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Richard E. Clement
Counter-Terrorism and Security Technology

8340 Greensboro Dr. #922
McLean, VA 22090
22 July 1986

LCDR Craig Coy
National Security Council
Old Executive Office Building # 302
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear LCDR Coy: *CRAIG*

Thank you for seeing me on Thursday, July 17. This letter recaps our conversation of that date relative to the subject of the Interagency Committee on Security (IACSE) and the Overseas Security Advisory Council (OSAC).

IACSE

The IACSE is a long-standing committee (1950) whose mission is to support and advise the GSA's Federal Supply Service on matters relating to security technology and related equipment developments. It had remained relatively dormant during the 70's. While serving as Director of Technology and Support Services at GSA's Federal Protective Service, I revived the IACSE as a result of the many deficiencies existing in the various disciplines of security technology. Strong support was given to the IACSE by the NSC's Intelligence Countermeasures Group (General Stillwell) as well as financial support from State (Mr. Bob Lamb) and Defense (Dr. Jim Wade).

In FY84, it was listed as a line item in the budget at \$150K with additional funding of over \$350K from State and Defense. The funds were targeted for specific pieces of research with early emphasis on locks, vaults, and containers. In April 85, the first Government/Industry Research and Development Symposium was held at Eglin AFB, Florida and in April 86 the second was held at VA Beach. Both meetings proved to be much more successful than had been anticipated.

Since October of 85, reports of IACSE member discontent has been most troubling. Management changes within GSA have tended to erode the confidence of member agencies. New management assigned to direct the activities of the IACSE has not been successful in coordinating the on-going programs and some of the voting members have in effect boycotted recent meetings due to a lack of direction and progress. The funding question has been confusing as well. The FY86 funds for the needed research has been on again/off again and the FY87 funds appear equally dismal.

All agencies of government benefit from a strong IACSE. Issues which were taken up by the IACSE have saved the taxpayer millions of dollars in the first two years of operation.

I have discussed this at length with Steve Garfinkel, NSC's Information Security Overnight Office (ISOO). I have suggested to him that his office should chair and direct the efforts of IACSE. His problem however is workload and staffing resources. In view of the security countermeasures being developed by many ingenious terrorists and criminal elements, it is felt that 2 or 3 additional FTE to support and conduct this important function would be a wise investment.

It has been my privilege to have worked closely with Steve in the past and I feel confident of his managerial ability to provide the IACSE with the necessary leadership that will benefit the effectiveness of the IACSE and assure continued progress.

OSAC

The OSAC was established by the State Department for the purpose of providing American business and industry, operating overseas, with a conduit for information which will allow them to take necessary precautions in various parts of the world as conditions warrant. The meetings to date have been very beneficial to several of the industry members in several overseas locations.

One of the most frustrating element for industry and business to contend with, is the decision required in allocating resources for security enhancement in one part of the world as opposed to another. Similarly frustrating is the type of enhancement required. These security measures must be taken as a result of a comprehensive threat assessment and vulnerability analyses. Most companies are not equipped to conduct such a study for themselves with the expert thoroughness such as those conducted by the State Department's Physical Security organization.

The feasibility of providing such a service to OSAC members was raised by Bob Lamb at a meeting in early March. Since that time, the American Defense Preparedness Association (ADPA) has studied the question and having met with Dave Fields, Gene Bishop and Richard Cooper, are now prepared to present their findings. ADPA has over 900 corporate members with over 45,000 individual members. The technical expertise represented by this organization is highly respected and varied. The Security Technology Division of ADPA consists of this country's leading industry experts in all the disciplines of security technology. In essence, ADPA is prepared to put this talent to work for the OSAC membership and once the program office is established, it would be industrially funded. This would provide overseas based U.S. companies with the same level of excellence as the Bureau of Diplomatic Security is providing in its security enhancement program at U.S. embassies and consulates..

I appreciate the opportunity of discussing these very crucial matters with you and I thank you for your continued interest and support.

Sincerely,



Richard E. Clement
Chairman
Security Technology Division
American Defense Preparedness Assn.