

SUBJECT (U)

Summary of Saudi Naval Expansion Program (SNEP)

SA file

BACKGROUND (U)

The SNEP was established in 1972 after agreement between the U.S. Government and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

- USG to provide technical and advisory assistance in support of Saudi efforts to expand and improve the Royal Saudi Naval Forces (RSNF).
- All goods and services are fully funded by the Saudis under Foreign Military Sales (FMS) procedures.
- USN has a Project Manager (NAVMAT PM5) to manage the program.

DISCUSSION (U)

A description of the SNEP, as it presently exists and is currently projected, is covered by functional category in Tabs A through L.

Four SNEP issues are addressed in Tabs M through P.

RECOMMENDATION (U)

None. This summary is provided for background information only.

- Tabs A - Ship Acquisition
B - Minesweepers Coastal (MCS's)
C - PCG/PGG Post Delivery Support
D - Facilities
E - Training
F - Shore Communications System
G - Command, Control and Communications (C3)
H - COMTAC Publications
I - Ordnance
J - Supply Systems
K - Plans and Programs
L - Management Responsibility for O&M Augmentation Program
M - Lag in TAFT Build-up
N - Lag in O&M Augmentation Contractor Staff Build-up
O - Depleted Uranium
P - Saudi Students at the U.S. Naval Academy

6) - As of March 1981

SUBJECT (U)

Ship Acquisition

HIGHLIGHTS (U)

Third ship of both PGG and PCG Classes launched on 23 August and 5 September 1980, respectively. Shipbuilders' PGG 511 test program, although behind schedule, does not affect prognosis for delivery in December 1980. PCG production and testing has fallen behind and has slipped PCG 612 delivery date to mid-May 1981, seven months behind the original contract delivery date.

DISCUSSION (U)

The RSNF is acquiring 29 ships and craft through the U.S. Navy. They have taken delivery of 4 LCMs, 2 LCUs, 2YTBs, and 4 coastal minesweepers (MSCs). Four HARPOON missile equipped patrol chasers (PCGs) are under construction at Tacoma Boatbuilders and 9 HARPOON equipped patrol gunboats (PGGs) are under construction at Peterson Builders. Four additional LCMs arrived in Saudi Arabia on 23 August 1980.

- The first three ships of the PGG 511 class, PGG 511, 513, and 515 have been launched.
- The first three ships of the PCG 612 class, PCG 612, 614, and 616 have been launched.
- PGG 511 is scheduled for builders and combined trials in the fall of 1980, with delivery to Little Creek, Virginia, in December. Currently, the shipbuilder is behind schedule in his testing program on PGG 511. However, the prognosis for delivery in December is good. Remaining PGGs are currently on schedule.
- Production and testing progress on all PCGs has fallen behind schedule to the extent that delivery of PCG 612 is not expected before mid-May 1981. Actions taken by NAVSEA to authorize funding for an intensified shipyard effort helped the shipbuilder to maintain hull erection and equipment installation progress at a fairly high and steady pace over the past six months. The increased productive effort outpaced the shipbuilder's engineering effort to clear design drawing reservations. Consequently, production progress has slowed and system testing is lagging. The shipbuilder has reorganized top management and is in the process of assessing current progress and establishing achievable production testing and delivery schedules.

RECOMMENDATION (U)

None. Provided for background information only.

SUBJECT (U)

Minesweepers, Coastal (MSC's)

HIGHLIGHTS (U)

23 JUL 79	Four MSC's commenced transit to Saudi Arabia
25 SEP 79	MSC's arrived in Jubail, Saudi Arabia
14 JAN - MAR 80	Mine countermeasures training by USN team at Jubail

DISCUSSION (U)

The four MSC's built for the RSNF underwent extensive training at Little Creek, VA prior to departure for Saudi Arabia on 23JUL79. The transit marked the end of the MSC program in CONUS and gave the RSNF a significant opportunity to exercise its MSC force in a major open ocean transit environment. The ships completed the transit without incident and arrived on schedule in Jubail, Saudi Arabia on 25 SEP 79. This event was a major milestone in the Saudi Naval Expansion Project for it marked the first open ocean transit by an RSNF ship crewed by RSNF personnel.

A Mobile Training Team (MTT) from the Mine Warfare Command in Charleston, SC conducted a comprehensive training program in-Kingdom from 14 JAN 80 to 8 MAR 80. This training visit further enhanced the RSNF capability to conduct mine countermeasures operations. An outgrowth of the visit was a set of recommendations submitted by the officer-in-charge for a program to enable the RSNF to maintain an effective mine countermeasures organization.

RECOMMENDATION (U)

None. Provided for background information only.

SUBJECT (U)

RSNF PCG/PGG Post Delivery Support

HIGHLIGHTS (U)

The main combat strength of the RSNF consists of four Patrol Chasers Missile and nine Patrol Gunboats Missile now under construction at Tacoma, WA and Sturgeon Bay, WI. After delivery the RSNF crews will be trained and the ships tested in Little Creek, VA.

DISCUSSION (U)

Each ship will receive six months of basic training conducted by the HBH Company, the O&M augmentation contractor for the RSNF. The training will be monitored by the USN. USN will conduct tests and trials on each ship to insure that combat and propulsion systems meet design specifications. USN will conduct advanced training for each ship. The ships will be maintained by the RSNF with assistance from HBH.

The first of the 13 ships will arrive at Little Creek, VA in DEC 1980. The last ship will depart for Saudi Arabia in early 1984.

RECOMMENDATION (U)

None. Provided for background information only.

CDR Paul W. McCullagh, CEC, USN
PM5-44/X22580
09 September 1980

SUBJECT (U)

Facilities

HIGHLIGHTS (U)

Two naval bases and a naval headquarters command complex are being constructed to support the RSNF. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (CE) is the design and construction agent for this effort. All construction is scheduled for completion by 31 December 1984. The CE and PM5 are working closely to ensure that problems are rapidly resolved and program objectives are met.

DISCUSSION (U)

RSNF facilities constructed under SNEP will form the basis of a shore establishment capable of supporting a modern naval force. King Abdul Aziz Naval Base, located south of Jubail, supports the Saudi Naval East Flotilla Force operating in the Arabian Gulf, while King Faisal Naval Base, located south of Jidda, supports the Saudi Naval West Flotilla Force operating in the Red Sea. In addition to the naval bases, a headquarters complex, located in the capital city of Riyadh, is being built to provide centralized command and control of RSNF operations. The functional capabilities of the two naval bases are nearly identical and will provide the necessary operational and support facilities to sustain the RSNF fleet and base populations of 7,000. Each base will include base administration facilities, ship berthing facilities, ship repair facilities, supply support, public works complex, ordnance facilities, and housing and recreational facilities. In addition, the Jubail naval base contains the Institute of Naval Studies (INS) which is a major naval training compound. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (CE) is the design and construction agent for these facilities. Major events and activities in the facilities area include:

- o Partial activation of the Jubail naval base to support arrival of 4 Coastal Minesweepers (MSCs) took place on 25 September 1979.
- o Dedication of the Jubail naval base is being planned as a major event with the Royal Family expected to participate. Actual base dedication date is undetermined at this time.
- o The Riyadh headquarters complex is scheduled to be activated in 1981. The Corps of Engineers has been authorized to begin design work for the expansion of this complex to include an office tower building and an underground command center.
- o Jidda naval base was partially activated and placed in a caretaker status in November 1979. Full activation is expected in the fall of 1981.

- The RSNF Operation and Maintenance (O&M) augmentation contract was awarded on 3 May 1979. The O&M augmentation personnel are currently providing O&M support which includes assisting the RSNF in all facility turnovers.
- All SNEP facility construction work is scheduled to be complete by 31 December 1984.

Two problem areas have developed relative to the facilities portion of SNEP:

- Timely provision of the initial outfitting of facilities spare parts and consumables.
- Availability of facilities to support program objectives.

The U.S. Navy and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are working to resolve these problems. Action is being taken to monitor construction schedules versus outfitting and program requirements to ensure that problems can be identified in advance and work-arounds developed to minimize their impact.

RECOMMENDATION (U)

None. Provided for background information only.

SUBJECT (U)

SNEP CONUS and In-Kingdom Training

HIGHLIGHTS (U)

SNEP CONUS and in-kingdom training has been designed to provide Saudi personnel for shipboard manning and selected shore based billets. To date 1784 RSNF officer and enlisted personnel have entered CONUS pipeline.

DISCUSSION (U)

CONUS TRAINING

- USN training for RSNF LCU, YTB, MSC, PCG, PGG ships and in-kingdom shore billets began January 1974.
- Training for RSNF enlisted personnel includes:
 - English language training (DLIELC Lackland AFB TX), which completed Apr 80.
 - Recruit training (NTC San Diego CA), which completes Sep 80.
 - Fundamental Skills Training II (SERVSCOLCOM SAUDI DET San Diego, CA), which completes Aug 81.
 - "A" School/"C" School Training (various locations), which completes mid 84.
 - 16 week On-the-Job training (USS TACOMA & USS WELCH, and Ship Intermediate Maintenance Activity, (SIMA), Little Creek, VA).
- Training for RSNF officer personnel includes:
 - English language training (various locations).
 - Basic professional training (various USN schools).
 - Various shipboard and shore On-the-Job training programs.
 - Naval Postgraduate School.
 - Naval War College (Captain Barayan, RSNF, currently attending senior course, estimated graduation date 24 Jun 81).

W.G. MOCK
PM5-30 X29210
09 September 1980

- Most RSNF shipboard billets will be manned by personnel currently in or who have completed training in CONUS pipeline. In some cases, crew members will not have completed entire program prior to reporting aboard. Deficiencies will be made up by contractor training at various CONUS sites and aboard ship during crew training at Little Creek, VA.
- 35 officer candidates are now attending 7 U.S. colleges as cadets; 34 are enrolled in NROTC for the fall semester 1980. 6 graduates to date.

IN-KINGDOM TRAINING

- Recruit and English language training began January 1979 and is conducted by a U.S. contractor (Telemedia, Inc.) working directly for RSNF at Dammam Training Center.
- Institute of Naval Studies (formerly Jubail Training Center) will conduct most rate training, advanced technical training and combat systems and engineering team training. The O&M contractor, under RSNF direction, will conduct the actual training of students.
- Corps of Engineers built the academic facilities.
- USN furnished curriculum, equipment and contractor instructors.
- First course (Saudi Technical Advanced Rate Training) began 6 Oct 79 for 20 RSNF enlisted personnel. Combat Systems Equipment Training (CSET) began 10 Mar 80 with MK-92 course. Basic Electronic Warfare began Feb 80. 28 RSNF students undergoing training in Shore Communications - 18 Jul 80. Other courses are ready to be taught when students become available.
- OJT in shore billets to be provided by O&M augmentation contractor under USN supervision.

GENERAL

- MIDEASTFOR ships conducting OJT at frequent intervals.
- USS NEWPORT (LST-1173) embarked 15 RSNF cadets for initial midshipmen summer cruise training 1-31 Jul 1980.

RECOMMENDATION (U)

None. Provided for background information only.

SUBJECT (U)

RSNF Shore Communications System

HIGHLIGHTS (U)

Three fixed facilities to provide communications support. Equipment installation underway. Upgraded capability planned.

DISCUSSION (U)

The RSNF communications system, designed by the U.S. Navy, consists of fixed primary stations at Jubail, Riyadh and Jidda, as well as secondary transportable communications centers at Dammam and Jidda. The RSNF system will provide for non-encrypted transmissions from station to station and to ships located within the designed operating range of each coastal station. Coast to coast transmissions will be relayed through the Riyadh Headquarters communications center. At the request of the RSNF, the USN is providing specific recommendations to station and RSNF ships at sea. A separate study, completed in December 1979, provided a privacy communications tutorial and recommended specific commercially available equipment suitable for incorporation into the RSNF system, to provide an encrypted transmission capability. Major events associated with the RSNF communications system include:

- July 1979 activation of Dammam transportable communications center, used by the RSNF in communicating with RSNF mine-sweepers training from the U.S.
- Calendar year 1981 - Jubail communications station scheduled for activation. Full system operation with Riyadh and Jidda communication stations.

RECOMMENDATION (U)

None. Provided for background information only.

SUBJECT (U)

Command, Control and Communications (C3) Studies for RSNF

HIGHLIGHTS (U)

Various studies were authorized for the RSNF in the areas of C³, Electronic Warfare (EW), and Privacy Communications (commercial encryption equipment).

DISCUSSION (U)

In February 1978 the Department of State approved a limited contractor technical effort for conceptual planning and requirements definition in support of the RSNF relative to:

- a. Command, Control and Communications
- b. Privacy Communications
- c. Electronic Warfare

DSAA directed the Navy to implement this effort subject to the following guidelines:

- a. The studies will be in support of the RSNF requirements only.
- b. The Saudi Arabian Government understands the U.S. policy on the sale of COMSEC equipment.
- c. Only effort in support of passive EW will be undertaken.
- d. Contractor generated studies will be released to the RSNF through the Navy following OSD/DSAA review and coordination by the State Department.

The Privacy Study was completed and provided to the RSNF in December 1979 and recommends commercial equipment for high priority circuits. The Navy has offered to brief the study to the RSNF and is awaiting RSNF scheduling.

The C³ and EW studies are presently in OPNAV and DSAA for review and release authorization. They will be forwarded to the RSNF upon release, and a Navy team will brief the studies to the RSNF at a mutually agreeable future date.

The Navy is presently providing support to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the preliminary design for the RSNF Command Centers at Riyadh, Jidda and Jubail.

RECOMMENDATION (U)

None. Provided for background information only.

SUBJECT (U)

RSNF Communications - Tactical (COMTAC) Publications

HIGHLIGHTS (U)

The U.S. Navy is providing both U.S. and project generated Saudi unique COMTAC publications to the RSNF.

DISCUSSION (U)

The U.S. Navy COMTAC library was reviewed to determine a basic COMTAC library to meet the operational needs of the RSNF. Further, the RSNF expressed a desire to have a COMTAC reference library to enable the RSNF to develop their own tactical publications. A basic library consisting of 54 U.S. COMTAC publications will be provided to the RSNF. This library contains various publications such as the Allied Naval Signal Book, General Communications Instructions, Allied Guide for Masters, and others.

A Saudi unique Communications Procedures Manual based on the U.S. Navy procedures manual has been provided to the RSNF. This manual provides operational communications procedures to be used at both communications stations and in RSNF ships.

Saudi unique Platform Tactical Manuals are under development for the RSNF Minesweeper (MSC), Patrol Gunboat Missile (PGG), and Patrol Chaser Missile (PCG). The Platform Tactical Manual provides command personnel with the information they need to know to effectively fight their ship and carry out their assigned mission.

RECOMMENDATION (U)

None. Provided for background information only.

SUBJECT (U)

Ordnance

HIGHLIGHTS (U)

The RSNF is procuring HARPOON missiles, MK46 torpedoes, 76MM ammunition, pyrotechnics and miscellaneous small caliber ammunition. In addition, the RSNF has requested release of 20MM Depleted Uranium (DU) ammunition for the Close-In Weapon System (CIWS).

DISCUSSION (U)

Previous statutory impediments concerning DU for sale to Saudi Arabia were eliminated with the passage of the International Security Assistance Act of 1979. That Act amended the Foreign Military Assistance Act of 1961, and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, and now permits the sale of DU rounds under FMS procedures. From the time the USN submitted its export license application to the NRC, the action to approve the sale of DU to Saudi Arabia has been with the State Department. To date DU has not been released.

The RSNF requested that the ammunition required for PCG and PGG training be procured from an existing FMS Case. This ammunition is being procured under the PCG/PGG ships sales cases. Under the present procurement schedule this ammunition should be available for the ships training. Shore stocks of ammunition will be provided under a separate FMS Case, and will be available in Saudi Arabia upon arrival of the first PCG/PGG.

A total of 230 HARPOON missiles for the PCG/PGG have been procured and will be delivered on schedule. A total of 54 MK46 torpedoes have been procured for the PCG and will be delivered on schedule.

RECOMMENDATION (U)

None. Provided for background information only.

SUBJECT (U)

Supply Systems

HIGHLIGHTS (U)

Major events which have taken place to date which contribute to the development of the RSNF supply system as follows:

- . Augmentation of the RSNF Liaison Office at the Naval International Logistics Control Office (NAVILCO in Philadelphia)
- . Augmentation of the Naval Supply Center, Jubail and initial augmentation of the Naval Supply Center, Jidda
- . Shipment of initial RSNF supply system stocks to support all U.S. built ships/craft located at Jubail, Jidda, and Dammam; determination of requirements for initial RSNF supply system stocks to support PCG/PGG class ships and the Institute of Naval Studies at Jubail; and actions to determine and procure near-term activation and support dates
- . Establishment of a program by the CE to develop and procure initial RSNF supply system stocks to support the phased activation of facilities
- . Development of automated supply procedures which can be implemented at the NSC Jubail, within a relatively short period of time
- . Determination of storage requirements and design and initiation of the construction of warehouse facilities to meet the total RSNF needs
- . Development of requirements and execution of agreements for current and follow-on supply support by DOD supply system.

DISCUSSION (U)

One of the primary objectives of the Saudi Naval Expansion Project is to assist the RSNF with the development and implementation of an integrated supply system for all ships and shore activities. In essence, the concept of an integrated supply system is to ensure that supply resources are adequate in all respects to support the RSNF and are provided in sufficient time to meet training, operational and maintenance needs.

To this end, the U.S. Navy is supplying guidance and support relative to supply system organization and staffing, supply management policies and procedures, facilities planning, requirements determination and acquisition of initial RSNF supply system stocks for ships, ordnance systems, communications stations and systems, training activities, coordination and integration of initial RSNF supply stocks procured by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (CE) for shore facilities, and establishing the means for continuing follow-on support from the U.S.

RECOMMENDATION (U)

None. Provided for background information only.

Mr. Stanley N. Hicks
PMS-10, Ext. 27744
09 September 1980

SUBJECT (U)

SNEP Plans and Programs efforts

HIGHLIGHTS (U)

- Assisted RSNF develop first Five Year Plan
- Currently assisting RSNF develop PPBS
- Include SNEP Long Range Planning and Financial Management Functions
- Include SNEP ADP and Software Maintenance planning assistance to RSNF

DISCUSSION (U)

This element of the SNEP supports establishment of a sound program management structure and procedures for USN-wide coordination. All required management systems are now largely in place and providing the needed support. Some specific support being provided to the RSNF in this area includes:

o Five Year Plan - The RSNF has recently submitted to the Ministry of Defense and Aviation (MODA) their first Five Year Plan and their current plan for the next Fiscal Year (beginning June 1980). In support of this effort, PMS has projected FMS and Direct Costs at approximately \$1.0 billion per year. Extensive assistance has been provided to assist the RSNF in identifying budget categories and cost estimates.

o ADP efforts include tactical ship combat systems on-board PCG's/PGG's, training simulation systems, logistic support systems such as the automated supply system, and administrative systems such as Financial Management and Manpower Personnel Administration. PMS has presented to the RSNF an ADP Master Plan formulating options and recommendations for long-term (15 year) support of projected RSNF needs. PMS efforts currently concentrate on immediate, short-term ADP needs and applications.

o RSNF Planning Programming and Budgeting System - Procedures to enable the RSNF to develop accurate, fully developed budget plans have been formulated and presented to the RSNF Director of Planning. PMS will be working with the RSNF to refine and implement such a system.

o Financial Management - Case Value management, monitoring of payment schedules, FMS Case Closure and monitoring of SNEP contracts.

o Program Planning - Master Plans, Master Schedules, Transition Plans and tracking of Letters of Offer.

RECOMMENDATION (U)

None. Provided for background information only.

Kevin E. McGinn
SUP 09K Ext. 26128
09 September 1980

SUBJECT (U)

Management Responsibility for the Operations and Maintenance (O&M)
Augmentation Program.

HIGHLIGHTS (U)

Although the LOA for the O&M augmentation program provides that it will initially be under full USN management, contracting and contract administration, the RSNF early on insisted that total management of in-kingdom operations shift to Saudi Arabia and that all contractual actions be approved by them.

The USN has acceded to RSNF demands by shifting management of in-kingdom operations to Saudi Arabia and allowing RSNF participation to the maximum extent permissible. As a consequence, issues between the USN and RSNF have subsided.

DISCUSSION (U)

Program consists of activities in Washington, DC area, Norfolk, VA and in Saudi Arabia at three separate sites (Jubail, Jidda, Dammam) with a fourth (Riyadh) being added in mid-1981.

RSNF demanded that USN shift total management of all in-kingdom operations to Saudi Arabia as early as last spring while at the same time withholding deployment authority for additional TAFT members for proper contract management. USN acceded to the RSNF demand and transferred contract authorization to Saudi Arabia even though only 36 of 87 TAFT management personnel were in place. This management shift to Saudi Arabia had always been anticipated by USN but not with such a small in-kingdom team. Experience has subsequently proven this team too small for proper management, but the RSNF have now agreed to the needed increases in TAFT manning.

RSNF have insisted that all contractual actions affecting in-kingdom operations be approved by them prior to initiating contractor actions. Since this is an augmentation contract (i.e., contractor personnel manning RSNF shore billets), this RSNF desire for control is understandable. RSNF participation is being allowed to the maximum extent possible. However, RSNF have sought absolute control (cost disallowed, claims, etc). The USN can not accede to the latter RSNF objective.

RSNF involvement in CONUS O&M activities has been participatory, slow in decision making, but has not unduly hampered contractor or government actions.

Subsequent to shifting management in-kingdom, the issues arising from this program with the RSNF have subsided. The speed in handling the contractual actions in Saudi Arabia, however, is far from acceptable but the best achievable under the circumstances.

RECOMMENDATION (U)

None. Provided for background information only.

Kevin E. McGinn
SUP 09K Ext. 26128
09 September 1980

SUBJECT (U)

Lag in buildup of the Saudi Naval Expansion Project (SNEP) Technical Assistance Field Team (TAFT).

HIGHLIGHTS (U)

Until recently, the Commander Royal Saudi Naval Forces (CRSNF) had not approved TAFT manning additional to that in-country in February 1980. The USN had planned to have a staff of 62 by this date; staff manning at present is 46. Recruiting had stopped; 16 additional members were being held in the Washington area in a temporary status. On 4 August the CRSNF agreed to the deployment of additional TAFT members as mutually agreed by the TAFT and RSNF.

DISCUSSION (U)

The contractor's augmentees have been slow in implementing maintenance management systems for facilities and ships. If the CRSNF had continued to constrain TAFT membership, these systems, which are mandatory for proper O&M management and configuration control, would not be in place when the new ships arrive. Proper operation of shore-based ship repair and training systems is presently at risk because of the lack of these systems. Full TAFT staffing is the only way to ensure development and implementation of proper support systems.

RECOMMENDATION (U)

None. Provided for background information only.

Kevin E. McGinn
SUP 09K Ext. 26128
09 September 1980

SUBJECT (U)

Lag in buildup of the Saudi Naval Expansion Project (SNEP) O&M augmentation contractor staff in-country.

HIGHLIGHTS (U)

The number of contractor personnel to be provided by month, with a projection of eight months, is determined in joint RSNF, USN, and contractor meetings. The contractor has consistently failed to meet the personnel requirements because of:

- Difficulties in obtaining block visas
- Housing and barracks shortages
- Contractor internal management procedures

DISCUSSION (U)

Difficulties in obtaining block visas are being overcome by recognizing Saudi Arabia bureaucracy and planning sufficient lead time. The CRSNF has refused all work-around proposals, such as leasing off base, in order to alleviate the housing and barracks shortage. By the end of the year, those problems should be solved. The construction contractor and Corps of Engineers personnel move to other soon-to-be-completed quarters will permit full use of the on-base facilities which were provided for O&M forces. The contractor has revised management procedures with the result that it appears his buildup will approach the approved level within the next few months. If the trend of improvement of buildup continues and the TAFT is permitted by the RSNF to achieve adequate staffing, the probability of an adverse impact is minimized.

RECOMMENDATION (U)

None. Provided for background information only.

MR. HUGH SCHMITTLE
OP-63F1, X21784
09 September 1980

SUBJECT (U)

Release of Depleted Uranium (DU) Ammunition to Saudi Arabia

HIGHLIGHTS (U)

Request for release of PHALANX Close-in Weapon System (CIWS) and associated DU ammunition was made by OP-63 to DSAA in February 1976. The DU round is a critical constituent of the PHALANX CIWS.

In May 1976, CIWS was released for FMS, but not DU ammunition because of existing statutory restrictions. These restrictions were subsequently eliminated by 1979 legislation although Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) approval is required for export licensing. In Fall 1979 the USN applied to the NRC for a license to permit export of DU ammunition to Saudi Arabia.

DISCUSSION (U)

In May 1976 the PHALANX was released to the Saudis and is presently being installed on 13 combatant ships (PGG/PCG's) which, after delivery to the Saudis and subsequent training courses, will begin departing CONUS in 1982. Previous statutory impediments concerning release of the DU ammunition were eliminated with passage of the International Security Assistance Act of 1979. That act amended the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976 and now permits sale to Saudi Arabia of DU rounds under Foreign Military Sales procedures.

The NRC has not yet issued the Saudi export license because STATE has refused to recommend approval. Export to Saudi Arabia is legally permissible under the existing statutes, but for politico-military reasons STATE would prefer to wait until the STATE-sponsored legislative change is enacted amending the Atomic Energy Act (AEA) to allow DU munitions exports to all countries. STATE hopes to effect this legislative change by late September or early October. (The present wording of the AEA prohibits DU munitions exports to some countries.)

RECOMMENDATION (U)

None. Provided for background information only.

DELIVERY TIMETABLE

STATE expects the law change by late September or early October. This would allow the USN enough time to effect ammo deliveries before departure of the Saudi ships. Timing will be tight, however, with no room for production delays, etc.

The following table applies:

May 82	Scheduled departure of first PCG/PGG's
Apr 82	Allow 1 month delivery on ship
Apr 81	12 month production lead time
Jan 81	3 month Saudi LOA turn-around

Inasmuch as Jan 81 is when the USN will go on contract for its next DU munitions buy, the Saudi buy could be included in that contract.

SUBJECT (U)

Saudi Arabian Students at the U.S. Naval Academy.

HIGHLIGHTS (U)

Initial Saudi Arabian Government (SAG) interest expressed in 1973.

Requires legislation; previous legislative proposals have been unsuccessful.

DOD has forwarded to Congress a legislative proposal providing quotas for foreign students not specified by country.

DISCUSSION (U)

In 1973 the SAG expressed interest in enrolling Saudi Arabian students in the U.S. Naval Academy.

DOD initially prepared a legislative proposal to permit enrollment of two Saudis but subsequently sponsored broader legislation to permit an increased number of foreign students at each service academy. Congress did not act on the proposal and it died with the 94th Congress.

USN opposed the second attempt at proposed legislation (specifically for Saudis) because previously authorized admission of women and foreign students had caused a decrease in warfare specialist graduates needed for service in combatants. Consequently, nothing was submitted to the 95th Congress.

In August 1977 DEPSECDEF memo to SECNAV requested specific legislation to enable Saudi Arabians to enter the U.S. Naval Academy.

- CNO forwarded the proposed legislation in November 1977 (would have permitted ten Saudis to attend over a period of six years).

- Proposed legislation staffed within DOD/OMB/STATE for 10 months. It was planned to be submitted to the 96th Congress.

Subsequently DOD elected to withdraw this proposal and submit a broader one which reserves a certain number of spaces (40) at each service academy for foreign students with precise distribution by country to be determined by DOD. A draft of proposed legislation was submitted to both houses of Congress on 22 January 1980. Introduced as HR 6600 and referred to House Armed Services Committee. Referred to sub-committee on Military Personnel on 29 Feb 80 and to date no hearings have been held. While this proposal could permit Saudi attendance, there would be no guarantee. Decision would be made by Secretary of the Navy. Prognosis for passage of HR 6600 is unknown.

W.G. MOCK
PM5-30 X29210
09 September 1980

This subject continues to irritate Commander Royal Saudi Naval Forces (RSNF) because his interest in this matter has spanned 7 years and he has observed no progress. This issue is compounded because Saudi officials are aware that two Iranian students attended the USNA previously.

RECOMMENDATION (U)

None. Provided for background information only.

S.M. Beck
OP-636C X28300
9 September 1980

SUBJECT

Reassignment of Commander Royal Saudi Naval Forces (RSNF)

HIGHLIGHT

Captain Ibrahim Mohammed Al-SAJA has been reassigned as the naval attaché in Tunis.

Captain Awn SHARIF Al-Barakati has been assigned as the Acting Commander RSNF.

DISCUSSION

According to reports filtering back from Saudi Arabia in August 1980, Captain Saja has been informed that upon his return from two months of annual leave in October 1980 he will be reassigned as the naval attaché in Tunis. He will be filling a newly created billet, inasmuch as there had been no Saudi naval attaché assigned to Tunis heretofore. To replace Captain Saja who had been CDR RSNF since the late Sixties, Captain Sharif was advanced to the position of Acting CDR RSNF from the number two position, which he had occupied since the summer of 1979 when the former Deputy CDR, Captain RASHAD Abu Al-Samh, departed Saudi Arabia to attend a course of instruction at the Naval War College in Newport. After his recent return to Saudi Arabia, Captain Rashad has been assigned to the staff of the Minister of Defense and Aviation (MODA) in Riyadh.

RECOMMENDATION

None. Provided for background use only.