F-16s For Turkey	PRIP
PEACE ORCHID	Fighter Aircraft for Singapore	PRIB
PEACE OKO	A/T-37s for Colombia	PRIB
PEACE OWL	Iran Electronic Warfare Range Program	PRIB
PEACE OWL II	Electronic Warfare Range Update	PRIB
PEACE PALM	Sale of F-5 to Sudan	PRIB
PEACE PALM II	F-5 Aircraft for Sudan	PRIB
PEACE PANTHER	Electronic Equipment for Israel	PRIB
PEACE PAPHOS	Sale of AN/TPS 43 Radars to Egypt	PRIB
PEACE PAR	AN/TPM 19 Radar Australia	PRIB
PEACE PAR II	AN/TPM 19 Radar Australia	PRIB

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NAME	UNCLASSIFIED MEANING	OPR
PEACE PARAFET	F-5E/F for Country "X"	PRIW
PEACE PASHA	Hybrid AN/APES-43 Radar for Yugoslavia	PRIW
PEACE PAVE	AN/APES-43 Radar, AN/APES-43, AN/APES-43 Converter Kits	PRIB
PEACE PEEK	Cooking Information Germany	PRIW
PEACE PEARSON	Egypt F-4 Program	PRIB
PEACE PHEASANT	F-4E Sale	PRIE
PEACE PHEASANT II	ROYAL F-4E Aircraft	PRIB
PEACE PHEASANT III	F-4D Attrition Filers	PRIE
PEACE PHOENIX	C-130s for Singapore	PRIE
PEACE PILLAR	Sale of C-130s to Sudan	PRIB
PEACE PILOT	T-37 Aircraft for Jordan	PRIB
PEACE PILOT III	Lease of FMS Spt of T-37E to Jordan	PRIB
PEACE PILOT IV	Sale of T-37Bs to Jordan	PRIB
PEACE PILOT V	Transportation for T-37 to Jordan	PRIB
PEACE PLATA	A-37B to Uruguay	PRIE
PEACE PRINCE	C-130s to Thailand	PRIE
PEACE PRINCE II	C-130 H-30	PRIB
PEACE PULSE	TPS-43 Radars for Saudi Arabia	PRIS
PEACE PUMP	Aerial Refueler for Saudi Arabia	PRIS
PEACE PELON	FMS Sale to Egypt	PRIB
PEACE PYRAMID	Sale of C-130 to Egypt	PRIB
PEACE PYRAMID II	C-130s for Egypt	PRIB

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NAME	UNCLASSIFIED MEANING	OPR
PEACE PYTHON	Peace SPIKE for Korea	PRIE
PEACE QUERY	Commercial IIR Equivalent to Mode IV South Arabia	PRI-S
PEACE RAMA	F-5Es for Thailand	PRIE
PEACE RAMA II	F-5E Attrition Thailand	PRIE
PEACE RANGE	A-17 for Honduras	PRIE
PEACE RANGE	TPS-43 Radar to Jordan	PRIB
PEACE RATTLE	AIM-9 Missile Korea	PRIE
PEACE REAPER	A-1H for Singapore	PRIE
PEACE REED	C-119 Follow on support for Egypt	PRIB
PEACE REEF	Lease of F-4E Aircraft Australia	PRIE
PEACE RENO II	Reorganization & Modernization of British Aerospace Industry	PRIV
PEACE REPAIR	NSAF F-5 Crash Damage & Repair Spt	PRI-S
PEACE RHINE	German F-4F Aircraft LRQ-1 MOD	PRIV
PEACE RIDGE	Potential F-16 Country Customer	PRIP
PEACE ROLL	F-4E Aircraft to Iran	PRIP
PEACE ROLL II	F-4E Program for Iran	PRIB
PEACE ROLL III	RF-4E Program for Iran	PRIB
PEACE ROLL IV	F-4E Program for Iran	PRIB
PEACE ROLL V	RF-4E Acft for Iran	PRIB
PEACE ROLL VI	RF-4E for Iran	PRIB
PEACE RUSH	F-5E Program for Iran	PRIB
PEACE RUSH II	Iranian F-5s	PRIB
PEACE RUSH III	Iranian F-5Fs	PRIB
PEACE SAPPHIRE	Iran Maint of IAF Radar Sites (India)	PRIE

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NAME	UNCLASSIFIED DESCRIPTION	OPR
PEACE BOMBER	Comm Sys for the B-1 and TIGP-FMS	PRIB
PEACE BUNNY	47 TPS 43E Radar	PRIB
PEACE SCORPER	AIM-9P-3 for Thailand	PRIB
PEACE SCORPER II	AIM-9P-3 Missiles for Thailand	PRIB
PEACE SENTINEL	AWACS for Saudi Arabia	PRIS
PEACE SENTRY	Potential F-16 Country Customer	PRIB
PEACE SWORD	AIM 87 30M MOD for Korea	PRIB
PEACE SARGER	Egyptian Command Spt Acraft	PRIB
PEACE SHARK	F-5E/F-5F Banraia	PRIB
PEACE SHOW	Radars for Pakistan	PRIB
PEACE SIGN	Mechanization of Spanish AF Logs Sys	PRIB
PEACE SILE	F-5E MPT Set Trainer for Thailand	PRIB
PEACE SIND	Pakistan AF J-69 Depot Overhaul Facility	PRIB
PEACE SKY	AWACS	PRIB
PEACE SLATS	FMS Program-LES Kits & Spt F-5E Israel	PRIB
PEACE SMILE	F-5B Laser Target Navigation Retrofit (PE)	PRIB
PEACE SOL	F-16/79 Program for Country "L"	PRIB
PEACE SPARK	TPS/43D Radars	PRIB
PEACE SPHINX	RPV's	PRIB
PEACE SPIRIT I	Bell 412 Helicopters for VE	PRIB
PEACE SPIRIT II	Bell 214ST Helicopters for VE	PRIB
PEACE STARFIRE	MAVERICK Missiles - Singapore	PRIB
PEACE STARFIRE I	Laser Guided Bombs - Singapore	PRIB
PEACE START I	400 Technicians per yr FY76 Saudi	PRIS
PEACE START II	400 Technicians per yr FY77 Saudi	PRIS

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NAME	UNCLASSIFIED DESCRIPTION	OPR
PEACE START III	400 Technicians per yr FY78 Saudi	PRI-S
PEACE STATION I	FMS Program-701 Tankers for Iran	PRIB
PEACE STATION II	701 Tankers for Iran	PRIB
PEACE STRIKE	FMS F-5E/E Aircraft to Malaysia	PRIE
PEACE STRIKE II	F-5E/P for Malaysia	PRIE
PEACE STRIKE III	HS-5E Aircraft - Malaysia	PRIE
PEACE SUN	Sale of F-15 to Saudi	PRI-S
PEACE SUN I	F-15C Replacement Acft for USAF	PRI-S
PEACE SUN II	F-15 Facilities	PRI-S
PEACE SUN III	Contractor Sup. Services & Tng	PRI-S
PEACE SUN IV	CONUS Tng for Repairs & Maint Personnel	PRI-S
PEACE SUN V	F-15C Replacement Acft for USAF	PRI-S
PEACE TALON	Portuguese AF Acquisition of T-38 Acft	PRIW
PEACE TAMER	Aircraft Study-Israel	PRIB
PEACE TANDEM	Laser Guide Bomb System	PRIE
PEACE TARE	Potential F-16 Country Customer	PRIP
PEACE TERRIER	T-37 Acft for Turkey	PRIW
PEACE THAI	JH-1W for Thailand	PRIE
PEACE THAR	Depot Repair and MCD Facility Pakistan	PRIE
PEACE TIGER	PSE Program Rep China	PRIE
PEACE TIGER II	F-5E Add On Program Rep China	PRIE
PEACE TIGER III	F-5E/F Continuation Program Rep China	PRIE
PEACE TITAN II	A-37B for Guatemala	PRIE

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NAME	UNCLASSIFIED PLANNING	CPR
PEACE START III	400 Technicians per yr FY78 Saudi	PRI-S
PEACE STATION	FMS Program-107 Tankers for Iran	PRI-B
PEACE STATION II	107 Tankers for Iran	PRI-B
PEACE STRIKE	FMS F-5E Aircraft to Malaysia	PRI-E
PEACE STRIKE II	F-5E for Malaysia	PRI-E
PEACE STRIKE III	RE-5E Aircraft - Malaysia	PRI-E
PEACE SUN	Sale of F-15 to Saudi	PRI-S
PEACE SUN I	F-15C Replacement Acft for RSAF	PRI-S
PEACE SUN II	F-15 Facilities	PRI-S
PEACE SUN III	Contractor Spt Services & Tng	PRI-S
PEACE SUN IV	COMUS Tng for Pilots & Maint Personnel	PRI-S
PEACE SUN 7	F-15C Replacement Acft for RSAF	PRI-S
PEACE TIGER	Portuguese Acft Acquisition of F-38 Acft	PRI-W
PEACE TIGER	Aircraft Study-Israel	PRI-B
PEACE TANDEM	Basic Under Bomb System	PRI-E
PEACE TANK	Potential F-16 Country Customer	PRI-P
PEACE THUNDER	F-37 Acft for Turkey	PRI-W
PEACE THAI	UH-1H for Thailand	PRI-Z
PEACE TIGER	Depot Repair and MOD Facility Pakistan	PRI-E
PEACE TIGER	F5E Program Rep China	PRI-E
PEACE TIGER II	F5E Add On Program Rep China	PRI-E
PEACE TIGER III	F-5E/F Continuation Program Rep China	PRI-E
PEACE TIGER II	A-37B for Guatemala	PRI-E

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