

APPENDIX “J”

Expanded Program History. (Extracted from original MOA, 1998)

A. BACKGROUND - ANTARCTICA

1. United States activities in Antarctica are managed in a single integrated program that adheres to the principles of the Antarctic Treaty of 1959. The Treaty provides that Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only, and that there shall be prohibited, inter alia, any measures of a military nature, such as the establishment of military bases and fortifications, the carrying out of military maneuvers, and the testing of any type of weapons. However, it does not prevent the use of military personnel or equipment for support of scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes.

2. During the years following the International Geophysical Year of 1957-58, the National Science Foundation exercised the principal management role in the development and execution of a U.S. scientific program for Antarctica, while the Department of Defense through the Department of the Navy, planned and carried out operations in support of this program. Following a policy review, the transfer of overall program responsibility to the NSF was formalized in National Security Decision Memorandum (NSDM) 71 in 1970, while OMB Circular A-51 (Revised) dated August 4, 1971, set forth agency funding and management responsibilities. There followed a period during which funding and management responsibilities, particularly in the area of operations and logistics, were shared between NSF and DoD until a further major program and policy review was completed in 1975.

3. In 1976, NSDM 318 announced additional details of national policy and level of activity for the United States Antarctic Program (USAP) and directed the NSF to manage the program as a single package. Then, in Presidential Memorandum 6646 of February 5, 1982, the President reaffirmed the policy for a national program in Antarctica and directed the NSF to budget for and

manage the entire program, including logistic support. In addition, it directed that the program be maintained at a level providing an active and influential U.S. presence in Antarctica, including year-round operation of South Pole Station plus two coastal stations. In one of the paragraphs the President directs that, to ensure that the United States has the necessary flexibility and operational reach in the area, the DoD shall continue to provide, on a reimbursable basis, the logistic support requested by the NSF and to develop, in collaboration with the Foundation, the logistic arrangements and cost structure required for effective and responsive program support at minimum cost.

4. In 1992, DoD began to reevaluate its role in support of the USAP. The Oceanographer of the Navy, Navy's Executive Agent for USAP logistic support, initiated a review of alternatives to Navy support. Then Deputy Secretary of Defense Atwood sent a letter to the Director, NSF, recommending that NSF seek alternatives to Navy support for the USAP, including the possibility of contracting out these functions. The Navy, as primary provider of USAP logistics support, had already begun a period of downsizing and had determined that total withdrawal from the USAP was the best way for the Navy to meet higher priority mission requirements. In addition, since the Navy was no longer flying C-130 type aircraft in its active duty fleet, alternative sources to perform its functions would be more cost-effective.

5. In March 1993, an interagency working group developed a plan for Navy withdrawal from all USAP support missions except the LC-130 air logistic support. NSF approved and began implementing the plan by contracting out all USAP support functions except the fixed wing air logistics mission. In January 1995, it was determined that the Air National Guard (ANG), which was already providing airlift support to DoD and NSF in the Arctic and augmenting Navy airlift in the Antarctic, could best perform the LC-130 airlift mission in both polar regions. Meanwhile, Presidential Decision Directive/NSC 25 of June 1994 directed implementation of United States

policy and the role for U.S. leadership in international cooperation in both the Arctic and Antarctic regions.

6. In 1995, House Conference Report 104-344 on the FY96 Defense Appropriations Act authorized ANG to assume the Navy's role in air logistics provided that full reimbursement was made to DoD by NSF and that support through DoD was most cost-effective. Subsequently, Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Air Force (AF), Navy, and NSF agreed to a three-year transition of all Navy LC-130 aircraft operations to the ANG beginning in FY97.

7. In April 1996, the President's National Science and Technology Council (NSTC), at the request of Congress, reviewed the USAP. The council reported that, from a policy perspective, maintaining an active and influential presence in Antarctica, including year-round operation of South Pole station, is essential to U.S. interests. The council further pointed out the cost savings of single point management of the nation's fleet of LC-130 aircraft by consolidating them under a single DoD manager to meet Arctic and Antarctic logistics requirements.

B. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION - ANTARCTICA

1. The USAP supports national goals to maintain the Antarctic Treaty, ensure that the continent will continue to be used for peaceful purposes only, foster cooperative research to contribute to the solution of regional and worldwide problems, protect the environment, and ensure equitable and wise use of living and non-living resources. The U.S. scientific research program in Antarctica continues to be the principal expression of national interest and policy in Antarctica. The NSF has been assigned overall management responsibility for planning, funding, and implementing the U.S. national program in Antarctica. The fundamental objective of the program is to maintain an active and influential U.S. presence in Antarctica together with the ability to support a substantial program of scientific research balanced among the scientific disciplines in cooperation with programs of other Treaty nations and reflecting the needs of other U.S. agencies.

2. The USAP funds a multi-disciplinary research program on the Antarctic continent and in the adjacent oceans. The research is conducted at three permanent Antarctic stations, from temporary stations and remote field sites, and aboard ships. Research projects developed by, or in collaboration with, other Government agencies are included, and there are frequent instances of cooperative research with scientists of other Treaty nations. The USAP provides for the direct operational and logistic support of science activities and the maintenance of an effective U.S. presence in Antarctica. The principal segments include DoD support (the subject of this agreement), Department of Transportation (Coast Guard) support, and commercial contractor support. The DoD and the Coast Guard provide operational and logistic support as requested by NSF on a cost-reimbursable basis. Commercial support services are contracted for by NSF to supplement support obtained from DoD and other agencies and in lieu of logistic support from DoD when cost-effective.

C. BACKGROUND - ARCTIC

1. In 1975, the ANG's 109th Airlift Wing (AW) received ski-equipped C-130 aircraft and assumed the DoD logistical support mission in the Arctic. The primary mission was to support the Distant Early Warning (DEW) sites on the Greenland ice cap; however, support missions were also flown across the entire DEW line from western Alaska to eastern Greenland. In the early 1980s, the unit began support of NSF scientific missions on the Greenland ice cap and, in 1986, began support of DoD missions on the sea ice north of the landmasses of Greenland and Alaska.
2. The Arctic Research and Policy Act (ARPA)
 - a. The Arctic Research and Policy Act (ARPA) of July 31, 1984 was most recently amended on November 16, 1990. This act provides for, among other things, a comprehensive national policy dealing with national research needs and objectives in the Arctic.

- b. ARPA designated NSF as the lead agency responsible for implementing Arctic research policy and further established an Interagency Arctic Research Policy Committee (IARPC), chaired by an NSF representative, and having among its members a representative from DoD.
 - c. ARPA encourages coordination and cooperation by U.S. Federal Agencies in support of Polar Research.
3. DoD supports ARPA C-130 logistical requirements while supporting DoD logistical requirements in the Arctic.

D. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION - ARCTIC

1. The United States Arctic Research and Policy Act of 1984 defines the Arctic as all areas north of the Arctic Circle and all United States territory north and west of the boundary formed by the Porcupine, Yukon, and Kuskokwim Rivers; all contiguous seas including the Arctic Ocean and the Beaufort, Bering, and Chukchi Seas; and the Aleutian chain. Field projects falling outside these boundaries but directly related to arctic science and engineering conditions or issues are appropriate for NSF support, as well as are related laboratory and theoretical studies.
2. The goal of the NSF Arctic Research Program is to gain a better understanding of the Earth's biological, geophysical, chemical, and socio-cultural processes, and the interactions of ocean, land, atmosphere, biological, and human systems. Arctic research is supported at NSF by the Office of Polar Programs (OPP) as well as a number of other disciplinary programs within the Foundation that are linked through an Arctic Affiliates working group. This group, consisting of program representatives from other NSF programs that support arctic research, provides for coordination across NSF, including the potential for joint review and funding of arctic proposals, as well as mutual support of costly Arctic logistics.

3. The OPP offers a focused multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary research program that emphasizes the special character of the Arctic for scientific study. The arctic regions are among the most sensitive to environmental change and have exceptionally long natural climate records, and thousands of years of human settlement. This interplay provides a unique basis for integrated research on global systems and human adaptation.
4. An Arctic logistics component has been established in the OPP to address field program requirements beyond those commonly included in proposals from an individual or small group of investigators. Examples of the type of research support that may be provided through the separate logistics component include DoD support, the subject of this agreement, Department of Transportation (Coast Guard) support, and commercial contractor support. The DoD and Coast Guard provide operational and logistic support as requested by the NSF on a cost-reimbursable basis. Commercial support services are contracted for by the NSF to supplement the support obtained from the DoD and other agencies.

E. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT POLICY - ARCTIC

1. The NSF is one of twelve Federal agencies that sponsor or conduct arctic science, engineering, and related activities. As mandated by the Arctic Research and Policy Act of 1984, interagency research planning is coordinated through IARPC, which is chaired by NSF.
2. Logistics support and its costs for NSF funded research are addressed in two ways:
 - a. Routine requirements typically included in proposals from an individual or small group are arranged and provided by the Principal Investigator (lead scientist), and included in the science project budget.
 - b. Coordinated logistical requirements such as the requirement for LC-130 aircraft, research vessels, multi-investigator helicopter or aircraft use and special transportation needs required for arctic research and supplied by an OPP contractor or cooperating DoD agency are arranged in cooperation with the NSF program manager.