

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Folder Title:

Chron File - February 1993 #2 [5]

Staff Office-Individual:

Defense Policy-Bell, Robert

Original OA/ID Number:

43

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
31	3	1	2	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	For Anthony Lake from Mike Fry. Subject: Potential Problem with U.S. Chemical Weapons....Record ID: 9301004. (2 pages)	02/26/1993	P1/b(1)
001b. report	Burial Survey Information. (4 pages)	02/26/1993	P1/b(1)
002a. memo	Duplicate of 001a. (2 pages)	02/26/1993	P1/b(1)
002b. report	Duplicate of 001b. (4 pages)	02/26/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 43

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - February 1993 #2 [5]

2016-0152-F

vz4359

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9300968
RECEIVED: 25 FEB 93 10

TO: LAKE

FROM: HOOKER
BELL

DOC DATE: 25 FEB 93
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: AIR FORCE

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: PROCEDURE FOR LTRS OF CONDOLENCE TO FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN KILLED IN
WEISBADEN AIR CRASH ON 23 FEB

ACTION: NOTED BY LAKE

DUE DATE: 01 MAR 93 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: HOOKER

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO
BELL
NSC CHRON

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSMEM

CLOSED BY: NSASK

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

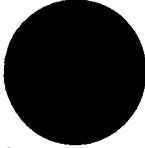
0968

February 25, 1993

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RBB*
FROM: RICHARD HOOKER
SUBJECT: Letters of Condolence


Natl Sec Advisor
has seen

You asked us to prepare letters of condolence for the President's signature for the families of the servicemen killed Tuesday in the Weisbaden air crash. The following system is used to ensure that such letters are prepared immediately after such an event.

When a service member on active duty passes away, his or her service staff immediately contacts the Executive Secretariat at the Department of Defense, which in turn notifies the White House Military Office. WHMO coordinates with the Presidential Correspondence section to ensure that a letter of condolence is sent to the next of kin in a timely manner.

These letters are normally signed by auto pen, except in the case of general or flag officers, whose families receive a letter personally signed by the President. WHMO will ensure that letters of condolence are sent to the families of those soldiers who died in Tuesday's accident.

Concurrence: Keith Hahn *KH*

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0729

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 26, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*
FROM: STEVEN R. JONES *g*
SUBJECT: NSC Space Policy Role

Question: How is the Executive Office of the President (EOP) organized with regard to responsibilities for space policy now that the National Space Council has been merged into OSTP? Specifically, what is the NSC role?

Discussion:

Space policy has military, civil and commercial components. Examples, respectively, include space weapons and intelligence, civil space shuttle activities, and commercial communications satellites. There is considerable overlap in all of these areas.

- Our challenge is to ensure effective policy development and implementation aimed at capitalizing on the synergism between these various space components.

The Space Council was formed in the last administration to bring together these various space policy components. Prior to the Space Council, the NSC had an Interagency Group for space policy; the EPC had a Commercial Space Working Group. While the Space Council took the lead on most space issues, NSC/Defense Policy retained the lead role in specific military space policy issues requiring interdepartmental action.

As the Space Council is currently being disbanded, the primary responsibility for civil and commercial space policy within the EOP is transferring to OSTP.

- OSTP plans to take the lead on cross-cutting issues like space transportation, industry competitiveness and environmental monitoring--the type of areas that will most likely make up the majority of issues brought to the White House for resolution.

- It is not yet clear how OSTP will internally organize its space function, but we are coordinating closely as they develop their organization.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006

By *VL* NARA, Date *8/23/2016*

716-0152-F

I will be the NSC point of contact for space issues. This includes coordinating military space issues and representing the NSC on OSTP and other appropriate space panels on civil and commercial space issues.

- Military space issues are primarily addressed in the Defense Space Council within DoD. The open question is if an NSC Interagency Working Group (IWG) should be formed to address interagency space issues impacting national security.

- For the cross-cutting civil/commercial space issues (such as the space station) coordinated by interagency groups headed by OSTP, I would represent the NSC at the Director level, and Bob Bell would be our Senior Director representative.

Other offices in the EOP will likely play important roles in these broad space policy issues.

- Vice President: Will help set top-level priorities and the vision for science, technology and space policy.

- National Economic Council: The NEC will be interested in the economic impacts of any space cutbacks or redirection of science and technology investments--especially with regard to potential impacts on the aerospace industry.

- OMB: OMB has already active in this area preparing budget options, as picked up in the press regarding the options to cut funding for Space Station Freedom.

- Environmental: The new Office of Environmental Policy will likely be involved with issues regarding how best to develop our space assets to support our environmental efforts on earth.

- There will also be the usual legislative and public affairs liaison with Members and constituents with interests in military, civil and commercial space policy.

Additional considerations:

- NASA, of course, is the primary agency responsible for civil space programs. DoD, State and others have significant interests which will be coordinated through the OSTP led working groups.

- The recent letters from Dr. Gibbons to Daniel Goldin at NASA (Tab A) provided new direction for the space station and informed NASA that OSTP will have the lead in coordinating related issues.

- International. Virtually every NASA activity now involves international partners. For example, Canada, Japan and several European countries are partners on Space Station Freedom.

- There are also international trade and competitiveness issues that will involve the U.S. Trade Representative, such as ensuring a free and fair commercial launch trading environment.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- With regard to my primary portfolio of defense conversion, I am interested in the interrelationships between our civil/commercial space efforts and our defense industrial base.

Our challenge is to develop both an effective internal and interagency coordination process so as not to fragment space policy formulation, and to ensure that we capitalize on the synergy inherent in cross-cutting space policy issues.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That you discuss space policy organizational issues with the Vice President and Director, OSTP, if you have not already done so. As a going-in position for those discussions, we recommend the following:

You should support current plans for OSTP to assume primary responsibility for cross-cutting civil/commercial space policy issues from the disbanding National Space Council.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

The NSC should participate in civil/commercial space policy initiatives lead by either OSTP or NEC. Defense Policy (Steve Jones, or Bob Bell as appropriate) will represent the NSC on these interagency working groups.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

NSC/Defense Policy maintain responsibility for specific military space policy issues (Steve Jones will be the NSC staff point of contact).

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

The NSC (re)establish an IWG to address interagency space issues affecting national security. Defense Policy (Bob Bell) would lead this IWG.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab A OSTP Letters to NASA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 19, 1993

Dear Dan:

As we move forward on the space station redesign, we must ensure that there is appropriate coordination between NASA and the White House. I will try to minimize our impact on the management of the space station review, but want to be consulted prior to your taking any significant steps in preparing for the review or in making changes to the current Space Station Freedom program. In addition, I would like to be informed of any proposed major reorganizations or personnel changes, as well as any plans to engage with international partners. OSTP will be responsible for coordinating these issues with OMB, NEC and the Office of the Vice President. We will soon be sending, for your review and comment, a draft terms of reference for the review process.

I know that the President has great confidence in the talented and dedicated people at NASA. I look forward to seeing you next Thursday to continue our discussions on these matters.

Sincerely,



John H. Gibbons
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

The Honorable Daniel S. Goldin
Administrator
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
300 E Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20546

cc: Bo Cutter
Greg Simon
Jack Fellows

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 18, 1993

Dear Dan,

The President asked me to convey to you his support for a strong and productive space program which includes the development of a space station. He wants the current space station redesigned as part of a program that is more efficient and effective and capable of producing greater returns on our investment. The revised station program should strive to significantly reduce development, operations, and utilization costs while achieving many of the current goals for long duration scientific research. President Clinton is committed to making new investments in science, aeronautics, and the advanced technologies that are so important to our economy and our future global competitiveness.

In pursuing these objectives, I am confident that you understand the imperative to work closely with Congress and our international partners to assure their participation in producing a space station program that is technically challenging and promises the highest possible returns.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John H. Gibbons", written over a circular stamp.

John H. Gibbons
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

The Honorable Daniel Goldin
Administrator
National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
300 E Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20546

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

0729

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 26, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

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- The recent letters from Dr. Gibbons to Daniel Goldin at NASA (Tab A) provided new direction for the space station and informed NASA that OSTP will have the lead in coordinating related issues.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

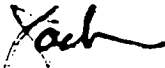
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Sincerely,



John H. Gibbons
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

The Honorable Daniel S. Goldin
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National Aeronautics and Space Administration
300 E Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20546

cc: Bo Cutter
Greg Simon
Jack Fellows

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WASHINGTON

February 18, 1993

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Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

The Honorable Daniel Goldin
Administrator
National Aeronautics and
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300 E Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20546

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

0940

February 26, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY LAKE

FROM: BOB BELL *RhB*
SUBJECT: SDI Missile Launches from
Hawaii

Per your guidance, I have revised the attached memo to the First Lady re the above subject.

The first missile was successfully launched this afternoon without incident.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

0940

February 24, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*

SUBJECT: Memorandum to the First Lady Re SDI Missile Launches from Hawaii

As I mentioned to you last night, Mrs. Clinton took an interest in the issue raised by Mary McGrory concerning proposed SDI missile testing from the Navy's Pacific Missile Test Facility at Barking Sands, Kauai (Tab II).

I have drafted a memo to the First Lady for your signature providing an analysis of this issue (Tab I). The memo concludes that there is no persuasive case for recommending that the President delay the first test launch, which could occur within a few days. The memo also notes that we will review carefully the proposed test program to ensure the number of launches is held to the absolute minimum consistent with the new priorities established in the President's restructured SDI program.

Concurrence: Leon *EA* Fuertth

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to the First Lady at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memo to the First Lady
Tab II McGrory Article

Not in notebook

THE WHITE HOUSE

0940

WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: SDI Testing in Hawaii

As a follow-up to the issue you raised with Leon Fuerth, I am providing you with my views and recommendations concerning the Defense Department's plans for conducting SDI-related missile flight testing at Kauai, Hawaii.

Background

During the campaign, President Clinton promised "to bring a healthy dose of reality" to the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program by reorienting it to "the real threats we face today and are likely to face in the future, not the fevered rationalizations of a weapons program in search of a mission." Since taking office, the Administration has already taken the first steps toward fulfilling these pledges. On February 2, Secretary Aspin directed that SDI's budget request for Fiscal Year 1994 be reduced by \$2.5 billion from the level proposed by President Bush. Secretary Aspin also directed that priorities within the SDI program be shifted away from space-based weapons to place the greatest emphasis on: (1) deploying defenses against theater ballistic missiles and (2) developing an option for possible deployment of a limited ABM defense of the United States against accidental or Third World attacks.

STARS Program

Against this backdrop, questions recently have been raised concerning proposed SDI tests in Hawaii. The Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO) has been preparing since 1985 to launch ballistic missile targets from Kauai westward several thousand miles across the Pacific Ocean to impact points near the U.S. military facility at Kwajalein, in the Marshall Islands. Under this program (known as the Strategic Target System -- or "STARS"), 13 missile tests would be conducted over the next 10 years. Prior to Secretary Aspin's February 2 directive, SDIO had planned to conduct 40 STARS tests over this period.

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The STARS missiles will be launched from an existing Navy missile launch facility on Kauai that has been in operation since 1962 and from which hundreds of smaller missiles and rockets have been fired over the years. In other words, this is not a case of the proposed SDI tests establishing a military presence on Kauai. Rather, the proposed tests would increase the military activity already occurring at this site -- both in terms of the number of missiles and the size of the boosters being launched from the test range.

The proposed SDI test program has generated strong opposition from a coalition of environmental, ethnic, and peace groups. Although these groups are very pleased that President Clinton's new SDI guidance has resulted in a cutback of the number of planned tests from 40 to 13, they were still firmly committed to trying to stop the first launch, which was successfully conducted today. The STARS program has been supported by Hawaii's senior Senator, Daniel Inouye, and local business groups. Congress has approved funding for STARS in the defense authorization and appropriations cycle for each of the last eight years.

The main lines of dispute in this controversy have focused on three questions:

- Do the STARS launches pose a threat to Kauai's environment or the safety of its residents?
- With the ending of the Cold War, the signing of the START I and II treaties, and the reorientation of the SDI program which President Clinton promised during the campaign, have the goals of the STARS program been overtaken by events?
- Is there an alternative to using Kauai as a launch site for this program?

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The final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the STARS program was filed with EPA and a Notice of Availability published in the Federal Register last May. The EIS examined the possible impact of the missile launches for Kauai in the following areas: geology, soil, water resources, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, land use, noise, hazardous materials and waste, public health and safety, and visual resources. The EIS resulted in a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the STARS program. Although the EPA reviewed this determination and formally rated its response to the EIS as "LO"

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STARS Mission

Critics of the test program have charged that the STARS tests were designed for the sole purpose of developing defenses against ballistic missiles armed with multiple-independently targetable reentry vehicles (MIRVs). Since they maintain that the START II Treaty "eliminates MIRVs," they contend that STARS testing is no longer required. However, START II does not eliminate all MIRVs; it eliminates MIRVs on land-based strategic ballistic missiles (ICBMs). Under START II, Russia can retain up to 1750 MIRVs deployed on submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs). In addition, START II only applies to the United States and Russia; it would not prevent prospective Third World nuclear powers from acquiring intercontinental-range ballistic missiles armed with MIRVs at some point in the future. Lastly, the STARS program is expected to be useful in developing defenses against single-warhead intermediate-range theater missiles, such as China's CSS-2, which may well be marketed to several Third World states. As we consider defenses against these threats, the STARS test program will play a critical role in informing us whether SDIO's target discrimination, tracking and intercept technologies are sufficiently mature to justify moving into the deployment stage.

Do Better Alternatives Exist?

SDIO has examined a number of alternatives to using the missile range at Kauai for the STARS launches, including the Air Force's missile launch facility at Vandenburg, California. However, the Polaris missiles that will be used for STARS testing do not have the necessary range to reach the Kwajalein impact point from Vandenburg. Hawaii's geographic location midway between California and the Marshall Islands thus loomed large in Kauai's selection for this purpose. Were SDIO to be forced to use Vandenburg for STARS testing, it would have to use excess ICBM boosters for the target vehicle, instead of the surplus Polaris missiles. However, the Air Force's inventory of spare Minuteman ICBMs has been severely depleted due to the large number of reliability flight tests that have been conducted over the 30-year life of Minuteman. In addition, since the United States plans to keep modified single-warhead Minuteman ICBMs in the deployed inventory under START II, the older Minuteman boosters that still remain need to be retained for purposes of reliability

testing and cannibalization for spare parts. In short, the Polaris/Kauai option is preferable to the more expensive and less practical Minuteman/Vandenburg alternative.

Conclusion

On balance, I do not recommend that the President direct SDIO to halt the STARS test program at Kauai. At the same time, we will continue to review the proposed test series to ensure that the number of tests is held to the absolute minimum required for purposes consistent with the restructured SDI program we are now in the process of implementing.

MARY McGRORY

Where to Cut? Try Kauai

Everywhere he goes and people ask for more spending cuts, President Clinton replies, "Tell me where." The people of the idyllic island of Kauai can tell him.

They want him to say aloha to the crazy missile-testing program that is part of the increasingly senseless "Star Wars" that is threatening their little paradise with pollution and disruption and blowing a big hole in the side of Clinton's national budget.

The missile launch site is right over a burial ground for native Hawaiians, which is just another of many grating details.

The launch will be the first of a projected 40 that will be conducted at the rate of four a year over the next 10 years—to test against weapons that are headed for extinction under Star Wars. Each test will cost \$12 million, for a grand overall total of \$480 million. The mayor of Kauai, JoAnn A. Yuktamura, can think of hundreds of ways to use that money on her hurricane-ravaged domain—kiki hit pretty hard last September. Originally, she favored a one-year moratorium on testing, but she has now moved on to permanent elimination because "I have never seen any justification for it."

People are divided about SDI's Strategic Targets Program (STARS), the mayor says. Some want to see it go. Others fear it would take the base at Barking Sands Beach—the longest white sand beach in the islands—with it.

But the leader of the launch opposition, Elizabeth Freeman, who fled the pollution of Los Angeles only to find

herself facing more, has come up with a brilliant idea for an alternative use of the installation. The military behaved in a spectacular manner during the hurricane, she says, offering help and comfort and speedy response. Why not transform the Pacific Missile Range Facility into a Disaster Management Center and Depot for the Pacific Rim? Freeman, who is founder and director of a protest group called Responsible Citizens for a Responsible Government, says that the testing does not employ that many people, although there is always a huge influx of officials who come to observe the launch—and sometimes stay on to play.

That's another thing. The Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO) has a travel budget that has caught the attention of Rep. John Conyers Jr. (D-Mich.), chairman of the House Government Operations Committee. "What we are discovering," he said, "is that Club SDI has some pretty attractive travel benefits for its officials."

In September, for instance, SDIO spent \$750,000 for lodging and transportation of "transient personnel" who gathered to watch a test on the "garden island," according to an SDIO report. A party of 64 is expected for this week's exercise—asmembled from Washington, Sandia Laboratory in New Mexico and from the Army command in Huntsville, Ala.

Conyers has asked the General Accounting Office to make a study of Star Wars personnel's travel habits and what to seek out a rationale for its

budget-busting programs.

For the test launch scheduled for this week, SDIO has set about refurbishing a Polaris missile, which will be fired off near the ancient cemetery and rendezvous over Kwajalein with a replica of an SS-16.

Conyers wrote a letter to Defense Secretary Les Aspin in which he made the following point: "Since the START I and II treaties eliminate multiple warhead missiles, it is questionable whether we need to test against this perceived threat. If we do not, then we do not need the STARS test launcher."

How is it, you may ask, that a congressman from densely urban Detroit is trying to protect a flowery Hawaiian island? Where are its own representatives? Why aren't they writing letters to the secretary of defense, telling him to call the whole thing off, the way Conyers did?

Well, Sens. Daniel K. Inouye (D) and Daniel K. Akaka (D) insisted on an environmental impact study before the tests were scheduled, and so did Rep. Patsy Mink (D). The Army did its own impact study, which, not surprisingly, was favorable. Inouye, who could stop the whole project singlehandedly—he's chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee on defense—was content with postponing launches while Kauai was still prostrate from the hurricane. Apparently their representatives feel that the survival of the base transcends all other issues.

But the president should look into it. Not that in his peany-plucking mode, he should go for an inspection trip. But if he wants savings, he can save Kauai and its gorgeous beaches—not to mention billions—from the people who still have a Berlin Wall in their heads and think that reconstructing obsolete weapons, which they may might be fired off from cellars in Beirut, is serious work for grown men.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

0940

February 26, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY LAKE

FROM:

BOB BELL *RhB*

SUBJECT:

SDI Missile Launches from
Hawaii

Per your guidance, I have revised the attached memo to the First Lady re the above subject.

The first missile was successfully launched this afternoon without incident.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

0940

February 24, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM:

ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*

SUBJECT:

Memorandum to the First Lady Re SDI Missile
Launches from Hawaii

As I mentioned to you last night, Mrs. Clinton took an interest in the issue raised by Mary McGrory concerning proposed SDI missile testing from the Navy's Pacific Missile Test Facility at Barking Sands, Kauai (Tab II).

I have drafted a memo to the First Lady for your signature providing an analysis of this issue (Tab I). The memo concludes that there is no persuasive case for recommending that the President delay the first test launch, which could occur within a few days. The memo also notes that we will review carefully the proposed test program to ensure the number of launches is held to the absolute minimum consistent with the new priorities established in the President's restructured SDI program.

Concurrence: Leon ~~Fuerth~~ *FA*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to the First Lady at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memo to the First Lady
Tab II McGrory Article

Not in drafting

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

0940

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

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